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Landscape and Visual Appraisal

Proposed Solar Photovoltaic Array at Milford Road Wastewater Treatment Works

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Landscape and Visual Appraisal

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Contents

1. INTRODUCTION

The following Landscape and Visual Appraisal (LVA) addresses anticipated effects arising from the establishment of a proposed Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Array (hereafter referred to as the Proposed Development), located at Milford Road Wastewater Treatment Works (WTW), Pennington. It considers the effects on:

- landscape fabric, including physical changes to topography, landcover and land use;
- landscape character because of changes in the key defining characteristics and qualities of the landscape;
- landscape designations; and
- the amenity of the Site and adjoining area.

The Proposed Development is located within the district boundary of New Forest District Council (NFDC) and county boundary of Hampshire County Council. The Site lies immediately adjacent to the east of the existing WTW compound and is situated north-east of an existing solar farm.

The Site is bound to the east by Milford Road, to the south by Pennington Recycling Centre and the existing solar farm and to the west by the WTW. The New Forest National Park wraps around the Site to the north, east and south and is located approximately 650 m from the Site at its nearest point.

The LVA comprises of the following sections:

- Methodology – setting out the scope including the Study Area, and standards used for the appraisal;
- Landscape and Visual Baseline – describing the existing landscape and visual context against which to judge the effect of the Proposed Development;
- Proposed Development – providing a brief description of the Proposed Development and elements that constitute sources of potential landscape and visual impacts;
- Mitigation Measures – describing measures to minimise potential landscape and visual impacts; and
- Appraisal of Residual Effects – outlining the anticipated landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development.

The LVA is accompanied by the following figures (Appendix 2):

- Figure 1.1 – Topography
- Figure 1.2 – Landscape Character
- Figure 1.3 – Landscape Designations and Classifications
- Figure 1.4 – Zone of Theoretical Visibility and Viewpoint Locations
- Figure 1.5 – Visual Receptors, Viewpoints, and Barriers
- Figure 1.6 – Viewpoint Photographs
- Figure 1.7 - Illustrative Landscape Masterplan

The LVA is also accompanied by the following appendices:

- Appendix 1 – Glossary of terms
- Appendix 2 - Figures

This LVA was conducted by members of Ramboll's Landscape Architecture Service Line. They are members of the Landscape Institute and have more than 29 years of combined experience in the management and preparation of such studies.

2. SCOPE

2.1 Study Area

A 3 km radius Study Area was used for the LVA. This took account of:

- The form of the topography within the Site and across the adjoining Study Area - mostly low lying with little change in level, as illustrated in **Figure 1.1: Topography**;
- The theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development as shown in **Figure 1.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility and Viewpoint Locations**;
- The location and extent of existing vegetation and built form which influences the visibility of the Proposed Development; and
- The location of key visual receptors such as residential receptors, road users, and those engaged in recreational activities in the Study Area.

Whilst the proposed Study Area for the LVA was a 3 km radius from the Site boundary, analysis of the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and findings of the preliminary field reconnaissance indicate that views of the Proposed Development would essentially be confined to less than 2 km to the south and south-east of the Site. This is due to the enclosure and screening effect provided by intervening structural vegetation west of the Site, and the built form of the adjacent WTW. Based on these findings and analysis, a series of landscape and visual receptors were identified and are set out in **Section 4: Landscape and Visual Baseline**.

2.2 Scope of Appraisal

In their response to the request for a Screening Opinion under Regulation 6 of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA) Regulations 2017, Hampshire County Council determined that the Proposed Development does not relate to a Schedule 2 Development and, therefore, does not constitute an EIA development (Ref: KCC/SCR/TH/0172/2022). Consequently, it does not require the preparation of a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment which would form part of an Environmental Statement, as no significant landscape and visual effects are anticipated.

The LVA considers effects of construction and operation of the Proposed Development upon:

- Landscape fabric, caused by changes to topography and physical constituents of the landscape;
- Landscape character, caused by changes to key characteristics of the landscape; and
- Visual amenity, caused by changes to visual composition of the views and wider visual resource.

The report comprises of the following:

- A description of the existing landscape and visual baseline context against which to judge the Proposed Development's effects;
- Identification of features or aspects of the Proposed Development with potential to affect the landscape or visual resource to aid in shaping mitigation;
- Recommendations for mitigation; and
- Appraisal of residual construction and operational landscape and visual effects.

The Study Area scope and receptors considered have been informed by a combination of:

- A preliminary landscape and visual analysis (as described in **Section 4: Landscape and Visual baseline**);
- Relevant legislation and policy context (refer to **Section 2.3: Preliminary Landscape and Visual Analysis**);
- Consultation with NFDC and New Forest National Park Authority (refer to **Section 2.4: Consultations**);
- Fieldwork conducted on the 28th of September 2023 (refer to **Section 3.4 Fieldwork**);

- Legislation and policy context (refer to **Section 2.3: Policy and Guidance**); and
- Professional Standards and Guidance (refer to **Section 3: Methodology**).

Initially, a desk-based study was conducted to identify sensitive landscape and visual receptors.

The desk study used:

- Ordnance Survey mapping (1:25,000);
- New Forest National Park Landscape Character Assessment;
- Hampshire Integrated Landscape Character Assessment;
- Details of Landscape Designations and classifications;
- Commercially available aerial photography; and
- Computer-generated Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) based on 2 m digital surface model (DSM).

To assist in the identification of landscape and visual receptors for inclusion in the LVA, a ZTV was prepared to identify the extent of the Proposed Development's possible visibility over the Study Area.

The nine viewpoints selected for the appraisal are considered to provide a realistic representation of the likely visibility of the Proposed Development.

Based on the preliminary landscape and visual appraisal findings and the ZTV, several receptor locations and receptors have been scoped out of the LVA for the reasons set out in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1: Landscape and Visual Receptors Scoped Out

Landscape Receptors	
Receptor	**Reason**
National Character Area 131 New Forest[1]	The NCA is overall characterised by the New Forest which the Site sits 650m outside of. There are connections to Lymington and the Solent Way PRoW (both described in the document and key settlement/routes). However due to the limited intervisibility with the wider character area, and the development only providing an immediate effect upon settlements and routes nearby, this will not be included with the landscape character area **Section 4.2.1.**
Lymington and Pennington Coastal Plain	While a description of the National Park, that falls within this character area has been produced there is no available description of this landscape character area outside the National Park.
Visual Receptors	
Users of the Yarmouth to Lymington ferry	The scale of the Proposed Development and distance from the ferry means it will be barely perceptible set against the backdrop of vegetation and built form.
Residents of Milford On Sea	Intervening vegetation particularly along Avon Water screens the Site from the settlement.
Residents of Pennington	The aggregate works along Pennington Road provides a visual barrier to The Site from Pennington.
Users of the A337	Field boundary hedgerows and woodland blocks prevent intervisibility between the Site and A337.

[1] Natural England, National Character Area 131 New Forest
http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5545755456569344?category=587130
(Accessed 9th October 2023)

2.3 Policy And Guidance

In defining the scope and methodology of the LVA, the following policy context and guidance was considered:

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)[2];
- NFDC Local Plan 2016-2036[3]; and
- New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2035[4].

There are some key ways in which policy and guidance has influenced the scope of the LVA which are outlined in more detail below.

2.3.1 National Policy

2.3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities published the revised NPPF in December 2023. This document sets out the Government's planning policies for England and provides a framework within which the appropriate local council can produce local and neighbourhood plans; the NPPF is a material consideration in planning decisions. The NPPF sets out three dimensions to achieving sustainable development that include economic, social, and environmental considerations. It places an onus on the planning system to make sufficient provision for:

'conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure...'

It notes that sustainable solutions should take account of local circumstances and reflect the character of each area. This underpins the strategic guidance set out in section 12 of NPPF concerning landscape and visual matters, as elaborated below.

Section 12 – Achieving well designed places, concerning landscape and visual matters, achieving well-designed places aims to ensure that developments are *'visually attractive'*, are sympathetic to local character (including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting) and to establish and maintain a strong sense of place.

Section 15 – Conserving and enhancing the natural environment states that policies and decisions should contribute to this by:

'protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan)'.

NPPF notes the importance that designs *'evolve'* in response to local issues and to the views of the community.

In respect of the New Forest National Park, NPPF states that:

"Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues."

While the Site is not located within the National Park, it is 650 m from its boundary to the north, east and south (See **Figure 1.3: Landscape Designations**).

[2] Department for Levelling Up, H. and C. (2023) National Planning Policy Framework, GOV.UK. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework

[3] (No date) Local plan 2016-2036 part one: Planning strategy - new forest district ... Available at: https://www.newforest.gov.uk/media/705/Local-Plan-Document-2016-2036/pdf/Local_Plan_2016-2036_Part_One_FINAL.pdf?m=637329191351130000 (Accessed: 16 October 2023).

[4] (No date a) New Forest National Park Authority. Available at: https://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/app/uploads/2019/09/Local-Plan-2016-2036-finalforweb.pdf (Accessed: 16 October 2023).

Consequently, this proximity means the consideration of the scenic qualities of the National Park are relevant to the Site, but only where development outside the National Park may affect its special qualities.

Concerning renewable energy, paragraph 163 of NPPF states that applicants are not required to demonstrate the need for renewable or low-carbon energy and that the application should be approved if its impacts are/can be made acceptable.

Acceptability is a matter of planning balance, and there is no inherent acceptability on landscape and visual grounds.

2.3.2 Local Policy

2.3.2.1 New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036

The NFDC Local Plan was adopted in July 2020. Those policies that are deemed relevant to landscape and visual matters based on professional judgement are set out in **Table 2.2** below.

Table 2.2 New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036

Policy	Summary
ENV2: The South West Hampshire Green Belt	*The openness and permanence of the South West Hampshire Green Belt will be preserved with particular regard to its stated purposes and those of national policy for the Green Belt. Development proposals in the Green Belt will be determined in accordance with national planning policy.*
ENV3: Design quality and local distinctive ness	*All development should achieve high quality design that contributes positively to local distinctiveness, quality of life and enhances the character and identity of the locality by creating buildings, streets, places and spaces that are:* • *Functional: well connected to surrounding uses, and logically laid out so that different elements work well together in a manner that is safe to access, easy to navigate, convenient to use and that makes effective use of both developed land and open spaces;* • *Appropriate: sympathetic to its environment and context, respecting and enhancing local distinctiveness, character and identity; and* • *Attractive: visually appealing and enjoyable to be in.*
ENV4: Landscape character and quality	*Where development is proposed there is a requirement to retain and/or enhance the following landscape features and characteristics through sensitive design, mitigation, and enhancement measures, to successfully integrate new development into the local landscape context:* *i. Features that contribute to a green infrastructure and distinctive character within settlements including the locally distinctive pattern and species composition of natural and historic features such as trees, hedgerows, woodlands, meadows, field boundaries, coastal margins, water courses* *and water bodies;* *ii. Features that screen existing development that would otherwise have an unacceptable visual impact;* *iii. Existing or potential wildlife corridors, footpath connections and other green links that do, or could, connect the Site to form part of an integrated green infrastructure network;* *iv. The landscape setting of the settlement and the transition between the settlement fringe and open countryside or coast;* *v. Important or locally distinctive views, topographical features and skylines;* *and* *vi. Areas of tranquillity and areas of intrinsically dark skies.*

2.3.2.2 New Forest National Park Plan 2016-2036

The New Forest National Park Plan was adopted in July 2019. Those policies relevant to landscape and visual matters are set out in Table 2.3 below.

Table 2.3 New Forest National Park Plan 2016-2036

Policy	Summary
Policy SP7 – Landscape Character	*Great weight in planning decisions will be given to conserving the landscape and scenic beauty of the National Park and to its wildlife and cultural heritage. Development proposals will be permitted if they conserve and enhance the character of the New Forest's landscapes and seascapes by demonstrating that:* *a) they are informed by New Forest National Park Landscape Character Assessment and are compatible with the distinct features and type of landscape in which the development is located;* *b) the design, layout, massing and scale of proposals conserve and enhance existing landscape and seascape character and do not detract from the natural beauty of the National Park;* *c) the character of largely open and undeveloped landscapes between and within settlements will not be eroded or have their setting harmed; and* *d) landscape schemes reinforce local landscape or seascape character. Where planting is appropriate, it is consistent with local character and native species are used.*
Policy SP11 – Climate Change	*The Authority will support proposals to mitigate climate change and adapt to the impacts of climate change through:* *a) avoiding development in areas at highest risk of flooding;* *b) locating development so as to reduce the need to travel by car;* *c) sustainable design and construction of buildings including improved water and energy efficiency;* *d) supporting small scale renewable and low carbon energy generation; and* *e) enabling wildlife and habitats to adapt to climate change.*

2.4 Consultations

A consultation letter was sent to Hampshire County Council, NFDC and New Forest National Park Authority on 24th October 2023.

Table 2.4 summarises the consultation responses received regarding landscape and visual matters and provides information on where and/or how they have been addressed in this appraisal.

Table 2.4 Consultation Response

Organisation	Response	How Response has been Considered
Jill Colclough CMLI Senior Landscape Architect New Forest District Council Tel: 02380 285464	It is noted that an LVA is proposed – without a screening/scoping opinion I would advise that a full LVIA be undertaken in accordance with recognised guidance, and include a chapter to review cumulative effects (where this proposal effectively doubles the size of the existing provision on site), and the existing solar site to the east, and with due regard for the allocated housing sites on Milford Road, north of the proposed site. These housing allocations include provision of on-site Alternative Natural Recreational	In their response to the Request for a Screening Opinion under Regulation 6 of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA) Regulations 2017, Hampshire County Council determined that the Proposed Development does not relate to a schedule two development and, therefore, does not constitute an EIA development. (Ref: KCC/SCR/TH/0172/2022). On this basis,

Organisation	Response	How Response has been Considered
	Greenspace, where users will be highly sensitive.	an LVA is considered sufficient, appropriate, and proportionate. With regards to the housing allocations, while we agree on the highly sensitive nature of users of Alternative Natural Recreational Greenspaces, in the absence of any masterplans or layout design it is impossible to consider these users within the context of the housing development. Given the low-lying nature of the landscape in this area, combined with the presence of the aggregate extraction facility and also the relatively low profile of the solar arrays (3 m heights).
	Landscape Character: Although the New Forest District Council Landscape Character Assessment is outdated, the baseline data is still relevant for this character area and should be read in conjunction with the New Forest National Park Landscape Character Assessment.	The area of the Site sits outside of the National Park boundary and therefore is not assessed as part of LCA16 Lymington and Pennington Coastal Plain. ((No date) 21 LCA 16: Lymington and Pennington Coastal Plain 22 11 13 6 4 12 10 5... Available at: https://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/app/uploads/2018/05/LCA-16-Lymington-and-Pennington-Coastal-Plain.pdf (Accessed: 11 December 2023)). We have therefore used the south-west New Forest Coastal Plain landscape character area of the Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment. ((No date) Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment)).
	Visual Receptors and Representative viewpoints: The proposed viewpoints should also include a viewpoint from the junction of PROW north of the Site, on the southern edge of the allocated housing site.	With regards to your comment regarding an additional viewpoint located north of the Site at the corner of the proposed housing land allocation (SS5 Land at Milford Road, Lymington). We have considered this and through field work and a review of available mapping data have determined there is not a requirement for a viewpoint at this location for the following reasons: 1: The intervening structural vegetation along Milford Road is sufficiently developed to prevent views of the Site from this location. 2: the location of the aggregate extraction facility which sits between the Site and the housing allocation means

Organisation	Response	How Response has been Considered
		that views of the Proposed Development will be prevented or at least reduced.
	In addition to the highly sensitive users of the Solent: looking back at the coast from the water (from the Lymington to Yarmouth ferry as a minimum). It can be critical to demonstrate a lack of intervisibility to evidence the assumptions already made. Please include in your assessment any additional supporting infrastructure requirements for the proposal, including lighting, fencing, CCTV poles, new buildings/structures, and likely mitigation measures.	This ferry route has been considered in the assessment. This has been added to the assessment.
Naomi Arnold Planning Officer Planning Control & Development Management 0370 779 7240 Universal Services Hampshire County Council The Castle Winchester SO23 8UD	It should be noted that the proposed location Site (that which was detailed in SCR/2023/0030) has been determined that the land in question (notwithstanding its ownership) though having historically been within the red-line boundary of a planning permission for development (Planning permission 00054025M for 'new wastewater treatment works on Site of borrow pit & replacement of existing by new pumping station), does not meet the definition of operational land and rather constitutes 'land which, in respect of its nature and situation, is comparable rather with land in general than with land which is used, or in which interests are held, for the purpose of the carrying on of statutory undertakings'.	Consultation has been received from New Forest District Council.
	As this land has not been used for the purpose of the statutory undertakers function as required to qualify as operational land, a proposal for a Solar Photovoltaic Array at the proposed location would not constitute as a planning application at County Level (for mineral extraction, waste management and public buildings), and would require the submission of a planning application to the relevant district council/ Local Planning Authority, which in this case would be New Forest District Council.	
Liz Marsden Planning Officer	As you are aware, the Site is located in close proximity to the National Park boundary and has potential to adversely affect the	This figure has been amended to show the National Park Boundary.

Organisation	Response	How Response has been Considered
Direct Line: 01590 64 6662 Email: liz.marsden@newforestnpa.gov.uk	landscape characteristics and special qualities of the Park. The information you have provided has been assessed by the Authority's landscape officer, who confirms that they are happy with the methodology that has been used. She does however raise an issue with respect to the fact that the boundary between the National Park (NP) and New Forest District Council (NFDC) is not shown on the Zone of Theoretical Visibility drawing (REH2023N00012) which would help to see how far the viewshed extends into the National Park. Viewpoints 6,7,8 and 9 fall within the NP, as described in the spreadsheet in the submitted document and we agree with those viewpoints, but it is uncertain whether viewpoint 5 falls within the NP or at least on the boundary. If it is possible to add another layer, showing the boundary, to the drawing on top of the yellow viewshed, that would be helpful.	
	It is noted that you have ruled out using the NFC Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) as it has not been digitised. You may, however, not be aware that the NP LCA is based on the NFDC LCA, with the same boundaries and names, though with some updating (as of 2015). This can be found by following the link below. https://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/app/uploads/2018/05/LCA-16-Lymington-and-Pennington-Coastal-Plain.pdf	It was ruled out as the Site sits outside the New Forest National Park and therefore is not included in the Landscape Character Assessment (Lymington and Pennington Coastal Plain)

2.5 Limitations

Like any study or appraisal, limitations should be considered when interpreting the results and making decisions based on the findings. Potential limitations of this Landscape and Visual Appraisal can include, but not be limited to:

- Seasonal Variability: Due to the timescales for preparing this report, it was not possible to conduct a winter appraisal when deciduous vegetation cover is missing. Consequently, the appraisal has been conducted with consideration given to the likely visibility of the Site during winter months.
- Perceptual Factors and Responses: The role of the LVA is to address objective factors as far as possible. By using professional judgement and a transparent methodology any subjectivity or bias can be minimised.
- Temporal Limitations: LVAs typically provide a snapshot of conditions at a specific time, and do not necessarily address long-term changes that could occur over decades or centuries due to the lack of certainty associated with such future conditions.

- Uncertainty: Like any predictive appraisal, landscape and visual appraisals involve inherent uncertainties. The actual impacts of a project may differ from the predictions made during the appraisal.
- Inherent limitations and tolerances in data: Including DSM data, that can result in over or under reporting impacts and effects, therefore cannot be relied upon without field reconnaissance and verification.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Overview

The LVA aims to identify, predict, and evaluate potential impacts associated with the Proposed Development. Wherever possible, identified impacts are quantified; however, the nature of LVA requires interpretation by professional judgement. To provide a level of consistency to the appraisal, the prediction of sensitivity, magnitude of impact and assessment of the residual landscape and visual effects have been based on pre-defined criteria, as set out in this section.

The LVA comprises:

- A description of the existing landscape and visual baseline context against which to judge the Proposed Development's effects;
- Identification of features or aspects of the Proposed Development with potential to affect the landscape or visual resource to aid in shaping mitigation;
- Recommendations for mitigation; and
- Appraisal of residual construction and operational landscape and visual effects.

The LVA was informed by data gathered from the following sources:

- Ordnance Survey mapping (1:25,000);
- Landscape Character Assessments;
- A photographic survey conducted on 28th September 2023;
- Commercially available aerial photography; and
- Computer-generated ZTV (based on 2 m DSM);

3.2 Visibility Mapping

To assist in evaluating potential landscape and visual impacts arising from the Proposed Development, a ZTV was prepared using a DSM with an eye level height of 1.6 m above ground level. The height of the proposed solar arrays was assumed to be 3.6 m above ground level. The CCTV columns will be taken into consideration for the visibility analysis but were not included in the ZTV calculations as they are likely to be assimilated into views towards the Site due to their size and profile.

DSMs capture the top-most surface of an area, including all exposed objects such as treetops and rooftops. This analysis can therefore, be deemed to present a worse case relating to the extent of visibility[5].

The resulting ZTV is shown on **Figure 1.4**, overlaid on 1:25,000 mapping to indicate where the Proposed Development would theoretically be seen from.

Given the inherent limitations of the ZTV, it has only been used to inform the understanding of the general pattern of visibility of the Proposed Development.

3.3 Illustrative Tools

In addition to the ZTV, figures have been produced to show the viewpoint locations and visual receptors within the Study Area (see **Figure 1.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility and Viewpoints** and **Figure 1.5: Receptors, Viewpoints and Visual Barriers**).

[5] Agency, E. (2022) Lidar composite DSM 2017 - 1M. Available at: https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/80c522cc-e0bf-4466-8409-57a04c456197/lidar-composite-dsm-2017-1m (Accessed: 16 October 2023).

Annotated baseline photography which illustrates existing views towards the Proposed Development have been prepared for nine viewpoints. (See **Figure 1.6: Assessment Viewpoint Photographs**). To produce the photography, reference was made to the Landscape Institute guidance - Visual Representation of Development Proposals.[6]

It should be noted that while photography will be valuable to assist in explaining the visibility and appearance of Proposed Developments, it should not be expected to replicate the actual or predicted view which would be experienced on the ground.

3.4 Fieldwork

Site photography was undertaken on 28th September 2023 to capture the baseline position of the landscape at the viewpoints identified during the scoping.

Baseline conditions for the photographic survey were sourced from the Met Office forecast for that day:

- Sky conditions: Partially cloudy.
- Visibility: Very good
- 19º Celsius
- 6 mph SSW wind

3.5 Assessment of Residual Landscape and Visual Effects

The level of effects are determined by a comparison of the sensitivity of receptors and the magnitude of impact arising from the Proposed Development.

Mitigation measures which have been incorporated into the design of the Proposed Development are described in **Section 6.2 Additional Mitigation**.

Viewpoints are indicative of the main sensitive receptors in the Study Area. Viewpoint locations are detailed in **Section 4.6 Assessment Viewpoints**.

Analysis of the potential impacts on landscape and visual amenity arising from the Proposed Development at each of these viewpoints has been conducted. The existing and predicted views from each of these viewpoints have been analysed to identify the magnitude of impact and the effects on landscape character and visual amenity at each viewpoint location. Proposed Development effects have been identified by establishing and describing the changes to the landscape and visual baseline resulting from the different components of the Proposed Development and the resulting effects on individual landscape or visual receptors.

The appraisal of residual effects[7] was derived from a comparison of the sensitivity of receptors and the magnitude of impact predicted as a result of the Proposed Development, as indicated in **Table 3.1** below.

[6] Visualisation of development - Landscape Institute (2020) Landscape Institute - Connecting people, place and nature. Available at: https://www.landscapeinstitute.org/visualisation/ (Accessed: 16 October 2023).

[7] Residual effects are those remaining once proposed embedded and additional mitigation measures have been taken into account.

Table 3.1 Appraisal of Residual Effects

	Magnitude of Impact				
Sensitivity	**Substantial**	**Moderate**	**Slight**	**Negligible**	**None**
High	Major	Major/ Moderate	Moderate	Moderate/ Minor	None
Medium	Major/ Moderate	Moderate	Moderate/ Minor	Minor	None
Low	Moderate	Moderate/ Minor	Minor	Minor	None

Effects may change over time according to whether they relate to construction/commissioning or operational stages of the Proposed Development, and the nature of embedded and additional mitigation measures that may mature over time (e.g. screen planting).

Effects can be Adverse (resulting in the loss or erosion of key characteristics of the landscape and/or view), Neutral (where, on balance, the Proposed Development is not considered to result in an overall adverse or beneficial effect) or Beneficial (resulting in an enhancement of improvement to the baseline condition of the landscape and/or view). For the purposes of this, appraisal effects are assumed to be adverse unless stated otherwise.

In accordance with the guidance provided by GLVIA3 Statement of Clarification 1/13 on the terminology to be used in non-EIA Landscape and Visual Appraisals, the LVA does not refer to significance.

3.5.1 Receptor Sensitivity

3.5.1.1 Landscape Sensitivity

The sensitivity of landscape receptors to the type of development proposed has been defined as High, Medium, and Low. It has been based on professional interpretation of their value and susceptibility to the type of development proposed.

The value attached to landscape receptors (i.e., landscape character) is reflected by landscape designations and the level of importance which they signify. However, landscape designations are not the sole indicator of landscape value. The following factors are also important considerations in ascribing value:

- landscape quality;
- scenic quality;
- rarity;
- representativeness;
- conservation interest;
- recreation value;
- perceptual aspects; and
- cultural associations.

Susceptibility to impact concerns the ability of the landscape receptor to accommodate the Proposed Development without undue adverse consequences for the maintenance of the baseline landscape and/or visual context and/or the landscape planning policies and strategies.

The susceptibility of landscape character to impact is defined as High, Medium, or Low based on an interpretation of a combination of parameters including:

- the scale and pattern of the landscape and its elements/features;

- the simplicity or complexity of the landscape;
- the nature of skylines;
- landscape quality or condition;
- existing land use;
- visual enclosure/openness of views; and
- the scope for mitigation, which would be in character with the existing landscape.

3.5.1.2 Sensitivity of Visual Receptors

The sensitivity of visual receptors has been defined as high, medium, and low based on professional interpretation, combining judgements of their susceptibility to the type of impact or development proposed and the value attributed to the views.

To assist in the description and comparison of the impacts on views it can be helpful to consider a range of issues, which might include, but are not restricted to:

- the nature of the view of the Proposed Development;
- the proportion of the development or particular features that would be visible;
- the distance of the viewpoint from the Proposed Development;
- whether the view is stationary or transient or is a sequence of views; and
- the nature of the changes such as the changes in the existing skyline profile.

The susceptibility of different visual receptors to impact in views and visual amenity is mainly a function of:

- the occupation or activity of people experiencing the view at particular locations; and
- the extent to which their attention or interest may therefore be focused on the views and the visual amenity they experience (and expect) at that location.

In relation to the occupation or activity of people experiencing the view at the viewpoint, visual susceptibility is described in **Table 3.2**.

Table 3.2 Susceptibility of Visual Receptors

Susceptibility	Description
High	• Residents of dwellings; • Users of outdoor recreational facilities including strategic recreational footpaths, cycle routes or rights of way, whose attention is focused on the landscape; • Visitors to cultural/ historic assets where views out from the location are key to the enjoyment and experience of the asset, important landscape features with physical, cultural or historic attributes; • Beauty spots or picnic areas; and • Travellers on key tourist routes where vehicles are likely to contain passengers who have a particular interest in views of the landscape.
Medium	• General road users, commuters and travellers not primarily focused on the landscape.
Low	• People engaged in outdoor sports or recreation (other than appreciation of the landscape), commercial buildings, and other locations where people's attention may be focused on their work or activity, rather than their surroundings.

3.5.2 Magnitude of Impact

Each of the landscape and visual impacts identified are evaluated in terms of their size or scale, the geographical extent of the area influenced, and their duration and reversibility.

The magnitude of impact arising from the Proposed Development in respect of landscape character and visual amenity has been described as High, Medium, Low, Negligible or None based on the interpretation of a combination of largely quantifiable parameters, as follows:

- The distance of the receptor from the Proposed Development;
- The angle of view in relation to the main activity of the receptor;
- The degree to which aesthetic or perceptual aspects of the landscape would be altered by removal or alteration to existing components or with the addition of new elements;
- The context in which the Proposed Development would be seen (i.e., similar developments in the vicinity of the Proposed Development);
- The degree of contrast between the Proposed Development and baseline context;
- The geographic area over which the visibility of the Proposed Development would be perceived;
- The scale of impact in the view with respect to the loss or addition of features in the view and impacts in its composition, including the proportion of the view occupied by the Proposed Development;
- The duration of the impact; and
- The reversibility of the impact.

Table 3.3 categorises the magnitude of impacts and sets out definitions of level of impact.

Table 3.3: Magnitude of Impact

Magnitude	Definition
Substantial	Total loss or considerable alteration to key elements, features, characteristics or special qualities of the landscape and/ or composition of views. The development is highly prominent or even dominant and could become the defining characteristic of views and landscape character.
Moderate	Represents a notable alteration or loss of key elements, features, characteristics or special qualities of the landscape and/ or composition of views. The development is prominent, but not dominant. In such circumstances, the development may become 'a' defining characteristic of the view of landscape, but not 'the' defining characteristic.
Slight	Constitutes a partial change or loss of one or more key characteristics or qualities of the landscape or views. Localised impacts within an otherwise unaltered landscape or visual context.
Negligible	Represents a barely discernible loss or alteration to one or more key elements, features, qualities, or characteristics of the baseline conditions. The underlying landscape character or view composition would be essentially unimpacted.
None	No discernible impact apparent.

4. LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL BASELINE

4.1 Landscape Fabric

4.1.1 Topography and landform

In the wider landscape across the Study Area most of the landform can be described as low-lying coastal plain ranging from 0 m to 20 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The highest point is towards the north-west along Avon Water. **Figure 1.1: Topography** demonstrates how the landform rises as it moves away from the coastline, albeit on a gradual gradient.

The landform of the Site on its western edge is raised where it meets the perimeter landform of the wastewater treatment works. The landform also gently slopes from north to south. There is also a slight drop in elevation towards the southwest corner where the Site adjoins the existing solar farm. The Site is located on average, approximately 10 m AOD.

4.1.2 Hydrological Features

In the wider landscape Avon Water flows close to the Site, and Lymington River is a feature in the north-east of the Study Area. Many small streams have notched the landscape and several pools have been created for leisure and water storage purposes.

The Site does not have any evidence of water features within it. However, a water course does run along the eastern edge of the Site.

4.1.3 Landcover

Woodland blocks of varying sizes and dense field boundary hedgerows are an established feature of the landscape within the Study Area, including locations close to the northern side of the Site. In the eastern part of the Study Area the landscape is more open, with reduced tree cover.

Within the Site, vegetation is confined to locations along the eastern boundary edge and consists of remnant hedgerow of differing heights and condition, as well as areas of rough and unimproved grassland and scrub.

4.1.4 Land use

The Study Area contains a variety of land uses ranging from a network of medium scale arable fields interspersed with woodland blocks of varying sizes. In the north and west of the Study Area, Pennington and Milford on Sea settlements constitute key residential land uses.

Closer to the coastline and towards the southern extent of the Study Area, Keyhaven Marshes nature reserve, which includes water bodies, cycleways and walking routes, which provides an area for amenity and wildlife.

Two existing solar farms are located close to the Site: one adjacent to the southern boundary of the Site; and another at Lower Pennington, approximately 250 m to the east of the Site.

The Site comprises a greenfield agricultural enclosure and a small area of scrub land to the west and south-western edges. At the time of the site visit, horse were grazing in the adjoining field to the north of the Site.

4.1.5 Recreational Access

Across the wider landscape other public rights of way (PRoW) are present particularly to the east and south-east (refer to **Figure 1.4**). Iley lane cycle track and path connects Keyhaven Marshes

with Lower Pennington and a network of PRoW cover Lymington-Keyhaven and Pennington Marshes to the south-east. Footpaths from here head north and connect to Lymington Marina.

The Site is not accessible to the public. However, a public footpath (149 84b/2) runs adjacent to the eastern site boundary between the perimeter fence and the hedgerow running along Milford Road.

4.1.6 Development and Transport Patterns

Across the wider landscape minor roads connect Milford on Sea, Keyhaven and Everton. The A337 Milford Road runs east to west, approximately 700 m to the north of the Site, connecting the Site to Pennington and Lymington beyond.

4.2 Landscape Character

4.2.1 National Character Area (NCA)

According to Natural England[8], the Site and Study Area fall within the National Character Area (NCA) 131 'New Forest'.[9]

However, this national level assessment is considered too 'broad brush' to provide detailed information that would be directly relevant to the Site and Proposed Development. For this reason, the national level NCA 131 is scoped out within **Section 2.2 Scope of Appraisal, Table 2**.

4.2.2 Regional Landscape Character

The Site falls within the Lymington and Pennington Coastal Plain Landscape Character Area (New Forest District Landscape Character Types 2001)[10]. While a description of the National Park area that falls within this character area has been produced, there is no available description of this landscape character area outside the National Park.

For the purposes of this appraisal the south-west New Forest Coastal Plain landscape character area of the Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment[11] has been used.

Key characteristics of this Landscape Character Area include:

- A landscape of mixed topography which is generally flatter closer to the coast and more undulating inland, overlooking Christchurch Bay and the western Solent;
- Predominantly arable landscape of medium to large scale regular pattern agricultural fields with ditches and banks;
- Coastal grazing marshes, shingle spits and saline lagoons which are habitats of national and international importance;
- One of the best-preserved areas along the south coast of the former salt making industry; and
- Lymington has had a central focus as a market town for the area and is a popular tourist destination with a strong marine leisure industry.

[8] Natural England, National Character Areas http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5545755456569344?category=587130 (Accessed 9th October 2023)

[9] Natural England, National Character Area 131 New Forest http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5545755456569344?category=587130 (Accessed 9th October 2023)

[10] Landscape policy documents (2018) New Forest National Park Authority. Available at: https://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/planning/landscape-policy-documents/ (Accessed: 25 September 2023).

[11] (No date) Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment. Available at: https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/landscape/integratedcharacterassessment (Accessed: 25 September 2023).

The 'Experiential/Perceptual Characteristics' section of the description notes that:

"… Inland, sea views are more limited especially in the Coastal Plain Enclosed… Inland there is no common or open access land but the rights of way network is fairly dense but fragmented by roads, development and Country estates and is predominantly footpaths. Seasonal fluctuations in numbers of visitors and traffic, caravan parks and holiday villages are a feature of this landscape. The eastern parts in land and eastern coastal areas are identified as being the most tranquil parts which is probably attributable to less development and greater woodland coverage and away from the tourist beaches and more natural coastline."

4.2.3 Local Landscape Character

At a local level, the Site's character and immediate surroundings are generally consistent with that of Hampshire County Council and New Forest National Park Authority's assessments, as described previously (New Forest Coastal Plain landscape character area) with strong influences from the more tranquil coastal countryside character to the south of the Site.

Key characteristics include: relatively flat topography associated with the coastal agricultural landscape; dense but fragmented PRoW network; a relatively tranquil character due to extensive tree and hedgerow coverage providing great enclosure; and enclosed, well managed agricultural fields divided by hedge boundaries and ditches.

At a site-specific level, the smaller scale field pattern relates to the coastal agricultural character. Although it is not obvious within the landscape, the existing WTW and associated raised bunding around it represent atypical features.

4.2.4 Landscape Sensitivity

It is considered that the South West New Forest Coastal Plain LCA within the Study Area and this location is of **low to medium value**. The reasons for this are set out in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1 Determining Landscape Value

Considerations	**LCA Description**	**Site and Local Landscape Context**
Landscape Quality (Condition)	In the west of the area, the arable land includes patches of improved grassland and broadleaved woodland. To the east the grasslands are acidic and unimproved with quarrying sites and other productive land uses.	The Site is typical of unimproved grassland quality.
Scenic Quality	There are long views to the Isle of Wight, Christchurch Bay and the Purbecks from the cliff top path around New Milton and Barton on Sea.	The Site and its immediate context are not particularly scenic due to the presence of an aggregate production facility and household waste disposal site.
Rarity	The coastal landscape is associated with one of the most extensive areas for salt making on the south coast.	The Site forms part of the wider LCA; whilst it has a degree of consistency with the LCA, it is also located in a position where character is less distinctive away from the coastal margins and forms a more generic part of the countryside.

Considerations	LCA Description	Site and Local Landscape Context
Representativeness	Several designations such as RAMSAR and SPA comprise estuaries and adjacent coastal habitats, e.g. intertidal flats, saline lagoons, saltmarsh, reedbeds, damp woodland and grazing marsh. The combination of these habitats supports internationally important numbers of wintering waterfowl, breeding gull and tern populations and an important assemblage of rare invertebrates and plants.	The Site itself does not represent characteristics and/or elements considered important examples.
Recreation Value	Access along the coastal footpath is very popular with Hurst Spit being an obvious focus. Access to the beaches in the west is made difficult by the cliffs and erosion. Inland there is no common or open access land, but the rights of way network is fairly dense but fragmented by roads, development and Country estates and is predominantly footpaths.	The PRoW network is good, and footpaths extend close to the Site and provide connectivity between the settlement edge of Pennington and the coastal margins.
Perceptual Aspects	The eastern parts inland and eastern coastal areas, especially Hurst Spit are identified as being the most tranquil parts of the character area, probably attributable to less development and greater woodland coverage and away from the tourist beaches and more natural coastline.	The Site is not particularly wild or tranquil and is close to an access road to the local household refuse centre, which means the road is in constant use.
Associations	No notable associations are known.	The Site and its immediate context have no known associations.

In respect of the Site and the immediate landscape context, it is not considered that the Site or its immediate context retain character or features that are particularly rare or important examples and that the elements of the Site and immediate context are, generally, 'ordinary' or 'unremarkable.' Consequently, it is considered that the local landscape character of the Site and its immediate context, is of **low to medium value**.

It is considered that the South West New Forest Coastal Plain LCA within the Study Area and this location is of **medium susceptibility**. The reasons for this are set out in **Table 4.2**.

Table 4.2 Determining Landscape Susceptibility

Considerations	LCA Description	Site and Local Landscape Context
Scale and pattern of the landscape and its elements/ features including visual enclosure	Much of this landscape is imprinted with the impacts of a medieval farmed landscape. A moderate scale of enclosure is generated by a generally flat and low-lying landscape with small to medium scale field patterns, formed by hedgerows and tree belts. Built form of small-scale hamlets and scattered dwellings also contribute to enclosure.	The Site, in its local context, coupled with the extent of enclosure, results in a landscape that is of small scale. The Site itself is enclosed to the west by the Wastewater treatment works and to the south by vegetation and an existing Solar array development. The vegetation along Milford Road to the east of the Site provides for a sense of enclosure, and the vegetation belt along Avon Water creates a sense of enclosure from more distant views to the south and west.

Considerations	LCA Description	Site and Local Landscape Context
Nature of Existing Land Use	High quality soils have given rise to large areas of high-quality agricultural land mainly where soils are deepest (e.g. either side of the Lymington estuary). Farmland is intensively managed with large scale estates, with some large fields on flatter land north of New Milton and Barton on Sea.	Concerning the Site and its local landscape context, agricultural land use dominate to the north and east along with productive land uses of the solar farm and the quarry/aggregate site.
Scope for mitigation, which would be in character with the existing landscape	Areas of the LCA within the immediate vicinity of the Site are suitable for mitigation measures. More distinctive landscapes closer to the coastline would be less suitable.	The Site has scope for mitigation which would be in character with the surrounding landscape.
Nature of Existing Elements and Features	The wider LCA is generally characterised by its agricultural and costal margin context and extensive woodland blocks and hedgerows reflecting the medieval field pattern. The coastal marshes create a very distinctive feature.	Hedgerows and trees define the internal compartments and some boundaries of the Site along with the bunded area of the Site to the west which screens the wastewater treatment works. This creates a slightly elevated feature providing for a more uneven localised topography.

Given the degree of enclosure and containment provided, along with the potential to accommodate the type of development proposed by utilising elements that are consistent with the existing landscape, the susceptibility of the local landscape character is of **medium susceptibility**.

The following conclusions on sensitivity are based on the detailed description and justification presented in Table 4.1 and 4.2, balancing the professional judgements on value and susceptibility.

Overall, the landscape analysis has determined that the South West New Forest Coastal Plain LCA within the Study Area is of **low to medium value** and **medium susceptibility**. Consequently, it is considered that the LCA, is of **medium sensitivity** in landscape terms.

4.3 Landscape Designations and Classifications

4.3.1 South West Hampshire Green Belt

The Site is not subject to any landscape designation. However, it is located within the South West Hampshire Green Belt. Whilst Green Belt does not constitute a landscape designation, it does serve to preserve the openness of the landscape between Lymington and Milford on Sea and is intended to prevent urban sprawl under the NPPF. The appraisal will consider how the Proposed Development fits within the landscape character of the Green Belt in this region. Where necessary it will evaluate whether the Proposed Development would blend or disrupt the visual harmony of the area.

4.3.2 New Forest National Park

The Site is located approximately 650 m from the New Forest National Park boundary at its nearest point, the special qualities of which are[12]:

[12] 1. introduction (2023) New Forest National Park Authority. Available at: https://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/conservation/partnership-plan/partnership-plan-2021-2026/introduction/ (Accessed: 19 October 2023).

- The New Forest's Outstanding natural beauty;
- An extraordinary diversity of plants and animals;
- A unique historic, cultural, and archaeological heritage;
- A historic commoning system;
- The iconic new forest pony;
- Tranquillity; and
- Opportunities for quiet recreation, learning and discovery.

The appraisal will assess how the Proposed Development fits within the landscape character of the National Park and whether it is compatible with the visual qualities of the area.

4.4 Summary of Sensitive Landscape Receptors

Table 4.3 summarises the sensitivity of the landscape receptors considered in this assessment.

Table 4.3: Summary of Sensitive Landscape Receptors

Receptor	**Receptor Sensitivity**
Landscape Fabric	MEDIUM
Local Landscape Character	
South West New Forest Coastal Plain LCA	MEDIUM
Landscape Designations and Classifications	
South West Hampshire Green Belt	HIGH
New Forest National Park	HIGH

4.5 Visual Baseline

4.5.1 Visual Envelope

As indicated by the ZTV (**Figure 1.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility and Viewpoints**) the general visibility of the Site is in the main, restricted to the east, south-east and south-west. That said, some localised views within the immediate vicinity of the Site have a bearing on its susceptibility in the landscape. The physical landscape components of an area, such as hedgerows, woodlands or buildings will influence the extent of a visual envelope of the Site.

From the north, views of the Site are confined to localised views along the PRoW. Generally, the boundary vegetation along the eastern perimeter of the Site, along with other lower-level vegetation form a partial or full screen to views into the Site. Woodland blocks along the Avon Water and the settlement edge of Lymington provide further screening.

From the east, there are views of the Site from the PRoW that runs along its eastern boundary and then theoretical views of the Site extend to the settlement of Lower Pennington approximately 600 m east of the Site. In reality field reconnaissance indicated that the Site is screened by low-level vegetation.

From the south, views to the Site are screened by a small woodland block adjacent to the southern boundary and close to the Efford Household Waste Recycling Centre. The presence of the existing solar array adjacent to the Site also screen views of the Site. A linear block of vegetation running to the south of the Site along Avon Water provides further screening of the Site from the south-west.

The Site is screened from the west in its immediate context by the existing WTW and associated landscaping. The effect of the vegetation block along Avon water and larger woodland blocks close to the Site's western edge screen views from the settlements of Everton and Milford on Sea.

4.5.2 Visual Receptors

Visual receptors within the Study Area include:

- Residents and visitors to settlements;
- Road users;
- Recreational Receptors (E.g., visitors to Keyhaven and Pennington Marshes)
- Walkers on recreational trails and long-distance paths (Solent Way)
- Users of Public Rights of Way (walkers and cyclists)

4.5.3 Visual Amenity[13]

Settlement

The main settlement within the Study Area is Lymington with its southern edge approximately 1.5 km to the north-east of the Site. The smaller settlement of Pennington lies approximately 0.9 km to the north. Most of the settlement of Milford on Sea falls within the Study Area and is approximately 1.8 km to the south-west. Smaller settlements within the Study Area are worthy of note, including Everton 1.8 km to the north-west, Lower Pennington 0.6 km to the east, and Keyhaven 1.6 km to the south-west.

Transport

Due to intervening vegetation and landform the main transport routes through the Study Area (A337 – Milford Road running 0.7 km to the north of the Site, and the B3058 – Lymington Road running 1.9 km to the west) will not have views of the Site.

The route that is likely to experience views of the Proposed Development is confined to Milford Road which runs along the eastern edge of The Site. These views will however be to some degree filtered by an intervening hedgerow.

Recreational Receptors

Users of recreational footpaths and National Cycle Network (NCN) routes are of high sensitivity. This is because the landscape and views from the recreational facility form a key part of the user experience. Receptors relevant to the Site and this assessment are described in **Table 4.4**.

Table 4.4 Summary of Recreational Receptors

Recreational Receptor	Description
Solent Way (PRoW 149 75/1 and PRoW 149 75/2)	The Solent Way is approximately 1.6 km from the Site at its closest point. It is a 100 km footpath linking Milford on Sea with Emsworth Harbour with much of the path following the Hampshire coast line. The section of the Solent Way in the Study Area extends along the coast past Keyhaven Marshes and Lymington-Keyhaven Marshes. The route is built up at this point to a height of approximately 2 m AOD which helps to extend views beyond what would ordinarily be visible.
Iley Lane track and Path (PRoW 149	This is a section of a circular cycle and walking route, which passes close to the Site's southern boundary. The route is generally enclosed with existing scrub and hedgerow vegetation preventing extended views.

13 Where distances to the Proposed Development are noted, these distances are measured from the visual receptor to the Site Boundary.

Recreational Receptor	Description
84b/1 and PRoW 149 79/1)	
PRoW 149/84b/2	This footpath extends approximately 1.6 km along the eastern boundary of the Site to the A337 Milford Road. The section consists of a walking route. The route is semi-screened by hedgerows adjacent to Milford Road and stock proof fencing, separating the PRoW from the field.
PRoW 149 81/3	This footpath extends 0.4 km to the north of the Site and connects Efford Bridge with Saddlers Farm. Based on the theoretical visibility along this path there are some views of the Site, however in reality, due to the intervening vegetation there are no views (confirmed by field reconnaissance).
Byway Open to All Traffic (BOAT) 149 501/1.	This route forms part of Lower Pennington Lane and marks the northern extent of Keyhaven and Lymington-Keyhaven Marshes and is 1 km from the Site. Despite there being some patchy thick scrub along this route which does screen views to the north, there are instances where users would experience views towards the Site.
PRoW 159 793/1	This footpath runs from Vidle Van Farm on Lymore Lane to Agarton Lane and is approximately 1.3 km from the Site. Views towards the Site from this footpath are generally obscured by a linear belt of vegetation extending along Avon water and a woodland block immediately to the south-west of the Site.

4.5.4 Future Visual Baseline

A review of the Local Plan and a search on NFDC planning application portal hasn't identified any developments likely to have an impact on the future baseline of the Site.

4.6 Assessment Viewpoints

To inform and verify the assessment of landscape and visual effects nine assessment viewpoints were selected. The location of these viewpoints is shown in **Figure 1.4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility and Viewpoints**. **Table 4.5** contains a description of baseline views from each location and which receptors are present at the viewpoints. The table should be read in conjunction with the viewpoint photography in **Figure 1.6: Assessment Viewpoint Photographs**.

Table 4.5 Viewpoint Baseline Description

Viewpoint	Baseline Description	Relevant Landscape Receptor	Relevant Visual Receptor
Viewpoint 1: PRoW 149 84b/2 adjacent to Milford Road	Views from this location are transitory and indicative of the outlook from the PRoW adjacent to Milford Road.	South West New Forest Coastal Plain	Recreational users of PRoW 149 84b/2
Viewpoint 2: PRoW 149 84b/2 adjacent to Milford Road, opposite WTW	This transitory view is illustrative of users of the PRoW immediately adjacent to the Site. Some views are filtered by a patchy hedgerow, but in the main, views are immediate and uninterrupted.	South West New Forest Coastal Plain	Recreational users of PRoW 149 84b/2
Viewpoint 3: PRoW 149 84b/2 adjacent to Milford Road, Illey Lane junction	This view is illustrative of users of the PRoW passing immediately adjacent to the Site. At this location, the vegetation is somewhat denser than at viewpoints 1 and 2, and therefore the Site isn't as prominent as you reach this point from the south. This said, due to the proximity of the viewpoint the Site is immediately evident.	South West New Forest Coastal Plain	Recreational users of PRoW 149 84b/2
Viewpoint 4: Iley Lane (PRoW 149 84b/1)	This view is illustrative of users of PRoW 149 84b/1 Iley Lane. From this location and along Iley Lane, the Site is located to the north. The view is of pockets of woodland, scattered trees, and denser vegetation located south of the Site near Efford Household Recycling Centre.	South West New Forest Coastal Plain	Recreational users of PRoW 149 84b/1
Viewpoint 5: Byway open to all traffic (BOAT 149 501/1), near Sea Wall Car Park	This transitory view is illustrative of users of the BOAT 149 501/1. Views of the Site are in the main, intervisible as they pass over fields with little boundary vegetation. Along the route of the byway, however, thick hedgerow and scrub vegetation is a feature creating glimpsed views in the Site's direction.	South West New Forest Coastal Plain and New Forest National Park	Recreational users of BOAT 149 501/1
Viewpoint 6: Solent Way (Solent Way PRoW 149 75/2, Pennington Marshes	This view is illustrative of the transitory views of users of the Solent Way. From a slightly elevated position (3 m AOD) views extend across the flat topography of the marshes towards the Site. Intervening vegetation within the marshes and the field beyond helps to restrict views of the Site.	South West New Forest Coastal Plain and New Forest National Park	Recreational users of Solent Way
Viewpoint 7: Solent Way PRoW 149 75/1 near Lymington-Keyhaven Marshes Nature Reserve	This view is illustrative of users of PRoW 149 75/1. Again, the footpath's slightly elevated position helps provide immediate views over water, extending towards the Site. However, the distance from the Site at this point along with vegetation along the sites southern boundary prevents any direct views to the Site.	South West New Forest Coastal Plain and New Forest National Park	Recreational users of Solent Way

Viewpoint	Baseline Description	Relevant Landscape Receptor	Relevant Visual Receptor
Viewpoint 8: Solent Way PRoW 159 775/1 at Keyhaven Marshes	This view is illustrative of users of PRoW 159 775/1. In the foreground scrub vegetation provides a more enclosed experience for users with intervening vegetation blocks in the mid ground.	South West New Forest Coastal Plain and New Forest National Park	Recreational users of Solent Way
Viewpoint 9: PRoW 159 793/1 Vidle Van Farm	This view is illustrative of users of PRoW 159 793/1. Views from this location extend across an arable field system and then across towards the linear block of trees and vegetation along Avon water. Views are likely to change depending on the type of crop in the field and the time of year.	South West New Forest Coastal Plain	Recreational users of PRoW 159 793/1

5. Potential Landscape and Visual Impacts

5.1 Description of the Proposed Development

The solar PV array will cover approximately 1.80 hectares. It forms an array of free-standing solar panels to generate up to 860 kW of electricity to feed directly into the WTW to meet 28% of its annual electricity demand. The solar panels would be arranged in rows facing west and east to ensure maximum onsite consumption. Each panel would be inclined between 20 and 30 degrees with the lower part approximately 60-80 cm from ground level, and the highest part up to 3 m from ground level. The panels would be mounted on aluminium frames supported by upright poles, driven into the ground. No concrete foundations are required and therefore little excavation is necessary. The distance between each row of panels would be between 4 m and 6 m to avoid the potential for overshadowing.

A 2.4 m high-security fence would be erected around the Site using the existing Site perimeters. CCTV cameras would be positioned at regular intervals along the Site boundaries on 5 m high poles, typically every 100 m, overlooking the panels only.

5.2 Likely Causes of Impact

The following section sets out the likely causes of impacts related to the specific type of development proposed.

5.2.1 Temporary impact during construction

The construction period is anticipated to last approximately 12 weeks and generate an average of three Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) movements to and from the Site per day Temporary impacts on landscape and visual receptors may arise from the following:

- Site clearance and accommodation works (including limited vegetation clearance where required);
- Movement and presence of associated construction vehicles and plant;
- Presence of construction compounds, Site offices and welfare facilities. A temporary compound will be erected for parking, storage, and welfare facilities. The compound will be approximately 30 m by 30 m and located in the south-eastern corner of the Site. The existing vegetation will restrict views to the compound to the south of the Site;
- Temporary construction lighting; and
- Alterations to the existing road network for access via the existing access gate from Milford Road in the north-east corner of the Site.

5.2.2 Operational Impacts

The long term or permanent components of the Proposed Development that may give rise to impacts on landscape and visual receptors are listed as follows:

- The solar arrays;
- CCTV towers and cameras;
- Perimeter security fencing; and
- Mitigation or landscaping proposals integrated into the Proposed Development such as hedgerows, habitat creation areas and new planting.

6. MITIGATION

Based on the preceding baseline analysis and discussion of potential landscape and visual impacts, a series of embedded and additional mitigation measures are incorporated and/or proposed.

6.1 Embedded Mitigation

6.1.1 Retained Vegetation

Vegetation across the Site will be retained as much as feasible. Boundary vegetation on the western side of the Site would be retained to screen views from the west. In particular, this will reduce visual amenity impacts from residents along Milford on Sea settlement edge and users of PRoW 159 793/1. The existing hedgerow along Milford Road to the east of the Site, which provides screening for road users, would also be retained.

6.1.2 Designed Landscape Features

Figure 1.7: Illustrative Landscape Masterplan outlines the mitigation measures that would be designed into the layout of the Proposed Development to minimise the impact on the local landscape. In summary these are:

- Hedgerow planting along the eastern extent of the Site to create separation between the PRoW and the proposed solar PV array. This hedgerow planting would be on the eastern side of the proposed security fencing. This would be to create a screen for the fence and create a natural corridor for the public footpath that passes the Site at this point.
- Tree and scrub understorey planting across the northern extent of the Site to screen views from the PRoW as it enters the field from the north.

6.2 Additional Mitigation

6.2.1 Construction Phase

Given the relatively small scale and nature of the Proposed Development the construction phase is not anticipated to require any additional mitigation. The screening effects of the existing hedgerow along Milford Road will minimise views of the construction Site.

6.2.2 Operational Phase

It is not anticipated that the Proposed Development will require mitigation measures additional to the embedded mitigation described in **Section 6.1**.

7. RESIDUAL EFFECTS

7.1 Landscape Assessment

Based upon the preceding baseline appraisal, the analysis of potential construction and operational impacts and proposed mitigation measures, the assessment of residual landscape effects are set out in **Tables 7.1** and **7.2** below.

Table 7.1: Assessment of Construction Effects on Landscape Receptors

Landscape Receptors	Assessment of Landscape Receptors	Magnitude of Impact[14]	Residual Effect
Landscape Fabric			
Fabric of the Site	There will be very little change to the landscape fabric of the Site except for minimal removal of existing vegetation.	**Negligible**	**Minor Adverse**
Landscape Character			
South West New Forest Coastal Plain	The scale of the Proposed Development would suggest that the temporary effects of construction on the Landscape Character would be small.	**Negligible**	**Minor Adverse** Some increase in construction traffic to Site might be experienced. Essentially a reversible effect, however.
Landscape Designation and Classification			
New Forest National Park	Whilst the Site is located outside the National Park it has the potential to impact on views from the National Park and to affect its special qualities (of relevance are natural beauty, tranquillity and opportunities for quiet recreations, learning and discovery). However, given the relatively short duration and scale of the construction works associated with the Proposed Development, its distance from the National Park boundary and its limited visibility due to the screening effect of intervening vegetation, the special qualities will barely be impacted.	**Negligible**	**Moderate / Minor Adverse** Some views of activities associated with construction such as construction plant, or temporary lighting might be experienced. Essentially a reversible effect, however.
South West Hampshire Green Belt	While the Site is within the Green Belt, given the short duration and scale of the construction works associated with the Proposed Development, construction impacts will be minimal and are likely to be assimilated into the background traffic and day-to-day activity in the area, including that of the adjacent WTW. The rural character of this part of the green belt will not be unduly impacted.	**Negligible**	**Moderate / Minor Adverse** Some views of activities associated with construction such as cranes, or temporary lighting might be experienced. Essentially a reversible effect, however.

[14] refer to 3.4.2 Magnitude of impact for specific criteria.

Table 7.2: Assessment of Operational Effects on Landscape Receptors

Landscape Receptors	Assessment of Landscape Receptors	Magnitude of Impact	Residual Effect
Landscape Fabric			
Fabric of the Site	Following cessation of construction works and all reinstatement landscaping works there will be very little additional change to the landscape fabric of the Site.	**Negligible**	**Minor Adverse**
Landscape Character			
South West New Forest Coastal Plain	The scale of the Proposed Development, coupled with its existing landscape context means that the operational effects on the Landscape Character would be minimal and highly localised.	**Negligible**	**Minor Adverse** Very localised effects given to the scale of development.
Landscape Designation and Classification			
New Forest National Park	While the Site is outside of the National Park it has the potential to be viewed from locations within the boundary of the park. However, given the scale of the Proposed Development, the distance from the National Park boundary and the intervening vegetation that prevents intervisibility, operational effects on the special qualities such as tranquillity, and beauty will be minimised.	**Negligible**	**Moderate / Minor Adverse** Very localised effects. The screening of the Site and scale of the Proposed Development will make the Site barely visible from within the National Park.
South West Hampshire Green Belt	While the Site is within the Green Belt given the scale and size of the Proposed Development in the context of the Green Belt, operational effects will be minimised.	**Negligible**	**Moderate / Minor Adverse** Very localised effects.

7.2 Visual Assessment

Based upon the preceding baseline appraisal, the analysis of potential construction and operational impacts and proposed mitigation measures, the assessment of residual effects on visual receptors is set out in **Tables 7.3 and 7.4,** below.

Table 7.3: Assessment of Construction Effects on Visual Receptors

Visual Receptors	Predicted Views	Magnitude of Impact	Residual Effect
Users of Milford Road	During construction, receptors on this road would experience views of some construction activities at the Site and are likely to experience increased construction traffic along Milford Road.	**Moderate**	**Moderate Adverse** associated with visual disturbance and increased movement and disturbance in the foreground of views from this location that would detract from the wider view. However, such effects would be for a limited duration and essentially reversible.
Recreational users of PRoW 149 84b/2 passing the	Users of the footpath will pass immediately adjacent to the Site. In this area they will be directly affected by the	**Moderate** where footpath is immediately adjacent to the	Localised **Major / Moderate Adverse** In the immediate vicinity of the Site with movement and

Visual Receptors	Predicted Views	Magnitude of Impact	Residual Effect
eastern boundary of the Site	construction activities due to limited screening and footpath having immediate proximity to construction activity. However, the wider footpath would be screened by intervening vegetation, leading to minimal views.	Site. However, impacts would be **Slight** throughout the ProW overall.	disturbance seen in the foreground of views, thereby detracting from the wider view. However, such effects would be for a limited duration and essentially reversible. Overall, the ProW would subject to **Moderate Adverse** effects and would be associated with a range of views of the tops of cranes or other construction activity.
Recreational users of BOAT 149 501/1	There are likely to be glimpsed views of the Site and construction activity along the BOAT in places where vegetation is less prominent. It is, however, not likely to have an impact on overall visual amenity because of existing intervening vegetation and vegetation along the southern boundary of the Site.	**Negligible**	**Moderate/Minor Adverse** with some effect on the view to the north due to light and or movement relating to construction activities.
Recreation users of Solent Way (PRoW 149 75/1)	Due to the distance from the Site, the construction activities are likely to be barely perceptible and therefore, visual amenity will not be affected.	**None**	**None**
Recreational users of PRoW 159 793/1	Intervening vegetation will prevent visibility from this footpath.	**None**	**None**

Table 7.4: Assessment of Operational Effects – Visual Amenity

Visual Receptors	Predicted Views	Magnitude of Impact	Residual Effect
Users of Milford Road	During operations, the impact of any mitigation planting along with the existing hedgerow will mean the Site is likely to be barely visible from the road. There might be glimpsed views of the perimeter fencing and solar arrays during winter months with less extensive vegetation cover.	**Negligible**	**Minor Adverse** due to the screening effect of intervening hedgerow vegetation.
Recreational users of PRoW 149 84b/2 passing the eastern boundary of the Site	Users of the footpath will pass close to the Site and it will be very visible in the initial few years while vegetation establishes. The visual amenity of this stretch of the path will change further out where existing vegetation will screen majority of the sight only offering glimpses in initial few years till the proposed vegetation further establishes screening views towards the Site.	**Moderate** reducing to **Negligible** once vegetation establishes in the immediate vicinity. **Negligible** for wider PRoW reducing to **None** once intervening structural vegetation has matured.	**Major/Moderate Adverse** In the short to medium term until established structural vegetation has sufficiently matured and constrains views into the Site. **Moderate/Minor Adverse** for wider PRoW due to lack of glimpsed views of the Site reducing to **None** once intervening structural vegetation has matured.
Recreational users of BOAT 149 501/1	There are likely to be glimpsed views of the Site during operation along the Byway in places with less prominent vegetation. It is not likely to impact overall visual amenity because of existing intervening vegetation and vegetation along the southern boundary of the Site.	**Negligible**	**Moderate/Minor Adverse** because of the screening effect of existing intervening vegetation.
Recreation users of Solent Way (PRoW 149 75/1)	Due to the distance from the Site, the Proposed Development is likely to be barely perceptible and therefore visual amenity will not be affected.	**None**	**None**
Recreational users of PRoW 159 793/1	Intervening vegetation will prevent any visibility from this footpath.	**None**	**None**

7.3 Verification

Table 7.5 and **Table 7.6** contains a summary assessment of construction and operational effects of the Proposed Development at each of the nine assessment viewpoints. These finding have informed the preceding assessment of residual landscape and visual effect.

Construction effects experienced at assessment viewpoints would be temporary and of limited duration and would be supplanted by the operational aspect of the Proposed Development.

Table 7.5: Verification of Construction Landscape and Visual Effects

Viewpoint Location	Assessment of Visual Location	Magnitude of Impact	Residual Effect
Viewpoint 1: PRoW 149 84b/2 next to Milford Road	There would be direct views towards construction activity/operation, over the stock proof fence separating the Site from the PRoW. This includes views of construction work, vehicle and material movements and vegetation clearance work.	Landscape Character **Moderate** Visual Amenity **Moderate**	Landscape Character **Moderate Adverse** Visual Amenity **Major/Moderate Adverse**
Viewpoint 2: PRoW 149 84/2 adjacent to Milford Road, opposite WTW	There would be direct views towards construction activity/operation, over the stock proof fence separating the Site from the PRoW. This includes views of construction work, vehicle and material movements and vegetation clearance work.	Landscape Character **Moderate** Visual Amenity **Moderate**	Landscape Character **Moderate Adverse** Visual Amenity **Major/Moderate Adverse**
Viewpoint 3: PRoW 149 84/2 next to Milford Road, Illey Lane junction	There would be direct views towards construction activity/operation, over the stock proof fence separating the Site from the PRoW. This includes views of construction work, vehicle and material movements, storage areas and vegetation clearance work.	Landscape Character **Moderate** Visual Amenity **Moderate**	Landscape Character **Moderate Adverse** Visual Amenity **Major/Moderate Adverse**
Viewpoint 4: Iley Lane (PRoW 149 84b/1)	There will be glimpsed views of construction activity over the intervening landform and vegetation, of construction machinery.	Landscape Character **Negligible** Visual Amenity **Negligible**	Landscape Character **Minor Adverse** Visual Amenity **Moderate/Minor Adverse**
Viewpoint 5: BOAT 149 501/1, near Sea Wall Car Park	The distance from the Site and the presence of intervening vegetation including woodland blocks, field boundary hedgerows and tress means construction activity will be screened.	Landscape Character **None** Visual Amenity **None**	Landscape Character **None** Visual Amenity **None**

Viewpoint Location	Assessment of Visual Location	Magnitude of Impact	Residual Effect
Viewpoint 6: Solent Way (PRoW 149 75/2), Pennington Marshes	The distance from the Site and the presence of intervening vegetation including woodland blocks, field boundary hedgerows and trees means construction activity will be screened.	Landscape Character **None** Visual Amenity **None**	Landscape Character **None** Visual Amenity **None**
Viewpoint 7: Solent Way (PRoW 149 75/2), Pennington Marshes	The distance from the Site and the presence of intervening vegetation including woodland blocks and field boundary hedgerows and trees means construction activity will be barely discernible with slight glimpses of the of larger construction machinery through intervening vegetation.	Landscape Character **Negligible** Visual Amenity **Negligible**	Landscape Character **Minor Adverse** Visual Amenity **Moderate / Minor Neutral**
Viewpoint 8: Solent Way (PRoW 159 775/1) at Keyhaven Marshes	The distance from the Site and the presence of intervening vegetation including woodland blocks and field boundary hedgerows and trees means construction activity will be barely discernible with slight glimpses of the tops of larger construction machinery through intervening vegetation.	Landscape Character **Negligible** Visual Amenity **Negligible**	Landscape Character **Minor Adverse** Visual Amenity **Moderate / Minor Neutral**
Viewpoint 9: Solent Way (PRoW 159 793/1) Vidle Van Farm	The distance from the Site and the presence of intervening vegetation including woodland blocks, field boundary hedgerows and trees means construction activity will be screened.	Landscape Character **None** Visual Amenity **None**	Landscape Character **None** Visual Amenity **None**

Table 7.6: Verification of Operational Landscape and Visual Effects

Viewpoint Location	Assessment of Visual Location	Magnitude of Impact	Residual Effect
Viewpoint 1: PRoW 149 84b/2 next to Milford Road	The Proposed Development would be screened to some degree by proposed mitigation measures to the northern extent of The Site. There is likely to be some glimpsed views of The Site through the vegetation.	Landscape Character **Negligible** Visual Amenity **Slight** before vegetation is fully established. **Negligible** after vegetation establishment.	Landscape Character **Minor Adverse** Visual Amenity **Moderate Adverse** **Moderate / Minor Adverse**

Viewpoint Location	**Assessment of Visual Location**	**Magnitude of Impact**	**Residual Effect**
Viewpoint 2: PRoW 149 84/2 adjacent to Milford Road, opposite WTW	The Site would be visible from this location due to the proximity of the footpath, despite proposed mitigation measures. Over time the hedgerow would act to minimise the impact of the Proposed Development to filter views and soften the effects of the perimeter fencing.	Landscape Character **Negligible** Visual Amenity **Moderate** before vegetation is fully established. **Slight** after vegetation establishment.	Landscape Character **Minor Adverse** Visual Amenity **Major / Moderate Adverse** **Moderate Adverse**
Viewpoint 3: PRoW 149 84/2 next to Milford Road, Illey Lane junction	The Site would be visible from this location due to the proximity of the footpath, despite proposed mitigation measures. Over time the hedgerow would act to minimise the impact of the Proposed Development to filter views and soften the effects of the perimeter fencing.	Landscape Character **Negligible** Visual Amenity **Moderate** before vegetation is fully established. **Slight** after vegetation establishment.	Landscape Character **Minor Adverse** Visual Amenity **Major / Moderate Adverse** **Moderate Adverse**
Viewpoint 4: Iley Lane (PRoW 149 84b/1)	This view is representative of recreational receptors approaching the Site from the south. At any point along this route the Site is not likely to be visible due to the intervening landform and vegetation.	Landscape Character **Negligible** Visual Amenity **Negligible**	Landscape Character **Minor Adverse** Visual Amenity **Moderate / Minor Neutral**
Viewpoint 5: BOAT 149 501/1, near Sea Wall Car Park	There may be distant glimpsed views from certain locations along the BOAT due to gaps in the vegetation. However, given the distance from the Site and its relative scale and low profile they are likely to be assimilated into the surrounding land uses.	Landscape Character **Negligible** Visual Amenity **Negligible**	Landscape Character **Minor Adverse** Visual Amenity **Moderate / Minor Neutral**
Viewpoint 6: Solent Way (PRoW 149 75/2), Pennington Marshes	The distance from the Site and the presence of intervening vegetation including woodland blocks and field boundary hedgerows and trees means the Site will be barely perceptible from Solent Way.	Landscape Character **Negligible** Visual Amenity **Negligible**	Landscape Character **Minor Adverse** Visual Amenity **Moderate / Minor Neutral**
Viewpoint 7: Solent Way (PRoW 149 75/2), Pennington Marshes	The distance from the Site and the presence of intervening vegetation including woodland blocks and field	Landscape Character **Negligible**	Landscape Character **Minor Adverse**

Viewpoint Location	**Assessment of Visual Location**	**Magnitude of Impact**	**Residual Effect**
	boundary hedgerows and trees means the Site will be barely perceptible from Solent Way.	Visual Amenity **Negligible**	Visual Amenity **Moderate / Minor Neutral**
Viewpoint 8: Solent Way (PRoW 159 775/1) at Keyhaven Marshes	The distance from the Site and the presence of intervening vegetation including woodland blocks and field boundary hedgerows and trees means the Site will be barely perceptible from Solent Way.	Landscape Character **Negligible** Visual Amenity **Negligible**	Landscape Character **Minor Adverse** Visual Amenity **Moderate / Minor Neutral**
Viewpoint 9: Solent Way (PRoW 159 793/1) Vidle Van Farm	Due to intervening vegetation along the route of Avon water, the Site is not likely to be visible from this location even in winter months.	Landscape Character **None** Visual Amenity **None**	Landscape Character **None** Visual Amenity **None**

8. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

This LVA has been prepared to determine the landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development on land adjacent to Milford Road WTW, Pennington.

This LVA was undertaken following GLVIA 3, and the methodology set out in Section 3. A combination of photography from various locations alongside desk-top analysis, a site visit and professional judgement has enabled a thorough understanding of how the Proposed Development would affect the landscape and visual resources within the Site and in the wider Study Area.

Effects on the landscape fabric would primarily be associated with modest losses of existing vegetation during construction, which would be offset by new plantings that forms part of the embedded mitigation for the Proposed Development.

Construction and operational effects on character of the South West New Forest Coastal Plain landscape, in which the Proposed Development is located, would be limited, as would the effects on the special qualities of the adjoining New Forest National Park and South West Hampshire Green Belt.

It is also the case that the Proposed Development would have limited and highly localised effects on the visual amenity of the area despite the relatively extensive PRoW network within the Study Area, due to the level of screening and enclosure provided by existing extensive structural vegetation within the landscape and around the Site.

Key effects on visual amenity would be confined to the PRoW running along the edge of the Site itself. Such effects would not be experienced from the majority of this right of way, however.

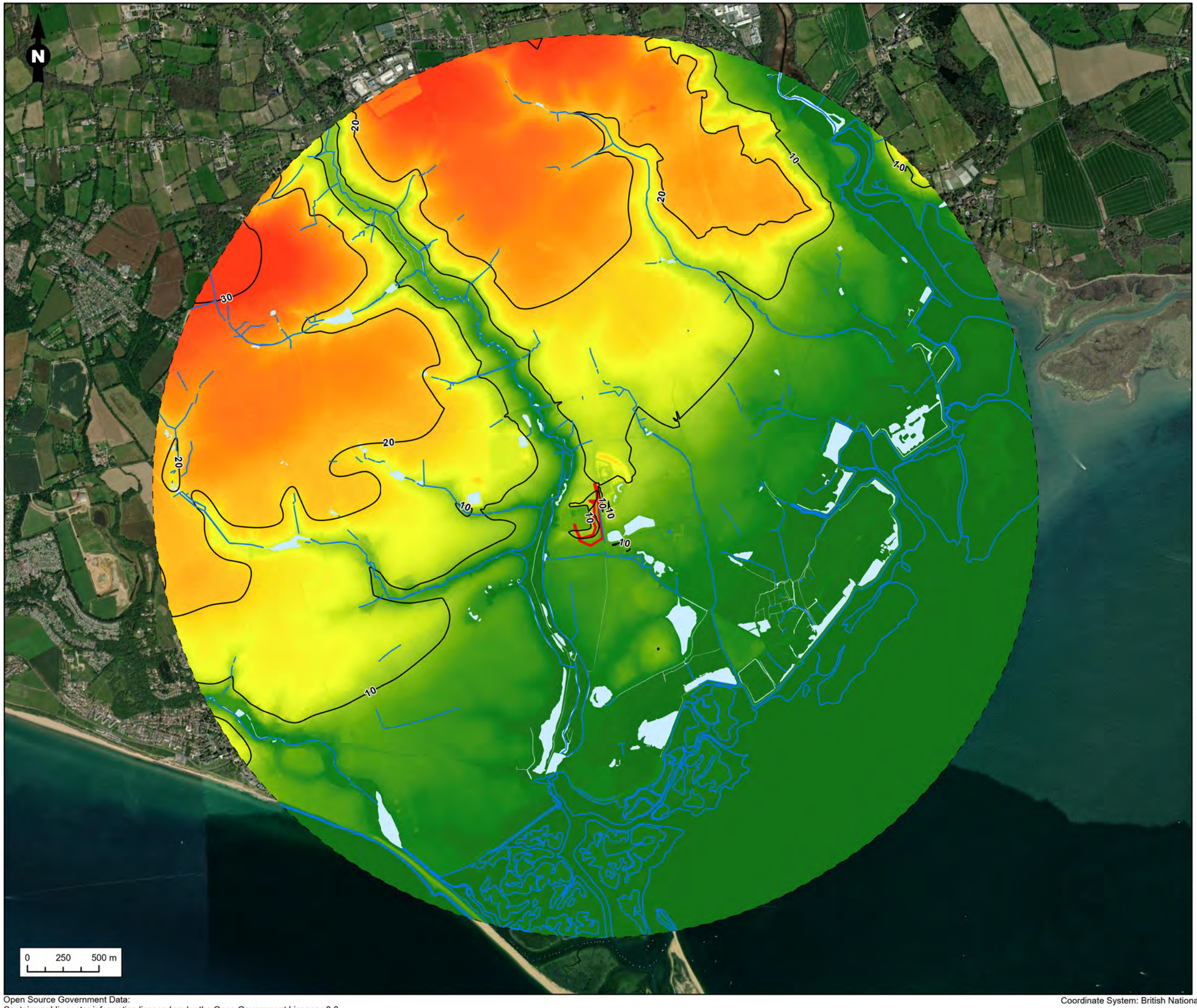
8.2 Conclusion

It is clear from the preceding LVA that the Proposed Development could be accommodated within the existing landscape without undue effects on landscape fabric, character or visual amenity.

Appendix 1
Glossary

Abbreviation	Expanded Term
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
DSM	Digital Surface Model
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
LCA	Landscape Character Area
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LI	Landscape Institute
LVA	Landscape and Visual Appraisal
NCA	National Character Area
NCN	National Cycling Network
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
PROW	Public Right of Way
PV	Photovoltaic
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility
ZVI	Zone of Visual Influence

Appendix 2
Figures



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Study Area
- Contours
- Waterways
- Surface Water

Terrain in Metres (AOD)

30

0

Figure Title
Figure 1.1 Topography

Project Name
Milford Road
Wastewater Treatment Works

Project No./Filery ID
1620015344-002 / REH2023N00012

Date	Figure No.	Revision
January 2024	1.1	1.0

Prepared By	Scale
JRC	1:25,000 @A3

Client
Downing Renewable Developments LLP

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Coordinate System: British National Grid. Projection: Transverse Mercator. Datum: OSGB 1936.

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Study Area

New Forest District Landscape Character Types (2001)

- Barton and Milford Coastal Plain
- Lymington and Pennington Coastal Plain
- Sway Pasture and Smallholdings

Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment (2010)

- Lymington Wooded Farmland
- South West New Forest Coastal Plain

Figure Title
Figure 1.2 Landscape Character

Project Name
Milford Road
Wastewater Treatment Works

Project No./Filery ID
1620015344-002 / REH2023N00012

Date	Figure No.	Revision
January 2024	1.2	1.0

Prepared By	Scale
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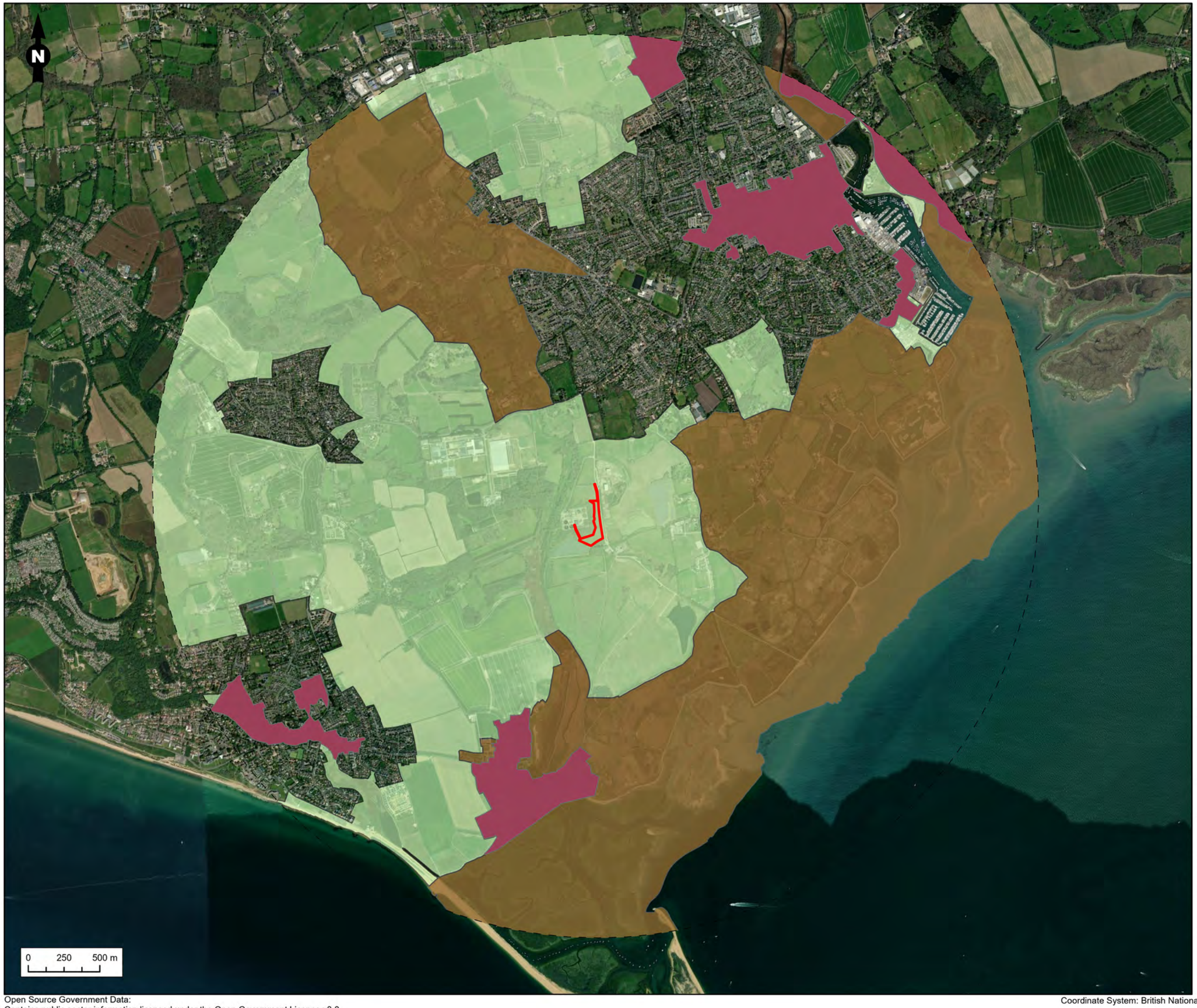
Coordinate System: British National Grid. Projection: Transverse Mercator. Datum: OSGB 1936.



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Study Area
- Conservation Areas
- South West Hampshire Green Belt
- New Forest National Park

Figure Title
Figure 1.3 Landscape Designations and Classifications

Project Name
Milford Road
Wastewater Treatment Works

Project No./Filery ID
1620015344-002 / REH2023N00012

Date	Figure No.	Revision
January 2024	1.3	1

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Coordinate System: British National Grid. Projection: Transverse Mercator. Datum: OSGB 1936.

N

0 250 500 m

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Study Area
- Assessment Viewpoints
- Zone of Visual Influence
- Zone of Theoretical Visibility
- New Forest National Park

A zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) was prepared using a digital surface model (DSM) with a simulated eye level height of 1.6 m above ground level. For the purpose of the ZTV, the Proposed Development was modelled with a maximum development envelope of 3m above ground level.

Figure Title
Figure 1.4 Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)

Project Name
Milford Road
Wastewater Treatment Works

Project No./Filery ID
1620015344-002 / REH2023N00012

Date	Figure No.	Revision
January 2024	1.4	1.0

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Legend

- Site Boundary
- Study Area
- Assessment Viewpoints

Rights of Way

- Footpath
- Bridleway
- BOAT
- Regional Roads
- Local Roads

Visual Barriers

- Semi-Permeable Barrier
- Solid Barrier

Figure Title
Figure 1.5 Receptors, Viewpoints and Visual Barriers

Project Name
Milford Road
Wastewater Treatment Works

Project No./Filery ID
1620015344-002 / REH2023N00012

Date	Figure No.	Revision
January 2024	1.5	1.0

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Coordinate System: British National Grid. Projection: Transverse Mercator. Datum: OSGB 1936.

Assessment Photograph 1: Public Right of Way 149 84b/2 adjacent to Milford Road | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 185°
Camera: Sony ILCE-7M2 FFS | Lens: Sony FE 50mm F1.8 | Camera height: 1.5m AGL | Date taken: 27/09/2023 | Aperture: 8.0 | ISO speed: 160 | Shutter: 1/50 sec

Assessment Photograph 2: Public Right of Way Adjacent to Milford Road ,opposite Water Treatment Works | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6º | Direction of view: 265º
Camera: Sony ILCE-7M2 FFS | Lens: Sony FE 50mm F1.8 | Camera height: 1.5m AGL | Date taken: 27/09/2023 | Aperture: 8.0 | ISO speed: 160 | Shutter: 1/50 sec

Assessment Photograph 3: Public Right of Way adjacent to Milford Road, Illey Lane junction | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 236°
Camera: Sony ILCE-7M2 FFS | Lens: Sony FE 50mm F1.8 | Camera height: 1.5m AGL | Date taken: 27/09/2023 | Aperture: 8.0 | ISO speed: 160 | Shutter: 1/60 sec

Assessment Photograph 4: Iley Lane (Public Right of Way 149 84b/1) | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 357°
Camera: Sony ILCE-7M2 FFS | Lens: Sony FE 50mm F1.8 | Camera height: 1.5m AGL | Date taken: 27/09/2023 | Aperture: 8.0 | ISO speed: 160 | Shutter: 1/200 sec

Assessment Photograph 5: Byway open to all traffic (BOAT) near Sea Wall Car Park (149 501/1) | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 315°
Camera: Sony ILCE-7M2 FFS | Lens: Sony FE 50mm F1.8 | Camera height: 1.5m AGL | Date taken: 27/09/2023 | Aperture: 8.0 | ISO speed: 160 | Shutter: 1/250 sec

Assessment Photograph 6: Solent Way Public Right of Way, Pennington Marshes (149 75/2) | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 290°
Camera: Sony ILCE-7M2 FFS | Lens: Sony FE 50mm F1.8 | Camera height: 1.5m AGL | Date taken: 27/09/2023 | Aperture: 8.0 | ISO speed: 160 | Shutter: 1/200 sec

Assessment Photograph 7: Public Right of Way 149 75/1 near Lymington-Keyhaven Marshes Nature Reserve | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 320°
Camera: Sony ILCE-7M2 FFS | Lens: Sony FE 50mm F1.8 | Camera height: 1.5m AGL | Date taken: 27/09/2023 | Aperture: 8.0 | ISO speed: 160 | Shutter: 1/160 sec

Assessment Photograph 8: Public Right of Way 159 775/1 at Keyhaven Marshes | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 346°
Camera: Sony ILCE-7M2 FFS | Lens: Sony FE 50mm F1.8 | Camera height: 1.5m AGL | Date taken: 27/09/2023 | Aperture: 8.0 | ISO speed: 160 | Shutter: 1/60 sec

Assessment Photograph 9: Public Right of Way 159 793/1 Vidle Van Farm | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 36°
Camera: Sony ILCE-7M2 FFS | Lens: Sony FE 50mm F1.8 | Camera height: 1.5m AGL | Date taken: 27/09/2023 | Aperture: 8.0 | ISO speed: 160 | Shutter: 1/100 sec

Target Note	Description
1	Native hedgerow with trees to provide visual screening along the northern boundary of the site
2	Aquatic marginal vegetation around the edge of the seasonal pond
3	Seasonal pond to provide habitat for reptiles and other aquatic species
4	Rough grassland to provide buffer around the site perimeter
5	Species rich grassland around the areas for the solar arrays
6	Area for hibernacula and log piles for reptiles/amphibians
7	Native hedgerow outside of the deer fence to provide screening along the public right of way
8	Deadwood piles mimic dead and fallen trees, providing food and shelter for a wealth of wildlife.
9	Insect hotels

N

0.1 km

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Ownership Boundary

Proposed Development

- CCTV Locations
- PV Supply
- Temporary Compound
- Solar Arrays
- Fence

Landscape Features

- Hedgerow Tree Planting
- Deadwood Piles
- Hibernacula
- Insect Hotels
- Target Note
- Native Hedgerow
- Seasonal Pond
- Aquatic Marginal Vegetation
- Grassland
- Species Rich Grassland
- Reinstated Scrub
- Scrub
- Path Surface - Type 1 Aggregate
- Existing Footpath

Figure Title
Figure 1.7 Illustrative Landscape Masterplan (ILMP)

Project Name
Milford Road
Wastewater Treatment Works

Project No./Filery ID
1620015344-002 / REH2023N00012

Date	Figure No.	Revision
January 2024	1.7	1.1

Prepared By	Scale
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