

Havant Thicket Reservoir Project

Environmental Statement Volume 2 - Main Report Chapter 11 Landscape and Visual

Portsmouth Water Ltd.

02/09/20

Atkins Doc No.: HTR-ATK-ZZ-ZZ-RP-Z-0111

Atkins Revision No.: C03

Notice

This document and its contents have been prepared and are intended as planning information for Portsmouth Water Limited and use in relation to the Havant Thicket Reservoir.

SNC-Lavalin assumes no responsibility to any other party in respect of or arising out of or in connection with this document and/or its contents.

This document has 61 pages including the cover.

Document history

PW Revision	Status	Purpose description	Originated	Checked	Reviewed	Authorised	Date
C03	B1	Final	DB	PT	JF	LJB	02/09/20
C02	B1	Assessment added	DB	CB	LJB	LJB	26/06/20
C01	B1	First Issue	DB	CB	LJB	LJB	02/06/20

Client signoff

Client	Portsmouth Water Ltd.
Project	Havant Thicket Reservoir Project
Job number	5169117
Client signature / date	

Contents

Chapter	Page
11. Landscape and Visual	4
Competent expert evidence	4
Legislative and policy framework	4
Study area	8
Assessment methodology	10
Assessment assumptions and limitations	10
Baseline conditions including value/sensitivity of resources and receptors	10
Landscape baseline	10
Potential impacts	42
Design, mitigation and enhancement measures	44
Assessment of effects	47
Summary	59

Tables

Table 11-1 - Legislation, regulatory, and policy framework for landscape and visual amenity	4
Table 11-2 - Published landscape character areas	12
Table 11-3 - Hampshire County landscape character area 2F	13
Table 11-4 - South Downs landscape character area D2a	14
Table 11-5 - East Hampshire landscape character area 10a	15
Table 11-6 - Havant landscape character area 20	16
Table 11-7 - Havant landscape character area 10	17
Table 11-8 - Havant landscape character area 11	17
Table 11-9 - Havant landscape character area 13	18
Table 11-10 - Havant landscape character area 15	18
Table 11-11 - Havant landscape character area 16	19
Table 11-12 - Local Landscape Character Sub Area 10aiii West	20
Table 11-13 - Local Landscape Character Sub Area 10aii	20
Table 11-14 - Local Landscape Character Sub Area 10aiv	21
Table 11-15 - Hampshire historic landscape character area 7	21
Table 11-16 - Identified landscape receptors	36
Table 11-17 - Identified visual receptors	41
Table 11-18 - Likely effects on landscape character (reservoir site and access roads)	47
Table 11-19 - Likely visual effects (reservoir site and access roads)	50
Table 11-20 - Likely effects on landscape character (pipeline corridor)	53
Table 11-21 - Likely visual effects (pipeline corridor)	54

11. Landscape and Visual

Competent expert evidence

11.1. This Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) chapter has been prepared by the following individuals who have used their knowledge and professional judgement to undertake this assessment:

- an Associate Director (qualified and Chartered Landscape Architect, BA, Dip LA, CMLI) with over 35 years' experience;
- a Principal Landscape Architect (qualified and Chartered Landscape Architect, BSc (Hons) PGDip LA CMLI) with over 15 years' experience; and
- a Senior Landscape Architect (qualified Landscape Architect, BA (Hons), PGDip LA and Chartered Member of the Landscape Institute (CMLI)) with 14 years' experience.

Legislative and policy framework

11.2. Legislative and policy framework guidance has been considered on an international, national, regional and local level. The following sections are relevant to the LVIA because they have influenced the identification and categorisation of sensitive resources and receptors, requirements for mitigation or the scope and/or method of assessment. Not all policies are referred to or listed in full; however, those of greatest relevance to the Scheme and this LVIA are included for reference. The following provides a brief overview of the relevant policies, refer to Appendix A11.3 Schedule of Relevant Planning Policy in ES Volume 4 for the full details of the policies cited. The relevant documents have been summarised in Table 11-1.

Table 11-1 - Legislation, regulatory, and policy framework for landscape and visual amenity

Legislation/ Regulation/ Policy	Summary of requirements
International	
European Union Directive 2011/92/EU ¹	The Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition (GLVIA3)² states in reference to the European Union Directive 2011/92/EU: <i>"The Directive is clear that the emphasis is on the identification of likely significant environmental effects. This should embrace all types of effect and includes, for example, those that are positive/ beneficial and negative/ adverse, direct and indirect, and long and short term, as well as cumulative effects. Identifying significant effects stresses the need for an approach that is in proportion to the scale of the project that is being assessed and the nature of its likely effects. Judgement needs to be exercised at all stages in terms of the scale of investigation that is appropriate and proportional. This does not mean that effects should be ignored or their importance minimised but that the assessment should be tailored to the particular circumstances in each case."</i>
National	
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2019 ³	The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) – revised 19 February 2019, sets out the Government's planning policies for England and provides a framework within which the appropriate local authority can produce local and neighbourhood plans; the NPPF is a material consideration in making planning decisions.

¹ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/euadr/2011/92/contents>

² Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment, Third edition, 2013, Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

³ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf

Legislation/ Regulation/ Policy	Summary of requirements
	The NPPF sets out three overarching objectives in achieving sustainable development, these are interdependent and need to be considered in mutually supportive ways. Economic, social and environmental objectives should be delivered through the preparation and implementation of plans and application of the policies within the NPPF. The NPPF also notes the importance that planning policies and decisions should play in providing an active role in guiding development towards sustainable solutions, which should also respond to local circumstances, reflecting local character and the needs and opportunities of each area. Key parts of the NPPF of relevance to this LVIA are: • Chapter 2 Achieving sustainable development; • Chapter 3 Plan-making Strategic policies; • Chapter 8 Promoting healthy and safe communities; • Chapter 11 Making effective use of land; • Chapter 12 Achieving well-designed places; • Chapter 14 Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change; and • Chapter 15 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment
Local (current)	
Havant Borough Council Core Strategy (2011) ⁴	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 (see paragraph 11.20 below) Policies within the Local Plan (Core Strategy) that are relevant to the Landscape and Visual Assessment are: • Policy CS11 Protecting and Enhancing the Special Environment and Heritage of Havant Borough; • Policy CS13 Green Infrastructure; • Policy CS16 High Quality Design; and • Policy CS18 Strategic Site Delivery (Strategic Site 2 Havant Thicket Reservoir).
Havant Borough Council Local Plan (Allocations) Adopted Version (2014) ⁵	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. Policies within the Allocation Plan that are relevant to the Landscape and Visual Assessment are: • Policy AL6 Havant Thicket Reservoir Pipeline; and • Policy AL8 Local Green Spaces.
East Hampshire District Council Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) ⁶	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

⁴ <https://www.havant.gov.uk/local-plan-core-strategy>

⁵ <https://www.havant.gov.uk/local-plan-allocations>

⁶ <https://www.easthants.gov.uk/adopted-local-plan>

Legislation/ Regulation/ Policy	Summary of requirements
	every five years. The South Downs National Park have subsequently adopted a separate local plan in 2019 (as discussed below) Policies within the Joint Core Strategy that are relevant to the Landscape and Visual Assessment are: • Policy CP20 Landscape; • Policy CP23 Gaps Between Settlements; • Policy CP28 Green Infrastructure; • Policy CP29 Design; and • Policy CP30 Historic Environment.
South Downs National Park Local Plan (2019) ⁷	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 the Scheme 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. Policies within the South Downs National Park Local Plan that are relevant to the Landscape and Visual Assessment are: • Strategic Policy SD4: Landscape Character; • Strategic Policy SD5: Design; and • Strategic Policy SD6: Safeguarding Views.
Local (Draft to be adopted)	
Havant Borough Council Local Plan 2036 – Pre-submission Draft (2019) ⁸	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. Policies within the Draft Local Plan that are relevant to the Landscape and Visual Assessment are: • KP9 Havant Thicket Reservoir; • E1 High quality design; • E3 Landscape and settlement boundaries; • E8 Protection of existing open space; • E13 Historic environment and heritage assets; and • E18 Trees, hedgerows and woodland.
East Hampshire District Council Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 (2019) ⁹	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. Policies within the Draft Local Plan that are relevant to the Landscape and Visual Assessment are: • Policy S17: Development in the countryside; • Policy DM24: Gaps between settlements; • Policy S18: Landscape; • Policy DM26: Trees, hedgerows and woodland;

⁷ <https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/planning-policy/south-downs-local-plan/local-plan/>

⁸ <https://www.havant.gov.uk/localplan>

⁹ <https://www.easthants.gov.uk/draft-local-plan>

Legislation/ Regulation/ Policy	Summary of requirements
	• Policy S27: Design and local character; • Policy S28: Heritage assets and the historic environment; • Policy DM33: Conservation Areas; • Policy DM35: Listed Buildings; • Policy DM40: Historic landscapes, parks and gardens; and • Policy S31: Havant thicket reservoir.

Previous assessments

- 11.3. As noted below, following receipt of a scoping opinion from Havant Borough Council in 2009, ARUP began production of an EIA including a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA). The LVIA was not completed, with the baseline studies being only part complete and no assessment of any effects undertaken. Since 2009 there have been updates to the EIA regulations and the South Downs have now been designated as a National Park. As such the ARUP LVIA has only been used for background information and as a basis to confirm the study area and identified viewpoints which were agreed at the time with the relevant local authorities and statutory consultees.
- 11.4. Two Landscape Capacity Studies have been recently undertaken by East Hampshire District Council and Havant Borough Council to form an evidence base for emerging Local Plans (yet to be adopted). Both studies refer to the reservoir site and surrounding landscape character areas assessing the landscape and visual sensitivity. They are briefly discussed in section 11.88 to help inform the baseline studies. Aside from these studies, Atkins are unaware of any other more detailed assessments for the reservoir site.

Scoping opinion

- 11.5. Previously, a scoping report produced by ARUP in 2009 for the project, was submitted along with a formal scoping request to Havant Borough Council in February 2009. This outlined the approach of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment for the Scheme.
- 11.6. Havant Borough Council provided a scoping opinion in April 2009, which confirmed the following, regarding the LVIA:
- “Havant Borough Council's and East Hampshire District Council's Landscape Officers have been consulted on the report. The Scoping Report identifies all the information required on Landscape and Visual aspects of the proposal for the EIA.*
- However Natural England has requested further details regarding local landscape character areas. The EIA should include assessments of visual effects on the surrounding area and landscape together with any physical effects on the development, such as changes to topography.*
- The EIA should include a full assessment of the potential impacts of the development on local landscape character using landscape assessment methodologies.”*
- 11.7. In July 2018 Atkins requested an updated formal scoping opinion from Havant Borough Council, seeking confirmation that the previously agreed scoping from 2009 could be used as a basis for the current EIA, being updated to take account of recent changes to regulation and the designation of the South Downs as a National Park.
- 11.8. In September 2018 Havant Borough Council provided a scoping opinion, confirming the acceptance of the approach outlined by Atkins in the scoping opinion letter from July in the same year.

Baseline data collection

- 11.9. In order to understand the baseline position for landscape and visual receptors, a preliminary desk study was undertaken which identified potentially sensitive / designated landscape resources by reference to national Geographic Information System (GIS) databases, Ordnance Survey (OS) maps, existing published landscape character studies, relevant planning policy guidance and / or designated or protected views.
- 11.10. The desk study included a review of various data sources, refer to Appendix A11.1 Assessment Methodology in ES Volume 4 for full details.

- 11.11. The LVIA has included a field survey to confirm the features or elements that contribute to the character of the landscape (as described by published documents) and to determine the potential visibility of the Scheme. A series of representative photographs were taken with a digital camera with a 35 mm fixed focal length lens, mounted on a tripod at approximately 1.6 m in height. These are presented as a series of panoramic photographs and are included to illustrate landscape character in the area and also as specific viewpoints representative of nearby visual receptors. These have been used to inform the assessment of both landscape and visual effects.

Consultation

- 11.12. Consultation has been carried out with Havant Borough Council, East Hampshire District Council and The South Downs National Park Authority as set out in detail in Appendix A11.1 Assessment Methodology in ES Volume 4.
- 11.13. As a starting point, viewpoints were based on those that were agreed by ARUP in the work done under the previous LVIA (see paragraph 11.4 above). After new consultation in February 2020, additional viewpoints were requested and added to the assessment, these being:
- Viewpoint 10b;
 - Viewpoint 34;
 - Viewpoint 35;
 - Viewpoint 36;
 - Viewpoint 37;
 - Viewpoint 38;
 - Viewpoint 39;
 - Viewpoint 40;
 - Viewpoint 41; and
 - Viewpoint 42.
- 11.14. After consultation in March 2020, photomontages were requested for the following viewpoints:
- Viewpoint 2;
 - Viewpoint 3b;
 - Viewpoint 5;
 - Viewpoint 7;
 - Viewpoint 9;
 - Viewpoint 10b;
 - Viewpoint 11; and
 - Viewpoint 12.

Study area

- 11.15. The Scheme includes the construction of a reservoir and access roads, and an underground pipeline linking the reservoir with the existing pumping station at the Bedhampton works. Additional information on the Scheme description is provided in Chapter 2 Description of the Development in ES Volume 2.

Reservoir site and access roads

- 11.16. The extent of the red line boundary for the reservoir site and access roads is shown on Figure 11.1: Local Designations and PRoW in ES Volume 3.
- 11.17. Refer to Chapter 2 Description of the Development in ES Volume 2.
- 11.18. The two access roads include:
- Northern access route: this consists of a new road junction onto Manor Lodge Road, adjacent Horsefoot Hill at the north west corner of Havant Thicket. The route follows an existing Forestry track running along the western edge of Havant Thicket near the edge of Blendworth Common, running south to the south west corner of Havant Thicket next to the north east corner of Bells Copse; and

- Southern route: this enters the reservoir site from the south west, at the corner of Swanmore Road, before heading north along the western site boundary past Cabbagefield Row and Bells Copse, towards Havant Thicket.

- 11.19. A study area of 2 km from the red line boundary was identified to conduct baseline studies, considering the nature and scale of the reservoir site and access roads in relation to the existing physical characteristics of the landscape as well as those identified by existing landscape studies and assessments. This study area is considered to be sufficient to account for potential effects on landscape and visual amenity that may arise as a result of the Scheme.
- 11.20. As discussed above regarding consultation with the South Downs National Park Authority, a number of viewpoints were requested for visual assessment from high vantage points outside of the 2 km study area. However, from field assessment work these have been discounted as there is no view of the Site. Refer to Figure 11.22 - 11.28: Viewpoint Photograph Sheets (Discounted Views) in ES Volume 3. Considering this, along with information from further desk and field study, the potential effects outside of the 2 km study area would be negligible at worst and are therefore not considered further in this assessment.

Pipeline corridor

- 11.21. The extent of the pipeline corridor is shown on Figure 11.1: Local Designations and PRoW in ES Volume 3. The route extends from the Portsmouth Water pumping station at Bedhampton through Havant before finishing up at the proposed Control House near the southern edge of the reservoir site. Generally, the route runs north along Hermitage stream before turning north east through residential areas, broadly following Riders Lane Stream towards the reservoir site.
- 11.22. To aid description in this assessment the route has been split into sections (1-8) these are described below:
- **Section 1 - Bedhampton Pumping Station to Chadswell Meadow:**
From the southernmost point at the pumping station the route heads north west across the open grassland area surrounding the pumping station before crossing the railway line just south west of Bedhampton Train Station. Once past the rail line the route passes through a small area of buffer planting along the railway edge before meeting Chadswell Meadow.
 - **Section 2 - Chadswell Meadow to Bidbury School:**
At Chadswell Meadow the route turns north east running within the road until it meets Brunswick Gardens. At this point the pipeline corridor passes through the car park of the Bedhampton Community Centre to meet the B2149 Bedhampton Road, which it crosses to connect to North Street. It then runs the full length of North Street until it meets the southern boundary of the Bidbury School Grounds.
 - **Section 3 - Bidbury School to Fraser Road:**
The route heads north crossing the school playing fields, then continues to head north through an area of school car parking until it meets Fraser Road at the School gates. Once past the gates, the route turns to head east along the full length of Fraser Road until to meets the public open space /green corridor that runs alongside Hermitage Stream.
 - **Section 4 – Fraser Road to Highclere Avenue:**
At the end of Fraser Road, the route then turns north to follow the route of Hermitage Stream, running alongside the western edge within the public open space following the route of the E9 long distance route footpath. The route follows the footpath crossing Purbrook Way, just north of this it turns north east to cross Hermitage Stream and connecting to the western end of Highclere Avenue.
 - **Section 5 – Highclere Avenue to Ellisfield Road:**
Once on Highclere Avenue the route continues east within the road until it reaches Riders Lane junction. It then crosses Riders Lane changing its course south east crossing Riders Lane Stream and associated public open space before joining Ellisfield Road.
 - **Section 6 – Ellisfield Road to High Lawn Way:**
At Ellisfield Road the route turns to run north within the road before meeting Dunsbury Way, which it follows for a short distance before turning east onto High Lawn Way.

- **Section 7 – High Lawn Way to Middle Park Way:**

The pipeline corridor now runs within High Lawn Way travelling north east, then curving towards the north just past Front Lawn School. Nearing the road junction with Middle Park Way the route turns north west to cross an area of public open space adjacent the Great Copse woodland. Within the public open space, the route follows an existing footpath until it is dissected by Middle Park Way.

- **Section 8 – Middle Park Way to proposed Control House:**

In the final section of the pipeline corridor, it crosses Middle Park Way northwards entering Staunton Country Park. Here it runs north west along the western side of High Lawn and Thicket Lawn before entering the southern boundary of the reservoir site where it meets the northern most point of the route at the connecting with the Proposed Control House.

- 11.23. A study area of 500 m from the pipeline corridor was identified to conduct baseline studies. Considering that the pipeline will be underground and given that the surrounding area is predominately built up residential use with areas of visually enclosed public open space, any visual or landscape character effects would be very localised to the route. As such this study area is considered to be sufficient to account for any temporary effects generated by the pipeline corridor.

Assessment methodology

- 11.24. The assessment methodology for this Landscape and Visual chapter is described in detail in Appendix A11.1 Assessment Methodology in ES Volume 4.

Assessment assumptions and limitations

- 11.25. Landscape is formed by 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 and are covered by Chapter 8 Historic Environment in ES Volume 2 and Chapter 9 Biodiversity in ES Volume 2. The LVIA does not assess direct or any other indirect effects on heritage or ecological resources.
- 11.26. 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 would potentially be visible.

Baseline conditions including value/sensitivity of resources and receptors

Landscape baseline

Overview

- 11.27. The following baseline studies take a hierarchical approach in considering the landscape character relevant to this assessment. Firstly, published landscape character assessments have been identified that cover the Site and surrounding landscape. These range from national, working down in level through county and district to a local level assessment. This provides a good understanding of the wider character of the landscape in which the Scheme is located, working down to a finer level of detail important to understand the localised character and features that form the landscape setting.

- 11.28. Beyond the study of published landscape character assessments, baseline studies have considered historic landscape character assessments as well as identifying designated landscapes that are pertinent to this assessment. Reference has also been made to any published landscape capacity studies relating to the Site and surroundings, that have been undertaken to help inform local plan land allocations.
- 11.29. Finally, separate assessments of the landscape character have been carried out for:
- the reservoir site and access roads; and
 - the pipeline corridor.
- 11.30. This is to consider a finer level of detail than that provided by the published landscape character assessments as well as describing the landscape features and elements which make up each area. In doing so, it has been necessary to consider each areas "landscape value" in terms of a range of local factors which help identify valued landscapes. These are set out in the GLVIA3 (Box 5.1, page 84) and include:
- Landscape quality (condition);
 - Scenic quality;
 - Rarity;
 - Representativeness;
 - Conservation interests;
 - Recreational value;
 - Perceptual aspects; and
 - Associations.
- Published landscape character assessments*
- 11.31. The published assessments provide a hierarchical appraisal of the character of the study area, including the Site, its surroundings and the wider region through a recognised process of landscape characterisation.
- 11.32. It should be noted that there are often subtle differences between and within individual landscape character areas that can give rise to variations in both actual and perceived quality, condition, value and susceptibility to change. Furthermore, boundaries between character areas do not always follow recognised features within the landscape such as rivers, settlement edges or field boundaries. In these cases, the boundaries between character areas should be treated as transitions where there is a gradual change in character as is often the case with landscapes at the national and regional level.
- 11.33. Landscape character areas as described in published national, county, district and local Landscape Character Assessments (LCA) for the study area are outlined in Table 11-1 below and their extents illustrated on Figures 11.2 and 11.3 in ES Volume 3:

Table 11-2 - Published landscape character areas

Level	LCA Name /area
National	Natural England: National Character Area Profile (2014): 125. South Downs 126. South Coast Plain 128. South Hampshire Lowlands
County	Hampshire Country Integrated Character Assessment (2012): - LCA 2F Forest of Bere East South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment (2011): - LCA B3: Stansted to West Dead Wooded Estate Downland - LCA D2a: Hambledon to Clanfield Downland Mosaic (Enclosed)
District	East Hampshire District: Landscape Character Assessment (2006): - Landscape Character Area 10a: Havant Thicket and Southleigh Forest (Landscape Type 10: Wooded Claylands) Havant Borough Townscape, Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment (2007): - LCA9: Waterloo Golf Course (Landscape Type A: Pasture and Woodland) - LCA10: Blendworth Common and woodlands (Landscape Type A: Pasture and Woodland) - LCA11: A3(M) Eastern Corridor (Landscape Type B: Lowland Settled Wooded Farmland) - LCA13: Historic Bedhampton (Landscape Type E: Urban Upper Harbour Plain) - LCA15: Bedhampton and Havant – north western suburbs (Landscape Type E: Urban Upper Harbour Plain) - LCA16: Leigh Park (Landscape Type E: Urban Upper Harbour Plain) - LCA17: West Leigh (Landscape Type E: Urban Upper Harbour Plain) - LCA20: Staunton Country Park (Landscape Type B: Lowland Settled Wooded Farmland) - LCA21: Southleigh Forest (Landscape Type B: Lowland Settled Wooded Farmland)
Local	Rowlands Castle Parish Local Landscape Character Assessment (2012): 3ai West: Enclosed Downland - New Idsworth 3ai East: Enclosed Chalk Downland - Upper Lavant Valley 3aii: Open Chalk Downland - Idsworth and Chalton Downs - Sub Area 10ai: Chalk/Clay Transition – The Holt, Stein Wood & Golf Course - Sub Area 10aii: Sink Hole Belt – Manor Lodge Road and Blendworth Common - Sub Area 10aiii West: Wooded Claylands – Havant Thicket (and Gipsies Plain) - Sub Area 10aiii East: Wooded Claylands – Southleigh Forest - Sub Area 10aiv: Lavant Valley South

Landscape character at national level

Natural England: National Character Area Profile (2014)¹⁰

- 11.34. The national landscape character context is provided by the Character of England Map (produced by Natural England which divides the landscape of England into 159 distinct National Character Areas (NCAs). The boundaries follow natural lines in the landscape, rather than administrative boundaries and each is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity.
- 11.35. The Site falls predominantly within the NCA 128: South Hampshire Lowlands, with the northern most part of the Site straying just into NCA 125: South Downs; the pipeline corridor in its southern section extends into NCA 126: South Coastal Plain, as illustrated on Figure 11.2: Landscape Character (National and Regional) in ES Volume 3.
- 11.36. Each National Character Area profile gives a description of the natural and cultural features that shape the landscape, how the landscape has changed over time, the current key drivers for ongoing change, and a broad analysis of each area's characteristics. The full information can be found on Natural England's publications website:
<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/587130>
- 11.37. It is considered that, whilst the character assessments provided at a national level inform the context for regional, county and local character assessments, they do not provide a sufficient level of detail appropriate to the nature of effects likely to arise at a local level as a result of the scale and size of the Scheme. Therefore, these character areas will not be considered further as part of the assessment.

Landscape character at county level

Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment (2012)¹¹

- 11.38. The Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment has been developed by Hampshire County Council to provide a framework for more detailed local character assessments to be undertaken by district and borough councils and protected landscape bodies.
- 11.39. The Site falls within the 2F: Forest of Bere East character area. The area falls within the Hampshire basin, bounded by the Hampshire Downs to the north, Portsdown Hill in the south west and the Coastal Plain in the south east.
- 11.40. It has been reasoned that although this character assessment provides some useful context to set the scene on a county level, there is not a sufficient level of detail appropriate to the nature of effects likely to arise at a local level as a result of the Scheme. The same area is well covered by other character assessments at a district and local level, which give the required detail needed. Therefore, this character area will not be considered further as part of the assessment.
- 11.41. A summary of the key characteristics is provided in Table 11-2 below:

Table 11-3 - Hampshire County landscape character area 2F

Key Characteristics - 2F: Forest of Bere East

- A low lying landscape with shallow undulations.
- Seasonally saturated heavy clay soils in the south.
- Predominantly pasture, commercial forestry and woodland with small some smallholdings.
- Woodland is coniferous plantation, ancient semi-natural woodland or replanted ancient woodland.
- Woodland creates a secluded landscape, contrasting with the adjoining major towns.
- Strong urban fringe influences around large settlements such as high voltage power lines, heavy traffic, fly tipping /rubbish and horse paddocks.

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles>

¹¹ <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/landscape/integratedcharacterassessment>

Key Characteristics - 2F: Forest of Bere East

- Part of the former hunting reserve of the Royal Forest of Bere, which has shaped the pattern of woodland, commons and assart fields.
- Occasional elevated views over the area from Portsdown Hill.
- Topography and woodland cover combine to give varying views, often limiting and containing them.
- Southleigh Woods and Havant Thicket are woodlands with public access. They are supplemented by numerous rights of way including long distance routes such as Wayfarers Walk, Pilgrims' Trail and Staunton Way.

South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment (2011)¹²

- 11.42. The South Downs integrated landscape Character assessment was prepared by Land Use Consultants in 2005 and updated in 2011 to reflect the final South Downs National Park boundary.
- 11.43. The study area for the South Downs LCA falls just outside the red line boundary. Landscape Character Area D2a: Hambledon to Clanfield Downland Mosaic (Enclosed) adjoins the red line boundary at the edge of the B2149 Manor Lodge Road on the north eastern boundary.
- 11.44. Further beyond the eastern site boundary, to the opposite side of Durrants is Landscape Character Area B3: Stansted to West Dead Wooded Estate Downland. From both desk analysis and field work it has been determined that this LCA does not have any views of the Site, neither is it directly adjoining the Site. Therefore, there would be no, or very limited, potential for any effect from the scheme on their landscape character or setting. Therefore, it will not be considered further in this assessment. Refer to Figures Figure 11.25 - 11.32: Viewpoint Photograph Sheets (Discounted Views) in ES Volume 3 for viewpoints photos taken from within these Character Areas.
- 11.45. Refer to Figure 11.2 in ES Volume 3 for locations of the character area boundaries.
- 11.46. A summary of the key characteristics is provided in Table 11-3 and 11-4 below:

Table 11-4 - South Downs landscape character area D2a

Key characteristics - D2a: Hambledon to Clanfield Downland Mosaic

- A strong pattern of woodland cover; many areas of woodland 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 Ringwork and Bailey at Motley's Copse.
- A number of minor designed landscapes at 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.

Landscape character at district level

East Hampshire District: Landscape Character Assessment (2006)¹³

- 11.47. The East Hampshire District Landscape Character Assessment was prepared by Land Use Consultants on behalf of East Hampshire District Council in 2006. The assessment area only covers the North Eastern part of the Site, with the South Western portion falling in the Havant Borough Councils area.
- 11.48. The assessment classifies the area of the Site being in the Countryside Character Areas of both the 'South Downs' and 'South Hampshire Lowlands' having bedrock geology of Lambeth Group and London Clay Formation. The Site features both non agricultural and Grade 3 agricultural land as per the Agricultural land classification. Historical Landscape Classifications record the Site having

¹² <https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/planning-policy/landscape-character-assessments/south-downs-integrated-landscape-character-assessment/south-downs-integrated-landscape-character-assessment-icla-2011/>

¹³ <https://www.easthants.gov.uk/landscape-studies>

assorted fieldscapes, pre 1800 woodland and designed landscapes, as well as woodland classed as being both ancient /semi-natural and ancient replanted.

- 11.49. The Site falls within the southernmost extent of the character assessment study area, being defined as Character Area 10a: Havant Thicket and Southleigh Forest.
- 11.50. Refer to Figure 11.3 in ES Volume 3 for locations of the character area boundaries.
- 11.51. The following table gives the key characteristics of the character areas.

Table 11-5 - East Hampshire landscape character area 10a

Key characteristics - 10a: Havant Thicket and Southleigh Forest.

- 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.

- 11.52. The character area assessment identifies the following landscape and visual sensitivities:
- 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; and
 - Woodland cover limits visual sensitivity of the landscape and provides opportunities for planting mitigation associated with development.

Havant Borough Townscape, Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment (2007)¹⁴

- 11.53. The Havant Borough Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment was prepared by Kirkham Consultants on behalf of Havant Borough Council and Hampshire Country Council in 2007. The assessment area only covers the South Western part of the Site, with the North east portion falling in the East Hampshire District Character area as noted above.
- 11.54. The reservoir site falls within the landscape character area LCA20: Staunton Country Park.
- 11.55. The surrounding landscape character areas that are within the study area are:
- LCA9: Waterloo Golf Course;
 - LCA10: Blendworth Common and woodlands;

¹⁴ <https://www.havant.gov.uk/landscape-study>

- LCA11: A3(M) Eastern Corridor;
 - LCA17: West Leigh; and
 - LCA21: Southleigh Forest
- 11.56. From both desk analysis and field work it has been determined that LCA9: Waterloo Golf Course, LCA17: West Leigh and LCA21: Southleigh Forest do not have any views of the Site, neither are they directly adjoining the Site. Therefore, there would be no or very limited potential for any effect from the Scheme on their landscape character or setting. Therefore, they will not be considered further in this assessment. Refer to Figures Figure 11.25 - 11.32: Viewpoint Photograph Sheets (Discounted Views) in ES Volume 3 for viewpoints photos taken from within these Character Areas.
- 11.57. The pipeline corridor runs through landscape character areas LCA16: Leigh Park, LCA15: Bedhampton and Havant and LCA13: Historic Bedhampton to the South and South West of the study Area. Refer to Figure 11.3 in ES Volume 3 for locations of the character area boundaries.
- 11.58. The following tables give the key characteristics of the landscape character areas.

Table 11-6 - Havant landscape character area 20

Key characteristics - 20: Staunton Country Park (covering the reservoir site and access roads)

- 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 assorted 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 litter which are a common occurrence and collects 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.
- From the west there are views across the open areas of grassland, over the surrounding woodlands to the South Downs.

- 11.59. The Character Area assessment identifies several local issues, sensitivities and management recommendation that include:
- The development of the reservoir would fundamentally alter the wider landscape setting of the historic park and its associated listed structures and follies and would 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 and should not compromise the adjacent parkland character; and
 - Important views especially views from the park should 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.

Table 11-7 - Havant landscape character area 10

Key characteristics - 10: Blendworth Common and woodlands (adjacent to the reservoir site and access roads)

- An undulating landscape
- The soil is slowly permeable and seasonally wet
- 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 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.

Table 11-8 - Havant landscape character area 11

Key characteristics - 11: A3(M) Eastern Corridor (adjacent to the reservoir site and access roads)

- Physical: landform, soils and land cover
- Undulating landscape including smooth shallow slopes and irregular small steep 'V' shaped valleys.
- Watercourses 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

Key characteristics - 11: A3(M) Eastern Corridor (adjacent to the reservoir site and access roads)

- 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.
- The northern end of the LCA is defined by medium sized regular fields with straight boundaries.
- The central area is defined by pre-1810 assarted woodland.
- The southern end is a mixture of open fields with woodland. Small rectilinear fields with wavy boundaries, derived from woodland clearance, define the historic character.
- 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.

Table 11-9 - Havant landscape character area 13

Key characteristics - 13: Historic Bedhampton (Covering part of the pipeline corridor)

- 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.

Table 11-10 - Havant landscape character area 15

Key characteristics - 15: Bedhampton and Havant (Covering part of the pipeline corridor)

- 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, with a 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.

Table 11-11 - Havant landscape character area 16

Key characteristics - 16: Leigh Park (Covering part of the pipeline corridor)

- From the south a gently undulating landform to the south and south east (the Hermitage Stream), rising up to the north where the landform becomes more pronounced
- Streams form a distinctive feature. The Riders Lane Stream emerging from Staunton Park is aligned with mature trees. Hermitage Stream from the north west is characterised by adjacent open areas of grassland, with shrubs and a number of mature trees; additionally other open spaces including recreation fields, areas of allotments and school playing fields are found along the periphery of this stream corridor.
- Mature oak trees exist in wide roadside grass verges as seen along Highclere Ave, probably hedgerow trees from the original field boundaries
- 1960's and 1970's housing development for example Warren Park Estate 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
- Broadleaved woodland in the east of the landscape character area.
- Great Copse, an ancient, semi-natural woodland marks the north eastern edge.
- The western boundary of the character area has a river valley mosaic of habitats which run in a strip from north to south, this consists of amenity grassland with scattered trees over grassland and a patch of semi-improved neutral grassland
- To the north the Warren Park Estate is characterised by blocks of up to three storey flats and stretches of terraces set around wide open, treeless areas.
- The principal roads are generally curved, 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, resultingly underutilised
- From areas to the west the noise from the A3(M) is apparent
- Good access, with the stream corridors providing access from the areas of housing down into Havant centre
- 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
- From the north and in particular the elevated Warren Park Estate, there are long open views across Staunton Country Park to the east and views across to the west.

Landscape character at local level

Rowlands Castle Parish Local Landscape Character Assessment (2012)¹⁵

- 11.60. The Rowlands Castle Parish Local Landscape Character Assessment was undertaken by a group of residents for the Rowlands Castle Parish Council. It builds on the East Hampshire District Landscape Character Assessment.
- 11.61. Local Landscape Character Sub Area 10aiii West: Wooded Claylands - Havant Thicket (and Gipsies Plain) covers the reservoir site. The following Sub Areas are all within the study area:
- 3ai West: Enclosed Downland – New Idsworth;
 - 3ai East: Enclosed Chalk Downland – Upper Lavant Valley;
 - 3aii: Open Chalk Downland – Idsworth and Chalton Downs;
 - 10ai: Chalk/Clay Transition - The Holt, Stein Wood & Golf Course;

¹⁵ <https://www.easthants.gov.uk/landscape-studies>

- 10aii: Sink Hole Belt - Manor Lodge Road and Blendworth Common;
- 10aiii East: Wooded Claylands - Southleigh Forest; and
- 10aiv: Lavant Valley South

- 11.62. From both desk analysis and field work it has been determined that Sub Areas 3ai east, 3ai west, 3aii, 10ai and 10aiii east do not have any views of the Scheme, neither are they directly adjoining the Site. Therefore, there would be no or very limited potential for any effect from the Scheme on their landscape character or setting. Therefore, they will not be considered further in this assessment. Refer to Figure 11.22 - 11.28: Viewpoint Photograph Sheets (Discounted Views) in ES Volume 3 for viewpoints photos taken from within these Character Areas. Refer Figure 11.3 Landscape Character Areas (Local) in ES Volume 3 for locations of the character area boundaries.
- 11.63. A summary of the key characteristics is provided below:

Table 11-12 - Local Landscape Character Sub Area 10aiii West

Key characteristics - 10aiii West: Wooded Claylands – Havant Thicket and Gipsies Plain (covering the reservoir site and access roads)

- 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 Gipsies 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.

Table 11-13 - Local Landscape Character Sub Area 10aii

Key characteristics - 10aii: Sink Hole Belt – Manor Lodge Road and Blendworth Common (adjacent to the reservoir site and access roads)

- 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 20th century 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.

Table 11-14 - Local Landscape Character Sub Area 10aiv

Key characteristics - 10aiv: Lavant Valley South (adjacent to the reservoir site and access roads)

- 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.

11.64. The assessment evaluates the landscape and visual sensitivities as:

“Conserving the landscape’s diversity and integrity is the major objective. This area has high amenity value, both to the parish and to neighbouring authorities and it includes such important features as the Staunton Country Park and historic remnants of The Forest of Bere. The continuous strip of undeveloped open landscape forming a crescent from Havant Thicket via Staunton Country Park to Southleigh Forest, by preventing coalescence, is central to preserving the character of the parish”

Historic landscape character assessment

The Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment¹⁶

- 11.65. The Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment was undertaken by The Oxford Archaeological Unit and Scott Wilson Resource Consultants in 1998/1999 on behalf of Hampshire County Council and English Heritage in order to supplement the Country Council's landscape assessment work. The Assessment identifies a number of Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCA).
- 11.66. The assessment identifies a Historic landscape character area (HLCA) of relevance to the Site:
- Historic landscape character area 7: South Hampshire Lowland and Heath (cover the extent of the Site and exceeding to the east and west of the Site)
- 11.67. It is considered that, whilst this historic character assessment provides some useful context it does not provide a sufficient level of detail appropriate to the nature of effects likely to arise at a local level. Therefore, this historic character area will not be considered further as part of the assessment and is included for information only.
- 11.68. The following tables provide a description of the HLCA:

Table 11-15 - Hampshire historic landscape character area 7

Key characteristics - 7: South Hampshire Lowland and Heath

- A very high proportion of the Character Area is recent urban development
- Much of the character area consists of assarts and assarted woodland, reflecting the importance of the forest of Bere
- Most of the main blocks of woodland in the Forest of Bere are either replanted old woodlands or substantially new plantation

¹⁶ <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/historicenvironment/landscape>

Key characteristics - 7: South Hampshire Lowland and Heath

- Of the assart fields, about a third are of each are medium and large size with remaining being either small or more recent regular assarts.
- Apart from the assarts, most field patterns are small pre-parliamentary and more particularly parliamentary types
- Small amount of horticulture mostly from occurrence of glass houses
- Parkland occurs sporadically
- Recreation, especially in the form of golf courses is relatively common, as is recent scattered settlement and paddocks or large gardens, both of which reflect the proximity of large urban areas.

Landscape capacity studies

- 11.69. Several landscape capacity studies have been recently undertaken by East Hampshire District Council and Havant Borough Council to form an evidence base for emerging Local Plans (yet to be adopted). Both studies refer to the Site and surrounding landscape character areas. They are briefly discussed here to help inform the baseline studies.

East Hampshire District Council Landscape Capacity Study 2018¹⁷

- 11.70. East Hampshire District Council Landscape Capacity Study was undertaken by Terra Firma Consultancy in June 2018 to inform the evidence base for the emerging East Hampshire Local Plan.

- 11.71. The reservoir site and access roads sit within the following local areas:

- Local Area 10a.3 Land south of Rowlands Castle
- Local Area 10a.2 North western area from Rowlands Castle.

- 11.72. The following provides an overview of the visual sensitivity, landscape sensitivity and landscape value.

- 11.73. Local Area 10a.3 Land south of Rowlands Castle

Visual sensitivity: medium

- Limited views from adjacent South Down National Park, due to wooded landscape
- Sensitive view receptors include regional footpaths: Staunton Way, Shipwrights Way and footpath E9 European Long distant route. All three would expect high usage.

Landscape sensitivity: high

- Includes part of Leigh Park, a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden and Staunton Country Park
- Adjacent South Downs National Park
- Adjacent Stansted Park a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden within the South Downs National Park (SDNP)
- Includes large areas of ancient woodland, originally part of the Forest of Bere
- Includes areas of SINC.

Wider landscape sensitivity: high

- Settlement edge of West Leigh largely out of view from local area due to landform
- Visual and physical links to rest of Staunton Country Park

Landscape value: medium

- In the setting of the South Downs National Park
- Potential effect on key visual characteristics
- Impact on sensitive view receptors: local, regional footpaths and European footpath

¹⁷ <https://www.easthants.gov.uk/landscape-studies>

- Potential effect on key landscape characteristics
- Loss of woodland and open setting, including ancient woodland
- Impact on and loss of Registered Park and Garden and setting
- Loss of streams, individual trees, woodland and hedgerows.

11.74. Local Area 10a.2 North western area from Rowlands Castle

Visual sensitivity: medium

- Adjacent built form of Rowlands Castle and Red Hill largely screened by woodland belts and rear garden vegetation

Landscape sensitivity: high

- Gently undulating and containing a network of tributaries across Blendworth Common and Havant Thicket
- Havant Thicket contains areas of ancient woodland
- Havant Thicket is covered by SINC designation
- Manor Lodge Road is a fast road, and typical of straight roads across commons
- Havant Thicket is open access with a network of footpaths and a visitor car park

Wider landscape sensitivity: medium/high

- The local area has strong physical links with the continuation of Havant thicket cross to Stein Wood, the continuation of open land north into the SDNP and the continuation of open land at Blendworth Common southwards

Landscape value: medium

- Setting of SDNP
- Contains local SINC designation
- Contains areas of ancient woodland
- Contains regional recreational area: Havant Thicket with open access which is also part of Staunton Country Park

Havant Borough Council Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study¹⁸

11.75. The Havant Borough Council Landscape Sensitivity and capacity study was undertaken in 2014 and 2015 by Kirkham Landscape Planning Limited on behalf of Havant Borough Council in order to provide an evidence base for the Council's emerging Local Plan.

11.76. The study covers the following landscape character areas within the study area as defined in the Havant Borough Council Landscape Character Assessment 2007.

- LCA10: Blendworth Common and woodlands
- LCA20: Staunton Country Park.

11.77. The following gives an overview of the visual and landscape sensitivity discussed in the study.

11.78. LCA10: Blendworth Common and woodlands

Medium/low visual sensitivity:

- Intervisible with north part of Blendworth Common
- Not widely visible but some sensitive view receptors
- No extensive, or panoramic views
- Possible insignificant intervisibility with the South Downs National Park
- Visually enclosed internally.

Medium/high landscape sensitivity:

- Entire parcel is designated as a SINC
- No known cultural sensitivity

¹⁸ <https://www.havant.gov.uk/evidence-base>

- Generally peaceful but tranquillity affected by proximity to A3 and by pylons
- Contains BAP woodland and wet woodland habitat
- Within setting of Staunton Park Registered Park and Garden (grade II*)
- Within setting of Sir George Staunton Conservation Area
- Generally peaceful but tranquillity affected by proximity to A3 and by pylons.

Medium/high wider landscape sensitivity:

- Isolated from housing and other settlement
- No intervisibility with nearby settlements
- Important part of the woodland / grassland pattern of landscape to north and east.

Medium landscape value:

- Area made up of SINC
- Not part of the setting of the South Downs National Park as there is no physical link and only a possible, incidental visual link.

11.79. LCA20: Staunton Country Park

Medium visual sensitivity:

- Views in from B2149 and housing to east and short section of Middle Park Way to south
- Not widely visible, but some sensitive view receptors including Country Park visitors and users of a regional long distance walking route (Staunton Way) which runs through parcel
- Notable open view from terrace in Country Park to Gammon's Hill and Deerslaughter Plain to west. No extensive, or panoramic views
- Open view from High Lawn in east of the parcel to Gammon's Hill, Deerslaughter Plain and Leigh Park urban edge to west. No extensive, or panoramic views
- Intervisible with Gammon's Hill and Deerslaughter Plain to north west and Leigh Park's settlement edge to south, east and west
- Visually enclosed internally
- View from central fields to Leigh Park's urban edge, Gammon's Hill and Deerslaughter Plain to north west. No extensive, or panoramic views.

Medium/high landscape sensitivity:

- An area of Ancient Woodland (Havant Thicket) is located within the north west corner
- Parkland forms setting of numerous Listed Building/Structures (including a grade II*) associated with the designed 19th century pleasure ground and parkland
- Contains numerous other parkland features including tree avenues, parkland trees and shrubby walks
- Generally peaceful but tranquillity affected along eastern edge by proximity to B2149 to east, along southern edge by proximity to Middle Park way and Leigh Park's urban edge
- Staunton Way regional long distance route runs through parcel
- The entire parcel is designated a Conservation Area and Registered Park and Garden (grade II*) forming part of the parkland area of a designed 19th century pleasure ground and parkland
- Thicket Lawn and High Lawn are areas of the original parkland associated with the Site of Sir George Staunton's country house (now demolished) and associated buildings to the south but have since been severed by the Middle Park Way. Some clumps of parkland trees still remain within the parcel.
- Some visual intrusion from Leigh Park's post-war residential urban edge along south west boundary of parcel
- Contains BAP Woodland, Woodpasture and Parkland and Coastal Floodplain Grazing Marsh habitat
- Great Copse is designated as a SINC and as Ancient Woodland
- Path through Great Copse used by public.

Medium/high wider landscape sensitivity:

- Strong relationship to character of the rest of Country Park to the north
- Some intervisibility with edge of Leigh Park to east and west
- Links to Thicket Lawn, High Lawn and Deerslaughter/Gammons Hill
- Forms part of gap between Havant and Rowlands Castle.

Medium/high landscape value:

- Parts designated as a SINC
- Parts designated a Conservation Area and Registered Park and Garden (grade II*) forming part of a designed 19th century pleasure ground and parkland
- Parkland forms setting of numerous Listed Building/Structures (including a grade II*) associated with designed 19th century pleasure ground and parkland
- Regional long distance walking route (Staunton Way) runs through parcel
- Not part of the setting of the South Downs National Park as there is no physical link or visual link
- Great Copse designated as a SINC and Ancient Woodland.

Designated landscapes

- 11.80. Statutory and non-statutory designated landscapes, sites and features within the study area are illustrated on Figure 11.1: Local Designations and PRoW in ES Volume 3. Distances given in the following section are approximate and have been measured from the red line boundary of the reservoir site and access roads or from the centre line of the pipeline corridor.

National Park

- 11.81. The South Downs National Park boundary lies directly adjacent to the reservoir site, defined by the B2149 (Manor Lodge Road) that runs from south east to north west, connecting Rowlands Castle to the A3(M) and Horndean beyond. The National Park sits on the northern side of the road while the reservoir site sits on the southern side of the road.
- 11.82. The reservoir site is largely visually separated from the National Park to the north by the substantial area of woodland that forms Havant Thicket (to the south of Manor Lodge Road), by existing development at Red Hill and Rowlands Castle to the north east, and by Southleigh Forest to the east. This provides a degree of separation with regards to landscape character and views.

Local nature reserves

- 11.83. There is one Local Nature Reserve within the study area, which is Hazleton Common, approximately 1 km to the north west, refer to Chapter 9 Biodiversity in ES Volume 2 for further information. During field work it was assessed that the intervening mature vegetation resulted in there being no potential inter-visibility with the reservoir site and, given the nature of the Scheme and distance from the Hazleton Common, it is considered that the Scheme would have no impact on the landscape character or views of/from the Local Nature Reserve; as such it is not considered further in this chapter.

Other designated areas:

- 11.84. Other designated areas that are considered in other chapters in more detail include:
- Conservation Areas: *important views are considered further in the visual baseline and visual assessment sections of this chapter.*
 - Registered Parks and Gardens: *important views are considered further in the visual baseline and visual assessment sections of this chapter.*
 - Listed Buildings: *views from these are considered further in the visual baseline and visual assessment sections of this chapter.*
 - Scheduled Monuments: *views are considered further in the visual baseline section of this chapter.*
 - Ancient Woodland
 - Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

Reservoir site and access roads landscape character and value

- 11.85. An assessment of the landscape character of the reservoir site, and its immediate context has been carried out, providing a finer level of assessment than that of published studies. This assessment identifies the relevant areas and elements that should be read in conjunction with Figure 11.5 – Landscape Areas and Elements in ES Volume 3 and "landscape value" determined by the consideration of a range of local factors as set out in the GLVIA3 (Box 5.1, page 84)¹⁹.

Land use

- 11.86. Landscape elements include:
- Historic parkland: The Avenue and Upper Lake;
 - Forestry: Havant Thicket;
 - Remnants of former forestry use /ancient woodland: Middle Clearing, Round Wood, Cabbagefield Row, Bells Copse and Hammond's Lands Copse;
 - Open grassland: Gipsies Plain, Deerslaughter Plain, Bondfields Plain and Thicket Bottom; and
 - Its current use as a Country Park.

Landform and topography

- 11.87. Generally, a low lying undulating landform with shallow valleys. Falling sharply from a ridge line north of High Lawn Way within Staunton Country Park (40 m-25 mAOD), then rising slowly up from the south, northwards along The Avenue route to the Upper Lake (25 m-32 mAOD). The topography rises more quickly northwards through Havant Thicket to B2149 Manor Lodge Road (40 m-50 mAOD) and the South Downs National Park beyond (50 m+ AOD). The land rises up steeper beyond Middle Clearing and Round Wood to the west, creating the west Boundary at Gammon's Hill, Cabbage Field Row and Bells Copse further to the north west (23 m-40 mAOD). To the east beyond The Avenue, the land rises gradually up to Gipsies Plain and the western boundary to meet Rowlands Castle (32 m-40 mAOD). Various streams and ditches cross the reservoir site, on a north to south alignment, creating shallow valleys, the most noticeable being between the north east and south west boundaries.
- 11.88. The landform is generally in keeping with the character of the clay lowlands of the area and does not have any topographical features that are especially rare in the area.

Vegetation – (this needs to be read in conjunction with the Arboricultural Impact Assessment)

- 11.89. Within the red line boundary there are substantial areas of grassland and areas of woodland, trees and scrubland. The most significant and large areas of woodland are Havant Thicket to the north, Bells Copse to the west boundary, and Hammonds Lands Copse to the south and remnants of Havant Thicket that form the edge of the Registered Park and Garden and Conservation Area. Smaller areas of woodland are a feature of Cabbagefield Row to the west and those to the north east boundary within the grounds of Autumn House and Metfield House.
- 11.90. Other significant areas of woodland occurring within the area include: The Avenue, Middle Clearing and Round Wood. These smaller woodland areas divide the large open grassland expanse either side of The Avenue into smaller compartments. Further division is provided by trees and scrub that follow the shallow valleys of streams and ditches that meander across the reservoir site, particularly on the west side of The Avenue. Also, within the open grassland there is a sparse scattering of individual trees and scrub lending to the parkland character.
- 11.91. Other less heavily wooded boundaries, smaller groupings and strips of trees are found together with individual trees, often within and surrounded by overgrown hedgerow. Most noticeably these occur to the south west at Gammon's Hill adjacent Swanmore Road and to the west and south west beyond Gipsies Plain at the boundary to Rowlands Castle and Durrants.
- 11.92. The vast majority of woodland is either 'Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland' or 'Ancient replanted Woodland', refer to Chapter 9 Biodiversity in ES Volume 2 for further information. Woodlands surrounding The Avenue, Round Wood, Hammonds Lands Copse and other areas along the southern boundary are protected being both within the Conservation Area and Grade II* listed

¹⁹ Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment, Third edition, 2013, Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

Historic Park and Garden, refer to Chapter 8 Historic Environment in ES Volume 2 for further information.

- 11.93. Open grassland areas appear to be assarted in origin, potentially from when a larger expanse of the Havant Thicket forest existed covering most of the area. This has created distinctive, often regular sided assarted woodland, that from historic mapping, looks to follow forestry trackways or even forestry compartments.

Hydrology

- 11.94. Further details on the hydrology of the area can be found in Chapter 15 Water in ES Volume 2.
- 11.95. There are numerous hydrological features within the area; the majority of these are small streams or springs including Riders Lane Stream and other unnamed watercourses. Most of them flow out of the Thicket, down through the open grassland in shallow valleys towards the southern boundary of the reservoir site, into the main historic parkland at Thicket Lawn and High Lawn. One of these appears to feed the Upper Lake at the end of The Avenue. Some flow into The Lake within the Country Park.
- 11.96. Some regular aligned ditches follow tracks or pathways across the open grassland or around the extent of Plain areas, such as Gipsies Plain to the east of the reservoir site. These connect to a more extensive network of field drainage ditches to the east of Peterfield Road (B2149).

Public access and rights of way

Country Park and Open Access

- 11.97. Part of the reservoir site is the Staunton Country Park with open access to the public. This covers the Leigh Park Gardens to the south, extending to cover The Avenue right up to the edge of Havant Thicket in the north, down the edge of Bells Copse in the west, including Cabbagefield Row and covering all the open grassland to the west of The Avenue. Open access land covers all of Havant Thicket in the North and all of Bells Copse in the west.

Bridleways

- 11.98. Bridleway 121 runs along part of the west boundary, running along Swanmore Road heading north along the edge of Cabbagefield Row before meeting Bridleway 120 at a right angle just south of Bells Copse. Bridleway 120 then crosses the reservoir site on an east-west alignment. Moving west it passes the north edge of Middle Clearing before crossing The Avenue. To the east of The Avenue it continues east past Gipsies Plain before emerging on the B2149 Manor Lodge Road adjacent the War Memorial at Rowland Castle.

Staunton Way

- 11.99. Staunton Way passes through Leigh Park Gardens to the south of the reservoir site, heading north through Hammond's Lands Copse, emerging at Gipsies Plain, following the reservoir site boundary running north east before turning 90 degrees to the north east corner and connecting onto B2149 Manor Lodge Road.

Long-Distance Routes

- 11.100. European long-distance route E9 enters Staunton Country Park to the south of the Site. Coming from the south at Great Copse it crosses Middle Park Way, entering the country park and crossing High Lawn. It runs in a north east direction through Hammond's Lands Copse to connect with Staunton Way on the site at Gipsies Plain.

Landscape designations

- 11.101. The area and its immediate landscape surrounds are subject to a number of landscape designations. Part of the Site is covered by The Grade II* listed Historic Park and Gardens of Leigh Park and also the Sir George Staunton Conservation Area. This includes The Avenue, Round Wood and woodland /parkland to the southern boundary.
- 11.102. The majority of woodland on the Site and the surrounding landscape are classified as Ancient woodland as noted above. All of this woodland is also under the local designation of Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC).
- 11.103. To the north the boundary of the South Downs National Park runs along the north side of the B2149 Manor Lodge Road, encompassing The Holt and Stein Wood. The National Park boundary

continues further north west of the Site boundary, running to the north of Rowlands Castle, including Stansted Forest.

Landscape quality (condition)

- 11.104. The area has undergone change post world war II, with much of the once woodland /forestry covering being cleared and converted to pasture grassland. Although the area has changed since the 19th century Parkland was first created, it retains features and elements in the landscape which are in keeping with both the parkland and lowland areas adjacent the South Downs. Assarted fields, scattered mature trees over open grassland, dense scrub lined streams and wooded boundaries echo the landscape character of the adjacent Thicket Lawn and High Lawn as well as being similar to surrounding areas of landscape further beyond to the north, north west and north east.
- 11.105. The quality of the landscape is degraded a little towards the urban edges of Warren Park and Leigh Park, where the rural character starts to be lost. Residential properties and apartment buildings become visible at these edges and boundary vegetation becomes unmanaged scattered scrub, full of rubbish and other detritus typical of urban fringes.
- 11.106. Large pylons and overhead powerlines are highly visible across the skyline in distant views across the landscape from open areas. This coupled with the continual noise heard from the A3(M) is a constant reminder that major urban areas are close by.

Scenic quality

- 11.107. The area is generally well enclosed by mature vegetation and dense woodland, offering limited views out over the surrounding landscape. Where views might be possible is where residential development adjoins the Site boundary to the south east and south west. At these points vegetation is the thinnest, exposing views of the upper floors of buildings. This is partially prevalent to the south west and west boundary at Gammon's Hill, where residential apartment blocks are more than two stories, distracting from the rural character.
- 11.108. Views from within the reservoir site across the open grassland areas are filtered by woodland, vegetation along the streams, and individual trees. However, views between these features give a chance to appreciate the landscape character and scale of the area. The best opportunity to observe this can be taken from the Bridleways 120 and 121, which dissect the area from east to west giving rise to the opportunity to gain a feel for the openness of the landscape in this location.

Rarity and representativeness

- 11.109. The area is generally similar to the surrounding landscape character of assarted woodland, which provide enclosure to the open areas of field. The character although similar differs a little from those found further north in the South Downs being lower lying and devoid of the field hedgerows that subdivide the areas in between the surrounding assarted woodland. Instead of hedgerows on site, there is vegetation that follows streams and ditches which fulfils a similar role. Instead of agricultural open land there is open grassland with scattered trees more typical of parkland landscape; however this is less distinctive than the more formally designed parkland in Leigh Park Gardens beyond the southern boundary. The Avenue with its surrounding belt of woodland provides a distinctive feature that cuts through the centre of the area. Although there are some differences in character and some distinctive features, the overall character is broadly similar to the surrounding landscape character and type and is not considered to be rare.

Conservation interest

- 11.110. The area has extensive areas of grassland as well as numerous areas of woodland both within and surrounding it, which are either semi-natural and ancient woodland and replanted woodland. Most of these areas are listed as Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) and are considered important to wildlife conservation. Aside from the woodland the area also has several features that could be considered of conservation interest such as the Upper Lake (now silted up), and various streams and ditches that run across the area, which have potential for supporting wildlife. The area supports headwater streams that by virtue of their size and nature are of conservation interest.
- 11.111. For more detailed context on the conservation interest of the area, please refer to Chapter 9 Biodiversity in ES Volume 2.

Recreational value

- 11.112. The area forms part of Staunton Country Park and Havant Thicket and therefore benefits from large areas of open access land which can be enjoyed by the public for recreational activities such as walking, running and cycling. There is also a bridleway and long-distance footpaths that cross the area, providing further recreational opportunities. There are no formal facilities provided for sitting, sport or play.

Perceptual aspects

- 11.113. The area contributes to the rural edge character of Havant providing a buffer and transitional breakdown from urban development, to designed parkland, to country park and to the rural character of the South Downs National Park in the north. The area is a mixture of the parkland character of the Leigh Park estate and the assorted woodland character of the countryside beyond.
- 11.114. Tranquillity and wildness of the area is degraded a little by residential development imposing on some of the boundaries and by the distant noise of the A3(M) further to the west. The area provides for an important escape from the urban housing estate character to the south.

Associations

- 11.115. The area has a number of historical associations primarily forming part of the Forest of Bere that once extended over much of the area, providing hunting opportunities and later timber production. The area reflects the character of the wider landscape with its assorted woodland and field pattern. The assorted woodland appears to be more recent than the surrounding areas, being more likely created by managed forestry felling of the Havant Thicket rather than clearance for agricultural purposes like some of the surrounding rural landscape.
- 11.116. The landscape is associated with and is part of the picturesque landscape parkland created in the 19th century as part of the former Leigh Park Estate. It contains a number of features of the historic garden such as The Avenue and Upper Lake. The now open grassland parkland area appears to be the result of more recent forestry felling rather than forming part of an original parkland design. The Havant Thicket woodland covered most of the area at the time of the creation of the park.
- 11.117. The area combined with Leigh Park Gardens to the south now form part of the Staunton Country Park, providing an important recreational facility for local residents and the wider public. This is a continuation of the recreational use previously enjoyed by the public when the Park Estate was in private ownership with the grounds being opened to the public on public holidays and providing a venue for fairs.

Overall Landscape Value

- 11.118. The area has a mixed character that represents both the wider surrounding landscape character and a relationship with the adjacent 19th century historic parkland. It has a number of distinctive landscape features in relation to the historic parkland estate and the former Forest of Bere, as well as providing important opportunities for recreation and wildlife conservation.
- 11.119. The reservoir site and access roads area are deemed to be of High Landscape Value.

Pipeline corridor landscape character and value

- 11.120. An assessment of the landscape character of each section of the pipeline corridor including the sounding areas within the route corridor has been carried out, providing a finer level of assessment than that of any published studies covering the areas.
- 11.121. As well as describing the character and landscape features and elements within each pipeline corridor section, it has been necessary to consider the "landscape value" of each section in terms of the range of local factors set out in the GLVIA3 (Box 5.1, page 84)²⁰. Section 11.34 provides a general description of the pipeline corridor.

Section 1 - Bedhampton Pumping Station to Chadswell Meadow:

- 11.122. This section of the pipeline route passes through the Havant Borough landscape character area LCA13: Historic Bedhampton as described in Table 11-9.

²⁰ Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment, Third edition, 2013, Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

- 11.123. Landscape character and elements in this section of the corridor are noted as the following:
- To the north of the pumping station the route passes over an area of poor semi-improved grassland which is typical of the landscape character of the surrounding fields that are located between Hermitage Stream to the south and the railway in the north;
 - Fields are generally small and fragmented, being used for grazing, often horse paddocks;
 - Wire fences divide larger open fields into smaller paddocks;
 - Scattered trees and shrubs occur in patches along field boundaries semi-enclosing some larger open fields, while vegetation forms more continual unmanaged hedgerows along development edges, the stream banks and along the edge of the railway;
 - The area is flat and low lying, not processing any scenic views of the surrounding landscape;
 - The edges of residential development are visible to the north and east as well as industrial development to the north east and south east;
 - Trees and woodland that flank Hermitage Stream and the A27 are visible along the skyline to the south west;
 - This section of corridor is not visible from any public highways or rights of way. Meyrick Road provides access to the pumping station site from the south, however the route is gated off just before it crosses the Hermitage stream;
 - Footpath 34 runs from the end of Meyrick Road, crossing the Hermitage Stream and then following alongside it heading north west towards the railway. Mature trees and scrub prevent views towards the pipeline;
 - The Portsmouth to London railway line runs just north of the pumping station; the pipeline corridor crosses this route to reach Chadswell Meadow. Rail passengers have filtered views through the scattered trees and scrub that border the rail corridor; and
 - Bedhampton Conservation Area is located to the north west on the other side of the railway, beyond Bidbury Mead recreation ground. The Conservation Area is screened by mature vegetation that border the railway way and mature trees surrounding the Mead.
- 11.124. This section is deemed to be of Medium Landscape value.

Section 2 - Chadswell Meadow to Bidbury School:

- 11.125. This section of the corridor also passes through the Havant Borough landscape character area LCA13: Historic Bedhampton as described in Table 11-9.
- 11.126. Landscape character and elements in this section of the corridor are noted as the following:
- On the northern side of the Railway the corridor runs through a residential area characterised by modern housing on Chadswell Meadow and Brunswick Gardens;
 - A dense vegetative buffer is located along the north edge of the rail line. This consists of scattered semi-mature trees infilled with dense, tall growing ornamental shrubs, some evergreen. This runs along the southern edge of Chadswell Meadow Cul de Sac, enclosing any views southwards;
 - At the end of Chadswell Meadow Cul de Sac there is a small amenity grassland area that offers some limited recreational value to residents. The pipeline corridor crosses this area to reach the carriageway;
 - Along the northern edge of Chadswell Meadow, residential properties face onto the road, set back by driveways and medium sizes front gardens, featuring amenity grass, ornamental planting and scattered small trees;
 - Where Chadswell Meadow meets Brunswick Gardens, the pipe corridor crosses the car park of the Bedhampton Community Centre. This southern corner is marked by two very large specimen trees, which provide a visual break to views towards Bedhampton Road;
 - The Community Centre car park is open to Brunswick Gardens and Bedhampton Road; its boundaries are marked by amenity shrubs forming a low hedge with the occasional small tree. It is overlooked by residential properties on Brunswick Gardens and Bedhampton Road;
 - The corridor then crosses Bedhampton Road, which has a wide carriageway with bus stops either side. It is overlooked by residential properties, which face onto the road with no or very small front gardens. The section of road is fairly treeless apart from a small number within the

community centre car park on the southern side. The Golden Lion, a listed building, is located approximately 50 m to the north west of the corridor. The road is enclosed by buildings on all sides with no views of any surrounding landscape;

- Beyond Bedhampton Road, the corridor runs along North Street towards the School grounds of Bidbury School. North Street is a small narrow Cul de Sac with 60's-70's housing. Properties face onto the road with small walled front gardens. Properties towards the northern end overlook the school grounds located to the north and west; and
- At the northern end of the Cul de Sac the boundary with the school playing fields is open, offering filtered views through the low hedge and small trees, across the playing fields to the school buildings beyond. At this point PRoWs 41a, 41b and 507 start, running around the outside of the school playing fields connecting to Fraser Road in the north east.

11.127. This section is deemed to be of Low Landscape value.

Section 3 - Bidbury School to Fraser Road:

11.128. This section of the corridor passes through the Havant Borough landscape character area LCA15: Bedhampton and Havant – north western suburbs as described in Table 11-10.

11.129. Landscape character and elements in this section of the corridor are noted as the following:

- At the end of North Street, the corridor would continue across the school playing fields, heading north towards the school car park. The school playing fields boundary is defined by a hedgerow with occasional deciduous trees, which the corridor passes through, before cutting across one of school football pitches;
- The playing fields are areas of amenity grassland, flat and low lying, visually enclosed by surrounding mature trees and housing. This prevents any views out to surrounding landscape areas;
- To the east of the school PRoWs 41a, 41b and 507 run along the edge of the school boundary, separated by tall hedging and scattered trees. Smaller and more frequently spaced trees line the section adjacent the school car park. On the east of the footpaths there is a strip of allotments, sandwiched between the footpath and the back gardens of properties along Ingledene Close;
- The school grounds are surround by housing on all sides, some of which overlook it, notably to the south and west. Properties to the east are bungalows with limited views, apart from the occasional property which has dormer windows facing west;
- Beyond the playing fields the corridor continues north through hardstanding at the school car park before exiting onto Fraser Road past the main school gates;
- The corridor continues along the carriageway for the full length of Fraser Road. The western end of Fraser Road has mixed development facing onto it, including Havant Rugby Football Club to the north and St John Ambulance centre and Havant Scout Centre to the south side. Beyond this the remaining road is characterised by municipal post war housing, mostly terraced with the odd semi-detached property;
- To the western end of Fraser Road, there are a number of mature deciduous and coniferous trees that create a landscape feature notably visible from most areas of the road. These consist of a mature Oak tree on the southern side adjacent the St Johns Ambulance centre and two specimen Cedar trees within the verge on the northern side adjacent the Rugby club;
- To the north beyond the Rugby club ballcourts, car park and club house, that border onto the road, various mature trees are visible. These are a mixture of deciduous and coniferous trees that surround and divide the pitches. These screen the surrounding municipal housing estates;
- The eastern two thirds of Fraser Road, which are residential in nature, are generally treeless with sporadic grass verges. Residential properties face towards the road with small and medium sized front gardens, mostly lawn with some paved for use as parking; and
- Looking towards the eastern end of the road, matures trees and scrub that line Hermitage Stream are visible, providing a wooded backdrop across the skyline.

11.130. This section is deemed to be of Medium Landscape value.

Section 4 - Fraser Road to Highclere Avenue:

- 11.131. This section of the corridor passes through the Havant Borough landscape character area LCA15: Bedhampton and Havant – north western suburbs and LCA16: Leigh Park as described in Table 11-10 and Table 11-11.
- 11.132. Landscape character and elements in this section of the corridor are noted as the following:
- This section of corridor follows the route of Hermitage Stream on the western side, before crossing the watercourse to connect to Highclere Avenue on the eastern side;
 - In the first part of the corridor, between Fraser Road and Barncoft Way, the route would run through a linear green corridor situated between Hermitage Stream and the back of properties on Timsbury Crescent and Georgia Close. The corridor follows the line of an informal mown grass path which is surrounded and enclosed by tall mature trees, scrub and dense vegetation on the stream side. Further dense scrub and scattered trees are found on the west side running along the rear of properties. The screening vegetation prevents views in and out of the area. Across on the opposite side of the Stream are further mature trees and vegetation lining the stream bank. Beyond this is a larger area of grassy open space, which footpath 506b runs through. This area is not visible from the western side of the Stream;
 - Once the corridor crosses Barncoft Way, it continues to follow the green corridor along the west bank of Hermitage Stream. The pipeline corridor broadly runs below the route of a paved footpath surrounded by wide mown grass verges. The larger areas of grassland surrounding the path, give this a more open space feeling compared to the pervious section. Mature trees, tall dense scrub and vegetation line both the stream edge and the boundary of rear gardens along Barncoft Way and Priorsdean Crescent. The open space is fairly well enclosed by this vegetation with only occasional filtered views of surrounding houses;
 - This provides a recreational asset along with the other public open space associated with Hermitage Stream, a greater proportion of which is situated on the opposite side of the Stream. Footpath 33 crosses this section of corridor before crossing the Stream via a footbridge towards Stockhealth Lane. Footpath 506b follows the route of the stream on the eastern side, the footpath is largely not visible from the western side due to the vegetation lining both sides of the stream banks. Beyond the stream corridor to the north east there are allotments and other recreational green spaces associated with Leigh Park, all out of view;
 - The corridor then crosses Purbrook Way, a residential distribution road running east to west through Leigh Park; the road has wide grass verges and an area of public open space bordering it. Many of the verges and adjoining public space support mature trees, giving the road a wide tree lined feel. Municipal post war housing is set well back from the road edge with large front gardens. A zebra crossing provides connection over the road for the footpaths;
 - In the final section of corridor along Hermitage Stream, the green corridor becomes a more formal managed park 'Hermitage Stream Open Space'. Although similar in character the section further south, the mature tree cover becomes more scattered and the areas of short amenity grass become more expansive, giving greater opportunity for recreation. Benches are positioned along path edges as well as areas of formal play provision, reinforcing the park character;
 - Vegetation along the stream banks is lower growing giving views between the open spaces on either side. Dense tall tree planting runs along the back of the rear gardens of Finchdean Road, proving a buffer to the open space and preventing views into the open space. On the north east side of the stream, the gable ends of properties along Anmore Close and Bentworth Close are visible. These streets join the open space at their southern ends, allowing views downs the street from the Stream when looking north east; and
 - Approximately halfway along the open space between Purbrook Way and Middle Park Way, the pipeline corridor turns east crossing Hermitage Stream to connect to Ewhurst Close Cul de Sac and then Highclere Avenue at the junction of Botley Drive. In this location the route runs through an area of open space at the end of Ewhurst Close which consists of a wide amenity grassland area with a line of mature oak tree specimens, which make a prominent landscape feature. This tree line of oaks continues along Highclere Avenue. Views are constrained by the surrounding housing on three sides, with trees and vegetation visible along Hermitage Stream to the south west.
- 11.133. This section is deemed to be of Medium Landscape value.

Section 5 - Highclere Avenue to Ellisfield Road:

- 11.134. This section of the corridor passes through the Havant Borough landscape character area LCA15: Bedhampton and Havant – north western suburbs and LCA16: Leigh Park as described in Table 11-10.
- 11.135. Landscape character and elements in this section of the corridor are noted as the following:
- In this section the corridor crosses Botley Drive before running the full length of Highclere Avenue. Highclere Avenue is characterised by a very wide grass verge on its southern side containing a row of large mature oaks trees which run all the way to Riders Lane. These create a landscape feature that is visible from most of the surrounding streets above the roof lines;
 - The street is lined by terraced municipal housing in blocks, with medium to large front gardens. A number of other residential streets run off it at right angles. These roads such as Hurseley Road, Iping Avenue and Eversley Crescent typically feature housing clustered around a central lawned green space;
 - Views are contained by the built form, apart from when looking directly down Highclere Avenue to the south west, where a distant view can be had of woodland on the higher ground along the A3(M) corridor;
 - At the north eastern end of Highclere Avenue the corridor crosses Rider Lane and passes through public open space alongside Riders Lane Stream. Riders Lane characterised by very wide grass verges and is tree lined with mature oak trees. It has a large open space adjacent Riders Lane Stream, that adjoins it on the east side, mid-way down its length, giving a parkland edge character. St Francis Church is located at the edge of this open space, just to the north east of the pipeline corridor. The church is of a modern 1960's style forming a local landmark in the area; and
 - The pipeline corridor crosses the Riders Stream open space and the stream itself heading east to Ellisfield Road. The open space features mature trees and vegetation lining both banks of the stream preventing views across it in most places. Other scattered mature trees are located within the open areas of short amenity grassland that provide some recreational value. Footpath 506a runs north south through the open space following the west side of the stream, before crossing it via a footbridge connecting through to Ellisfield Road. The pipeline corridor crosses this footpath.
- 11.136. This section is deemed to be of Medium Landscape value.

Section 6 - Ellisfield Road to High Lawn Way:

- 11.137. This section of the corridor passes through the Havant Borough landscape character area LCA15: Bedhampton and Havant – north western suburbs and LCA16: Leigh Park as described in Table 11-10.
- 11.138. Landscape character and elements in this section of the corridor are noted as the following:
- Once the corridor reaches Ellisfield Road it turns north, running along the road until it meets Dunsbury Way. Ellisfield Road contains terraced municipal post war housing with small front gardens. The road has no grass verges or street trees. It is visually contained by the built form for the most part, with trees aligning Riders Stream visible between houses on the west;
 - At the end of Ellisfield Road the pipeline route runs along a short section of Dunsbury Way before turning onto High Lawn Way. High Lawn Way contains blocks of post war municipal terraced housing typical of Leigh Park. Properties face onto the road with medium to large front gardens. Some clusters of housing on the northern side are set back further from the road surrounding small greens, with occasional tree planting;
 - Beyond the housing on the northern side is an area of woodland running alongside the Riders Lane Stream as it heads east towards the Great Copse. The woodland provides a backdrop on the northern side, visible above the roof lines and between blocks of housing. It also screens views of industrial and new development further north;
 - On the farther side of the houses on the south side, a recreation ground is accessible and visible between houses mid-way along the road. The recreation area contains football pitches and bowling lawns, surrounded by mature tree planting at all its boundaries. Further along on the south side towards the eastern end, Front Lawn Academy School and its grounds adjoin

the road edge. The School grounds are enclosed to the road edge by a tall and dense boundary hedge, lined with various mature ornamental trees; and

- Views are contained along the road by the residential building and mature trees beyond. The road gently and gradually rises towards Staunton Country Park. Towards the eastern end the woodland at Great Copse (ancient woodland, part of a Registered Park and Garden, a SINC and in a Conservation Area) becomes a more prominent feature in the landscape. Looking north the trees and woodland with Staunton Country Park become visible.

11.139. This section is deemed to be of Medium Landscape value.

Section 7 - High Lawn Way to Middle Park Way:

11.140. This section of the corridor passes through the Havant Borough Landscape Character Areas LCA16: Leigh Park and LCA20: Staunton Country Park as described in Table 11-11 and Table 11-16.

11.141. Landscape character and elements in this section of the corridor are noted as the following:

- On High Lawn Way, past Front Lawn Academy School and the housing at the far end nearing Middle Park, the road becomes more rural in character, with tree lined overgrown field hedges lining both side of the road. This screens views of Great Copse on one side and Leigh Park Gardens on the other. The areas on each side are included in the George Staunton Conservation Area, also within the boundary of the Registered Park and Garden; and
- In this area the pipeline corridor turns off the road heading north west along a mown pathway which runs across an area of open green space. The open space is located to the corner of High Lawn Way and Middle Park Way consisting of tall rough grassland. The area is screened by a field hedge on the roadside and by Great Copse on the south and west sides. Longer distance views are screened on all side by the surrounding mature trees and woodland.

11.142. This section is deemed to be of High Landscape value.

Section 8 - Middle Park Way to proposed Control House:

11.143. This section of the corridor passes through the Havant Borough landscape character area LCA20: Staunton as described in Table 11-6.

11.144. Landscape character and elements in this section of the corridor are noted as the following:

- Once at the edge of Middle Park Way the corridor crosses the road entering Staunton Country Park at High Lawn. This section of Middle Park Way forms part of the Conservation Area and is characterised by grass verges; beyond this, mature trees set within dense boundary hedges line the footway. This gives this section a strong rural /parkland character;
- The road holds a slightly elevated position over the surrounding area, continuing to rise up along its length towards the B2149. The road corridor is however visually well contained by the bordering vegetation; it is only in certain areas along the northern side of the road that views can be glimpsed over High Lawn and valley towards Havant Thicket, through small gaps in the vegetation and at gateways. To the east, distant views can be had of the edge of Leigh Park housing estate;
- The pipeline corridor runs through boundary vegetation on the southern edge of High Lawn, heading north west over Thicket Lawn following the route of Riders Stream to the south west. The pipeline would connect to the Control House, situated beyond the ancient woodland that forms the southern boundary of the reservoir site;
- High Lawn and Thicket Lawn are areas of parkland, containing open areas of grassland used for grazing. Mature parkland trees are scattered over the open grassland areas, with dense tree and scrub cover occurring along the edge of Riders Stream in the west and along an unnamed stream running north east towards the Lower Lake. Woodland and clumps of trees run around the edges of each area defining each lawn space; and
- The landform gently rolls down from High Lawn towards Riders Stream in the west and more steeply down towards Round Wood and Thicket Bottom in the north. Views are gained from High Lawn looking north west over the valley with Gammon's Hill visible. Some of the taller buildings are visible beyond the boundary trees on Gammon's Hill. Further to the north the edges of Cabbagefield Row and Bells Copse Woodland can be seen, with Pylons and overhead powerlines seen across the skyline. Views to the North east are contained by

woodland areas at Hammond's Land's Copse, Round Wood, Middle Clearing and The Avenue. Further beyond these the tops of trees in Havant Thicket are seen; the dark outlines of coniferous woodland at Stein Wood and The Holt dominate the skyline in the far distance. To the west the roofs and upper storeys of residential properties along Winterslow Drive are visible above the vegetation along Riders Lane Stream. Views from lower down in Thicket Lawn are mostly contained by the mature trees and woodland that surround it.

- 11.145. This section is deemed to be of High Landscape value.

Identified landscape receptors

- 11.146. The following Landscape Character Areas, listed in Table 11-17, are treated as receptors for the purposes of this LVIA. A full description of the baseline and attributed value, susceptibility and combined sensitivity is detailed in Appendix A11.4 Schedule of Likely Landscape Effects in ES Volume 4.

Table 11-16 - Identified landscape receptors

Ref	Identified character area and source	Scale	Value
LR.1	LCA D2a: Hambledon to Clanfield Downland Mosaic (Enclosed) (South Downs LCA)	County	High
LR.2	Landscape character area 10a: Havant Thicket and Southleigh Forest (East Hampshire DC LCA)	District	High
LR.3	LCA10: Blendworth Common and woodlands (Landscape Type A: Pasture and Woodland) (Havant BC LCA)	District	Medium
LR.4	LCA11: A3(M) Eastern Corridor (Landscape Type B: Lowland Settled Wooded Farmland) (Havant BC LCA)	District	Medium
LR.5	LCA13: Historic Bedhampton (Landscape Type E: Urban Upper Harbrough Plain) (Havant BC LCA)	District	Medium
LR.6	LCA15: Bedhampton and Havant – north western suburbs (Landscape Type E: Urban Upper Harbrough Plain) (Havant BC LCA)	District	Medium
LR.7	LCA16: Leigh Park (Landscape Type E: Urban Upper Harbrough Plain) (Havant BC LCA)	District	Medium
LR.8	LCA20: Staunton Country Park (Landscape Type B: Lowland Settled Wooded Farmland) (Havant BC LCA)	District	High
LR.9	Sub Area 10aii: Sink Hole Belt – Manor Lodge Road and Blendworth Common (Rowlands Castle LCA)	Local	Medium
LR.10	Sub Area 10aiii West: Wooded Claylands – Havant Thicket (and Gipsies Plain) (Rowlands Castle LCA)	Local	High
LR.11	Sub Area 10aiv: Lavant Valley South (Rowlands Castle LCA)	Local	Medium
LR.12	Reservoir site Landscape Character (author defined)	Local	High
LR.13	The pipeline corridor Section 1-6 Landscape Character (author defined)	Local	Medium
LR.14	The pipeline corridor Section 7-8 Landscape Character (author defined)	Local	High

Visual baseline

- 11.147. The visual baseline assesses the theoretical visibility of the Scheme and identifies those people whose visual amenity is likely to be affected by changes to their views.
- 11.148. A desk-based appraisal of the visual receptors throughout the study area has been undertaken in order to establish the baseline visual amenity conditions in relation to the Scheme; this has been followed up by site visits undertaken in October 2019 and March 2020.
- 11.149. The following description of the visual baseline should be read with reference to Figure 11.7: Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) in ES Volume 3, which has been prepared in accordance with the Methodology included at Appendix A11.1 Assessment Methodology in ES Volume 4. The ZTVs were used to inform the selection of Viewpoint locations, which are illustrated on Figure 11.8: Viewpoint Location Plan in ES Volume 3, that were agreed with Havant Borough Council, East Hampshire District Council and South Downs National Park during pre-application discussions.
- 11.150. The baseline situation for visual receptors is described using a series of viewpoint photographs taken from publicly accessible locations, which illustrate the views likely to be experienced by these receptors and is representative of potential views for other receptors in their vicinity.

Visibility of the site

- 11.151. The ZTVs represent the starting point for understanding the visual baseline for the Site and the Scheme. The findings of the ZTVs were verified during field survey, which in turn led to the selection of receptors appropriate to inform the assessment of the likely visual effects of the Scheme. These areas are described in the following section.
- 11.152. Potential views from all other publicly accessible locations within the study area, as identified by the ZTVs, are either represented by the viewpoints selected or are screened by one or more of the following: local variations in landform and / or the presence of infrastructure; built form and / or existing vegetation (largely associated with field boundaries).
- 11.153. During field visits it was considered that the effect of the Scheme on views from Viewpoints 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 would be no more than negligible due to the distance from the Site, intervening landform, existing mature vegetation and built form heavily screening or softening views of the Site. For reference, photographs from these locations are included in Figure 11.22 - 11.28: Viewpoint Photograph Sheets (Discounted Views) in ES Volume 3.
- 11.154. Viewpoint photographs which have been assessed are included on Figure 11.09 - 11.21: Viewpoint Photograph Sheets (Confirmed Views) in ES Volume 3 and were taken in October 2019 & March 2020 to represent the 'worst case' winter views of the Site, when trees and vegetation are not in leaf, and to accord with the Methodology described in Appendix A11.1 Assessment Methodology in ES Volume 4.
- 11.155. Following consultation with both Havant Brough Council and East Hampshire District Council it was agreed that a series of photomontages will be produced from a number of locations within the study area to illustrate the visibility of the Scheme within the existing landscape setting. These photomontages look to demonstrate how existing intervening landform and mature vegetation within the Site provide a high level of screening and highlight where direct views over the Site are possible, and therefore areas that potential mitigation measures are required to reduce the adverse effects arising from the Scheme. For reference, see Figure 11.29: Photo Visualisation Sheets in ES Volume 3.

Visibility from the South Down National Park

- 11.156. A number of potential distant views towards and from the National Park may be influenced by the Scheme. These were identified and requested during consultation with the National Park Authority. Through field viewpoint survey work it was found that due to a combination of intervening topography, vegetation and distance from the Site, all these requested viewpoints had no views or very limited potential for views of the Site. Therefore, it was concluded that they would either encounter no effect or any potential effect would be barely noticeable and negligible given the distance from the Site. These viewpoints will not be considered further in this assessment. Refer to Figure 11.22 - 11.28: Viewpoint Photograph Sheets (Discounted Views) in ES Volume 3.

Visibility from Conservation Areas.

Havant Borough Conservation Areas

- 11.157. Sir George Staunton Conservation Area includes an area within the red line boundary and an area extending to the south adjoining the red line boundary which covers the Staunton Country Park. The Conservation Area boundary is shown on Figure 11.1: Local Designations and PRoW in ES Volume 3.
- 11.158. The views and setting of Conservation Areas are considered to be of High value.
- 11.159. Sir George Staunton Conservation Area Draft Character Appraisal was undertaken by Havant Borough Council in 2008. The 'Sir George Staunton Appraisal Diagram' identifies three important views and one panoramic view:
 1. A panorama from The Terrace towards the Lake and to the west over Havant Thicket, See **Viewpoint 3a**;
 2. View of Hammond' Lands Copse from the end of the Northern Entrance Drive and the Terrace, see **Viewpoint 3b**; and
 3. Attractive vistas of High Lawn and Thicket lawn from Middle Park Way, see **Viewpoint 21**.

- 11.160. Old Bedhampton Conservation Area is split into two character areas, one to the south of the Portsmouth to London railway line including part of Hermitage Stream, Mill House, Lower Mill as well as the millpond and millrace. The other area to the north of the railway line, just on the west side of Bidbury Mead centres on the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle. Both areas are within the 500 m study area from the pipeline corridor.
- 11.161. Following the desk study, it is concluded that due to landform, existing development and mature vegetation the pipeline corridor would not be visible from the Conservation Area, therefore there would be no visual effects. As such visual effects on the Conservation Area will not be considered further in this assessment.
- 11.162. Potential impacts on the Conservation Area itself is discussed within Section 8: Historic Environment.
- 11.163. Potential effects on visual amenity are considered further in Appendix 11.5 Schedule of Likely Visual Effects in ES Volume 4.

East Hampshire District Conservation Areas

- 11.164. There are two Conservation Areas within the study area that fall within the East Hampshire District administrative boundary, refer Figure 11.1: Local Designations and PRoW for locations in ES Volume 3. These are:
1. Sir George Staunton - falls partly within the Site boundary and extends up to 1 km beyond the boundary to the south (within the Havant Borough administrative boundary)
 2. Rowlands Castle - approximately 800 m to the north east of the Site boundary.
- 11.165. Sir George Staunton Conservation Area straddles the administrative boundary between East Hampshire District and Havant Borough. This is the same Conservation Area as discussed above in the Havant Borough Council Conservation Area section. Refer to 11.191 above for details.
- 11.166. Rowlands Castle Conservation Area is situated approximately 800 m to the north east of the Site boundary and is separated from the Site by existing development at Red Hill and mature vegetation. There is unlikely to be any inter-visibility that would influence its setting, therefore this Conservation Area is not considered further in this LVIA.

Visibility from Scheduled Monuments

- 11.167. There are three Scheduled Monuments within the study area:
- The Castle - 1 km to the east;
 - Motte Castle at Motley's Copse - 1 km to the north east; and
 - Ringwork and Bailey at Motley's Copse - 1 km to the north east
- 11.168. Through a combination of desk study and field work it was assessed that given a combination of intervening built form and/or mature vegetation the Scheme would have no impact on the landscape character or views of/from the monuments; as such they are not considered further in this report.

Visibility from Listed Buildings

- 11.169. There are a numerous Listed Buildings within the study area. Typically, these are centred within the vicinity of Conservation Areas. Refer to Figure 11.1: Local Designations and PRoW for locations in ES Volume 3.
- 11.170. Many have limited potential for intervisibility with the Site due to a combination of distance from the Site, intervening landform, mature screening vegetation and existing built development, and therefore, will not be considered further in this assessment.
- 11.171. Views and the setting of listed buildings are considered to be High value. Following fieldwork, it was considered that the Listed Buildings with potential views of the Site are located within close proximity to the southern and eastern boundary of the Site, these are:
- Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park), Grade II* listed Historic Park and Garden, A Regency landscaped garden, laid out in the 1820s and 1830s on the Site of late C18 pleasure grounds and a walled garden, with a series of specialist gardens and follies by Sir George Staunton to accommodate his Chinese and botanical interests. The gardens are surrounded by a park of C18 origin, which was developed by Sir George in the early C19, and also incorporates late C19 alterations;

- Rowlands Castle War Memorial, Grade II listed, First World War memorial obelisk, unveiled 1919, with later additions for the Second World War. Approximately 50 m from the red line boundary in the east;
- Grade II listed footbridge, which joins an island in the lake (in Leigh Park) to the mainland. Early C19. Approximately 200 m from the red line boundary in the south east;
- Leigh Park Mansion Terrace, Grade II listed. Mid C19. Approximately 450 m from the red line boundary in the south east;
- The Staunton Memorial, Grade II* listed, Memorial pavilion. 1828. Approximately 500 m from the red line boundary in the south east; and
- Pathway (to the south of Staunton Memorial), Grade II listed. Approximately 500 m from the red line boundary in the south east.

11.172. Following fieldwork, it was considered that Listed Buildings with potential views of the pipeline corridor are:

- The Golden Lion, Grade II listed, public house. Early C19. Approximately 50 m from the pipeline corridor as it crosses Bedhampton Road.

Views from residential receptors

- 11.173. Views from residential receptors have been identified as High value as they all have a proprietary interest in their views.
- 11.174. Through fieldwork it is concluded that the number of residential receptors within the study area with potential views of the Scheme is limited by the extent of existing intervening landform, mature vegetation and built form which screen or significantly constrain views of the reservoir site and access roads or the pipeline corridor.
- 11.175. Residential receptors that would have potential views over the reservoir site and access roads are identified as follows:
- To the east**
- Properties on the northern end of Durrants Road, see Viewpoints 5A and 5B; and
 - Properties on the west side of the southern end of Manor Lodge Road, see Viewpoints 5B and 7
- To the south west**
- Properties on Well Meadow, see Viewpoint 13; and
 - Properties on Winterslow Drive, see Viewpoint 12
- To the west**
- Properties on Swanmore Road, see Viewpoints 11, 15 and 34.
- 11.176. Many residential properties that are directly adjacent the pipeline corridor would have views of the construction works. It is however noted that any visual effect would be temporary until the works are completed. Most of these visual effects would be related to trenching works either along existing road surfaces or through areas of grassland.
- 11.177. Residential receptors that would have views of the pipeline corridor during its construction are identified as follows:
- **Section 2 - Chadswell Meadow to Bidbury School:**
Properties on Chadswell Meadow, Brunswick Gardens, Bedhampton Road and North Street
 - **Section 3 - Bidbury School to Fraser Road:**
Properties on Fraser Road, Woodgreen Avenue and James Road
 - **Section 4 – Fraser Road to Highclere Avenue:**
Properties on Barncroft Way, Stockhealth Lane, Purbrook Way, Corhampton Crescent, Ewhurst Close and Bootley Drive.
 - **Section 5 – Highclere Avenue to Ellisfield Road:**
Properties on Highclere Avenue, Hursley Road, Eversley Crescent and Iping Avenue.
 - **Section 6 – Ellisfield Road to High Lawn Way:**
Properties on Ellisfield Road, Blackdown Crescent and Dunsbury Way.

- **Section 7 – High Lawn Way to Middle Park Way:**
Properties on High Lawn Way, Foxcoft Grove, Somborne Drive and Broadmere Avenue.

Views from Public Rights of Way

- 11.178. There are a number of PRoW within the study area that have potential views over the reservoir site and access roads and the pipeline corridor, as illustrated on Figure 11.1: Local Designations and PRoW in ES Volume 3.
- 11.179. PRoW with potential views of the reservoir site and access roads are:
- Bridleway 121, running from Swanmore Road to the south of Bells Copse along the Site boundary in the west, see Viewpoints 10a and 10b;
 - Bridleway 120, crossing the Site from Bells Copse to Manor Lodge Road, see Viewpoints 6 and 17; and
 - E9 European Long-Distance Route, running from Middle Park Way, through Leigh Park Gardens (Conservation Area), adjoining and following the Site boundary at Gipsies Plain and connecting to Manor Lodge Road, see Viewpoint 5a.
- 11.180. PRoW with potential views of the pipeline corridor are:
- **Section 3 - Bidbury School to Fraser Road:**
 - Footpath 41a, 41b and 507 connect North Street to Fraser Road.
 - **Section 4 - Fraser Road to Highclere Avenue:**
 - Footpath 506b, running along the east side of Hermitage Stream
 - Footpath 33, crossing Hermitage Stream running north east from Barncroft Way to Stockheath Lane.
 - **Section 5 - Highclere Avenue to Ellisfield Road:**
 - Footpath 506a, running north from Purbrook Way along the west side of Riders Lane Stream and crossing the Stream to meet Ellisfield Road.
 - **Section 8 - Middle Park Way to proposed Control House:**
 - E9 European Long-Distance Route, running from Middle Park Way north east across High Lawn.

Views from roads and other transport routes

- 11.181. Generally, the reservoir site and access roads are visually well contained by the dense woodland, high overgrown hedges and other vegetation that surround the boundaries. Nevertheless, some views from the road network that surrounds the Site, can be glimpsed from gateways and other gaps in the woodland or boundary vegetation. Roads with potential views of the reservoir site and access roads are:
- Middle Park Way, towards the east adjacent Great Copse, view from a field gate onto High Lawn, approximately 700 m south from the red line boundary, see Viewpoint 21;
 - B2149 Durrants Road /Manor Lodge Road that the mini roundabouts, view from field gate overlooking Gipsies Plain, approximately 30 m north east from the red line boundary, see Viewpoint 5B;
 - Swanmore Road, adjacent the west site boundary, view from corner of the road adjacent the Cabbagefield Row, view from field gate on west side of the red line boundary, see Viewpoint 34; and
 - Manor Lodge Road, view of new northern access road adjacent The Holt /Stein Wood, at the red line boundary in the north west.
- 11.182. Roads and other transport route receptors that have views of the pipeline corridor during its construction are identified as follows:
- **Section 1 - Bedhampton Pumping Station to Chadswell Meadow:**
Rail: Portsmouth to London Railway line and Bedhampton Station
 - **Section 2 - Chadswell Meadow to Bidbury School:**
Roads: Chadswell Meadow, Brunswick Gardens, Bedhampton Road and North Street
 - **Section 3 - Bidbury School to Fraser Road:**

Roads: Fraser Road, Woodgreen Avenue and James Road

- **Section 4 – Fraser Road to Highclere Avenue:**

Roads: Barncroft Way, Stockhealth Lane, Purbrook Way, Corhampton Crescent, Ewhurst Close and Bootley Drive.

- **Section 5 – Highclere Avenue to Ellisfield Road:**

Roads: Highclere Avenue, Hursley Road, Eversley Crescent and Iping Avenue.

- **Section 6 – Ellisfield Road to High Lawn Way:**

Roads: Ellisfield Road, Blackdown Crescent and Dunsbury Way.

- **Section 7 – High Lawn Way to Middle Park Way:**

Roads: High Lawn Way, Foxcoft Grove, Somborne Drive and Broadmere Avenue.

- **Section 8 – Middle Park Way to proposed Control House:**

Roads: Middle Park Way

Identified visual receptors

11.183. The visual baseline has considered those receptors whose visual amenity is likely to be affected by the Scheme, the scope of their views towards the reservoir site and access roads and the pipeline corridor, the nature of their activity from where they experience these views and the subsequent value of these views. These are listed in Table 11-18 below.

11.184. The baseline situation for each identified viewpoint has been assessed from a publicly accessible location which, alongside representing the views experienced by receptors at the viewpoint, is also representative of the potential views for other receptors in its vicinity. Viewpoints are illustrated through a series of photographs provided at Figure 11.09 - 11.21: Viewpoint Photograph Sheets (Confirmed Views) in ES Volume 3, with their location plotted on Figure 11.8: Viewpoint Location Plan in ES Volume 3. A full description of the baseline and attributed value, susceptibility and combined sensitivity is detailed in Appendix A11.5 Schedule of Likely Visual Effects in ES Volume 4.

Table 11-17 - Identified visual receptors

Ref	Receptor	Value	Viewpoint Number (if applicable)
Conservation Areas			
VR.1	Sir George Staunton	High	1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b and 21.
Listed Buildings			
VR.2	Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park), Grade II* listed historic park and garden	High	1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b and 21.
VR.3	Rowlands Castle War Memorial, Grade II listed	High	5b
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	High	2, 3a and 3b
VR.5	The Golden Lion, Grade II listed	High	-
Public Rights of Way			
VR.6	Bridleway 120	High	6 and 17
VR.7	Bridleway 121	High	10a and 10b

Ref	Receptor	Value	Viewpoint Number (if applicable)
VR.8	E9 European Long-Distance Route, Staunton Way	High	4b, 5a and 7
VR.9	Footpath 33	Medium	-
VR.10	Footpath 41a, 41b and 507	Medium	-
VR.11	Footpath 506a	Medium	-
VR.12	Footpath 506b	Medium	-
Recreational /Public Open Space			
VR.13	Pipeline corridor Section 4: Hermitage Stream	Medium	-
VR.14	Pipeline corridor Section 5: Rider Lane Stream	Medium	-
VR.15	Pipeline corridor Section 7: Great Copse	High	-
Residential			
VR.16	Properties on the west side of the southern end of Manor Lodge Road.	High	5a
VR.17	Properties on Well Meadow	High	13
VR.18	Properties on Winterslow Drive	High	12
VR.19	Properties on Swanmore Road.	High	34
VR.20	Properties adjacent to the pipeline corridor	High	-
Roads and Other Transport Routes			
VR.21	Middle Park Way	High	21
VR.22	B2149 Durrants Road /Manor Lodge Road	High	5b and 35
VR.23	Swanmore Road	High	34
VR.24	Routes on the pipeline corridor Section 1-6	Medium	-
VR.25	Routes on the pipeline corridor Section 7-8	High	-

Potential impacts

- 11.185. The detailed assessment of likely impacts and effects arising from the Scheme on the landscape and visual receptors is provided in Appendices A11.4 and A11.5. The following narrative is a summary of the assessment, which provides for each landscape and visual receptor:
- Susceptibility of the receptor to the nature of the Scheme proposed, which is combined with its value to determine its sensitivity;
 - The predicted magnitude of change (impact) to the receptor as a result of the Scheme;
 - The predicted effect on the receptor, which is derived by combining its sensitivity with the predicted magnitude of change (impact) from the Scheme; and
 - Identification of any effects considered to be 'Significant'.
- 11.186. Potential landscape and visual impacts can arise from a variety of sources throughout the life cycle of the Scheme, from construction and operation.

- 11.187. Landscape and visual impacts arising during the construction period are likely to vary in intensity and duration from location to location, depending on the focus of activities at different times.
- 11.188. Due to the lasting presence of the reservoir as a new feature in the landscape, it is anticipated that potential effects may arise during construction and operation.
- 11.189. However, the pipeline corridor comprises works which, when operational, will be underground. Therefore, it is anticipated that potential significant effects arising from the pipeline corridor would be from construction only.

Construction impacts

- 11.190. The construction phase is likely to involve initial activities such as enabling works, the phased introduction of infrastructure, as well as ongoing construction activities necessary to implement the Scheme.
- 11.191. Depending on the nature of construction activities and the associated logistics for moving material and plant on and off Site, it is likely that construction features and activities would be visible from locations in close proximity to the Site (largely along existing adjacent roads and existing residential areas) and from a limited number of elevated locations in the surrounding landscape. Whilst not exhaustive, these features and activities are likely to include:
- The establishment of tree and hedgerow protection measures in accordance with BS5837/2012²¹;
 - Preparation of the Site, temporary compound areas and shared access road, including removal of vegetation, soil stripping, excavation and levelling works, and storage of excavated materials;
 - Site compounds including offices, stores, delivery and off-loading areas, welfare facilities, parking areas, security accommodation, wheel wash, fencing and signage;
 - Installation and/or movement of construction vehicles and machinery including but not limited to HGV, special load transport, excavators, winches, cranes, jacks, and bowsers.;
 - General construction traffic and movement with flashing hazard warning lights;
 - On site signage, steel mesh and panel security fencing system and lighting;
 - Post-construction, removal of temporary compounds and haul roads, and restoration of hard standing and access roads; and
 - Some changes resulting from construction are in themselves short-term, e.g. visibility of equipment/machinery, while some changes resulting from construction are longer term, e.g. loss of vegetation.

Operational impacts

- 11.192. During operation, potential effects from the presence of the following:
- Presence of new earthworks such as the reservoir embankment;
 - Introduction of the large-scale reservoir;
 - Presence of new buildings such as the Control House and Visitor Centre;
 - Presence of new access points to the Site boundaries for vehicles and pedestrians;
 - Presence of new internal access roads, footpaths, bridleways and cycle paths;
 - Presence of new Visitor Centre car park;
 - Vehicle movements as part of routine maintenance on access roads and internal routes; and
 - Any activities on the reservoir surface such as water sports.

²¹ British Standards Institute, 2012, BS 5837: 2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations, <https://shop.bsigroup.com/ProductDetail/?pid=000000000030213642>

Design, mitigation and enhancement measures

Embedded mitigation measures

- 11.193. Mitigation measures have been incorporated into the design as far as possible to avoid, reduce and / or offset potentially adverse landscape and visual effects arising, thus demonstrating an iterative approach to the EIA in order to achieve the optimum outcome. This is therefore considered as embedded mitigation.
- 11.194. Further mitigation measures to avoid, reduce, control, manage or compensate effects identified in this LVIA will form part of the detailed design process, should the proposal be granted outline consent. Central to the design is the aim to respect and respond to local landscape character and, as far as possible, contribute towards their enhancement.
- 11.195. The reservoir site and access roads are bound by large areas of woodland to the south (Hammond's Land Copse), west (Cabbagefield Row and Bells Copse) and north (Havant Thicket) which provides a wooded backdrop for the majority of the area. Further to this, mature vegetation, trees and small wooded blocks exist to the south west, east and south east boundaries, providing a good degree of screening and separation between the Site and the immediate surrounding landscape. These features have been retained as part of the Scheme providing vital existing screening to surrounding sensitive areas such as the South Downs National Park and the Conservation Area and Registered Park and Garden of Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park).
- 11.196. The design of the reservoir, its embankments and access roads have been refined through an iterative design process in order to reduce the loss of any key on-site landscape features such as trees and woodland. Retention of these features along with the wider wooded boundaries would help the Scheme integrate into its wider landscape setting, reducing any landscape or visual effects from the outset.
- 11.197. Use of hard built form and associated ancillary clutter have been minimised, with buildings carefully sited and designed to reduce visual impact. This has included embedding the Control House with the southern area of reservoir embankment close to the woodland edge to reduce visibility to a minimum. The Visitor Centre has been positioned in the north west corner of the Site to prevent any visibility from the north and west. This location is as far as possible away from the Conservation Area to the south and settlement edges to the north east and south west. Building design has also been considered using a low-profile structure to further reduce visual effects.
- 11.198. The chosen route for the pipeline corridor utilises existing road corridors where possible, allowing the pipeline to be laid within existing highway carriageway, avoiding impact to soft landscape areas and street trees. Using this approach as much as possible, would ensure effects on landscape character and visual amenity are limited to the construction period. Once the hard surfacing is reinstated, no further mitigation is required, and the effect would be neutral at the completion stage.
- 11.199. Where the pipeline corridor must run through soft landscape areas, such as public open space, a route has been chosen to minimise impact to existing trees and vegetation wherever possible. This includes following routes of existing pathways or open areas of grassland as much as possible, thus reducing the amount of existing vegetation that would need to be cleared for excavation. In this way effects post construction can be reduced, without the need to wait a period of time for replacement /mitigation planting to establish.

General mitigation measures during construction

- 11.200. The Record of Environmental Actions and Commitments (REAC) as part of the Outline Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) in Appendix A2.1 in ES Volume 4 includes measures to help mitigate local impacts and effects during construction. The main construction stage mitigation measures of relevance to this LVIA include the following:
- During construction, an environmental clerk of works (ECoW) would monitor compliance with all environmental management requirements, plans and restoration procedures including requirements relating to the landscape and visual environment. This would include monitoring the implementation of committed mitigation measures as set out in the ES and REAC as part of the OEMP in Appendix A2.1 in ES Volume 4;
 - Retention and protection of identified trees, shrubs and hedges that are considered to be significant (by reason of landscape or visual importance), will be carried out in accordance with

British Standards Institute (2005): BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Construction²². Further details on the protection of trees and other vegetation are included in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment and REAC as part of the OEMP in Appendix A2.1 in ES Volume 4;

- All other existing vegetation to be retained (e.g. grasslands and wetlands) as part of the Scheme will be protected in accordance with measures REAC as part of the OEMP in Appendix A2.1 in ES Volume 4; and
- Early planting of new areas of woodland and tree planting adjacent site boundaries will be implemented to ensure the early establishment of vegetation to manage views from sensitive visual receptors.

Pipeline corridor specific mitigation measures during construction

- 11.201. The following mitigation measures represent best practice in avoiding or reducing long term effects on the landscape, and reducing visual effects where possible:
- Where the pipeline corridor crosses an existing hedge, area of scrub or tree belt, existing gaps will be used where possible so that vegetation removal is minimised. No unnecessary tree or shrub removal will be undertaken, and vegetation which is to be removed will be marked and agreed on site with the ECoW prior to any felling. Where removal of sections of scrub, hedgerows and trees are unavoidable, appropriate hedge species will be replanted along the line of the existing hedge or within the area of scrub, and managed so as to restore the existing hedgerow or area of scrub;
 - No construction related vehicular access will be permitted outside the defined working width and agreed access points;
 - Materials and machinery will be stored tidily during the works;
 - Operations will be designed so that progressive restoration of finished areas can occur where appropriate, and so that stored topsoil can be replaced on graded areas as these are finished;
 - There will be an end aim to create naturalistic and sympathetically designed landscape profiles, once the works are complete. Slopes in the area are very gentle and this will be reflected in any grading of soils associated with restoration. Visible manmade slope reinforcement such as gabions, concrete, geotextiles and mesh will not be used;
 - Topsoil and subsoil will be replaced (using existing topsoil and subsoil removed and stored during excavation) and evenly spread. Areas of disturbed earth will be re-graded to blend with the surrounding landform, cultivated and seeded or replanted; and
 - A restoration plan will form part of the REAC as part of the OEMP in Appendix A2.1 in ES Volume 4 described above. It will be implemented to restore landscape earthworks, soils and surface vegetation including alongside tracks and along the pipeline corridor.

General post construction completion mitigation

- 11.202. The following summarises the proposed long-term landscape mitigation and enhancement measures, including mitigation planting which will be developed as part of the detailed landscape design.
- 11.203. Planting localised areas of new native woodland and scrub on the Site will contribute to screening and filtering views in the long term. It is recognised that planting will not hide the Scheme, but it will help to integrate the Scheme into the landscape, soften its effect in views, and provide additional landscape and habitat benefits as it grows and matures.
- The following mitigation measures will be implemented on-site:
- The planting of new native woodland and copses which are characteristic of the local area where it will reduce visual effects on the wider area;
 - Habitat creation to enhance the existing landscape features and improve biodiversity within the Site, including the introduction of species rich grassland, additional woodland, vegetation and hedgerows;

²² British Standards Institute, 2012, BS 5837: 2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations, <https://shop.bsigroup.com/ProductDetail/?pid=000000000030213642>

- Grassed areas will be sown with species rich grassland and managed as such unless operational requirements dictate otherwise. This will provide added ecological value; and
- Management of the landscape and habitats during the years of operation will be agreed in consultation with Portsmouth Water. This will include measures to maintain and enhance the landscape and visual amenity of the area, and to encourage ecological interest through habitat management.

Assessment of effects

Effects from the reservoir site and access roads.

Likely effects on landscape character

- 11.204. The following table provides an overview of the likely effects on Landscape Character from the reservoir site and access roads at three stages, being:
- During Construction;
 - In operation, at year 0, once construction is completed; and
 - In operation, at year 15, post mitigation establishment.
- 11.205. The following table should be read alongside the full details of assessment included in Appendix A11.4 Schedule of Likely Landscape Effects in ES Volume 4.

Table 11-18 - Likely effects on landscape character (reservoir site and access roads)

Ref	Character area	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	During Construction		Completion (Year 0)		Post Mitigation (Year 15)	
					Magnitude of Change	Significance	Magnitude of Change	Significance	Magnitude of Change	Significance
LR.1	LCA D2a: Hambledon to Clanfield Downland Mosaic (Enclosed)	High	Low	Medium	Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Neutral Effect	Low Adverse	Neutral Effect
LR.2	Landscape Character Area 10a: Havant Thicket and Southleigh Forest	High	Medium	High	Medium Adverse	Moderate Adverse Effect	Medium Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect
LR.3	LCA10: Blendworth Common and woodlands	Medium	Low	Medium	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Very Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect
LR.4	LCA11: A3(M) Eastern Corridor	Medium	Low	Medium	Very Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect	Very Low Adverse	Neutral Effect	Very Low Adverse	Neutral Effect

Ref	Character area	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	During Construction		Completion (Year 0)		Post Mitigation (Year 15)	
					Magnitude of Change	Significance	Magnitude of Change	Significance	Magnitude of Change	Significance
LR.7	LCA16: Leigh Park	Medium	Low	Medium	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect	Very Low Adverse	Neutral Effect
LR.8	LCA20: Staunton Country Park	High	Medium	High	Medium Adverse	Moderate Adverse Effect	Medium Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect
LR.09	Sub Area 10aii: Sink Hole Belt – Manor Lodge Road and Bledworth Common	Medium	Low	Medium	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Very Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect
LR.10	Sub Area 10aiii West: Wooded Claylands – Havant Thicket and Gipsies Plain	High	Medium	High	Medium Adverse	Moderate Adverse Effect	Medium Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect
LR.11	Sub Area 10aiv: Lavant Valley South	Medium	Low	Medium	Very Low Adverse	Neutral Effect	Very Low Adverse	Neutral Effect	Very Low Adverse	Neutral Effect
LR.12	Reservoir site landscape character	High	Medium	High	Medium Adverse	Moderate Adverse Effect	Medium Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect

- 11.206. Moderate Adverse effects are expected during construction for four landscape character areas directly covering the reservoir site and access roads. This is due to the large scale and comprehensive nature of the proposals and construction. Following completion of construction any potentially significant effects (moderate or above) would reduce to minor adverse. This is due to the area being restored to the relatively tranquil rural character of the existing area and through retention of key landscape features within and to the boundaries. By year 15 all effects would have been reduced or neutralised and those areas with initial significant effects, most affected at construction stage, are expected to be reduced to a non-significant negligible adverse effect. This due to the establishment of mitigation measures and maturation of the newly implemented landscape.

Likely effects on landscape character of South Downs National Park

- 11.207. Landscape character within the National Park that has potential to be affected by the Scheme is represented by landscape receptor LR.1 (South Downs National Park, landscape character area D2a).
- 11.208. The reservoir site is outside of the LCA but is directly adjacent to its southern boundary, as shown on Figure 11.2: Landscape Character (National and Regional) in ES Volume 3 and is considered to be of High value. The character of the area is influenced by the urban fringe and major infrastructure. The landscape has a good level of containment due to the presence of woodland and field hedgerows, providing a great deal of screening between the LCA and the Scheme, with susceptibility considered to be Low, resulting in a medium level of sensitivity.
- 11.209. During construction, there will be no alteration to the landscape resources of the LCA. 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. 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. Magnitude of change is considered to be Low Adverse, resulting in a temporary Negligible Adverse Effect.
- 11.210. At completion, the new road junction will become a permanent feature on B2149 Manor Lodge Road. The new road junction is in character with the various other similar road junctions already present on B2149, which provide access to the woodlands. The new road junction and reservoir site are well screened from the LCA by existing woodland being retained. Once 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 is likely to be negligible. Magnitude of change is considered to be Low Adverse with the significance of effect being reduced to Neutral.

Likely effects on landscape character of Staunton Country Park

- 11.211. The landscape character of Staunton Country Park is represented by landscape receptors LR.2 (East Hampshire, landscape character area 10a), LR.8 (Havant, landscape character area 20) and LR.12 (author defined, Reservoir Site Landscape Character)
- 11.212. The LCA's include the reservoir site and access roads, as shown on Figure 11.3 Landscape Character (District and Local) in ES Volume 3 and are considered to be of High value. The landscape is of a medium scale, having good containment created by woodland, hedgerows and the topography. Some open views can be had of the area from the south west, north east as well as from PRoW's along the west boundary. Major infrastructure has a notable influence in the area, while the urban edges reduce the rural feel. Susceptibility is considered to be Medium, resulting in a High level of sensitivity.
- 11.213. During construction, activity required 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 clearance and establishment of an active construction site. The topography of the site will be altered by large scale earthworks. 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. Magnitude of change is considered to be Medium Adverse, resulting in a medium term Moderate Adverse Effect.
- 11.214. At completion, much of the open pasture will be lost to the reservoir, as will The Avenue woodland feature. Key landscape elements such as the large areas of woodland surrounding the reservoir site will be retained resulting in background and skyline views remaining the same. The physical connections will be maintained and improved as a result of new pedestrian and cycling routes. Magnitude of change will remain as Medium Adverse with effects reducing to a medium term Minor adverse.

- 11.215. At year 15, new areas of planting will have started to establish, filtering and screening views into the reservoir site, mitigating against any changes in character. New ecological and landscape resources will have been introduced, these new landscape elements will combine with key retained elements such as surrounding woodland, enhancing the Site character. Magnitude of change will have reduced to Low Adverse, resulting in a Negligible Adverse Effect.

Likely effects on visual receptors

- 11.216. The following table provides an overview of the likely visual effects resulting from the reservoir site and access roads at three stages, being:
- During Construction;
 - In operation, at year 0, once construction is completed; and
 - In operation, at year 15, post mitigation establishment.
- 11.217. The following table should be read alongside the full details of assessment included in Appendix A11.5 Schedule of Likely Visual Effects in ES Volume 4.

Table 11-19 - Likely visual effects (reservoir site and access roads)

Ref	Receptor	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	During Construction		Completion (Year 0)		Post Mitigation (Year 15)	
					Magnitude of Change	Significance	Magnitude of Change	Significance	Magnitude of Change	Significance
Conservation Areas										
VR.1	Sir George Staunton	High	High	High	Medium Adverse	Moderate Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect
Listed Buildings										
VR.2	Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park), Grade II* listed historic park and garden	High	High	High	Medium Adverse	Moderate Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect
VR.3	Rowlands Castle War Memorial, Grade II listed	High	High	High	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Very Low	Neutral Effect	Very Low	Neutral Effect

Ref	Receptor	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	During Construction		Completion (Year 0)		Post Mitigation (Year 15)	
					Magnitude of Change	Significance	Magnitude of Change	Significance	Magnitude of Change	Significance
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	High	Medium	High	Medium Adverse	Moderate Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect
Public Rights of Way										
VR.6	Bridleway 120	High	High	High	Medium Adverse	Moderate Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Beneficial	Minor Beneficial Effect
VR.7	Bridleway 121	High	High	High	Medium Adverse	Moderate Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Beneficial	Minor Beneficial Effect
VR.8	E9 European Long Distance Route, Staunton Way	High	High	High	Medium Adverse	Moderate Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Beneficial	Minor Beneficial Effect
Residential										
VR.16	Properties on the west side of the southern end of Manor Lodge Road.	High	High	High	Medium Adverse	Moderate Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect
VR.17	Properties on Well Meadow	High	High	High	Medium Adverse	Moderate Adverse Effect	Medium Adverse	Moderate Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect

Ref	Receptor	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	During Construction		Completion (Year 0)		Post Mitigation (Year 15)	
					Magnitude of Change	Significance	Magnitude of Change	Significance	Magnitude of Change	Significance
VR.18	Properties on Winterslow Drive	High	Medium	High	Medium Adverse	Moderate Adverse Effect	Medium Adverse	Moderate Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect
VR.19	Properties on Swanmore Road.	High	High	High	Medium Adverse	Moderate Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect
Roads and Other Transport Routes										
VR.21	Middle Park Way	High	Medium	High	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse	Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect	Very Low	Neutral Effect
VR.22	B2149 Durrants Road /Manor Lodge Road	High	Low	Medium	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse	Very Low	Neutral Effect	Very Low	Neutral Effect
VR.23	Swanmore Road	High	Medium	High	Medium Adverse	Moderate Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect

- 11.218. Moderate Adverse effects are expected during construction for eleven visual receptors, these receptors are either within the reservoir site or are closely adjacent its boundaries. This is due to the large scale and comprehensive nature of the proposals and construction required, including the effects from construction traffic and plant movement. Following completion of the construction phase, which would take eight years, most of the potentially significant effects (moderate or above) would reduce to minor adverse. This is due to the area being restored to the relatively tranquil rural character of the existing. Only two receptors are likely to have significant visual effects continue in the medium term, both being residential receptors located on the south west edge of the red line boundary. This is due to them being exposed to views of the adjacent newly constructed reservoir embankment. By year 15 all effects would have been reduced or neutralised and those areas with initial significant effects, most affected at construction stage, are expected to be reduced to a non-significant negligible adverse effect. This is due to the establishment of mitigation measures and maturation of the newly implemented landscape, which is expected to contribute in screening, filtering and softening of views.

Effects from the pipeline corridor

Likely effects on landscape character

- 11.219. The following table provides an overview of the likely effects on Landscape Character from the pipeline corridor at three stages, being:
- During Construction;
 - In operation, at year 0, once construction is completed; and
 - In operation, at year 15, post mitigation establishment.
- 11.220. The following table should be read alongside the full details of assessment included in Appendix A11.4 Schedule of Likely Landscape Effects in ES Volume 4.

Table 11-20 - Likely effects on landscape character (pipeline corridor)

Ref	Character area	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	During Construction		Completion (Year 0)		Post Mitigation (Year 15)	
					Magnitude of Change	Significance	Magnitude of Change	Significance	Magnitude of Change	Significance
LR.5	LCA13: Historic Bedhampton	Medium	Low	Medium	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect	Very Low Adverse	Neutral Effect
LR.6	LCA15: Bedhampton and Havant – north western suburbs	Medium	Low	Medium	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect	Very Low Adverse	Neutral Effect
LR.7	LCA16: Leigh Park	Medium	Low	Medium	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect	Very Low Adverse	Neutral Effect
LR.13	Pipeline corridor Section 1-6 Landscape Character	Medium	Low	Medium	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect	Very Low Adverse	Neutral Effect
LR.14	Pipeline corridor Section 7-8 Landscape Character	High	Medium	High	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect	Very Low Adverse	Neutral Effect

11.221. Only minor adverse (and non-significant) effects are expected during construction for all the landscape character areas directly covering the pipeline corridor. This is due to the limited nature of construction required to install the pipeline and the small scale, enclosed nature of the urban and public green space in which the route passes. Following completion of construction all effects would reduce to negligible adverse, due to the quick reinstatement of the trench excavations. It's likely that some minor removal of vegetation would have been required during construction, the insignificant effects of which, on the landscape character will last in the medium term, until replacement planting has established and grown to complete the landscape restoration. By year 15 all effects will have been neutralised due to the establishment of mitigation planting and reinstatement of all disturbed landscape areas.

Likely effects on visual receptors

11.222. The following table provides an overview of the likely visual effects resulting from the pipeline corridor at three stages, being:

- During Construction;
- In operation, at year 0, once construction is completed; and
- In operation, at year 15, post mitigation establishment.

11.223. The following table should be read alongside the full details of assessment included in Appendix A11.5 Schedule of Likely Visual Effects in ES Volume 4.

Table 11-21 - Likely visual effects (pipeline corridor)

Ref	Receptor	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	During Construction		Completion (Year 0)		Post Mitigation (Year 15)	
					Magnitude of Change	Significance	Magnitude of Change	Significance	Magnitude of Change	Significance
Listed Buildings										
VR.5	The Golden Lion, Grade II listed	High	Medium	High	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Very Low	Neutral Effect	Very Low	Neutral Effect
Public Rights of Way										
VR.9	Footpath 33	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect	Very Low	Neutral Effect
VR.10	Footpath 41a, 41b and 507	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect	Very Low	Neutral Effect

Ref	Receptor	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	During Construction		Completion (Year 0)		Post Mitigation (Year 15)	
					Magnitude of Change	Significance	Magnitude of Change	Significance	Magnitude of Change	Significance
VR.11	Footpath 506a	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect	Very Low	Neutral Effect
VR.12	Footpath 506b	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect	Very Low	Neutral Effect
Recreational /Public Open Space										
VR.13	Pipeline corridor Section 4: Hermitage Stream	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect	Very Low	Neutral Effect
VR.14	Pipeline corridor Section 5: Rider Lane Stream	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect	Very Low	Neutral Effect
VR.15	Pipeline corridor Section 7: Great Copse	High	High	High	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Low Adverse	Negligible Adverse Effect	Very Low	Neutral Effect
Residential										
VR.20	Properties adjacent to the pipeline corridor	High	High	High	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Very Low	Neutral Effect	Very Low	Neutral Effect
Roads and Other Transport Routes										
VR.25	Routes on the pipeline corridor Section 1-6	Medium	Low	Medium	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Very Low	Neutral Effect	Very Low	Neutral Effect
VR.26	Routes on the pipeline corridor Section 7-8	High	Low	Medium	Low Adverse	Minor Adverse Effect	Very Low	Neutral Effect	Very Low	Neutral Effect

- 11.224. Only minor adverse (and non-significant) effects are expected during construction for all the visual receptors identified covering the pipeline corridor. This is due to the limited nature of construction required to install the pipeline and the small-scale enclosed nature of the urban and public green space in which the route passes. Following completion of construction all effects would reduce to negligible adverse, due to the quick reinstatement of the trench excavations. It's likely that some minor removal of vegetation would have been required during construction, the insignificant visual effects of which would last in the medium term, until replacement planting has established and grown to complete the landscape restoration. By year 15 all effects will have been neutralised due to the establishment of mitigation planting and reinstatement of all disturbed landscape areas, leaving any visual trace of construction activity being barely perceivable.

Residual effects

- 11.225. Residual effects are typically defined as those that remain following the implementation of mitigation measures.
- 11.226. The initial stages of the LVIA have considered landscape and visual effects at construction and Completion (Year 0). The mitigation related to landscape and visual matters have largely been incorporated into the Scheme as an integral part of the design, used to shape and influence the layout of the proposals.
- 11.227. However, at such an early stage (Year 0), many of the proposed landscape mitigation measures associated with green infrastructure would not be sufficiently established to perform their intended landscape function or would deliver only a part of their intended function.
- 11.228. Therefore, the residual effects pertaining to landscape and visual matters are considered to be those that remain once the proposed mitigation measures have established and are contributing to their intended function, for example providing a green framework, shaping places, screening or softening built form. This stage is defined as 'Post Mitigation Establishment (Year 15)'.

Construction stage

- 11.229. The layout of the Scheme, informed by the iterative design process, considers the proximity of the Site to surrounding landscape and visual receptors. This results in the parameters being set to allow for the inclusion of buffers of green infrastructure between the works and surrounding receptors. The aim of these buffers is to mitigate any adverse effects arising from the Scheme.
- 11.230. Development of the design has allowed for the retention of extensive areas of existing vegetation on the Site boundaries, which would provide a significant screen to the works throughout the summer months.
- 11.231. During construction, contractors are also required (to comply with a broad range of environmental legislation, regulations and standards) to minimise the impact of their works on the surrounding environment, through a series of environmental management measures to be defined in an Outline Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) in Appendix A2.1 in ES Volume 4. This includes consideration and incorporation of the measures outlined under Mitigation above, to minimise the impact of lighting, noise and construction activities, whilst protecting trees and other landscape features to be retained as part of the Scheme.

At completion (Year 0)

- 11.232. As noted above, the mitigation related to landscape and visual matters have largely been incorporated into the Scheme as an integral part of its design. Planning policy has required that where possible existing features of value are retained and that the Scheme incorporates these within a wider green infrastructure framework, with the iterative design process used to help minimise the likely impact of the Scheme on the surrounding landscape and views.
- 11.233. The retention of extensive areas of existing trees, tree belts and woodland vegetation contributes to the mature setting of the Scheme, integrating it sympathetically into the surrounding landscape and softening views immediately upon completion.
- 11.234. Extensive areas of green infrastructure, providing a range of new and enhanced landscape features, to include grassland, trees and woodland would combine with existing landscape features to enhance the character of the Scheme. However, at such an early stage, many of the proposed landscape mitigation measures would not be sufficiently established to perform their intended landscape function or would deliver only a part of their intended function.
- 11.235. The green infrastructure proposed as part of the Scheme will mature year-on-year following completion and establishment. This will enhance the long-term setting and views of the Scheme, providing a series of residual effects on the landscape and views, post establishment. These residual effects are defined below.

Post mitigation establishment stage (Year 15)

- 11.236. Fifteen years after the completion, the proposed additional green infrastructure will have matured to substantially increase the landscape resource across the Site. This will result in the strengthening of boundary vegetation, creation and enhancement of a range of landscape features to both the existing and proposed resources. The proposed site wide landscaping proposals, including retained

key elements, will enhance the character of the landscape throughout the Scheme and beyond to its immediate context.

Effects on landscape character (reservoir site and access roads)

- 11.237. At this stage of the Scheme, the greatest impacts on landscape character would remain on and in the direct vicinity of the reservoir site and access roads, with limited effects remaining for the surrounding landscape.
- 11.238. For all landscape character areas, the effects would improve over those considered at Year 0, with the residual effects all reducing to neutral / negligible adverse, due to the positive effect new landscaping will have in assimilating the proposals into the Site and surrounding landscape character.
- 11.239. None of these residual effects are considered to be (adversely) significant in EIA terms.

Effects on visual amenity (reservoir site and access roads)

- 11.240. At this stage of the Scheme the establishment of green infrastructure will begin to control or soften views of the reservoir site, substantially reducing the impact on views for most receptors. Where required, views of the Scheme will have been screened, filtered, softened or reduced to glimpses.
- 11.241. For all receptors, the effects will also improve over those considered at Year 0.
- 11.242. For the following receptors the effects will improve to neutral / negligible adverse, due to the positive contribution new landscape mitigation and planting has in screening, filtering and softening views:
- VR.3: Rowlands Castle War Memorial, Grade II listed;
 - VR.16: Properties on the west side of the southern end of Manor Lodge Road;
 - VR.19: Properties on Swanmore Road;
 - VR.21: Middle Park Way;
 - VR.22: B2149 Durrants Road /Manor Lodge Road; and
 - VR.23: Swanmore Road.
- 11.243. For the following receptors the effects will improve to minor adverse, due to the positive contribution new landscape and mitigation planting has in screening, filtering and softening views:
- VR.1: Sir George Staunton Conservation Area;
 - VR.2: Leigh Park (Staunton Country Park), Grade II* listed historic park and garden;
 - 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;
 - VR.17: Properties on Well Meadow; and
 - VR.18: Properties on Winterslow Drive.
- 11.244. For the following receptors the effects will change to minor beneficial, due to the positive effect the proposals and associated landscape will have on their views:
- VR.6: Bridleway 120;
 - VR.7: Bridleway 121; and
 - VR.8: E9 European Long-Distance Route, Staunton Way.
- 11.245. None of these residual effects are considered to be significantly adverse in EIA terms.

Effects on landscape character and visual effects (pipeline corridor)

- 11.246. At this stage due to the pipeline being below ground very few lasting effects on the character of the landscape or views will be notable. Landscape areas that were subject to the works will have recovered, any new planting as mitigation for existing vegetation removed, will have established sufficiently to make any change barely perceivable. All the effects will improve over those considered at Year 0, with the residual effects for all reducing to neutral.
- 11.247. As such residual effects from the pipeline corridor are considered to be neutral and therefore not significant in EIA terms
- 11.248. Overall, no long term significant adverse residual effects are predicted to arise on landscape character or views and visual amenity within the Study Area. There are a number of minor beneficial residual effects arising from the Scheme with the establishment of a new landscape structure. This

will include new areas of habitat creation, through the establishment of woodland, trees, shrubs, species rich and wet grassland, and water bodies. Further beneficial effects will arise from the establishment of a network of footpaths and cycleways running throughout the reservoir site. These will provide access across the area and connect to the existing wider public rights of way network. The nature of the proposals, existing landform, imbedded and proposed mitigation measures, will provide a robust landscape setting and a softened filtered edge to the reservoir site.

Summary

Reservoir site and access roads

- 11.249. During construction of the reservoir and access roads, there would be temporary Moderate Adverse effects on four LCAs, largely because of the scale of the works required covering the reservoir site and the loss of existing landscape features. Although potentially considered significant the effect is short term during the construction period. Three LCAs are expected to have Minor Adverse effects due to their close proximity to the red line boundary. The remaining LCAs would have Negligible Adverse or Neutral effects.
- 11.250. On completion and during operation, six LCAs would remain or reduce in the short to medium term as having Minor Adverse, Negligible Adverse and Neutral effects for the wider landscape character. The effects upon the landscape character within the reservoir site would reduce to Minor Adverse.
- 11.251. Once the proposed landscape mitigation has established, following 15 years from the overall completion of the Scheme, the effects on the wider landscape character are considered to improve to Negligible Adverse and Neutral. Effects upon the landscape character within the reservoir site are considered to improve to Negligible Adverse.
- 11.252. The visual effects during construction would be at most temporary Moderate Adverse from those receptors within or in close proximity to the reservoir site. The effects reduce as the distance increases, with no effects predicted beyond 1 km from the reservoir site and access roads. On completion effects would reduce to Minor Adverse, Negligible Adverse and Neutral. Others would remain in the medium term as Moderate Adverse. Once the proposed landscape mitigation has established, following 15 years establishment, the effects are considered to improve to be long term Minor Beneficial, Minor Adverse, Negligible Adverse and Neutral.
- 11.253. It has been assessed that the majority of visual receptors would experience some effects, many of which in the surrounding landscape have been identified as not having significant adverse effects in EIA terms either during construction or once complete. A number of receptors within or in close proximity to the reservoir site and access roads have been identified as having temporary significant adverse effects during construction. Once the proposed mitigation measures mature however, this would reduce the initial adverse effects, with the proposed landscape features reflecting that of the wider landscape character, this would allow the Scheme to assimilate into its landscape setting and create a suitable and sustainable treatment to surround the new reservoir.
- 11.254. Overall, no significant long-term effects are considered likely to landscape character or to views and visual amenity. This is due to the retention and enhancement of landform and the extent of mature vegetation within and to the Site boundaries, providing a degree of separation and screening from the wider landscape and visual receptors. Furthermore, the mitigation and enhancement measures would reduce the adverse effects arising from the Scheme.

Pipeline corridor

- 11.255. During construction of the pipeline there would be disturbance to the local landscape arising from construction activity along the pipeline corridor, resulting in some adverse effects to landscape and visual receptors, none of which however are considered significant in EIA terms. These would be localised and temporary or short to medium-term, occurring during construction works, and for a short period post construction, whilst the disturbed land is returned to its original condition, and replacement vegetation which is planted post construction becomes established. Once the proposed mitigation measures mature this would reduce the initial adverse effects to Neutral.
- 11.256. During construction, the pipeline would give rise to temporary Minor Adverse effects on the landscape character of the immediate surroundings, which on completion would remain short to medium term as Negligible Adverse effects. Once the proposed landscape has established, following 15 years from the completion of the construction, the effects on the immediate landscape character are considered to improve and become Neutral.

- 11.257. The visual effects during construction would be at most temporary Minor Adverse. On completion, effects would reduce to Negligible Adverse and Neutral, the Negligible Adverse effects would remain in the medium term. Once the proposed landscape mitigation has established, after 15 years, the effects are considered to improve to be Neutral.
- 11.258. It has been assessed that the majority of landscape and visual receptors would encounter some effects during construction, all of which have been identified as not having Significant adverse effects in EIA terms, either during the construction phases or once complete. Once the proposed mitigation measures mature this would reduce the initial adverse effects to be neutral.
- 11.259. Overall, no significant long-term effects are considered likely to landscape character or to views and visual amenity. This is due to the nature of the pipeline being located below ground, meaning that once the works are complete any effect remaining short to medium term would be due to vegetation removal and excavation works. All areas of vegetation would be mitigated by reinstatement, including planting and seeding, which once established in the medium term would neutralise any effects.

Overall Scheme Assessment

Construction

- 11.260. During construction of the reservoir site and access roads, several landscape and visual receptors would encounter adverse effects considered significant in EIA terms. These receptors are either located within the reservoir site or closely adjacent to the red line boundary. These significant effects are considered to be temporary, reducing in the short to medium term to be non-significant once mitigation measures are established. Other receptors identified within the study area, are expected to encounter effects considered non-significant in EIA terms.
- 11.261. During construction of the pipeline there would be disturbance to the local landscape arising from construction activity along the pipeline corridor. This would result in some adverse effects to landscape and visual receptors, none of which however are considered significant in EIA terms.

Operation

- 11.262. Once construction of the reservoir site and access roads is completed, any significant effects in EIA terms would gradually reduce as landscape mitigation and planting helps the Scheme integrate into its surrounding landscape setting. All effects on landscape and visual receptors would improve in the medium to long term, no longer being significant in EIA terms.
- 11.263. Once construction of the pipeline corridor is complete, no significant effects in EIA terms are considered likely to the identified landscape or visual receptors. This is because the pipeline is below ground meaning that once works are complete the landscape can be restored quickly. Any vegetation removed will be replaced, once this has established there will be little trace in the landscape.



Atkins
The Hub
500 Park Avenue
Aztec West
Bristol
BS32 4RZ