Appendix 8.6: Visual Effects

		Characteristics of view						Construction (without mitigation) (up to 10-year duration)		Construction (up to 10-year duration)		Completion (Year 1 post-construction)		Residual (secondary/standard mitigation and the growth of planting by Year 15)	
Visual Receptors (Site Context Photograph no. and receptor type)	**Sensitivity of visual receptor (1)**	**Distance from nearest extent of Site (approx.)**	**Nature of View (2)**	**Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)**	**Proportion of Development Visible (4)**	**Transient / Fixed**	**Commentary on Development**	**Magnitude (1) and Type (3) of Change**	**Significance (2) and Type (3) of Effect**	**Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change**	**Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect**	**Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change**	**Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect**	**Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change**	**Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect**
1: View west from the north-western corner of the Kennet Way Estate (south of Southleigh Road) (residents, pedestrians, motorists)	**Medium sensitivity** Low-value view as from a non-designated area with limited cultural associations. High susceptibility for residents at their place of residence. High susceptibility for pedestrians. Low susceptibility for road users whose attention will be focused on the road.	**0m**	**Open**	**Full**	**Most / partial**	**Transient / fixed**	*Adverse changes and mitigating factors:* The Proposed Development will introduce near-distance views of built form and vegetation. The Proposed Development will inevitably result in the extension of built form into currently undeveloped land and the loss of open views of the existing agricultural fields. The proposed built form will screen most views of retained mature tree vegetation within the Site. Due to the setback of the proposed built form there will be retained oblique views to the mature existing tree belt enclosing the Site to the south (appearing in the left-hand side of the view). There will also be some retained visibility of the retained tree belt enclosing Southleigh Road (to the north) to the right of the proposed built form. The proposed built form will be seen in the context of the existing urban development at Kennet Way Estate (left of view). The baseline view already includes distant views of existing built form in Havant and filtered views to Southleigh Farm. However, the Proposed Development would replace this view with additional, closer built form. The foreground of the view will include the proposed open space, including drainage basins and pedestrian and cycle routes. Standard/Secondary mitigation measures will introduce vegetation including parkland trees, understorey scrub, wetland planting (in and around basins) and wildflower meadows, which collectively will introduce a softening influence in the foreground of the view, providing a naturalistic, structurally diverse and visually interesting foreground to views. Standard/secondary mitigation measures will ensure any new water features are sensitively integrated through their shape and planting, to soften their form and reduce the extent to which they create the appearance of an engineered landscape.	For pedestrians and road users							
								High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	Medium adverse	**Moderate Adverse**
								For residents							
								High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	Medium-high adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**

1 Sensitivity of receptor: High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility of Development): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the Development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, None
5 Magnitude of Change: High, Medium, Low, Negligible, None
6 Significance of Effect: Substantial, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Change/Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Visual Receptors (Site Context Photograph no. and receptor type)	Sensitivity of visual receptor (1)	Characteristics of view: Distance from nearest extent of Site (approx.)	Characteristics of view: Nature of View (2)	Characteristics of view: Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Characteristics of view: Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Characteristics of view: Transient / Fixed	Commentary on Development	Construction (without mitigation) (up to 10-year duration): Magnitude (1) and Type (3) of Change	Construction (without mitigation) (up to 10-year duration): Significance (2) and Type (3) of Effect	Construction (up to 10-year duration): Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change	Construction (up to 10-year duration): Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect	Completion (Year 1 post-construction): Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change	Completion (Year 1 post-construction): Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect	Residual (secondary/standard mitigation and the growth of planting by Year 15): Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change	Residual (secondary/standard mitigation and the growth of planting by Year 15): Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect
							By way of standard/secondary mitigation, the design of built form, including the sensitive distribution of building heights on the edge nearest Kennet Way Estate, will soften the progression in scale of the built form. Other standard/secondary mitigation measures, including the variation in building heights and the articulation of building materials and styles, will also help to break up the massing of the Proposed Development and avoid the appearance of monotonous regularity. By year 15, once established, standard/secondary mitigation structural planting will assist in the assimilation of the proposed built form into the landscape through softening and progressively screening views. By year 15, the proposed structural vegetation will heavily filter if not completely screen views to the proposed built form. This screening effect will be greater in summer conditions.								
2: View west from an access road to the south of West Brook View, part of the Kennet Way Estate (residents, pedestrians, motorists)	**Medium sensitivity** Low-value view as from a non-designated area with limited cultural associations. High susceptibility for residents at their place of residence. High susceptibility for pedestrians/ recreational users of paths. Low susceptibility for road users whose attention will be focused on the road.	**45m**	**Open**	**Full**	**Most / partial**	**Transient / Fixed**	*Adverse changes and mitigating factors:* The Proposed Development will introduce near-distance views of built form and vegetation. The Proposed Development will inevitably result in the extension of built form into currently undeveloped land and the loss of views of the existing agricultural field. The proposed built form will screen most views to retained mature tree vegetation within the Site. Due to the setback of the proposed built form, there will be oblique views to existing mature oak trees in field boundaries to the south (appearing in the left-hand side of the view). The proposed built form will be seen in the context of the existing urban development at Kennet Way Estate. The baseline view already includes distant views of existing built form in Havant and filtered views of Southleigh Farm. However, the Proposed Development would replace this view with additional, closer built form. The foreground of these views will include the proposed open space, including drainage basins pedestrian and cycle routes. Standard/secondary mitigation measures will introduce vegetation including parkland trees, understorey scrub, wetland planting (in and around basins) and wildflower meadows, which collectively will introduce a softening influence in the foreground of the view, providing a naturalistic, structurally diverse and visually interesting foreground to views. Standard/secondary mitigation measures will ensure any new water features are sensitively integrated through their shape and planting, to soften their form and reduce the extent to which they create the appearance of an engineered landscape.	For pedestrians and road users							
								High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	High-medium adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**
								For residents							
								High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	High-adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	Medium-high adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**

1 Sensitivity of receptor: High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility of Development): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the Development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, None
5 Magnitude of Change: High, Medium, Low, Negligible, None
6 Significance of Effect: Substantial, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Change/Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

		Characteristics of view						Construction (without mitigation) (up to 10-year duration)		Construction (up to 10-year duration)		Completion (Year 1 post-construction)		Residual (secondary/standard mitigation and the growth of planting by Year 15)	
Visual Receptors (Site Context Photograph no. and receptor type)	**Sensitivity of visual receptor (1)**	**Distance from nearest extent of Site (approx.)**	**Nature of View (2)**	**Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)**	**Proportion of Development Visible (4)**	**Transient / Fixed**	**Commentary on Development**	**Magnitude (1) and Type (3) of Change**	**Significance (2) and Type (3) of Effect**	**Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change**	**Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect**	**Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change**	**Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect**	**Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change**	**Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect**
							By way of standard/secondary mitigation, the design of built form, including the sensitive distribution of building heights on the edge nearest Kennet Way Estate, will soften the progression in scale of the built form. Other standard/secondary mitigation measures, including the variation in building heights and the articulation of building materials and styles, will also help to break up the massing of the Proposed Development and avoid the appearance of monotonous regularity. By year 15, once established, standard/secondary mitigation structural planting will assist in the assimilation of the proposed built form into the landscape through softening and progressively screening views. By year 15, the proposed structural vegetation will heavily filter if not completely screen views to the proposed built form. This screening effect will be greater in summer conditions.								
3: View north-west from Emsworth Park (recreational users)	**Medium sensitivity** Low-value view as from a non-designated area with limited cultural associations. High susceptibility as the attention of users of the open space is likely to be focused on the appreciation of the landscape.	**196m**	**Partial / none**	**Glimpse / none**	**Small amount / none**	**Fixed**	*Adverse changes and mitigating factors:* There may be some glimpsed views of the upper parts of the roofline of built form within the south-east of the Proposed Development above or between intervening vegetation. The majority of views of the Proposed Development will, however, be filtered by the dense intervening vegetation. In summer views, intervening vegetation will have a greater screening effect and is likely to completely screen views of the proposed built form. Any views of the proposed built form will be seen in the context of existing residential development at Acorn Grove (right-hand side of view). By way of standard/secondary mitigation, the design of built form, including the sensitive distribution of building heights at the interface with existing development, will soften the progression of the scale of the built form and thereby reduce the visual effects of its introduction. Other standard/secondary mitigation measures, including the variation in building heights and the articulation of building materials and styles, will also help to break up the massing of the Proposed Development and avoid the appearance of monotonous regularity. Due to the dense existing intervening vegetation and development, any standard/secondary mitigation measure planting is unlikely to be visible at year 1 from this location. By year 15, once established, standard/secondary mitigation structural planting (notably in the wetland areas to the east of the Site) will help to assist in the assimilation and visual containment of the proposed built form into the landscape, through softening and progressively screening views.	Low adverse	**Moderate-minor adverse**	Low adverse	**Moderate-minor adverse**	Low adverse	**Moderate-minor adverse**	Negligible adverse / None	**Minor-negligible adverse / neutral**

1 Sensitivity of receptor: High, Medium, Low

2 Nature of View (degree of visibility of Development): Open, Partial, None

3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the Development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None

4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, None

5 Magnitude of Change: High, Medium, Low, Negligible, None

6 Significance of Effect: Substantial, Moderate, Minor, Negligible

7 Type of Change/Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Visual Receptors (Site Context Photograph no. and receptor type)	Sensitivity of visual receptor (1)	Characteristics of view: Distance from nearest extent of Site (approx.)	Characteristics of view: Nature of View (2)	Characteristics of view: Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Characteristics of view: Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Characteristics of view: Transient / Fixed	Commentary on Development	Construction (without mitigation) (up to 10-year duration): Magnitude (1) and Type (3) of Change	Construction (without mitigation) (up to 10-year duration): Significance (2) and Type (3) of Effect	Construction (up to 10-year duration): Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change	Construction (up to 10-year duration): Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect	Completion (Year 1 post-construction): Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change	Completion (Year 1 post-construction): Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect	Residual (secondary/standard mitigation and the growth of planting by Year 15): Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change	Residual (secondary/standard mitigation and the growth of planting by Year 15): Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect
4: View north-west from the A27 (southern) service station (motorists)	**Low sensitivity** Low-value view as from a non-designated area with limited cultural associations. Low susceptibility for road users and users of the service station, whose attention will be partially focused on the road.	**323m**	**Partial / none**	**None / glimpse**	**Small amount / none**	**Fixed / transient**	*Adverse changes and mitigating factors:* There may be some near-distance glimpse views of taller elements of the proposed built form within the south-east of the Proposed Development, above or between intervening vegetation. However, most views of the Proposed Development will be filtered by the dense intervening vegetation along the A27 and southern boundary of the Site. In summer views, intervening vegetation will have a greater screening effect and would completely prevent views of the proposed built form. Any views of the proposed built form will be seen in the context of the existing service station, road infrastructure and traffic. Secondary mitigation measures, including the reduction of building heights at the interface of existing development and variation in building heights and materials, will help break up the massing of any views of the proposed built form. Due to the dense existing intervening vegetation and development, any standard/secondary mitigation measure planting is unlikely to be visible at year 1 from this location. By year 15, once established, standard/secondary mitigation structural planting (notably in the wetland areas to the south of the Site) will help to assist in the assimilation and visual containment of the proposed built form into the landscape, through softening and progressively screening views.	Low adverse	**Minor adverse**	Low adverse	**Minor-adverse**	Negligible adverse	**Minor adverse**	Negligible adverse / none	**Negligible adverse / neutral**
5: View north-east from the footpath off Manor Farm Close (residents, recreational users and motorists)	**Medium Sensitivity** Low-medium value view as from a non-designated area but includes very long-distance views of elevated parts of the North Wessex Downs National Landscape. High susceptibility for residents at their place of residence. High susceptibility for pedestrians/ recreational users of paths. High susceptibility for users of the open	**219m**	**Partial**	**Partial**	**Small amount**	**Fixed**	*Adverse changes and mitigating factors:* The proposed development will introduce near distance views of the upper parts of the proposed built form in the south-west of the Site above the existing boundary vegetation. This built form will appear in the left-hand side of the view, screening views to more distant vegetation and the elevated distant landform of Walderton Down in the South Downs National Park. Views to the proposed built form will be seen in the context of extensive suburban development on the outskirts of Havant including at Manor Close and Daffodil Way (in the left-hand side of the view) and Turret Avenue (far right hand side of view) as well as more distant views to the outskirts of Emsworth beyond the Site. Views of the proposed built form from this location will appear as an extension to the existing built form in Havant. Near views from this location to the south (left-hand side of the view) are influenced by the busy road and rail infrastructure. Secondary mitigation measures, including the reduction of building heights at the interface of existing development and variation in building heights and materials, will help break up the massing of any views of the proposed built form.	For recreational users, road users and pedestrians							
								Medium-high adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	Medium-high adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	Medium-high adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	Medium adverse	**Moderate adverse**
								For residents							
								Medium-high adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	Medium-high adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	Medium-high adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	Medium adverse	**Moderate adverse**

1 Sensitivity of receptor: High, Medium, Low

2 Nature of View (degree of visibility of Development): Open, Partial, None

3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the Development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None

4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, None

5 Magnitude of Change: High, Medium, Low, Negligible, None

6 Significance of Effect: Substantial, Moderate, Minor, Negligible

7 Type of Change/Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

Visual Receptors (Site Context Photograph no. and receptor type)	Sensitivity of visual receptor (1)	Characteristics of view: Distance from nearest extent of Site (approx.)	Characteristics of view: Nature of View (2)	Characteristics of view: Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)	Characteristics of view: Proportion of Development Visible (4)	Characteristics of view: Transient / Fixed	Commentary on Development	Construction (without mitigation) (up to 10-year duration): Magnitude (1) and Type (3) of Change	Construction (without mitigation) (up to 10-year duration): Significance (2) and Type (3) of Effect	Construction (up to 10-year duration): Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change	Construction (up to 10-year duration): Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect	Completion (Year 1 post-construction): Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change	Completion (Year 1 post-construction): Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect	Residual (secondary/standard mitigation and the growth of planting by Year 15): Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change	Residual (secondary/standard mitigation and the growth of planting by Year 15): Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect
	space whose attention is likely to be focused on appreciation of the landscape. Low susceptibility for road users whose attention will be partially focused on the road.						The majority of views of the Proposed Development will be filtered by existing dense intervening vegetation. In summer views, intervening vegetation will have a greater screening effect and may completely prevent views of the proposed built form. Secondary mitigation measures, including additional planting around basins and the reinforcement of existing structural vegetation, will, by year 15, help to further contain the proposed built form and assist its assimilation into the landscape.								
6: View east from Chartwell Drive (residents, pedestrians, motorists)	**Medium Sensitivity** Low-value view as from a non-designated area with limited cultural associations. High susceptibility for residents at their place of residence. High susceptibility for pedestrians. Low susceptibility for road users whose attention will be focused on the road.	**66m**	**Partial**	**Glimpse**	**Small amount**	**Fixed**	*Adverse changes and mitigating factors:* From the roadway, the Proposed Development will introduce framed views to a small proportion of the proposed built form in the west of the Site, which will appear between existing built form and intervening vegetation associated with properties and the Site boundary. The introduction of this built form will replace glimpsed views to the open field of the Site as well as some distant views to vegetation within the Site. The Proposed Development will be seen in the context of the existing built form at Chartwell Drive and (subject to the layout of the proposed built form) will be viewed as a continuation of the existing settlement edge, with views continuing along the proposed roadway. Therefore, the introduction of development in these views would only alter the composition of the view to a limited extent. In summer months, intervening vegetation will have a greater screening effect. Secondary mitigation measures, including the reduction of building heights at the interface of existing development and variation in building heights and materials, will help break up the massing of views of the proposed built form. Secondary mitigation measures, including additional planting and the reinforcement of existing structural vegetation on the western Site boundary, will, by year 15, help to further contain and soften/filter views of the proposed built form, assisting its assimilation into the landscape. In views from residential properties on this edge of the Site directly overlooking the Site, more open views will be obtained.	For pedestrians and road users							
								Medium-high adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	Medium-adverse	**Moderate adverse**	Low-medium adverse	**Minor-moderate adverse**	Low adverse	**Minor adverse**
								For residents in properties directly overlooking Site							
								High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	Medium-high adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**

1 Sensitivity of receptor: High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility of Development): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the Development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, None
5 Magnitude of Change: High, Medium, Low, Negligible, None
6 Significance of Effect: Substantial, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Change/Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

		Characteristics of view						Construction (without mitigation) (up to 10-year duration)		Construction (up to 10-year duration)		Completion (Year 1 post-construction)		Residual (secondary/standard mitigation and the growth of planting by Year 15)	
Visual Receptors (Site Context Photograph no. and receptor type)	**Sensitivity of visual receptor (1)**	**Distance from nearest extent of Site (approx.)**	**Nature of View (2)**	**Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)**	**Proportion of Development Visible (4)**	**Transient / Fixed**	**Commentary on Development**	**Magnitude (1) and Type (3) of Change**	**Significance (2) and Type (3) of Effect**	**Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change**	**Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect**	**Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change**	**Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect**	**Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change**	**Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect**
7: View north-east from Southleigh Road at the junction with Eastleigh Road (residents, pedestrians, motorists)	**Medium sensitivity** Medium-low-value view as from a non-designated area with limited cultural associations, albeit in the vicinity of a listed building. High susceptibility for residents at their place of residence. High susceptibility for pedestrians. Low susceptibility for road users whose attention will be focused on the road.	**14m**	**Partial**	**Partial**	**Small amount**	**Fixed/transient**	*Adverse changes and mitigating factors:* The Proposed Development will result in near-distance views of the proposed built form above intervening residential and boundary vegetation along the roadways to the north of Southleigh Road and the local centre will appear in the right-hand side of the view. The proposed built form will be seen in the context of the existing development along Eastleigh Road. Standard/secondary mitigation design measures will introduce built form, including localised elements, with taller building heights; and locally vernacular building materials. This, in combination with hard and soft landscaped public realm, will form a positive, inviting frontage and provide a clear sense of place. This area will include focal features such as canopy trees and a market square area, which will form a visually interesting foreground to views. The use of locally-vernacular materials here will strengthen local character and provide a sense of connection and continuity to existing built form along Eastleigh Road. By way of standard/secondary mitigation, the sensitive distribution of building heights to the north of Southleigh Road will soften the progression of the scale of the built form and thereby reduce the visual effects of its introduction. This reduction of scale at the interface of existing built form will reduce the extent to which the proposed built form to the north of the Southleigh Road (not within the local centre area) will appear over the existing tree belts/hedgerows. By way of standard/secondary mitigation, variation in building heights throughout the scheme and the articulation of building materials and styles will help to break up the massing of the Proposed Development and avoid the appearance of monotonous regularity. The retention of existing and reinforcement of existing hedgerow boundaries, in combination with standard/secondary mitigation measures including additional structural planting, will help to contain the proposed built form and assist its assimilation into the landscape as well as softening and progressively screening views of the Proposed Development. In summer months, existing and proposed vegetation will provide stronger softening and integration of built forms in views.	High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	Medium-high adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	Medium-high adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	Medium adverse	**Moderate adverse**

1 Sensitivity of receptor: High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility of Development): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the Development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, None
5 Magnitude of Change: High, Medium, Low, Negligible, None
6 Significance of Effect: Substantial, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Change/Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

		Characteristics of view						Construction (without mitigation) (up to 10-year duration)		Construction (up to 10-year duration)		Completion (Year 1 post-construction)		Residual (secondary/standard mitigation and the growth of planting by Year 15)	
Visual Receptors (Site Context Photograph no. and receptor type)	**Sensitivity of visual receptor (1)**	**Distance from nearest extent of Site (approx.)**	**Nature of View (2)**	**Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)**	**Proportion of Development Visible (4)**	**Transient / Fixed**	**Commentary on Development**	**Magnitude (1) and Type (3) of Change**	**Significance (2) and Type (3) of Effect**	**Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change**	**Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect**	**Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change**	**Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect**	**Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change**	**Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect**
8: View south-east from east of Admiralty Crescent (residents, pedestrians, motorists)	**Medium sensitivity** Low-value view as from a non-designated area with limited cultural associations. High susceptibility for residents at their place of residence. High susceptibility for pedestrians. Low susceptibility road users whose attention will be focused on the road.	**2m**	**Open**	**Full**	**Most / partial**	**Fixed**	*Adverse changes and mitigating factors:* The Proposed Development will introduce near-distance views of built form and vegetation into the view. The Proposed Development will inevitably result in the extension of built form into currently undeveloped land and the loss of views of the existing agricultural field. The proposed built form will screen the majority of views to retained mature tree vegetation within the Site. The proposed built form will be seen in the context of the existing urban development at Normandy Way Estate. The baseline view already includes distant views of existing built form along Eastleigh Road, albeit the Proposed Development would replace this view with extensive additional, closer built form. By way of standard/secondary mitigation, the sensitive distribution of building heights at the interface with Normandy Way Estate will soften the progression of the scale of the built form and thereby reduce the visual effects of its introduction. By way of standard/secondary mitigation, variation in building heights throughout the scheme and the articulation of building materials and styles will help to break up the massing of the Proposed Development and avoid the appearance of monotonous regularity. A belt of open space will be run through the centre of this view, acting as an extension to the existing open space within the Normandy Way Estate. There will be framed views between the proposed built form along this open space. Standard/Secondary mitigation measures will introduce structural vegetation, wetland planting (in and around basins) and wildflower meadows within this belt of open space. Collectively, these features will introduce a softening influence in the foreground of the view, providing a naturalistic, structurally diverse and visually interesting foreground to views, drawing the eye. By year 15, once established, standard/secondary mitigation structural planting will help to contain the proposed built form and assist its assimilation into the landscape. As this planting matures, it will also soften some views of the Proposed Development. In summer months, the proposed vegetation will provide a greater degree of softening and integration of the built form in views.	For pedestrians and road users							
								High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	Medium-high adverse	**Moderate adverse**
								For residents							
								High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	Medium-high adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**

1 Sensitivity of receptor: High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility of Development): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the Development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, None
5 Magnitude of Change: High, Medium, Low, Negligible, None
6 Significance of Effect: Substantial, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Change/Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

		Characteristics of view						Construction (without mitigation) (up to 10-year duration)		Construction (up to 10-year duration)		Completion (Year 1 post-construction)		Residual (secondary/standard mitigation and the growth of planting by Year 15)	
Visual Receptors (Site Context Photograph no. and receptor type)	**Sensitivity of visual receptor (1)**	**Distance from nearest extent of Site (approx.)**	**Nature of View (2)**	**Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)**	**Proportion of Development Visible (4)**	**Transient / Fixed**	**Commentary on Development**	**Magnitude (1) and Type (3) of Change**	**Significance (2) and Type (3) of Effect**	**Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change**	**Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect**	**Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change**	**Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect**	**Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change**	**Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect**
9: View south-east from the junction of Normandy Way and Bartons Road (residents, pedestrians, motorists)	**Medium Sensitivity** Low-medium value view as from a non-designated area, but includes long-distance views of parts of the Chichester Harbour National Landscape. High susceptibility for residents at their place of residence. High susceptibility for pedestrians. Low susceptibility for road users whose attention will be focused on the road.	**23m**	**Open**	**Partial**	**Most / partial**	**Fixed / transient**	*Adverse changes and mitigating factors:* The Proposed Development will introduce near distance views of built form and a belt of new woodland planting into the view. The Proposed Development will inevitably result in the extension of built form into currently undeveloped land and the loss of views of the existing agricultural field. The proposed built form will screen most views to the retained mature tree vegetation within the Site. The proposed built form will be seen in the context of the urban development under construction at Camp Field. The baseline view already includes distant views of existing built form along Eastleigh Road, albeit the Proposed Development would replace this view with extensive additional, closer built form. By way of standard/secondary mitigation, variation in building heights and the articulation of building materials and styles will help to break up the massing of the Proposed Development and avoid the appearance of monotonous regularity. A belt of open space will be run through the right of this view aligned as a green and blue infrastructure corridor to allow for retained framed long-distance views towards Hayling Island and the coast (Chichester Harbour NL). Standard/Secondary mitigation measures will introduce structural vegetation, framing the view along this belt of open space. Structural planting will also be used to reinforce the boundaries of the Site which will introduce a softening influence in the foreground of the view, providing a naturalistic, structurally diverse and visually interesting foreground, drawing the eye. The perception of an elevated landscape will be maintained by retaining framed long-distance views towards the coast. By year 15, once established, the extended woodland planting along Barton Road will heavily filter if not screen views to the proposed built form from the north. In summer months, the proposed vegetation will provide a greater degree of softening and integration of the built form in views.	For pedestrians and road users							
								High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	Medium-high adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**
								For residents							
								High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	High adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**	Medium-high adverse	**Moderate-substantial adverse**

1 Sensitivity of receptor: High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility of Development): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the Development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, None
5 Magnitude of Change: High, Medium, Low, Negligible, None
6 Significance of Effect: Substantial, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Change/Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

		Characteristics of view						Construction (without mitigation) (up to 10-year duration)		Construction (up to 10-year duration)		Completion (Year 1 post-construction)		Residual (secondary/standard mitigation and the growth of planting by Year 15)	
Visual Receptors (Site Context Photograph no. and receptor type)	**Sensitivity of visual receptor (1)**	**Distance from nearest extent of Site (approx.)**	**Nature of View (2)**	**Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)**	**Proportion of Development Visible (4)**	**Transient / Fixed**	**Commentary on Development**	**Magnitude (1) and Type (3) of Change**	**Significance (2) and Type (3) of Effect**	**Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change**	**Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect**	**Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change**	**Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect**	**Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change**	**Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect**
10: View south-west from Stoughton CP PRoW 473 on Walderton Down (recreational users)	**High Sensitivity** High-Value View as from within the South Downs National Park. High susceptibility for users of the PRoW who will be in the pursuit of outdoor recreation and their attention is likely to be focused on the landscape.	**5.7km**	**None**	**None**	**None**	**Fixed**	*Adverse changes and mitigating factors* The Proposed Development would form a barely perceptible element of a wider scenic panorama. There will be very long-distance, glimpsed views to the south-western parts of the Proposed Development between intervening landform, vegetation and development. The south-western parts of the Proposed Development will be barely perceptible in the context of the existing development in Havant as part of the wider developed coastal plain. More distantly, tall buildings in Portsmouth form prominent and eye-catching features behind the Site in this view. By year 15, standard/secondary mitigation planting, including the introduction of street trees, additional woodland and canopy tree planting, will further assist the assimilation of built form into the landscape.	Negligible adverse / none	**Negligible adverse / neutral**	Negligible adverse / none	**Negligible adverse / neutral**	Negligible adverse / none	**Negligible adverse / neutral**	None	Neutral
11: View north-west from New Lipchis Way West Itchenor CP PRoW 1, west of West Itchenor (recreational users)	**High Sensitivity** High-Value View as from within the Chichester Harbour National Landscape. High susceptibility for users of the PRoW who will be in the pursuit of outdoor recreation and their attention is likely to be focused on the landscape.	**7.2km**	**None**	**None**	**None**	**Fixed**	*Adverse changes and mitigating factors:* The Proposed Development would form a barely perceptible element of a wider scenic panorama. At this long distance, the vast majority of the proposed built form will not appear above intervening vegetation and built form, set behind Emsworth and extensive areas of vegetation. There may be some very distant glimpse views of the upper parts of some taller built forms. However, these would be barely perceptible and seen in the context of existing development.	Negligible adverse / none	**Negligible adverse / neutral**	Negligible adverse / none	**Negligible adverse / neutral**	Negligible adverse / none	**Negligible adverse / neutral**	Negligible adverse / none	**Negligible adverse / neutral**

1 Sensitivity of receptor: High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility of Development): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the Development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, None
5 Magnitude of Change: High, Medium, Low, Negligible, None
6 Significance of Effect: Substantial, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Change/Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

		Characteristics of view						Construction (without mitigation) (up to 10-year duration)		Construction (up to 10-year duration)		Completion (Year 1 post-construction)		Residual (secondary/standard mitigation and the growth of planting by Year 15)	
Visual Receptors (Site Context Photograph no. and receptor type)	**Sensitivity of visual receptor (1)**	**Distance from nearest extent of Site (approx.)**	**Nature of View (2)**	**Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)**	**Proportion of Development Visible (4)**	**Transient / Fixed**	**Commentary on Development**	**Magnitude (1) and Type (3) of Change**	**Significance (2) and Type (3) of Effect**	**Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change**	**Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect**	**Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change**	**Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect**	**Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change**	**Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect**
12: View north from Black Point, Hayling Island (residents and recreational users)	**High Sensitivity** High-Value View as from within the Chichester Harbour National Landscape. High susceptibility for users of the PRoW who will be in the pursuit of outdoor recreation and their attention is likely to be focused on the landscape. High susceptibility for residents at their place of residence.	**8km**	**Partial / none**	**None**	**None / small amount**	**Fixed**	*Adverse changes and mitigating factors* The Proposed Development would form a barely perceptible element of a wider scenic panorama. There will be very long-distance, glimpsed views to the more elevated north-western parts of the Proposed Development between intervening landform, vegetation and development and seen in the context of the existing development in Havant and Emsworth.	Negligible adverse / none	**Negligible adverse / neutral**	Negligible Adverse / None	**Negligible adverse / neutral**	Negligible adverse / none	**Negligible adverse / neutral**	Negligible adverse / none	**Negligible adverse / neutral**
13: View north-east from Havant PRoW 56, east of Warblington (recreational users)	**High Sensitivity** High-Value View as from within the Chichester Harbour National Landscape. High susceptibility for users of the PRoW who will be in the pursuit of outdoor recreation and their attention is likely to be focused on the landscape.	**1.2km**	**None**	**None**	**None**	**Fixed**	*Adverse changes and mitigating factors* The proposed built form will not be visible from this location due to the intervening landform, built form and vegetation.	None	**Neutral**	None	**Neutral**	None	**Neutral**	None	**Neutral**

1 Sensitivity of receptor: High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility of Development): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the Development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, None
5 Magnitude of Change: High, Medium, Low, Negligible, None
6 Significance of Effect: Substantial, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Change/Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial

		Characteristics of view						Construction (without mitigation) (up to 10-year duration)		Construction (up to 10-year duration)		Completion (Year 1 post-construction)		Residual (secondary/standard mitigation and the growth of planting by Year 15)	
Visual Receptors (Site Context Photograph no. and receptor type)	**Sensitivity of visual receptor (1)**	**Distance from nearest extent of Site (approx.)**	**Nature of View (2)**	**Degree of Visual Intrusion (3)**	**Proportion of Development Visible (4)**	**Transient / Fixed**	**Commentary on Development**	**Magnitude (1) and Type (3) of Change**	**Significance (2) and Type (3) of Effect**	**Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change**	**Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect**	**Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change**	**Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect**	**Magnitude (5) and Type (7) of Change**	**Significance (6) and Type (7) of Effect**
14: View north-east from footbridge over A27 near Warblington (pedestrians)	**Medium-high sensitivity** High-Value View as from the edge of the Chichester Harbour National Landscape. Medium-low susceptibility for pedestrians on the footbridge, whose attention will be partially focused on the road.	**1.1km**	**None**	**None**	**None**	**Transient**	*Adverse changes and mitigating factors:* The proposed built form will not be visible from this location due to the intervening landform, built form and vegetation.	None	**Neutral**	None	**Neutral**	None	**Neutral**	None	**Neutral**
15: View east from College Road (residents, pedestrians, motorists)	**Medium sensitivity** Low-value view as from a non-designated area with limited cultural associations. High susceptibility for residents at their place of residence. High susceptibility for pedestrians. Low susceptibility road users whose attention will be focused on the road.	**4.6km**	**None**	**None**	**None**	**Transient**	*Adverse changes and mitigating factors:* The Proposed Development would form a barely perceptible element of a wider scenic panorama. At this distance, the vast majority of the proposed built form will not appear above intervening vegetation and built form, set behind the existing industrial estate in Havant. There may be some very distant glimpse views to the upper parts of some taller built forms, however these would be seen in the context of existing development, including some existing taller buildings in Havant.	Negligible adverse / none	**Negligible adverse / neutral**	Negligible adverse / none	**Negligible adverse / neutral**	Negligible adverse / none	**Negligible adverse / neutral**	None	**Neutral**

1 Sensitivity of receptor: High, Medium, Low
2 Nature of View (degree of visibility of Development): Open, Partial, None
3 Degree of Visual Intrusion (extent of the view that would be occupied by the Development): Full, Partial, Glimpse, None
4 Proportion of Development Visible: Full, Most, Partial, Small Amount, None
5 Magnitude of Change: High, Medium, Low, Negligible, None
6 Significance of Effect: Substantial, Moderate, Minor, Negligible
7 Type of Change/Effect: Adverse, Neutral, Beneficial