



**LAND NORTH WEST OF GORING STATION, GORING-BY-SEA, WORTHING
(REDETERMINATION)**

Landscape Proof of Evidence - APPENDIX E

of

Christine Marsh – BA(Hons), Dip LA, CMLI

of

Hankinson Duckett Associates

for

Worthing Borough Council

**APPENDIX E
EXTRACTS FROM NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA 126: SOUTH COAST PLAIN**



Summary

The South Coast Plain National Character Area (NCA) is a flat, coastal landscape with an intricately indented shoreline lying between the dip slope of the South Downs and South Hampshire Lowlands and the waters of the English Channel, Solent and part of Southampton Water. The coastline includes several major inlets which have particularly distinctive local landscapes and intertidal habitats of international environmental importance for wildfowl and waders. Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty lies within the NCA and the foothills of the South Downs, along the northern boundary, fall within the South Downs National Park.

Some three per cent of the area is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and there are four Special Protection Areas, two Special Areas of Conservation and four Ramsar sites: Chichester and Langstone Harbour, Pagham Harbour, The Solent and Southampton Water and Portsmouth Harbour.

The harbours and the Manhood Peninsula, a small triangular peninsula south of Chichester, are the last relatively undeveloped stretches of coastline within the NCA. Elsewhere, there is significant urban development, with settlements along the coast dominated by the Portsmouth conurbation, trunk roads, suburban villages and an extensive string of seaside towns between Brighton and Southampton. Modern marinas and boatyards have also added to the harbour landscape. Although heavily developed and highly populated, there is a feeling of openness, particularly where sea views reveal wide expanses of sea and sky, with the Isle of Wight forming a backdrop in the west of the area. Long, linear shingle beaches and more locally, sand dunes, are important coastal features.

The area is generally very low lying and heavily defended against flooding and erosion with various schemes in place, including the country's first managed realignment on the open coast at Medmerry.

The economy is intricately linked to marine and recreational activities such as sailing, boat-building, fishing, heritage sites and recreational sports. Other commercial interests are mainly concentrated in the large urban centres such as Portsmouth and Gosport. The area also supports intensive arable farming and horticulture. Demand for residential and commercial property is ever increasing due to the NCA's attractive nature and strategic location for national and international trade.

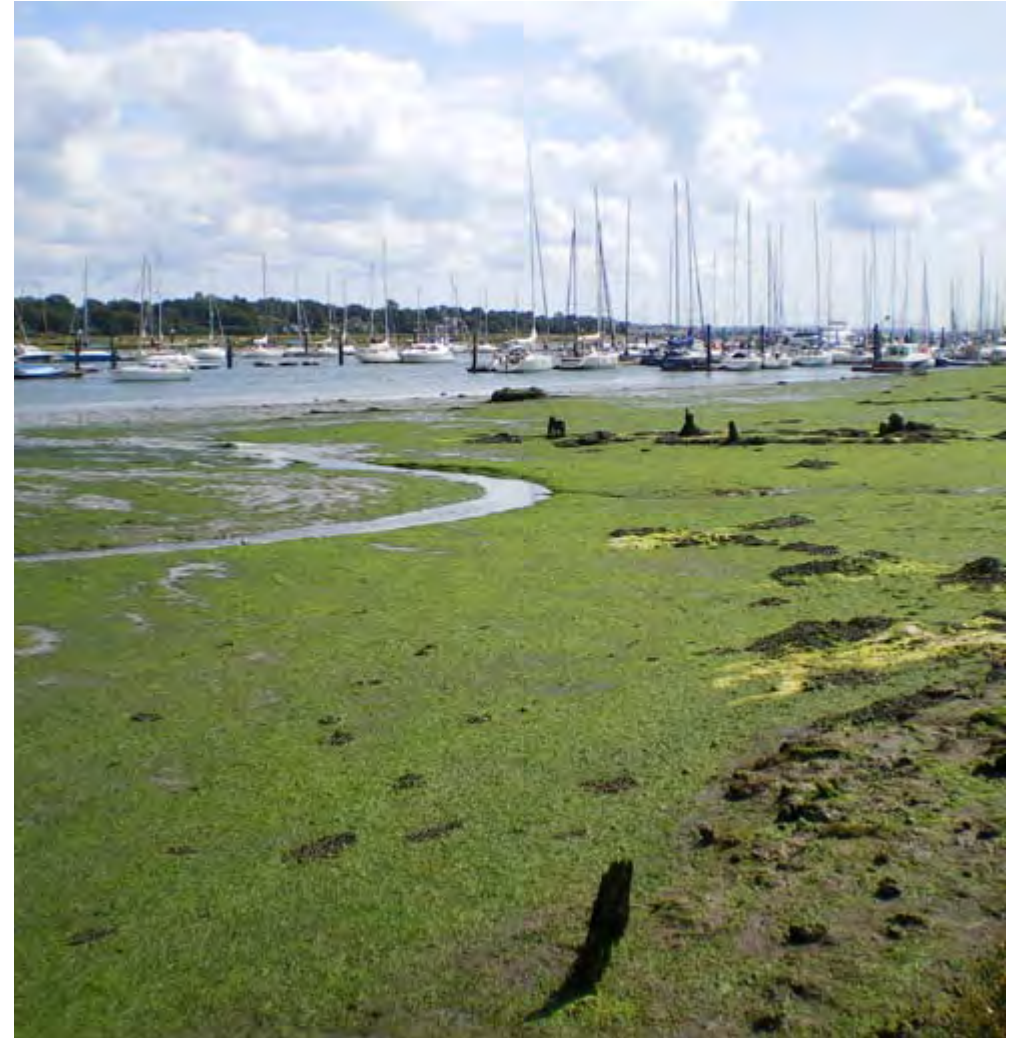
Future management of this NCA requires balancing the needs of often competing interests. Protection against flooding remains a priority to encourage growth and allow internationally important habitats and species to flourish, while also maintaining the productive landscape and historic and geological features of the area.

[Click map to enlarge; click again to reduce](#)

[Click map to enlarge; click again to reduce](#)

Statements of Environmental Opportunities:

- **SEO 1:** Plan for and manage the effects of coastal change by allowing the operation of natural coastal processes and improving the sustainability of current management practices along the diverse coastline to successfully integrate the needs of the natural environment, landscape, local communities, agriculture, tourism and recreation amid significant urban stretches.
- **SEO 2:** Plan for the creation of a strong landscape framework within and around major settlements and identified growth areas, while managing and enhancing existing greenspace and access, and balancing the needs of agriculture, communities and the natural environment.
- **SEO 3:** Manage and significantly enhance the area's rivers and chalk streams and their wetland valley habitats to provide resilience against climate change and improve flood protection and water quality, particularly in the internationally designated sites such as Chichester and Pagham harbours, for the benefit of local communities and wildlife.
- **SEO 4:** Manage the rich archaeological and historic resource and geological exposures within the farmed, coastal and peri-urban landscape, including the longstanding associations of horticultural and maritime industries and the military, enhancing a strong sense of place.



Hamble Estuary.

Description

Physical and functional links to other National Character Areas

The South Coast Plain National Character Area (NCA) is a narrow strip running along the Hampshire and Sussex coast from the edge of Southampton in the west to Brighton and Hove in the east. The South Hampshire Lowlands NCA rises gently in the north until Portsmouth, after which the higher South Downs NCA forms the backdrop along the remaining northern boundary. The underlying geology is part of the Hampshire Basin which stretches to Dorset and the northern half of the Isle of Wight, within the chalk borders of the Purbeck Hills, Cranborne Chase, South Downs and Salisbury Plain.

The Arun, Adur, Hamble and Meon rivers drain south from the higher ground of the Downs, through this NCA to the coast, along with other smaller streams and rifies. Public water supply relies on surface water abstractions and groundwater from the Lower Greensand aquifer and the Worthing and Chichester chalk blocks. The Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area (SPA) and Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation (SAC) connect this coastline with the South Hampshire Lowlands NCA and New Forest NCA in the west and the Isle of Wight, to which it is also connected by Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC.

In the west, there are views to the Isle of Wight across the Solent and to the New Forest NCA across Southampton Water. East–west trunk roads define the northern boundary; the M27 starts at Portsmouth and runs west to the New

Forest NCA and the A27 runs east to Brighton and Hastings. The A3(M) cuts north through the Downs, linking this NCA with Surrey and London. The West Coastway Line railway runs between Southampton and Brighton and the port of Portsmouth provides international links.

The Manhood Peninsula is a small triangular peninsula south of Chichester and remote from the rest of the NCA. Its southern headland, Selsey Bill, is a prominent coastal deposition feature, which projects out into the Solent well beyond the line of the rest of the coast. It is one of the last, and largest, relatively undeveloped stretches of coastline between Newhaven and Southampton.

Distinct areas

- Manhood Peninsula.

Key characteristics

- The plain slopes gently southwards towards the coast. From the coastal plain edge there are long views towards the sea and the Isle of Wight beyond.
- The underlying geology of flinty marine and valley gravels extends several miles inland to the dip slope of the South Downs and the South Hampshire Lowlands. This gives rise to deep and well-drained high-quality soils.
- In places, streams and rivers flow south from the higher land of the Downs to the sea.
- Coastal inlets and 'harbours' contain a diverse landscape of narrow tidal creeks, mudflats, shingle beaches, dunes, grazing marshes and paddocks. These include the internationally important Chichester, Langstone, Portsmouth and Pagham harbours, the Hamble Estuary and the recent coastal realignment site at Medmerry between Chichester Harbour and Selsey.
- There are stretches of farmed land between developed areas, often with large arable fields defined by low hedges or ditches.
- There are isolated remnants of coastal heath in the west.
- Sand dune grasses and intertidal marsh communities are characteristic of the coastline, while small areas of species-rich meadow remain inland.
- The coastline provides feeding grounds for internationally protected populations of overwintering waders and wildfowl and is also extensively used for recreation.
- Along the exposed, open coastal plain and shoreline, tree cover is limited to isolated wind-sculpted woodlands and shelterbelts.
- The area has significant urban development, with settlements along the coastline dominated by the Portsmouth conurbation, suburban villages and seaside towns including Bognor Regis, Littlehampton and Worthing linked by major road and rail systems.
- Historic fortifications along the coast include the Roman fort at Portchester and 19th-century defences and later naval installations built to protect the Portsmouth naval dockyard.



Catamaran departing Portsmouth Harbour.

South Coast Plain today

The South Coast Plain NCA is broadly divided into the coastal margins which are heavily influenced by the sea; the expansive lower coastal plain which occupies most of the area; and the upper coastal plain which forms the transition between the lower plain and the chalk dip slopes of the South Downs and the South Hampshire Lowlands. Superficial deposits have given rise to a range of fertile soils which combine with the flat terrain and favourable climatic conditions to result in high-quality agricultural land. The east-west fold of chalk known as the Littlehampton anticline forms an isolated ridge to the north of Portsmouth, known as Portsdown, which forms a prominent setting to the harbour. Elsewhere, the Downs form a strong backdrop to the whole plain, while there are extensive views to the Isle of Wight.

The plain is crossed by rivers flowing south from the Downs to the sea, including the Meon, Hamble, Adur and Arun, which locally form wide alluvial flood plains. It is also cut by southward-facing chalk streams which each have dry headwater extensions over the upper plain and on into the dip slope of the South Downs. Flooded gravel pits, a legacy of historic extraction, make up some of the largest areas of freshwater in the region.

The lower coastal plain is heavily urbanised. In between development and transport links is a farmed landscape of large open fields with few trees or hedgerows. Drainage ditches, wire fences or low banks are more usual as field boundaries.

To the north and east of the area, the upper coastal plain comprises flat, regular patterns of large fields with the gentle forms and patterns, blending into the

openness of the lower dip slope of the South Downs with a small part of the South Downs National Park falling within the NCA. Here the landscape is varied, incorporating both open arable farmland and low-density settlements, with a more wooded and semi-enclosed (somewhat suburban) character locally, particularly to the west of Chichester. Along the north of the area there is a network of small- and medium-sized broadleaved woodlands, including ancient and semi-natural, well linked by hedgerows and garden exotics providing an enclosed field framework. Elsewhere tree cover varies. This is a fertile area that supports intensive arable farming and horticulture, particularly soft fruit. There are concentrations of glasshouses in some areas and increasing use of polytunnels. Areas where soils are shallow, stony and poorly drained – such as the Arun flood plain – often support good-quality permanent grassland. The thicker gravel deposits support a mixture of high- and medium-quality soils which are intensively farmed where the soils are flintier.

East of Chichester the exposed shoreline is an open, linear landscape of shingle and sand. To the west, the coastline is deeply indented by three natural harbours separated by the Portsmouth and Hayling Island peninsulas. Here broad expanses of sheltered water are edged by an attractive mix of mudflats, marshes, wetland scrub and low-lying fields occasionally interrupted by creeks. Chichester Harbour, for example, is one of the largest natural harbours along the south coast with a diverse landscape of numerous inlets interspersed with fairly open agricultural peninsulas and wind-sculpted woodlands. It is an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and one of four Ramsar sites and two SPA in this NCA, designated primarily for internationally important numbers of wildfowl and waders, including Brent

geese and dunlin. There are also two SAC – Solent Maritime and Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons. Along the coastline itself, the vegetation is typified by a scant covering of low-growing, often mat-forming, specialised plants which can tolerate the saline conditions and mineral substrate. On the newly formed ground of the mudflats in the inlets, pioneering intertidal marsh communities have colonised and these demonstrate a well-defined succession of plant types and species towards the land.

Generally the impression is of an overwhelmingly urban landscape, dominated by the Portsmouth conurbation, the city of Chichester and suburban villages, including a few traditional flint hamlets and farm buildings and fragmented by trunk roads and infrastructure. The west is dominated by historic fortifications and marine infrastructure from all periods, reflecting the enduring importance of Portsmouth as the home of the Royal Navy. Portsmouth Harbour has a heavily developed shoreline with docks and associated industrial development dominating the landscape. East along the coast, extensive seaside towns form one of the most concentrated stretches of shoreline ribbon development in Britain. Each coastal town or village has developed almost to the high water mark and there are also caravan parks between some settlements. The harbours and the Manhood Peninsula are the only relatively undeveloped sections. Picturesque harbourside settlements are typically clustered around small boatyards and marinas while moored sailing boats dot the harbour edge. Some inlets, such as Pagham Harbour, still retain an overriding sense of remoteness contrasting with Portsmouth Harbour and the bustling Solent, constantly busy with sailing boats, cross-channel ferries and naval warships and the influence of seaside activities and recreational sailing all along the coast.

The long history of intervention to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion means that the shoreline is generally in a highly modified form and realignment schemes protect the coast, including the country's first managed realignment on the open coast at Medmerry.



Titchfield Haven National Nature Reserve.

The landscape through time

Structurally, the South Coast Plain is part of the larger Hampshire Basin formed when the underlying chalk rocks were folded and faulted by the Alpine Orogeny (mountain-building episode) approximately 15 million years ago. The landform is dominated by the low relief of Tertiary sands, silts and clays that overlie the chalk. An initial fall in sea level, approximately 54–51 million years ago, saw the deposition of the Lambeth Group sands and clays. These are exposed on the shore at Felpham, east of Bognor Regis, and contain a unique diversity of fossil flora. A rise in sea level led to the deposition of the London Clay, a sequence of dark marine clays rich in fossil plants typical of a subtropical rainforest, yielding many type specimens of fossil birds, insects, fish and plants, particularly at Bognor Reef. The overlying Bracklesham Group of sediments were then deposited in alternating intertidal and offshore environments.

Earth movements, associated with the Alpine Orogeny, folded this sequence of rocks, producing the Littlehampton chalk ridge and a parallel ridge to the south, remnants of which now form the Isle of Wight chalk downs. The ancient Solent River flowed between these two ridges until rising sea levels eventually isolated the Isle of Wight from the mainland. Terrace gravels marking the historic shore of the Solent River contain vertebrate remains associated with warmer phases between ice ages, known as interglacials, during the Pleistocene Period 350,000–125,000 years ago. These gravels – exposed on the coast at Lee-on-the-Solent, Bracklesham Bay and Selsey – contain important Pleistocene vertebrate remains and Palaeolithic artefacts. The remains of a nomadic hunter-gatherer ('Boxgrove Man') found in the gravel deposits of a raised beach represent the earliest known human occupation of the British Isles.

The sand and shingle beaches have been shaped by successive processes of erosion and deposition since the last major change in sea level, forming spits across river mouths and inlets.

Neolithic clearance of woodland first opened up the landscape to allow farming of the fertile soils and evidence shows continuous and increasing occupation during the Bronze and Iron ages. The Romans established Chichester as an important new market town and military centre within 20 years of invading, and evidence of continued occupation is reflected by the Roman Palace at Fishbourne, villa and farmstead sites, a temple on Hayling Island and Portchester Castle, developed as one of the Saxon Shore forts.

The coastal plain continued to be densely settled in the Saxon and medieval periods as market towns increased. Some Saxon towns such as Littlehampton developed detached ports. Important examples of Anglo-Saxon architecture survive at sites such as Titchfield Church. In the west, distinctly urban settlements developed during the medieval period. Richard I ordered the construction of a dockyard at Portsmouth and granted the town its first charter in 1194. Havant, Emsworth, Fareham, Gosport and Titchfield developed into market towns and a string of fishing villages developed along the coast.

Portsmouth's strategic location on the south coast of England, protected by the natural defence of the Isle of Wight, made it an ideal base for England's (and later Britain's) Navy. Defensive structures were built to protect the area from the 14th century onwards in response to French raids. Most visible is the 19th-century ring of forts that extend onto Portsdown in the South Hampshire Lowlands NCA. Non-military operation – such as passenger

steamers, fishing and recreational sailing – also flourished, and maritime and associated industries continue to dominate the landscape and economy.

The coastal plain's fertile soils, along with grazing on the adjacent Downs and timber and stock rearing on the Weald, allowed the economy to diversify and the number of market towns to expand.

The agriculture of the area was stimulated by demand from the dockyard and its victualling yard at Gosport, a town which also developed around its military barracks, hospitals and ordnance depots. The area was also important for market gardening. Soft fruits have been harvested in the Hamble Valley for over 150 years, giving it the title of the 'Strawberry Coast'. The thin, stony soils suited shallow-rooted strawberries and the warm prevailing wind coming over the Solent reduced the risk of early frosts. Railways enabled fruit to be delivered across the country on 'strawberry specials' from the mid 1800s.

The coast continued to be of strategic importance during the 20th century. Fortifications were increased during both the First and Second World Wars, such as anti-tank beach block defences at Eastney and pillboxes. Military air bases were established in the First World War and played a significant role in national defence during the Second World War, for example the Battle of Britain airfield at Tangmere, now marked by its control tower and museum. Portsmouth remains the home of the Royal Navy and its historic dockyard and attractions such as HMS Victory and the Mary Rose entice thousands of visitors to the area every year.

This is an area of competing pressures for land. The rich arable lands combined with access to local urban markets and London allowed many farmers to re-build their farmsteads, particularly in the 18th and 19th centuries. As a result there are very few pre-1750 farm buildings. During the 19th and 20th centuries, medieval towns expanded to the extent that few areas of countryside remain near the Hampshire coast. To the east, development of seaside resorts also resulted in the spread of urban areas such as Worthing, particularly after the coming of the railways in the 19th century. The depression of the interwar years, disease, higher wages for agricultural workers and competition from abroad forced many fruit growers out of business during the 20th century, while cheap imports and improved storage and transportation systems also led to a decline in local cereal production and sheep grazing. By the 1980s much of the land previously covered by the vast strawberry fields was developed for housing.

The high rate of urbanisation, coupled with a continued reduction of agriculture and grasslands and combined with coastal squeeze, has led to increasing fragmentation of semi-natural habitats. Farlington Marshes, for example, is surrounded by motorways and housing on three sides while threatened by the rising sea on the other.

In 2005, the 170-metre Spinnaker Tower opened as part of the redevelopment of Portsmouth Harbour. It is visible from miles around, including from the Manhood Peninsula and Isle of Wight.

Realignment schemes, such as at Medmerry and Cobnor Point, continue to alter the coastline and provide opportunities for habitat creation and recreational provision as well as flood protection.

Ecosystem services

The South Coast Plain NCA provides a wide range of benefits to society. Each is derived from the attributes and processes within the area. These benefits are known collectively as 'ecosystem services'. The predominant services are summarised below. Further information on ecosystem services provided in the South Coast Plain NCA is contained in the 'Analysis' section of this document.

Provisioning services (food, fibre and water supply)

- **Food provision:** The fertile soils of the lower plain support intensive arable farming and horticulture, with some dairy, beef and poultry. Permanent grassland is a feature of the poorer quality land. Mixed farming occurs on the thicker gravel deposits.

Fish are an important food source. Shellfish are harvested from the harbour areas and fish landed from the open sea. During the oyster fishing season of 2012/13, 60 tons of oysters were harvested from Chichester Harbour.⁴ The harbours are also vital nursery areas for species including bass, bream, mullet, sole and plaice.
- **Water availability:** Public water supply relies on surface water abstraction and groundwater from the Lower Greensand aquifer and the Worthing and Chichester chalk blocks. Water supply is under pressure throughout the area.
- **Genetic diversity:** The Home Farm of the Goodwood Estate favours rare breeds such as pedigree Southdown sheep, continuing a tradition long held by the dukes of Richmond.

⁴ Sussex Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (URL: www.sussex-ifca.gov.uk/)

Regulating services (water purification, air quality maintenance and climate regulation)

- **Climate regulation:** The soils in this NCA predominantly have low levels of soil carbon (0–5 per cent). However, there are some very small patches, in the west, that reach carbon levels of up to 20–50 per cent. The relatively large areas of flood plain grazing marsh have additional locked-up carbon stores, as do the small areas of woodland.
- **Regulating soil erosion:** Lighter soils make up just under half of the NCA and exposed soils are at risk of erosion on sloping land, exacerbated where organic matter levels are low after continuous arable cultivation or where soils are compacted. Sand dune soils are very unstable, with the extent of erosion depending on the degree to which vegetation has stabilised the dune system.
- **Regulating water quality:** There are three main sources of groundwater pollution within the NCA – agricultural activities, saline intrusion and urban-related activities such as sewage leakage, road run-off and weed control. All the area's rivers are subject to diffuse pollution arising from outside the NCA, including the catchment of Chichester and Pagham harbours, which is of particular concern given their international designations. There are a number of ongoing initiatives to improve water quality in this area.⁵
- **Regulating water flow:** Much of the flood storage capacity has been lost through drainage of marshlands and conversion to intensive agriculture or development both within and upstream of this NCA, particularly affecting the Arun's wide flood plain. Many settlements within the NCA are protected by flood banks.

⁵ Downs and Harbours Clean Water Partnership (www.cleanwaterpartnership.co.uk/here.html)

Policies to reduce flood risk include the storage of water within the Adur catchment on the South Downs (outside this NCA), as well as encouraging the creation of sustainable urban drainage systems and the River Lavant Flood Alleviation Scheme.

- **Pollination:** Nearly 2,000 ha of grassland provides important sources of nectar for pollinating insects, along with hedges, which are vital for the success of many of the area's horticultural crops.
- **Regulating coastal flooding and erosion:** Large lengths of this complex stretch of coastline are in an unnatural form. Much of the coastal frontage has been developed so only limited sections of the shoreline are free to erode naturally, meaning little sediment material goes into the coastal system. As a result of higher water levels, 'coastal squeeze' will occur. This will lead to beaches, intertidal areas and amenity value being reduced or lost. Defences are in place to protect the vulnerable clay headland of Selsey Bill from erosion though not necessarily trying to lock the feature into its present size, shape and orientation.

Reclamation of former coastal lowland for development has produced many areas where the shoreline is artificially seaward of its natural position. Rising sea levels will increase the probability of flooding for low-lying areas. The relevant Shoreline Management Plans are pursuing an overall policy of 'holding the line' and 'managed realignment' such as at the scheme at Medmerry which was the first of its kind on the open coast.

Cultural services (inspiration, education and wellbeing)

- **Sense of place/inspiration:** Views of the sea and maritime and seaside influences generally have inspired artists from Oscar Wilde to Eric Coates, who was inspired to write 'Sleepy Lagoon' (the theme tune for BBC Radio 4's Desert Island Discs) while watching the sea from Selsey.



Sea wall at Southsea, Portsmouth.

- **Sense of history:** The area is rich in historical evidence from all ages including the internationally important Fishbourne Roman Palace. Chichester has enjoyed continuous occupation since it was founded by the Romans as Noviomagus Reginorum, and is dominated by its medieval cathedral, described by Pevsner as ‘the most typical English cathedral’.⁶ The area has a long history of maritime activity. Portsmouth’s historic dockyard, with attractions including Nelson’s flagship HMS Victory and the Mary Rose, entices thousands of visitors to the area every year. Further east, a string of fishing villages grew into popular seaside towns from the Georgian period and include Bognor Regis, Littlehampton and Worthing.
- **Tranquillity:** Tranquillity is a scarce but greatly prized resource within this heavily urbanised NCA. Only 7 per cent of area is classed as undisturbed, while 35 per cent of the area is classified as urban. Pockets of tranquillity are associated with the central rural areas, the Manhood Peninsula and undeveloped harbours, including Chichester Harbour AONB.
- **Recreation:** Coastal and water-borne activities are popular in this NCA and are an important contributor to the local economy. Chichester Harbour alone has over 5,200 moorings and marina berths and 16 sailing clubs. Chichester Harbour AONB has approximately 1.5 million visitors each year. Walkers, cyclists, artists and birdwatchers all enjoy the area. Many just sit and enjoy the view. East Head is one of the most popular recreation sites in the South East. Along the coast, tourism is also vital to the economies of seaside towns such as Worthing and Littlehampton.

- **Biodiversity:** Three per cent (1,700 ha) of the area is designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and there are four Special Protection Areas (SPA, two Special Areas of Conservation (SAC and four Ramsar sites. Priority habitats include around 2,000 ha of coastal and flood plain grazing marsh and 1,000 ha of reedbeds.

Chichester Harbour has been designated as a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention (1971) as it regularly holds 20,000 or more wildfowl and waders in winter. It has the third largest population of dark-bellied Brent goose in the country⁷ and supports internationally important populations of dunlin and black-tailed godwit. It also has a small resident harbour seal population. Pagham, Langstone and Portsmouth harbours also have wildfowl numbers of national or international importance and the whole area is important for breeding terns.

A survey of the fish population of Chichester Harbour carried out in 2004 by the University of Portsmouth recorded 32 species, with sand goby, painted goby and black bream the most abundant. Also numerous at some sites were bass, ballan wrasse and corkwing wrasse. Twenty-two species were identified in 2012. The harbours are also vital nursery areas for species such as bass, bream, mullet, sole and plaice which make use of the seagrass beds.

- **Geodiversity:** This NCA includes the site of the remains of Homo heidelbergensis, the world-famous ‘Boxgrove Man’, found in river gravels overlying chalk in a gravel pit just outside Chichester. Terrace gravels marking the historic shore of the Solent River contain important Pleistocene vertebrate remains and Palaeolithic (Early Stone Age) artefacts.

⁶ The Buildings of England: Sussex, N Pevsner and I Nairn (1965)

⁷ Wetland Bird Survey data ([URL: www.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/webs/data](http://www.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/webs/data))

Statements of Environmental Opportunity

SEO 1: Plan for and manage the effects of coastal change by allowing the operation of natural coastal processes and improving the sustainability of current management practices along the diverse coastline to successfully integrate the needs of the natural environment, landscape, local communities, agriculture and recreation amid significant urban stretches.

For example, by:

- Supporting the adaptability of coastal features and habitats to sea level rise and enhancing/creating opportunities for natural adaptation and/or migration where appropriate, to aid the long-term alleviation of coastal flooding in accordance with the strategies of the Shoreline Management Plans.⁸
- Conserving coastal geomorphological features (and the natural processes needed to sustain them).
- Enhancing the area's internationally important natural coastal landscapes, namely Chichester and Langstone harbours, Pagham Harbour, Solent and Southampton Water, and Portsmouth Harbour Special Areas of Protection (SPA), significantly restoring and expanding their coastal habitats – including intertidal mudflats, coastal salt marsh, saline lagoons and coastal grazing marsh – to improve resilience to climate change while aiding flood alleviation and contributing significantly to biodiversity.
- Where existing flood defences are reinforced, working with partners to limit adverse impacts on biodiversity, public access and historic interest.
- Maintaining sites of geomorphological importance and coastal exposures of Lower Tertiary deposits with diverse fossil assemblages, such as at Felpham, Bognor Reef and Bracklesham Bay.
- Identifying further opportunities to create compensation habitats for those lost to 'coastal squeeze', aiming to ensure no net loss of habitat, benefiting biodiversity and the regulation of coastal erosion and flooding.
- Working in partnership to monitor the impact of erosion, particularly at East Head, and responding to change, for example by developing a strategy for managing coastal footpaths at risk from rising sea levels and failing sea defences.
- Promoting access opportunities which educate people about the vulnerability of the coastal habitats in the National Character Area (NCA) and encourage visits of a low-impact nature that avoid any adverse impacts on agricultural management, landscape, habitats and wildlife.
- Improving access to the coast for walking, cycling and disabled people and encouraging reduced car use; and securing opportunities for the public to enjoy the natural environment through the implementation of the England Coast Path while ensuring appropriate protection of sensitive sites.

⁸ South East Coastal Group Shoreline Management Plans (URL: www.se-coastalgroup.org.uk/bh-to-sb-2006/); North Solent Shoreline Management Plan (URL: www.northsolentsmp.co.uk/index.cfm?articleid=6554&articleaction=nthslnt&CFID=8104695&CFTOKEN=57030621)

SEO 2: Plan for the creation of a strong landscape framework within and around major settlements and identified growth areas, while managing and enhancing existing greenspace and access, and balancing the needs of agriculture, communities and the natural environment.

For example, by:

- Developing a comprehensive framework of green infrastructure throughout the NCA and the creation/improvement of other green spaces that link into the heart of urban areas and contribute to urban greening, meeting Accessible Natural Green Space Standards (ANGSt) where possible.
- Working in partnership with local authorities to develop effective solutions to address negative impacts of recreational pressure on bird populations as identified by the Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project.⁹
- Seeking potential compensation sites and ensuring that adequate mitigation is provided for development that will cause significant adverse impact upon the area's internationally important bird populations.
- Ensuring that all coastal development and access provision respects the area's particular sensitivity to bird disturbance issues.
- Creating new areas of multifunctional greenspace within and surrounding identified growth areas, including community food gardens and significant areas of new saline and freshwater wetlands forming sustainable urban drainage systems to improve water quality, provide a local recreational resource, enhance landscape setting and aid flood alleviation.
- Working with local groups such as the Local Enterprise Partnerships, Local Nature Partnerships, Chichester Harbour Conservancy, local planning authorities and individual businesses to take a strategic view of commercial opportunities that can be delivered in a way that supports the natural environment.
- Engaging early in the scoping of new developments to ensure that they maximise their contribution to sustainable development.
- Seeking to maintain and enhance areas of open countryside in this heavily urbanised NCA, to preserve the distinct settlement pattern and ensure that local communities have access to greenspace for their wellbeing and enjoyment.
- Encouraging a strategic approach to the planning of land use around Chichester and Langstone harbours and the Manhood Peninsula to address the pressures of climate change and development, ensuring that natural processes continue to function and the comparatively wild and tranquil character is retained.
- Ensuring that development and its associated infrastructure (including light, noise and air pollution) does not intrude on the special qualities of Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and the South Downs National Park; and ensuring that the landscape character within these areas and their settings is conserved, restored, reinforced or created as appropriate to reflect the ambitions of their respective management plans.
- Promoting and enhancing the rights of way network throughout the area, especially along the coast and linking to the South Downs, while developing new permissive access that links towns and settlements to quality greenspace and other areas of interest as part of a cohesive network of inspiring access provision for all.

⁹ Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project (URL: www.solentforum.org/forum/sub_groups/Natural_Environment_Group/Disturbance_and_Mitigation_Project/)

SEO 3: Manage and significantly enhance the area's rivers and chalk streams and their wetland valley habitats to provide resilience against climate change and improve flood protection and water quality, particularly in the internationally designated sites such as Chichester and Pagham harbours, for the benefit of local communities and wildlife.

For example, by:

- Working with the Solent Water Quality Association and other partners to achieve the highest water quality and the aims of the Water Framework Directive.
- Promoting the installation of holding tanks for recreational vessels and seeking to provide the necessary infrastructure to pump out holding tanks; ensuring that there are adequate reception facilities for vessel-landed waste and maintaining a Maritime and Coastguard Agency-compliant Port Waste Management Plan.
- Reducing the amount of nutrients entering the harbours from domestic and industrial sources by engaging with the planning process to ensure that new developments incorporate the best possible waste reduction measures, including sustainable urban drainage systems.
- Reducing the amount of nutrients entering the harbours from agricultural sources by continuing with catchment initiatives that engage with and challenge farmers to reduce nutrient leaching, pesticide contamination and soil erosion, especially by establishing buffers of permanent grassland alongside watercourses.
- Seeking opportunities to increase capacity and improve the level of treatment for waste water treatment works discharging into the harbours.
- Expanding and re-linking lowland meadows, flood plain grazing marsh, saline lagoons and other wetland habitats found on the flood plains of the rivers Meon, Adur and Arun and the chalk streams, to enhance adaptation to climate change, increase flood storage capacity, improve water quality and provide wildlife corridors for biodiversity.
- Seeking opportunities to restore natural river geomorphology, bringing rivers back into continuity with their flood plains and re-creating backwaters as a refuge for aquatic species in times of drought.
- Creating wide grassland buffer strips running across slopes and alongside watercourses in areas of arable production, especially within the Arun priority catchment, to provide a buffer to soil erosion and nutrient run-off thereby further helping to improve river water quality.
- Minimising the risk of spreading non-native invasive species to new sites through human activity, for example by promotion of the 'Check, Clean, Dry' campaign¹⁰ and working with partners to co-ordinate and promote control measures for non-native invasive species.
- Working to improve and protect the area's chalk streams, for example by reviewing ecological designations and expanding areas of semi-natural habitat in chalk stream flood plains, within the NCA and upstream. This will to act as pollution filtration while also providing biodiversity benefits and information about chalk stream ecology and the negative impacts of unsustainable water use.

¹⁰ The Check, Clean Dry campaign, Environment Agency (URL: <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/wildlife/129217.aspx>)

Continued from previous page

- Targeted expansion of woodland on steeper slopes and adjacent to watercourses to reduce soil erosion, especially within the catchments of the Arun and Meon and the Pagham and Chichester harbours, which may also provide a local source of wood fuel where managed by coppicing.
- Restoring hedgerow boundaries, where they will help to impede cross-land flows within the catchments of the Arun and Meon. This will aid improvements in water quality and provide food sources for pollinating insects, as well as restoring the character of native hedgerows and traditional field patterns – especially where lost in peri-urban areas.
- Seeking appropriate levels of commercial use of the harbours, balancing the need to maintain a vigorous tourism industry with preserving the natural beauty and ecology of the areas; working with partners to educate groups using the water bodies on the needs of others and to give guidance on behaviour and good practice; and supporting changes which encourage users to enjoy congested areas such as Chichester Harbour outside peak times.
- Engaging with local communities and schools to increase appreciation and understanding of their local rivers and water resources.



Portsmouth Harbour and Spinnaker Tower.

SEO 4: Manage the rich archaeological and historic resource and geological exposures within the farmed, coastal and peri-urban landscape, including the longstanding associations of horticultural and maritime industries and the military, enhancing a strong sense of place.

For example, by:

- Promoting the heritage of the urban areas, including the strong maritime and military associations; and engaging communities with their local history and strengthening the physical links with the important historic landscapes that surround them.
- Promoting and protecting the historic environment along the coast – notably Portchester Castle and military remains, including the Napoleonic coastal fortification – and recording heritage features at risk of sea level rise.
- Providing educational opportunities and interpretation of historic and geological features to improve understanding and enjoyment.
- Restoring the traditional field patterns of the rural peninsulas, such as Chichester Harbour AONB and the Manhood Peninsula, through the replacement of lost hedgerows and improvement in the condition of existing hedgerows through replanting gaps.
- Supporting the use of traditional breeds and varieties to provide distinct quality produce to encourage marketing initiatives.
- Working with partners and local interest groups to promote an appreciation and understanding of the geodiversity of the NCA and connecting communities with their local heritage.
- Considering reversion of arable to pasture and scrub clearance where current land cover threatens the integrity of earthworks and monuments, including numerous Roman and medieval remains.
- Maintaining the setting of the cathedral city of Chichester and long views to its prominent cathedral spire, viewed from the Chichester Harbour AONB to the south and the South Downs National Park to the north, and wider views out over the sea.
- Maintaining important inland geology exposed in pits and quarries, for example Downend Chalk Pit Site of Special Scientific Interest, helping to promote an appreciation and understanding of the geodiversity of the NCA and connecting communities with their local heritage.
- Encouraging the use of traditional building materials (such as timber frame, flint, cob and thatch) in conservation projects and promoting the use of the Chichester Harbour AONB design guidance for replacement dwellings in the AONB.
- Supporting the work of partners including Chichester Harbour Conservancy and environmental education groups to establish closer links between the education service and the local farming community, sustainable schools, healthy eating programmes and community services.

Supporting document 2: Landscape change

Recent changes and trends

Trees and woodlands

- An increase in Woodland Grant Schemes suggests that the character of the area's woodlands is probably being maintained. Both the restoration of existing woodlands and coppice management have been identified as being of high priority within the area, as well as the high potential for the creation of new woodlands.
- Dutch elm disease and storm events have also had a significant visual impact, with the loss of many of the characteristic, wind-shaped trees and woodlands.

Boundary features

- Between 1999 and 2003, Environmental Stewardship capital agreements for linear features included fencing (14 km), hedge management (4 km), hedge planting and restoration (21 km) and restored boundary protection (8 km). The estimated boundary length for the NCA is 1,347 km. Total length of agreements between 1999 and 2003 is equivalent to about 4 per cent of this total.
- By 2011 a further 200 km of hedges had been brought into management through Environmental Stewardship.
- Many hedgerows are in need of restoration.

Agriculture

- According to Countryside Quality Counts data there has been a continued reduction in agricultural area and extent of grasslands between 1990 and 2003 suggesting that the erosion of agricultural character (coupled with that of boundary features) was ongoing, albeit at a reduced rate.
- Hampshire Fare is a successful campaign championing local produce established in 1991.
- Goodwood Farm achieved full organic status in 2004, becoming the largest lowland organic farm in the UK.
- Uptake of agri-environment schemes has been good within the AONB since 2005 with 11 farms and 998 ha within Entry Level (including organic), five farms and 592 ha within the Higher Level tier (including organic) and 1,023 ha with older schemes such as Countryside Stewardship.

Settlement and development

- The area has a high rate of change to urban, with most of the larger settlements showing evidence of extension of urban and fringe into peri-urban. However, extent of new development beyond the peri-urban is limited and so overall character has probably been maintained.
- The South East Plan originally identified significant areas of growth throughout and surrounding the NCA.

- The Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project¹¹ has produced evidence regarding visitor access patterns from current and future housing around the coast and how their activities and the distances and time for which different bird species respond to different activities.
- The realignment scheme at Medmerry will create footpaths, bridleways and viewpoints to enjoy, which will be an asset for the local community and local tourism.

Semi-natural habitat

- The extent of agri-environment agreements for management of grazing marshes is limited. Littoral sediment SSSI are mostly in favourable or recovering condition. Character of the resource has probably been maintained.
- The coastal realignment scheme at Medmerry will create 183 ha of new intertidal habitat and up to 300 ha of other wetland habitats. This will make a significant contribution to intertidal habitat gains in the Solent. The site will be managed by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds under a management plan.
- The scheme removes the need to manage shingle defences. This will allow the Medmerry beach to develop and evolve naturally with coastal processes and form a more sustainable and valuable vegetated shingle habitat.

Historic features

- In 1918 about 2 per cent of the NCA was historic parkland. By 1995 it is estimated that 53 per cent had been lost. About 28 per cent of the remaining parkland is covered by a Historic Parkland Grant, and about 15 per cent is included within an agri-environment scheme.
- About 68 per cent of historic farm buildings remain unconverted. About 93 per cent are intact structurally. These data suggest that important aspects of the historic landscape remain neglected.
- The remains of *Homo heidelbergensis* were first found at Boxgrove in 1994, comprising the partial tibia of a male. In 1996 two incisor teeth from another individual were found. In 2003 English Heritage announced it would buy the remains of the quarry to ensure the preservation of the site complex.
- The historic dockyard in Portsmouth Harbour was restored as one of the Millennium Projects and there are a number of other projects planned within the area, including the establishment of a research and teaching centre for maritime heritage studies.
- Significant archaeological discoveries at the Medmerry site may revise traditional views regarding the historical development of the area. Investigation of the medieval fish weir is increasing understanding of how this structure was used to corral fish and a bronze-age cremation area is also being excavated and researched.

¹¹ Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project (URL: www.solentforum.org/forum/sub_groups/Natural_Environment_Group/Disturbance_and_Mitigation_Project/)

- The Heritage Lottery funded 2004 Archaeological Research Framework and accompanying 2007 Research Synthesis provide a comprehensive baseline of the archaeological resource of the AONB. The HLF programme developed a strong archaeology partnership through a steering group that continues to oversee research.

Coast and rivers

- The Medmerry managed realignment scheme between Chichester Harbour and Selsey Bill was the first of its kind on the open coast and one of the most significant flood management achievements on the south coast to date in terms of climate change adaptation and managing the effects of coastal change. It involved the realignment of the coastline to a newly constructed floodwall several kilometres long and one kilometre inland, providing flood protection for over 300 homes, the local water treatment works and the only road in to Selsey. It also created over 183 ha of new intertidal habitat and over 300 ha of new terrestrial wetland habitats.
- Medmerry will create important new wildlife habitats and open up new footpaths, cycleways and bridleways. There is another habitat creation project at Cobnor Point.
- There is limited uptake of management agreements for coastal and riverine habitats. The biological river water quality in 1995 was predominantly good and it has been maintained. The chemical water quality in 1995 was predominantly very good and it has been maintained.

- In 2008, a £29m nitrogen removal scheme to improve the quality of treated wastewater at Peel Common Treatment Works at Fareham was completed.
- 2009 saw the launch of the Downs and Harbours Clean Water Partnership set up to tackle diffuse water pollution issues affecting the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters in West Sussex and East Hampshire.¹²
- Preparation work for major dredging of Portsmouth Harbour to allow passage of the Royal Navy's 65,000-tonne aircraft carriers has begun.
- The Arun and Rother Connections project (ARC), is a HLF funded collaborative project involving all interested partners to improve water quality and flow in the catchments and encourage local people to appreciate the services provided by these rivers. It involves major works to ease fish passage, river and chalk stream restoration, surveys and removal of non-native invasive aquatic plant species, wetland habitat and heathland restoration as well as engaging communities and landowners and improving access and interpretation.

Minerals

- Lidsey Oil Field has been in production since 2008. Lidsey has one vertical producing well in the Jurassic, Great Oolite reservoir.

¹² Downs and Harbours Clean Water Partnership (URL: www.cleanwaterpartnership.co.uk/here.html)

Drivers of change

Climate change

- As a low-lying coastal area in south-east England, this NCA is vulnerable to the effects of climate change, particularly sea level rise, increased severity and frequency of storm events and drought.
- The coastline is particularly vulnerable to sea level rise, with flooding a major issue for the future of the urban-dominated area. Accurate measurements from the tidal gauge at Portsmouth show that since 1991, sea level has risen by 10 cm, an increase of 6.6 mm a year. Sea level rise is inevitably worrying in a landscape where ground height differences are measured in only a few metres. Relatively small increases in sea level will have an impact on the coastal communities, habitats and the species they support and how people currently use and manage the land.
- North Solent Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) aims to identify sustainable coastal defence options based upon economic criteria, while having an overview of both the natural environment and the human and built environment.
- Important semi-natural habitats, including those of the designated natural harbours of Chichester and Langstone, may suffer. Mudflats, salt marsh and shingle habitats may be adversely affected by coastal squeeze where flood defences prevent migration. There may also be loss of coastal grazing marsh, reedbeds and saline lagoons where coastal realignment is permitted. Further realignments are required to ensure that losses of intertidal habitat in the Solent between 2025 and 2100 are offset. Finding and implementing further sizable opportunities in the Solent is a considerable challenge.
- Flooding due to increased autumn/winter rainfall and more frequent, more intense storm events could also potentially affect stretches of the area's rivers, including the Arun, Adur, Meon and Hamble, while hotter, drier summers could lead to summer drought, exacerbated by increased demand for irrigation with a resulting deterioration of semi-natural wetland habitats along the flood plain, including species-rich meadows and field ponds, as well as remnant areas of heath along the coast.
- A longer growing season with increasing temperatures may encourage the introduction of novel crops such as sunflowers, navy beans and soya and different crop timings into the arable-dominated landscape, altering its character.
- The composition of the semi-natural woodlands of the upper coastal plain may be affected by increased storminess, periods of drought and the prevalence of pests and diseases. Rising sea levels and coastal erosion may also lead to the loss of coastal oaks.
- The south coast generally is liable to be first point of entry for new species moving north from the continent.
- Most of the area's coastal footpath network is located along existing sea defences, embankments or the foreshore itself. Options will need to be sought to relocate footpaths and other recreational resources inland if significant change seems likely.

Other key drivers

- The Solent coastline provides feeding grounds for internationally protected populations of overwintering waders and wildfowl and is also extensively used for recreation. The Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project resulted in comprehensive research to assess human activity on bird populations and there is support for a mitigation and avoidance plan to minimise impact.
- Portsmouth is identified as a centre of significant change, a regional hub and an international gateway, and is expected to accommodate around 20 per cent of the new dwellings planned for the South Hampshire sub-region as a whole by 2026.



The area supports internationally important populations of bird species including the black-tailed godwit.

- An urban extension is planned at Chichester, with over 7,000 new dwellings to be accommodated, while significant growth is also planned for the coastal settlements that dominate the east, including Worthing, Shoreham (a growth point) and Brighton and Hove (lying just outside the boundary).
- A strategic development area (SDA) will be allocated within Fareham Borough, north of the NCA, to comprise 10,000 new dwellings, with significant employment land to be provided on greenfield sites.
- Just outside the NCA in the South Hampshire Lowlands, the city of Southampton is identified as a regional hub and centre of significant change.
- There are various discharges of waste into the NCA from urban populations, roads, industry and through dispersed inputs such as agricultural run-off. The area includes part of one of the world's busiest shipping lanes and there are resulting problems with litter disposal as well as the constant danger of serious pollution incidents (and the 'clean-up' operations which follow them which may also be damaging) all of which can threaten the fragile ecology of the designated sites
- Most of the NCA is densely populated and includes what amounts to a linear conurbation which is under constant pressure for further development.
- There is likely to be further pressure for solar arrays in this area due to its geographical location.

Landscape attributes

Landscape attribute	Justification for selection
Coastal inlets and 'harbours' contain a diverse landscape of narrow tidal creeks, mudflats, shingle beaches, dunes, grazing marshes and paddocks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internationally designated wetland and coastal habitats. ■ Picturesque harbourside settlements. ■ The coastal area (particularly in and around Langstone Harbour) has extensive palaeoenvironmental evidence. ■ Future changes in sea level may become an important issue given that the South Coast Plain is flat and low-lying. ■ Pressures for recreational uses and marina/harbour developments along the coast. ■ The conservation of wetlands, including those of the intertidal zone, is important to the area.
Major urban development including Portsmouth and Worthing linked by the A27/M27 corridor dominate much of the South Coast Plain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Small villages engulfed by the expansion of urban coastal developments with many locally valued 'strategic gaps'. ■ Ribbon development of seaside towns and caravan parks. ■ Pressures for recreational uses and marina/harbour developments along the coast. ■ Major east-west road and rail routes.
Fertile soils support a prosperous market garden and horticultural trade reflecting the relatively warm temperatures and long growing season.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Concentrations of large modern glasshouses and small but increasing use of polytunnels. ■ Historically associated with fruit growing, especially strawberries for London, the passenger steamer trade and the Royal Navy. ■ Successful schemes to boost local produce. ■ Loss of hedges and hedgerow trees owing to field enlargement. ■ Areas of medium-quality agricultural land where soils are shallow, stony and poorly drained often support good quality permanent grassland.
The Plain is crossed by several rivers in places forming wide alluvial flood plains.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The lower plain is cut by southward-flowing streams, locally termed 'rifes', each of which have dry headwater extensions over the upper plain. ■ Many chalk streams. ■ Some projects to improve water quality such as ARC (Arun and Rother Connections). ■ The chalk rivers of the NCA are of importance for several key wetland and aquatic species.
The landscape is part of a broad plain of flinty marine and valley gravels extending several miles inland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Historic mineral extraction, landfill and flooded gravel pits. ■ Flooded gravel pits make up some of the largest areas of freshwater in the region.
Open and exposed coastal landscape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Views to the Isle of Wight. ■ Rock islands as coastal protection measures immediately off the coast have a major visual influence.

Landscape attribute	Justification for selection
Important historical sites from all periods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Defensive structures demonstrating the area's long association with the military (especially Royal Navy) and strategic importance. ■ Many significant Roman sites including Fishbourne Roman Palace. ■ Medieval buildings including Chichester Cathedral. ■ Bosham is traditionally the place where King Canute demonstrated that he was unable to hold back the sea. ■ Surviving field barns are an important remnant of a once widespread building type. ■ Dovecotes are found on some high status farms.
Areas of remnant heathland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Once a common and widespread feature of the landscape in the Hampshire Basin and now confined to small isolated fragments within the NCA such as Hamble Common. ■ Remaining sites offer considerable potential for heathland restoration.
Large flocks of wildfowl.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Solent coastline provides feeding grounds for overwintering waders and wildfowl and is also extensively used for recreation. ■ Internationally important numbers of several overwintering species including dark-bellied Brent geese, black-tailed godwit and dunlin. ■ Also significant breeding area for many species, such as terns. ■ The southern tip of the Manhood Peninsula is a favoured migratory point for many species of birds and insects.



Arable fields in the South Coast Plain with the South Downs in the background.

Landscape opportunities

- Manage the coastal habitats and features that include intertidal sand and mud, coastal salt marsh, coastal sand dunes coastal vegetated shingle, coastal heathland, beaches, coastal and flood plain grazing marsh and saline lagoons including areas of international importance, promoting opportunities for natural regeneration/migration where appropriate or possible and/or creating compensation habitats in areas of managed realignment to ensure no net loss of habitats such as salt marsh and mudflats.
- Manage and improve the productive agricultural landscape, including the creation of arable field margins, restoration of hedgerows and conservation headlands that help to support the area's farmland bird populations and pollinators.
- Promote and enhance the area's surviving historic environment that includes important Roman remains across the area, as well as the significant military and maritime heritage assets, historic parkland and traditional buildings.
- Plan for the creation of significant new landscapes that provide a framework for new and existing development and its associated infrastructure.
- Ensure realignment site management allows intertidal habitats to develop and expand effectively to support and enhance the biodiversity interest and characteristic landscape.



Coastal realignment at Medmerry.



**LAND NORTH WEST OF GORING STATION, GORING-BY-SEA, WORTHING
(REDETERMINATION)**

Landscape Proof of Evidence - APPENDIX F

of

Christine Marsh – BA(Hons), Dip LA, CMLI

of

Hankinson Duckett Associates

for

Worthing Borough Council

**APPENDIX F
COUNTY LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA SC11: LITTLEHAMPTON AND WORTHING FRINGES**

Overall Character

The urban fringes associated with sprawling coastal resorts are particularly obvious to the east of the County with sporadic urban development in many areas. Rows of large light reflective glass houses, equestrian facilities, horse paddocks and industrial buildings are strong suburban elements. Littlehampton and Worthing Fringes and Worthing and Adur Fringes form two groups to the east and west of Worthing, separating the coastal resorts of Littlehampton, Worthing, Lancing and Shoreham.

Key Characteristics

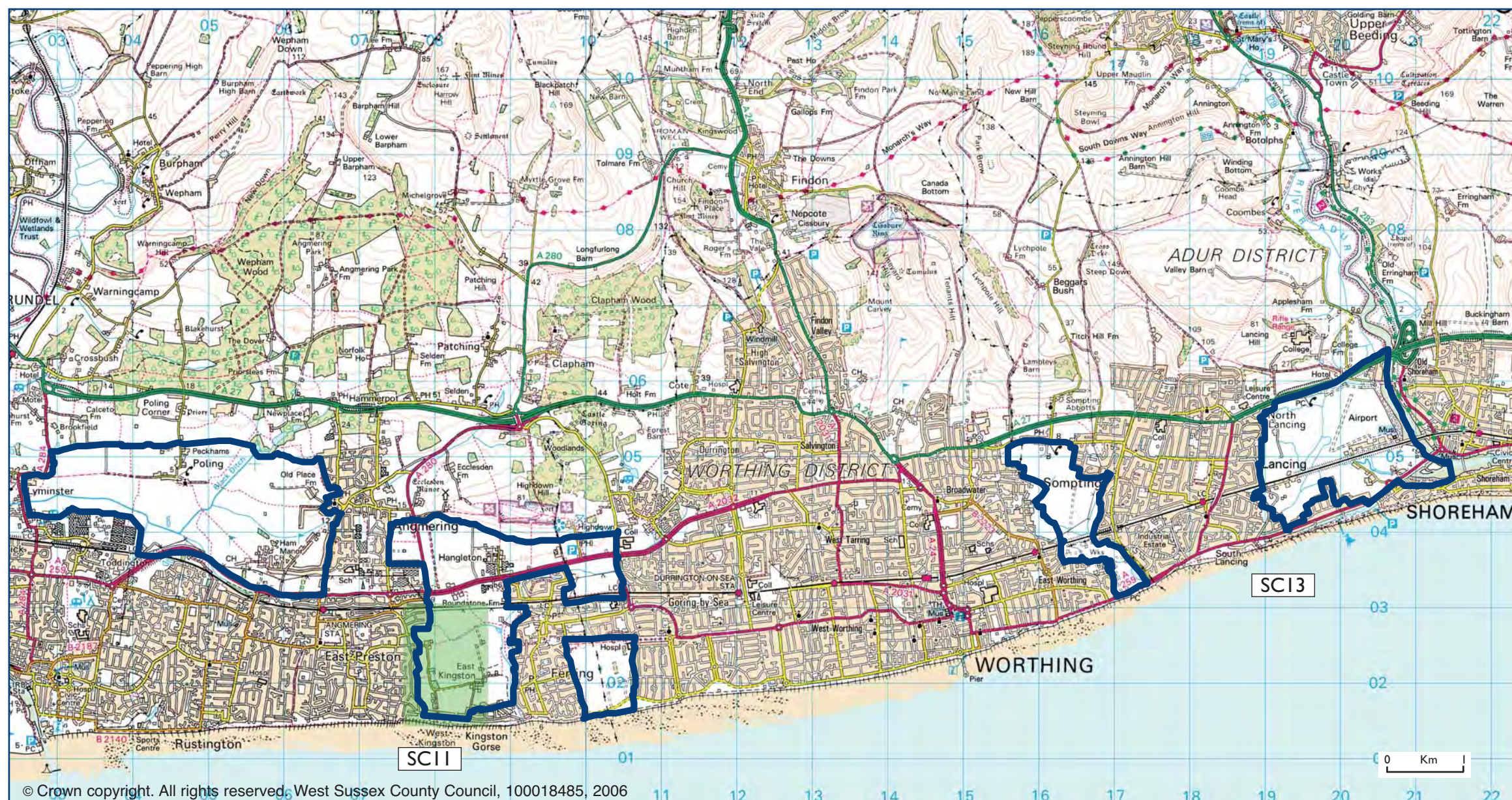
- Low lying flat open landscape.
- Dominant urban fringe with major conurbations of Littlehampton, Worthing, Lancing and Shoreham. Settlement edges often sharply contrast with adjacent open countryside.
- Frequent urban fringe influences of horse paddocks, light industry, airport, and recreational open space.
- Narrow gaps of open land at Kingston, Ferring, Sompting, and Lancing provide views to the sea and separation between the urban areas.
- Medium scale arable farming and market gardening, with clusters of greenhouses.
- River estuary at Shoreham with numerous houseboats moored along its reaches.
- Meandering rifes and straight drainage ditches.
- A low density of native hedgerows and hedgerow trees, interspersed with shelterbelts, single species hedges or individual standards planted using tall trees such as Poplar, Monterey Pine and Tulip trees.
- Clusters of windblown trees.
- Nucleated villages such as at Poling and Sompting Abbots scattered across the area. Mixed building materials of flint, brick, half timber and stone.
- Occasional farmsteads along roads, and on dead-end tracks.
- Long views to the Downs.
- Busy minor and major roads.
- Industry in the countryside.
- South Coast railway line links the areas.

Littlehampton and Worthing Fringes/Worthing and Adur Fringes

South Coast Plain

The area covered by the Sheet is derived from:

Chichester to Shoreham Coastal Plain (C1) Landscape Character Area as defined in the unpublished **West Sussex Landscape Character Assessment** (November 2003).



Historic Features

- Few visible prehistoric monuments apart from crop marks, some Roman/Prehistoric remains around Sompting.
- Flint working at Goring by Sea.
- Medieval church at Poling.
- Site of a Roman-British Villa at Angmering, Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM).
- The Black Ditch, a significant former waterway.
- Large regular fields, mostly the product of Parliamentary enclosure.
- Adur Floodplain was used for salt production in medieval times.
- Shoreham Airport has a collection of historic features, including World War II installations and Shoreham airfield Dome Trainer which is a SAM. The airport is Britain's oldest licensed airport with 1930's Art Deco Terminal Building, Visitor Centre and Archive.

Biodiversity

- Semi-natural habitats are scarce due to intensive arable agriculture and market gardening.
- Small area of unimproved grassland at Sompting Meadows.
- Hedgerow pattern is fragmented with the occasional isolated small wood or copse, such as The Plantation at Ferring.
- Occasional species-rich meadows along rifes, e.g. Kingston Manor meadows, Runcton and Ferring Rife, Site of Nature Conservation Importance, (SNCI).
- Wetland reed bed and tall fen habitat at Lower Cokeham, near Lancing (SNCI).
- Occasional village ponds and greens provide local havens for wildlife.
- Salt marsh and mud flats of estuary at Shoreham, Site of Special Scientific Interest, (SSSI).
- Ditch systems.

Change - Key Issues

- Extension of coastal conurbation.
- Recreational pressures from urban population.
- Loss of mature elm trees in the 1970's and 1980's due to Dutch elm disease.
- Loss of tree and hedgerow cover from agricultural intensification since World War II.
- Conversion of agricultural buildings to light industrial uses.
- Farm diversification and garden centres leading to introduction of signs and fencing.
- Introduction of large scale glasshouses with distribution sheds.

Landscape and Visual Sensitivities

Key sensitivities are:

- Urban development pressures, especially in the gaps between settlements.
- Closing of open views between settlements.
- Industrialisation of agricultural areas due to changes in farm practices.
- Major existing road improvements and the possibility of new ones.
- Derelict glasshouses and farmland.
- New field divisions and changes to field boundary types from farm diversification and horseculture.
- Loss of tree and hedgerow cover due to wind, salt desiccation and drought.
- Planting of hedge and tree boundaries with unsympathetic exotic species such as Leyland Cypress.



Arable and market gardening with views to the sea - Ecclesden



Horse paddocks - Hangleton



Valley floor - Shoreham

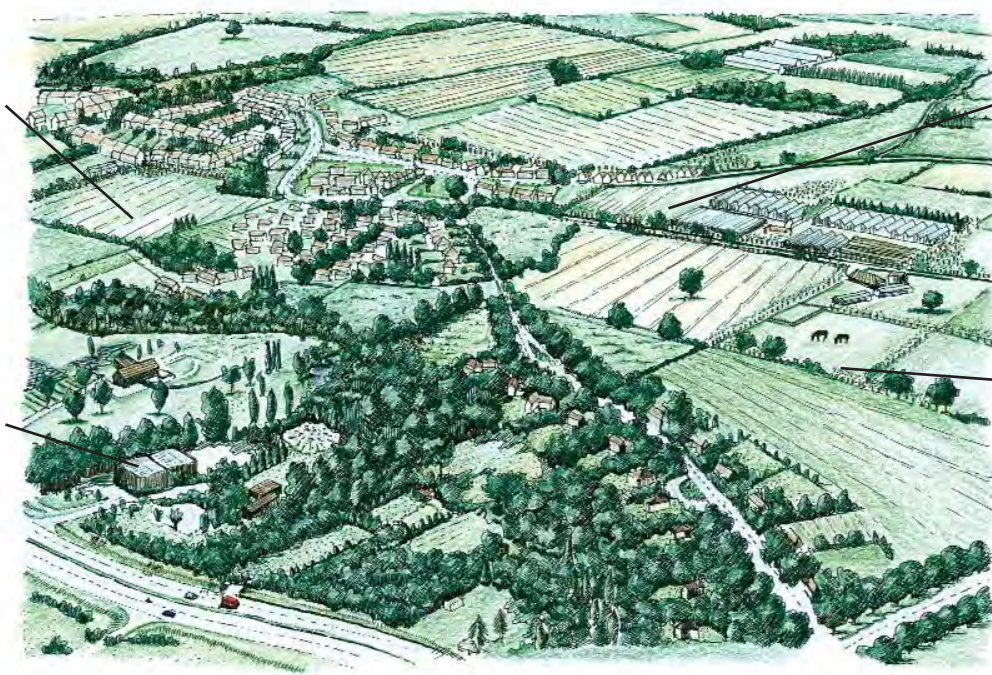


Mudflats and houseboats at Shoreham

Land Management Guidelines

Filter views of urban edges through planting of woodland, tree and shrub belts and groups

Carry out colour and design studies for industrial and large farm buildings



Conserve and link existing hedgerows and trees with new planting

Restore field boundaries through shelterbelt planting, especially around horse paddocks

Restore and strengthen the landscape of the gaps between settlements.

- Strengthen the landscape framework and filter views of the urban edge through planting of woodland, tree and shrub belts and groups. Use these to screen and unify disparate suburban elements especially along roadside verges, village edges and around glasshouses.
- Establish landscape management plans for urban edges.
- Maintain and strengthen existing field boundaries such as hedgerows and shelterbelts. Conserve and link existing hedgerows and trees with new planting.
- All new planting to be of coastal tolerant plants which are adapted to the maritime winds.
- Establish new areas of planting through the creation of sheltered areas using sympathetic measures, such as low stone walls and earth mounds, and nurse species for wind protection.
- Create a new large scale tree and hedgerow framework to complement the open, intensively farmed landscape, whilst maintaining important views.
- Restore field boundaries through shelterbelt planting, especially around horse paddocks.
- Maintain and enhance the landscape and biodiversity of rifes and other existing wetland habitats such as salt marsh, mud flats and water meadows.
- Encourage and promote land management schemes to increase species rich grassland areas.
- Carry out colour and design studies for industrial and large farm buildings.
- Encourage landscape enhancements around villages and on their approaches.
- Conserve, manage and enhance existing village ponds.
- Encourage the creation of new suburban woodlands, preferably with community involvement, for recreation and to link up with existing woodlands.
- Encourage bold tree planting adjacent to roads to enhance both the visual and wildlife value of these areas.
- Encourage conservation and community involvement in urban spaces and village greens.

The Guidelines should be read in conjunction with:

- County-wide Landscape Guidelines set out in *A Strategy for the West Sussex Landscape* (November 2005) published by West Sussex County Council.



**LAND NORTH WEST OF GORING STATION, GORING-BY-SEA, WORTHING
(REDETERMINATION)**

Landscape Proof of Evidence - APPENDIX G

of

Christine Marsh – BA(Hons), Dip LA, CMLI

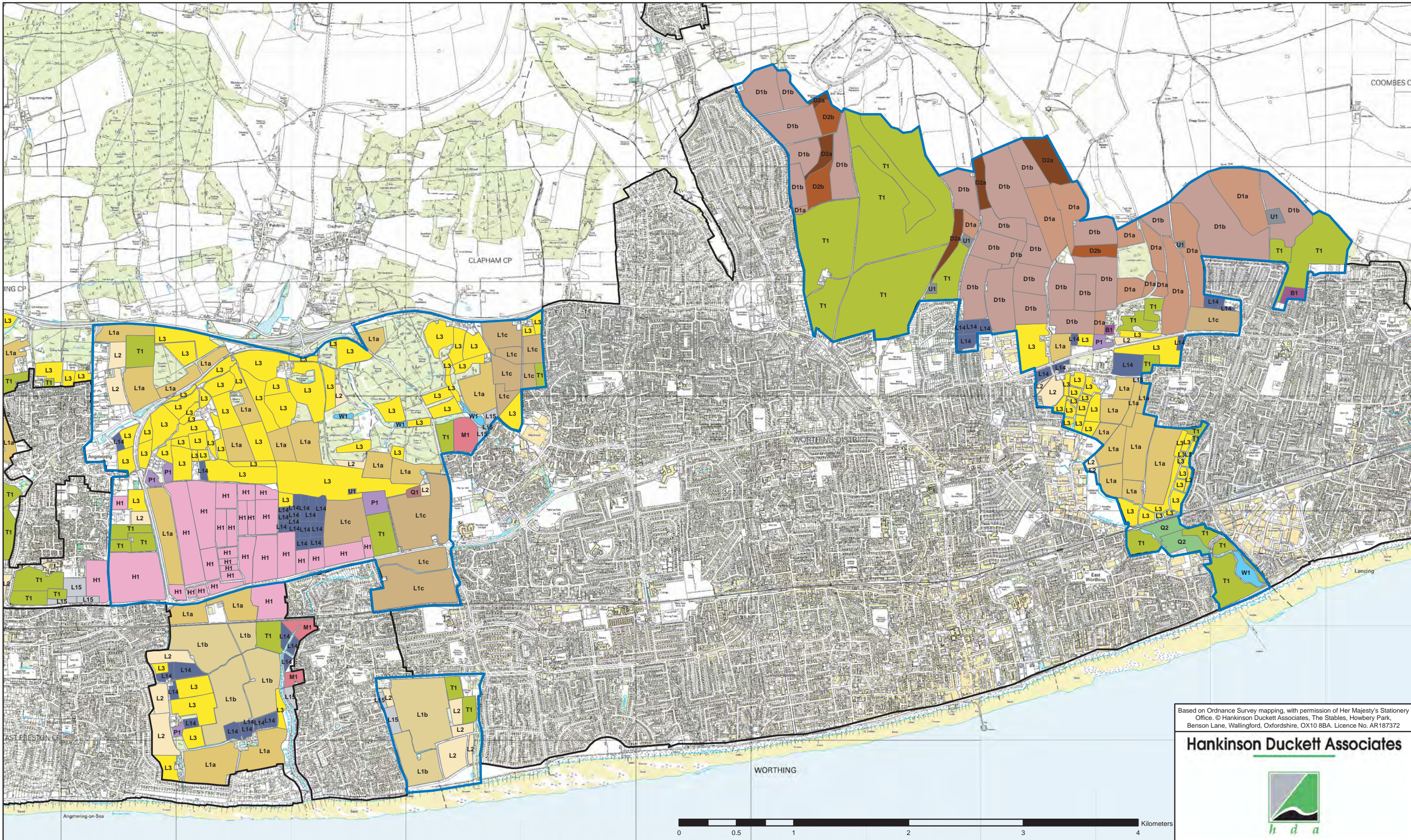
of

Hankinson Duckett Associates

for

Worthing Borough Council

**APPENDIX G
EXTRACTS FROM WORTHING GAP AND LANDSCAPE CAPACITY STUDY
APRIL 2007**



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Hankinson Duckett Associates



CLIENT:
Worthing Borough Council

PROJECT:
Worthing Gap and Landscape Capacity Study

TITLE:
Landscape Character Types

SCALE:
1:30,000 at A3

DATE:
April 2007

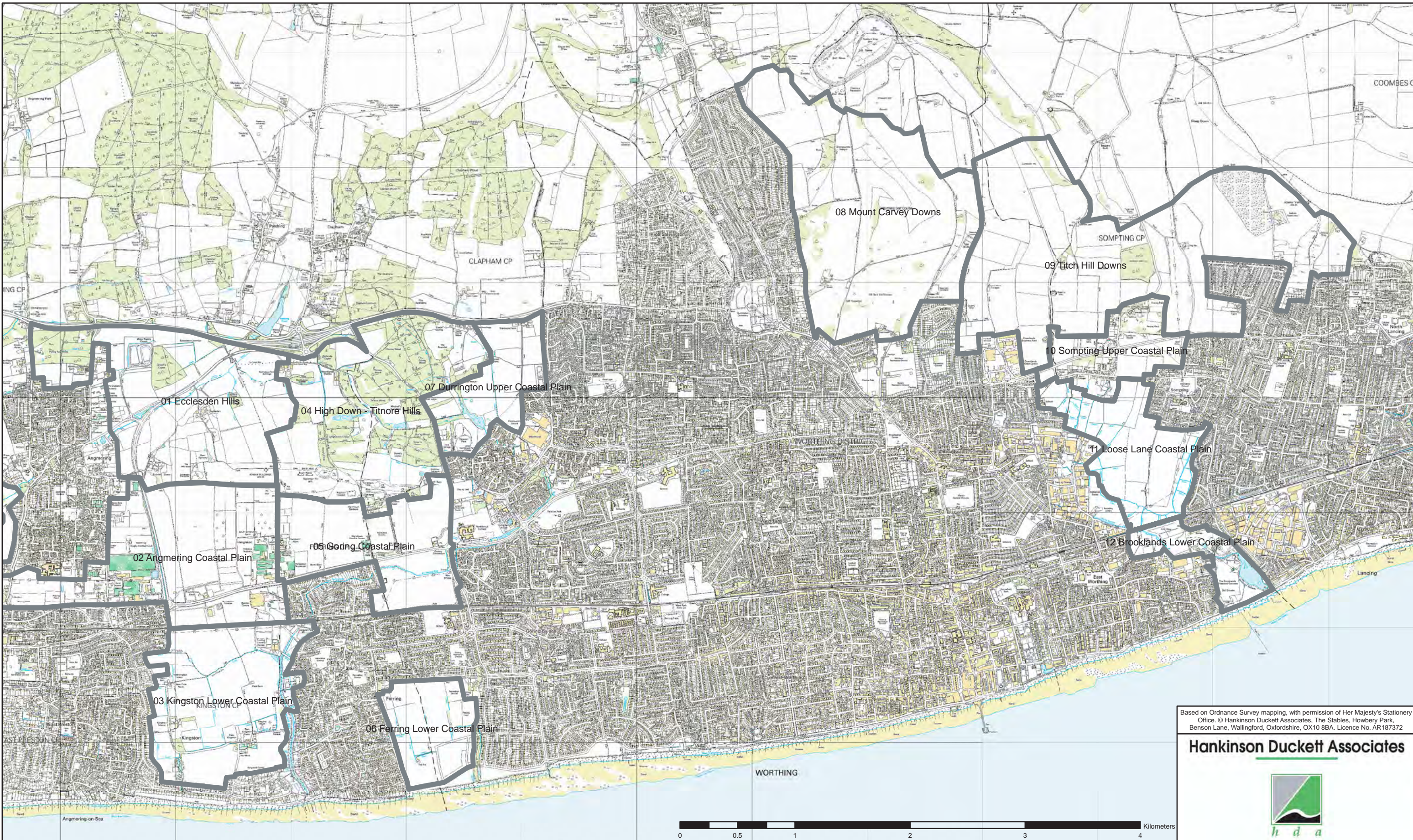
454.1 / 02 A **HDA 2**

KEY

- Study Area
- Settlement boundaries

Landscape Character Types:

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| B1 Churchyard/Cemetery | L3 Pasture | P1 Parkland and estates | W1 Significant waterbody |
| L1a Enclosed, large-scale arable | H1 Horticulture | Q1 Quarry / brickworks / landfill site | D1a Enclosed downland |
| L1b Open, large-scale arable | L14 Paddock | Q2 Restored landfill | D1b Open downland |
| L1c Semi-open large-scale arable | L15 Apparently unmanaged land | T1 Amenity / Recreation | D2a Steep wooded downland slope |
| L2 Medium/small-scale arable | M1 Mobile home / caravan park | U1 Utilities | D2b Steep open downland slope |



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CLIENT:
Worthing Borough Council

PROJECT:
Worthing Gap and Landscape Capacity Study

TITLE:
Landscape Character Areas

SCALE:
1:30,000 at A3

DATE:
July 2007



**LAND NORTH WEST OF GORING STATION, GORING-BY-SEA, WORTHING
(REDETERMINATION)**

Landscape Proof of Evidence - APPENDIX H

of

Christine Marsh – BA(Hons), Dip LA, CMLI

of

Hankinson Duckett Associates

for

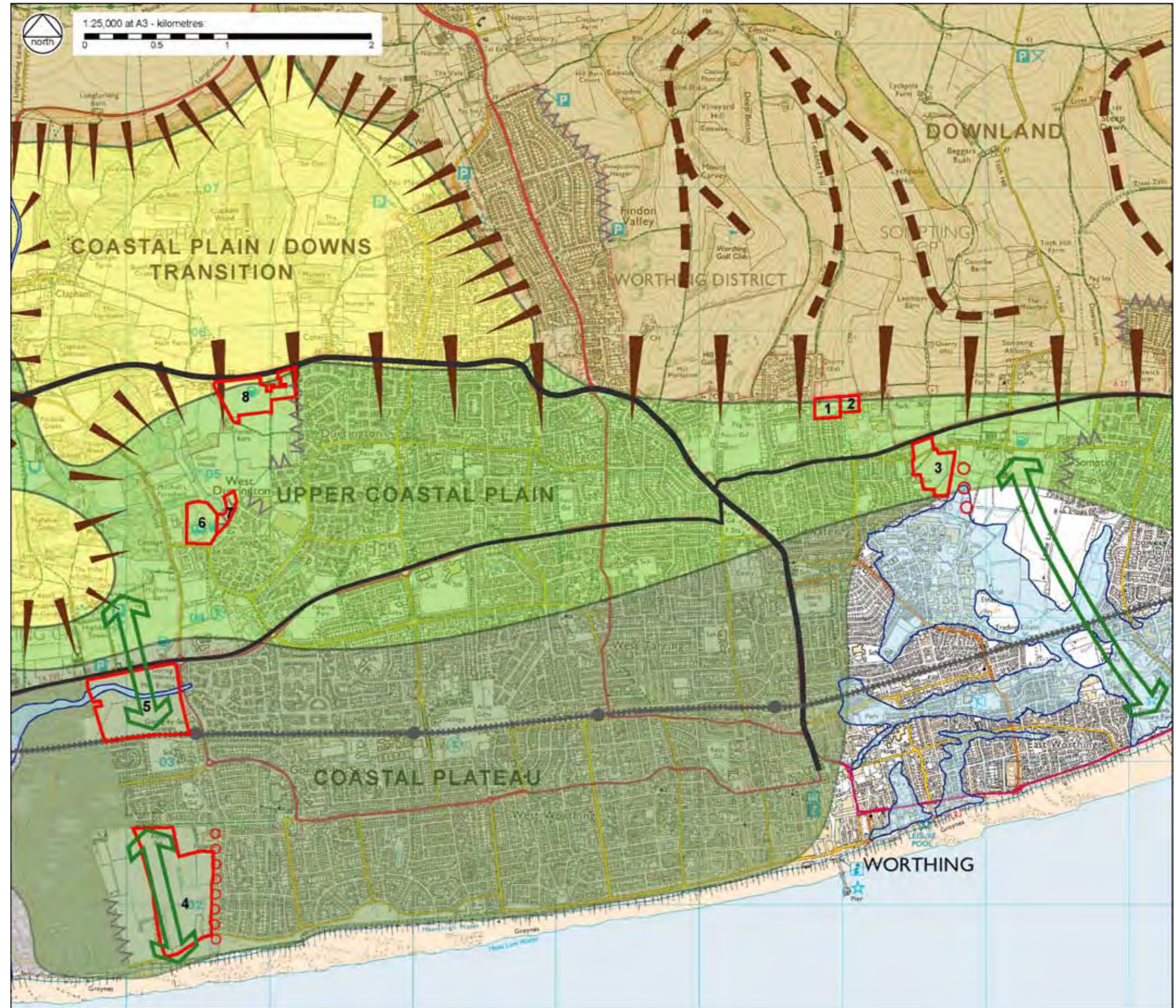
Worthing Borough Council

**APPENDIX H
EXTRACTS FROM LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGY STUDY OF GREENFIELD SITES IN WORTHING
BOROUGH, NOVEMBER 2015**

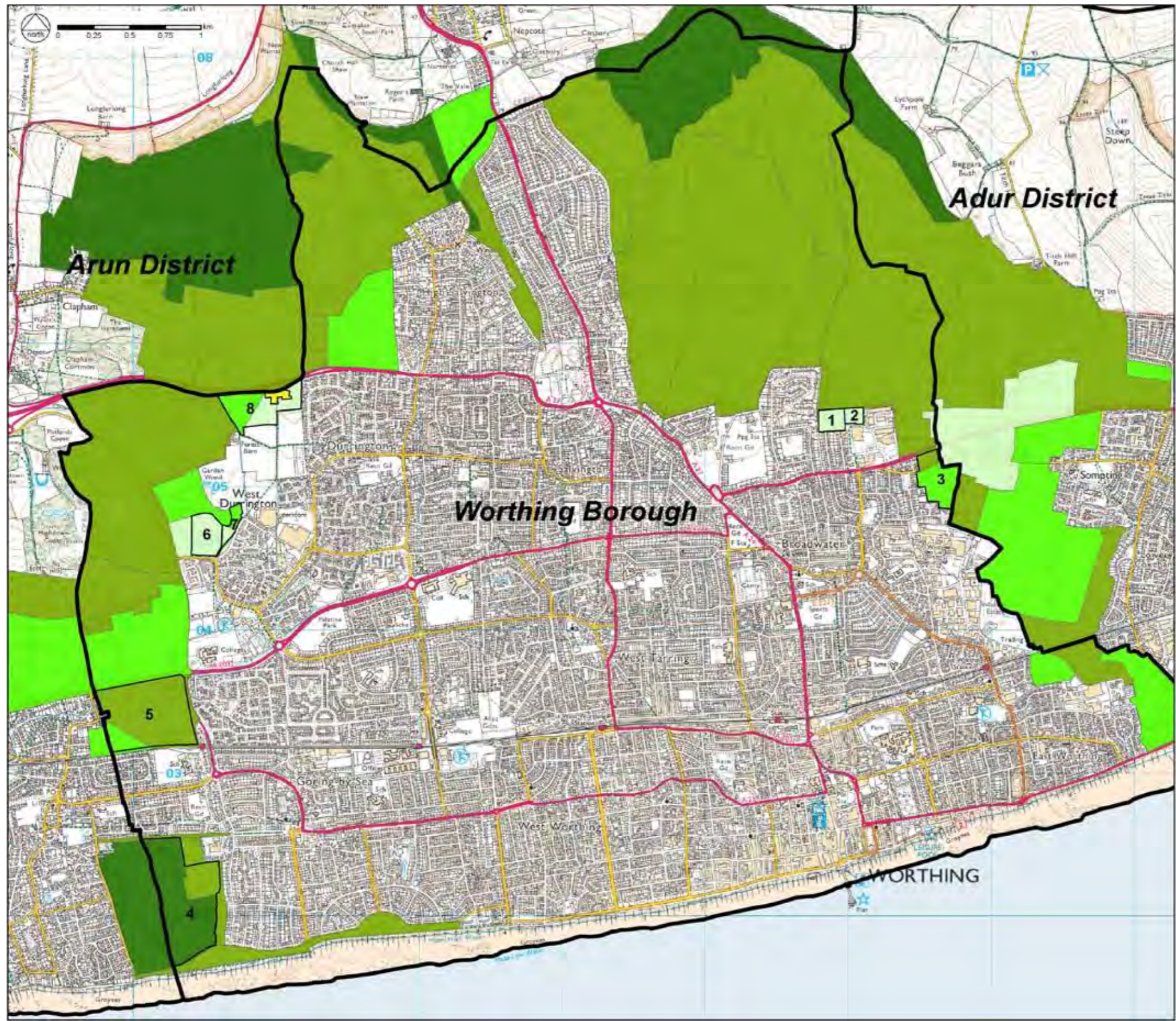
Figure 14
Landscape Structural Analysis

KEY

-  Coastal plain / Downs transition
 -  Upper coastal plain
 -  Coastal plateau
 -  Downland
 -  Flood plain
 -  Prominent ridges
 -  Prominent slopes
 -  Separation
 -  Containment
 -  Hard urban edge
 -  Railways
 -  Major roads
 -  Greenfield Sites:
- 1 Land North of Beeches Avenue (WB08176)
 - 2 Worthing United Football Club, Beeches Avenue (WB08162)
 - 3 Land South of Upper Brighton Road (WB08063)
 - 4 Goring - Ferring Gap (Land north-east of Amberley Drive) (WB088182)
 - 5 Chatsmore Farm (Land South of Highdown) (WB08152)
 - 6 Caravan Club, Tiltore Way (WB08036)
 - 7 Land West of Fulbeck Avenue (WB08183)
 - 8 Land North of West Durrington Development (PFDA) (WB08037)





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**Figure 15
Landscape Sensitivity**

KEY

-  Borough and District boundaries
-  Greenfield Sites:

- 1 Land North of Beeches Avenue (WB08176)
- 2 Worthing United Football Club, Beeches Avenue (WB08162)
- 3 Land South of Upper Brighton Avenue (WB08063)
- 4 Goring - Ferring Gap (Land north-east of Amberley Drive) (WB088182)
- 5 Chatsmore Farm (Land South of Highdown) (WB08152)
- 6 Caravan Club, Titnore Way (WB08038)
- 7 Land West of Fulbeck Avenue (WB08183)
- 8 Land North of West Durrington Development (PFDA) (WB08037)


Landscape Sensitivity:

-  Major
-  Substantial
-  Moderate
-  Slight
-  Negligible

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Figure 16
Visual Sensitivity

KEY

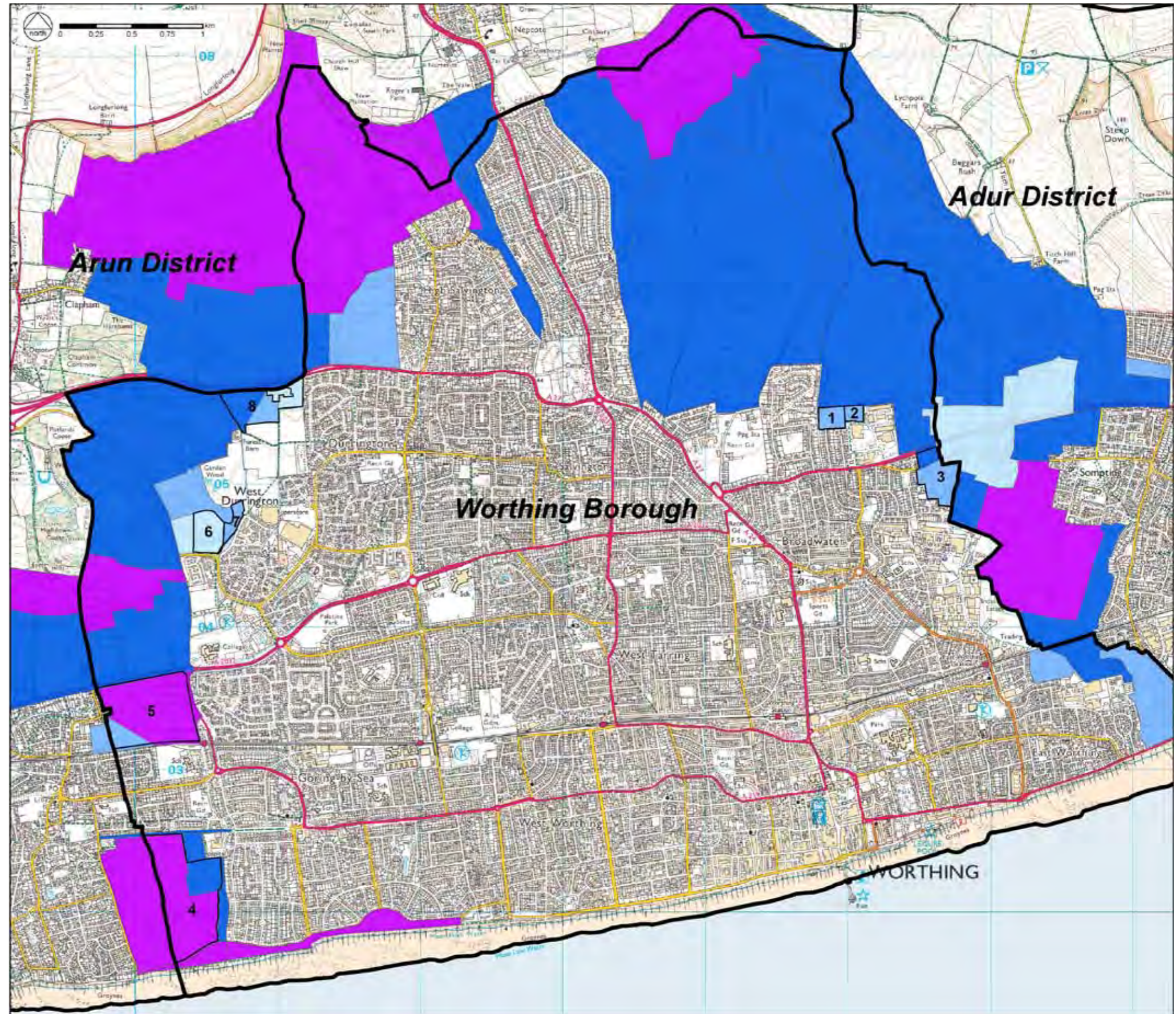
 Borough and District boundaries

 Greenfield Sites:

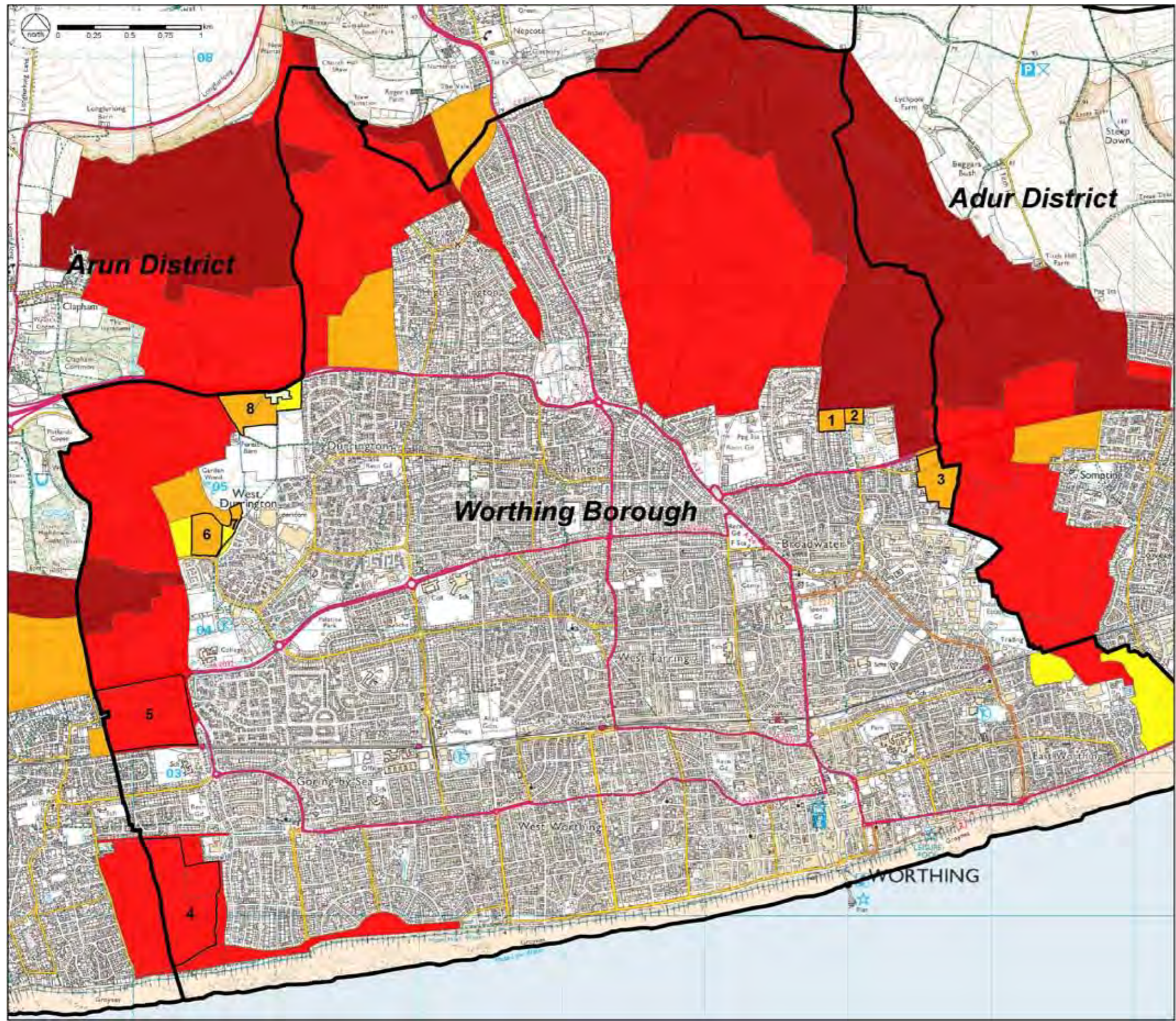
- 1 Land North of Beeches Avenue (WB08178)
- 2 Worthing United Football Club, Beeches Avenue (WB08152)
- 3 Land South of Upper Brighton Avenue (WB08083)
- 4 Goring - Ferring Gap (Land north-east of Amberley Drive) (WB088182)
- 5 Chatsmore Farm (Land South of Highdown) (WB08152)
- 6 Caravan Club, Titnore Way (WB08038)
- 7 Land West of Fulbeck Avenue (WB08183)
- 8 Land North of West Durrington Development (PFDA) (WB08037)

Visual Sensitivity:

-  Major
-  Substantial
-  Moderate
-  Slight
-  Negligible



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**Figure 17
Landscape Value**

- KEY**
- Borough and District boundaries
 - Greenfield Sites:
 - 1 Land North of Beeches Avenue (WB08176)
 - 2 Worthing United Football Club, Beeches Avenue (WB08162)
 - 3 Land South of Upper Brighton Avenue (WB08063)
 - 4 Goring - Ferring Gap (Land north-east of Amberley Drive) (WB088182)
 - 5 Chatsmore Farm (Land South of Highdown) (WB08152)
 - 6 Caravan Club, Titnore Way (WB08038)
 - 7 Land West of Fulbeck Avenue (WB08183)
 - 8 Land North of West Durrington Development (PFDA) (WB08037)

- Landscape Value:**
- Major
 - Substantial
 - Moderate
 - Slight
 - Negligible

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SITE 5: CHATSMORE FARM

Landscape Structure

5.74 A flat site, underlain by chalk with superficial sand and gravel deposits, adjacent to the southern edge of the South Downs National Park. The site consists of two large arable fields, separated by Ferring Rife which flows east to west through the northern half of the site. A line of pylons also runs east-west through the middle of the site.

5.75 The site is bounded by broken vegetation of varying density including bushes and occasional small tree groups, within or adjacent to the site's southern, eastern and western boundaries. Ferring Rife has limited significant riparian vegetation, including occasional shrubs/small trees. The site is surrounded by existing development to the south, east and west, including 3 storey buildings to the north-east and multi-storey flats to the south-east. The A259 forms the sites northern boundary. The railway line runs along the southern edge of the site. Footpath 2121 also runs along the southern boundary (within the site), and footpath 2121/1 runs along part of the western boundary.

Landscape Character

5.76 The site is located in the low lying flat open landscape of the 'Littlehampton and Worthing Fringes' county character area (area SC11), and is part of the 'Goring Coastal Plain' local landscape character area characterised by open large scale arable fields which continue to the north and west beyond the A259 road.

Settlement Pattern

5.77 Prior to the 20th century, Goring-by-Sea and Ferring were small nucleated settlements some distance from the site. During the 1950s, Goring Way was lined with houses, establishing a linear link of settlement between Goring-by-Sea and Ferring, about 200m to the south of the site. During the 1960s, much of the current housing to the east and west was in place, with housing in Ferring reaching level with the northern edge of the site, and housing reaching north from Goring Way to the railway along the southern edge of the site. The full extent of housing which borders the site to the east was reached during the 1980s, and multi-storey buildings have recently been constructed to the south-east of the site on the opposite side of the railway. However, an open area remains adjacent to the south, beyond the railway as school playing fields.

5.78 Worthing has also spread north towards West Durrington, but no substantial development has taken place immediately north of the site within the vicinity of Highdown Hill. The site remains as a continuation of the open landscape to the north, separating the northern settlement patterns of Worthing and Ferring when viewed from the north. If the site is developed in its entirety, the areas of settlement to the east and west of the site would coalesce.

Ecology Summary (see Appendix A for full summary)

5.79 The site is dominated by habitats of negligible conservation interest in their own right including arable land, species-poor grassland, scrub and defunct hedgerows, and a small numbers of trees which are generally young and/or comprise non-native species. Linear vegetative features, such as hedgerows and scrub lines with trees do however provide suitable opportunities for movement of wildlife and compliment habitats in the wider area so are considered in combination to be of local wildlife value.

5.80 The feature of greatest ecological interest within the site is Ferring Rife and the corridor of semi-

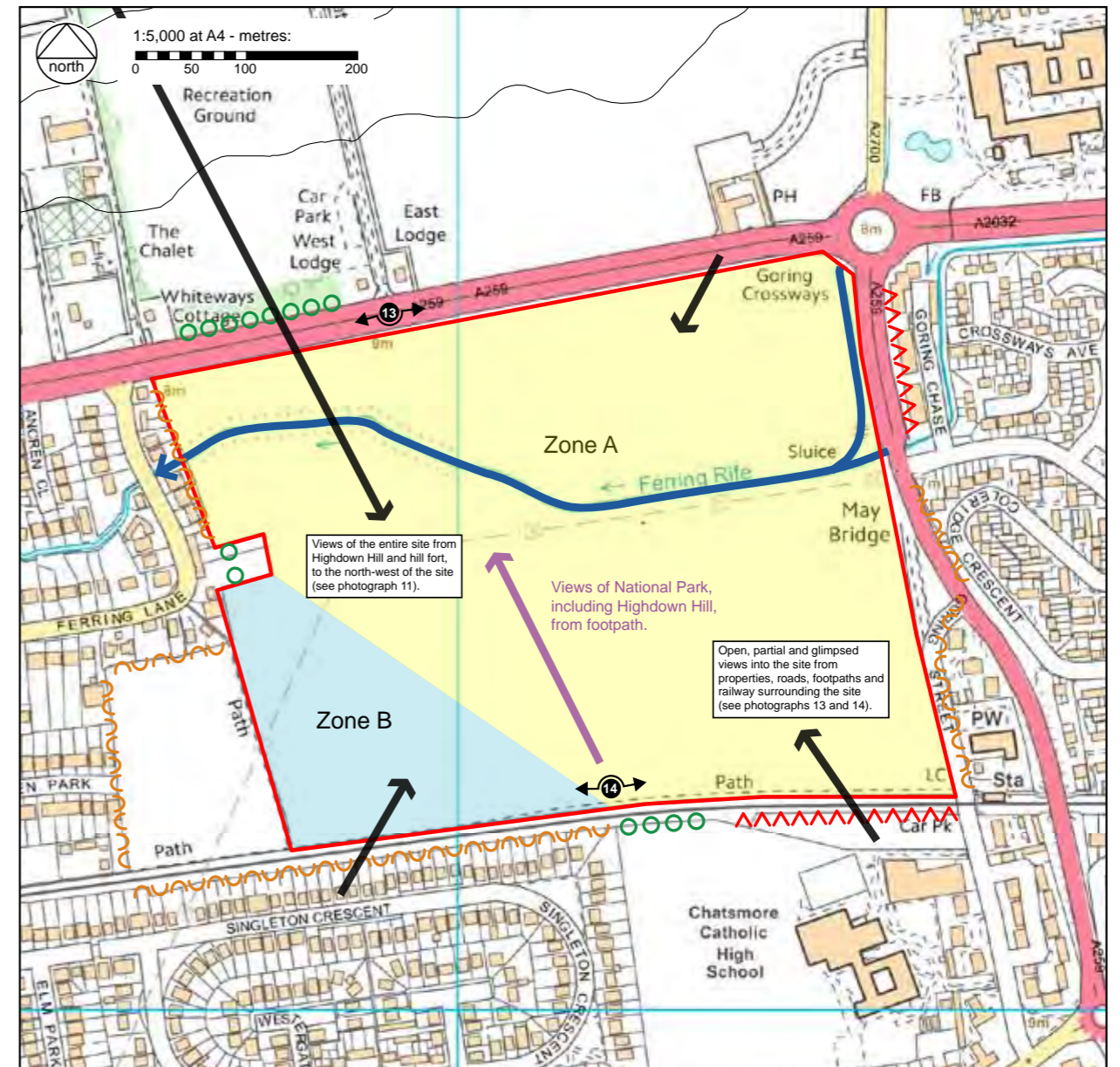


Figure 22: Site 5 Analysis

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KEY

Site boundary	Filtered urban edge
Zone A	Hard urban edge
Zone B	Separation between settlements
Contours (5m intervals)	Significant watercourse
Ridgelines / spurs	Key views into the site
Valley feature	Key views out from the site
Prominent slope	Photograph locations
Containment e.g. boundary vegetation / woodland	

natural habitats through which it flows, which in combination are considered to form a significant part of a wider habitat of district value.

Visual Assessment

- 5.81 **Zone A** is open to view from Highdown Hill and its hill fort within the South Downs National Park to the north, and forms a prominent part of the middle distance within the view (see photograph 11). The zone is seen in context with existing settlement on three sides and the English Channel on the horizon, and forms an effective gap in the view of development along the coastal plain. The view of open space continues slightly south of the railway line into the school playing fields to the south-east of the site.
- 5.82 The zone is also visible from high ground within the National Park to the east of High Salvington (see photograph 12), and at a greater distance from Cissbury Ring, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument hill fort within the National Park to the north of Worthing.
- 5.83 At closer range, Zone A is open to view from footpaths 2121 and 2121/1, from the A259 (see photograph 13), and although partially filtered by vegetation in places, is visible from properties and railway passengers which face onto the site. The zone forms effective separation between Goring and Ferring when travelling along the A259 road. There are uninterrupted views to the National Park, including Highdown Hill from public footpath 2121 along the southern edge of the site (see photograph 14).

- 5.84 The visual sensitivity of the **Zone A** is judged to be **Major**. This rating feeds into the overall sensitivity assessment table on page 52.
- 5.85 Zone B is visible from high ground within the National Park (see Photograph 11). However, Zone B, along with adjacent land within Arun District to the west, is partially contained to the north by vegetation along the north-western site boundary, and forms a less prominent part of the visual separation between Goring and Ferring than Zone A.
- 5.86 The visual sensitivity of Zone B is judged to be Moderate. This rating feeds into the overall sensitivity assessment table on page 52.



Photograph 11 (Sites 4 and 5) Looking south from Highdown hill fort.

Site 5: Chatsmore Farm (WB08152)



Photograph 12 (Sites 5, 6, 7 and 8) Looking south-west, from South Downs National park west of High Salvington.



Photograph 13 (Site 5) Looking east to south from the A259. Continues right



Continued from left. Looking south to west.

Footpath 2121, along southern site boundary, adjacent to the railway line

Dwellings off Ferring Lane to the west of the site

Highdown Hill

South Downs National Park

Ferring Rife

A259 road



Photograph 14 (Site 5) Looking west to north from footpath 2121. Continues right.



Continued from left. Looking north to east.

Site 5 Zone A Sensitivity

5.87 Each element of the sensitivity assessment for Site 5 Zone A, and an overall judgement based on a 5 point scale, are set out below.

Inherent Landscape quality (intactness and condition)	Ecological sensitivity	Inconsistency with existing settlement form/pattern	Contribution to separation between settlements	Contribution to the setting of surrounding landscape/settlement	Views (visual sensitivity)	Potential for mitigation <small>(inverse score i.e. high potential for mitigation = low sensitivity, therefore low score)</small>	Overall sensitivity judgement	
							01-07 = Negligible 08-14 = Slight 15-21 = Moderate 22-28 = Substantial 29-35 = Major	
3	4	2	5	4	5	4	28	
Limited intact boundary features or vegetation along Ferring Rife, but recorded by Natural England as grade 1 agricultural land.	The majority of the zone consists of habitats of negligible conservation interest. However, Ferring Rife and the corridor of semi-natural habitats through which it flows, are in combination considered to form a significant part of a wider habitat of district value.	Development of the zone would not set a precedent in terms of extent of development on the coastal plain in the locality, but would remove the northern gap between Goring and Ferring.	Zone provides an essential sense of separation between Goring and Ferring, despite development to the south.	Provides an open aspect in an otherwise developed coastal plain and connection to the South Downs National Park.	The zone is prominent in views from Highdown Hill within the South Downs National Park, and is visible from Cissbury Ring. The site is visible at closer range from surrounding viewpoints, and provides openness and settlement separation when viewed from the A259 between Ferring and Goring. There are uninterrupted views to the National Park from public footpath within the south of the site (see visual assessment).	Maintain open visual dimension of the gap, with the exception of the south-west corner of the site where there is potential to recreate hedges along boundaries. Enhance riparian vegetation along Ferring Rife without damaging openness of main views.	SUBSTANTIAL	

Site 5 Zone B Sensitivity

5.88 Each element of the sensitivity assessment for Site 5 Zone B, and an overall judgement based on a 5 point scale, are set out below.

Inherent Landscape quality (intactness and condition)	Ecological sensitivity	Inconsistency with existing settlement form/pattern	Contribution to separation between settlements	Contribution to the setting of surrounding landscape/settlement	Views (visual sensitivity)	Potential for mitigation <small>(inverse score i.e. high potential for mitigation = low sensitivity, therefore low score)</small>	Overall sensitivity judgement	
							01-07 = Negligible 08-14 = Slight 15-21 = Moderate 22-28 = Substantial 29-35 = Major	
3	2	1	3	3	3	4	19	
Limited intact boundary features, but recorded by Natural England as grade 1 agricultural land.	The majority of the zone consists of habitats of negligible conservation interest.	Development of the zone would be 'infill' between surrounding housing, but would not result in the loss of the gap between Goring and Ferring.	Part of the wider separation between Goring and Ferring, but has a less prominent contribution than Zone A.	Provides an open aspect to surrounding settlement.	The zone is visible from Highdown Hill within the South Downs National Park, but is more contained than Zone A and forms a less prominent part of the visual separation between Goring and Ferring (see visual assessment).	Potential to recreate hedges along existing boundaries, and to plant new hedgerow and tree groups along the boundary with Zone A, to form a robust vegetated edge to settlement if the zone is developed.	MODERATE	

Site 5 Zone A Value

5.89 Each element of the value assessment for Site 5 Zone A, and an overall judgement based on a 5 point scale, are set out below.

Landscape designations	Ecological and other designations (eg. heritage, flood zone etc)	Local distinctiveness	Any historic/cultural/literary associations	Contribution to setting of 'outstanding assets'	Recreation and public access/ locally valued spaces	Perceptual aspects (eg. scenic quality, tranquillity, and remoteness)	Overall value judgement
							01-07 = Negligible 08-14 = Slight 15-21 = Moderate 22-28 = Substantial 29-35 = Major
4	3	4	1	4	4	3	23
Adjacent to the South Downs National Park to the north.	Adjacent to the Highdown Conservation Area and several listed buildings. The Environment Agency's Flood Zones 2 and 3 covers a significant portion of the site along Ferring Rife.	Visual connectivity with Highdown and the South Downs National Park to the north. The zone has a degree of distinctiveness locally in that it is part of one of the few open gaps in settlement along the coastal plain.	Borders southern extension of Highdown Conservation Area, on the other side of the A259.	Forms an undeveloped setting to the South Downs National Park.	Public footpaths along the southern boundary, with views of the National Park, and Goring railway station within close proximity to the south-east. Centre of the site, including along Ferring Rife, is used for dog walking.	Limited due to land use and surrounding human influence, but provides a relief to surrounding built up areas and open undeveloped views north towards the National Park.	SUBSTANTIAL

Site 5 Zone B Value

5.90 Each element of the value assessment for Site 5 Zone B, and an overall judgement based on a 5 point scale, are set out below.

Landscape designations	Ecological and other designations (eg. heritage, flood zone etc)	Local distinctiveness	Any historic/cultural/literary associations	Contribution to setting of 'outstanding assets'	Recreation and public access/ locally valued spaces	Perceptual aspects (eg. scenic quality, tranquillity, and remoteness)	Overall value judgement
							01-07 = Negligible 08-14 = Slight 15-21 = Moderate 22-28 = Substantial 29-35 = Major
4	2	4	1	4	4	3	22
Within close proximity of the South Downs National Park to the north.	Within close proximity of listed building to the north. The Environment Agency's Flood Zones 2 and 3 are also close to the north.	Visual connectivity with Highdown and the South Downs National Park to the north. The zone has a degree of distinctiveness locally in that it is part of one of the few open gaps in settlement along the coastal plain.	Close proximity to Highdown Conservation Area, on the other side of the A259.	Forms a part of an undeveloped setting to the South Downs National Park.	Public footpaths along the southern and western boundaries, with views of the National Park, and Goring railway station within close proximity to the east.	Limited due to land use and surrounding human influence, but provides a relief to surrounding built up areas and open undeveloped views north towards the National Park.	SUBSTANTIAL



Green Infrastructure

Landscape

- 5.91 Key considerations should include (see plan left):
1. Maintain undeveloped landscape as part of effective separation between Goring-by-Sea and Ferring, and break in settlement when viewed from the north, particularly the area defined by the dashed line on plan.
 2. Enhance riparian vegetation along Ferring Rife, without effecting openness of the main views.
 3. Protect public rights of way, including link to Goring-by-Sea railway station.
 4. Strengthen boundary vegetation, in particular along the A259 road, without damaging the the main open view.
 5. Potential to plant new woodland tree belt to form robust vegetated edge to settlement, and replace or provide new public footpath to edge of settlement to maintain views to the National Park, if Zone B of the site is developed.

Ecology

- 5.92 Features of local and district value should be retained and where appropriate enhanced through management and complimentary habitat creation. Ways in which this could be achieved include:
- Enhancement of the Ferring Rife corridor through bank reprofiling, creation of side channels and backwaters, management of scrub to reduce overshading, provision of complimentary native scrub, tree and hedgerow planting, marginal and aquatic planting, and management of non-native invasive species.
 - Enhancement of wildlife corridors through appropriate management and complimentary planting to improve existing features, and creation of new linear semi-natural habitats such as species-rich hedgerows and treelines.
 - Creation of a range of habitats with high wildlife interest within areas of public open space such as species-rich grassland, native scrub, hedgerows, woodland and wetlands.
 - Creation of new opportunities for roosting bats and nesting birds through provision of bird and bat boxes on existing trees and new buildings.
 - Use native species typical of the local area in landscape planting where appropriate to do so. Where possible these should be sourced from stock of local provenance.
 - Prioritising the use of plants which benefit native wildlife within formal landscaping schemes, including nectar- and pollen-rich and fruit- and nut-producing species.



**LAND NORTH WEST OF GORING STATION, GORING-BY-SEA, WORTHING
(REDETERMINATION)**

Landscape Proof of Evidence - APPENDIX J

of

Christine Marsh – BA(Hons), Dip LA, CMLI

of

Hankinson Duckett Associates

for

Worthing Borough Council

APPENDIX J

**EXTRACTS FROM LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGY STUDY OF GREENFIELD SITES IN WORTHING
BOROUGH, REVIEW OF LOW SUITABILITY SITES, JULY 2017**

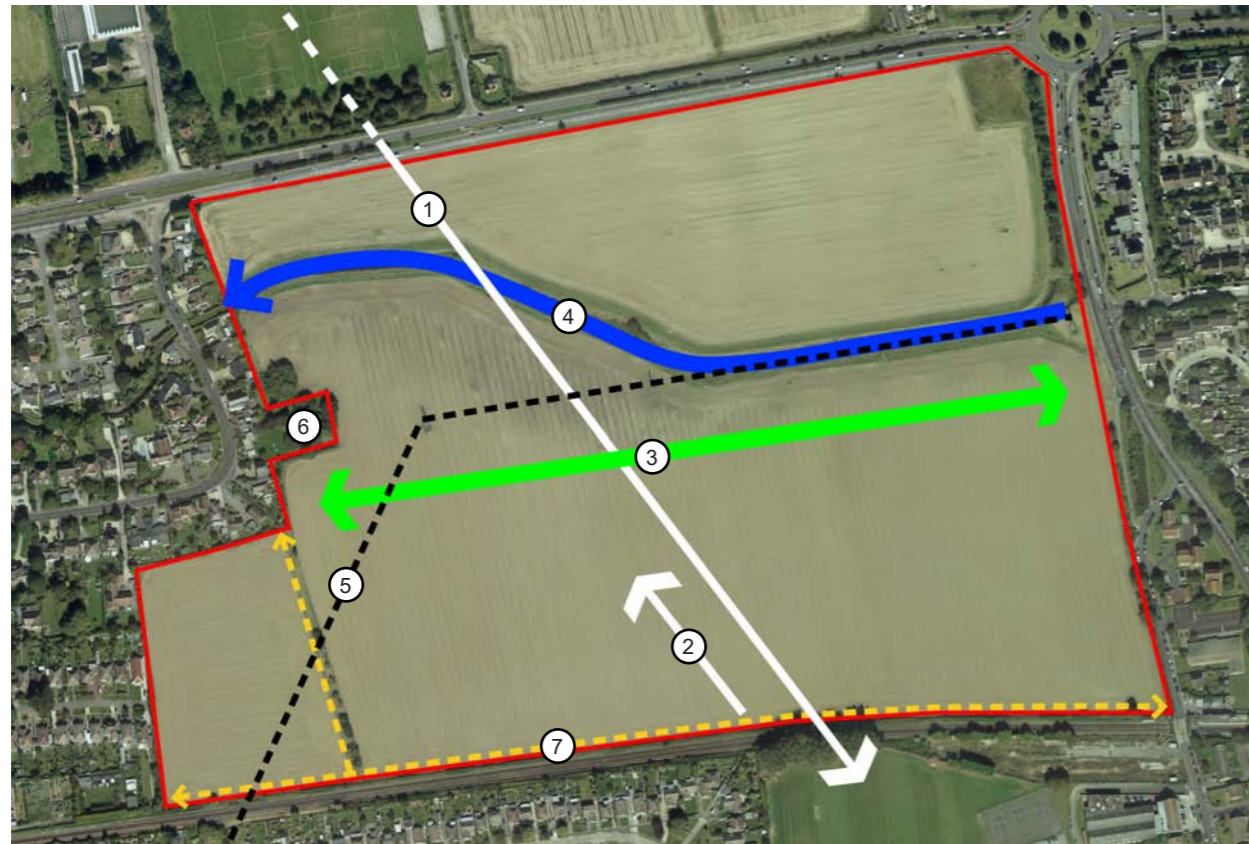


Figure D Site 5 constraints and opportunities (the site is considered as a whole, however areas 5A and 5B identified within the original 2015 Worthing study, and the additional area 5C within Arun are indicated on Figure A)

SITE 5B & 5C: ANALYSIS

3.8 Landscape Constraints

(see figure D)

1. Site 5 is visible from the National Park to the north, in particular from Highdown Hill. The site is seen in context with the built up area on three sides and the English Channel on the horizon, and there is a visual connection across the site to open space associated with the school to the south of the railway (see photograph 39).
2. Public rights of way cross the southern part of the site. The eastern half of the public footpath north of the railway has relatively uninterrupted views across the site towards the National Park, in particular Highdown Hill (see photograph 40). There are also views across the site towards Highdown Hill from passing trains, although views are filtered in places by lineside vegetation.
3. The site provides separation between Worthing and the eastern edge of Ferring.
4. Ferring Rife flows towards the west through the central and northern parts of the site.
5. Pylons and overhead cables run through the site and continue over existing housing to the south-west.

3.9 Landscape Opportunities

(see figure D)

6. A small tree group lies at the western edge of the site. This could be extended through additional tree planting within the site.
7. Public rights of way within the southern part of the site should be retained and should be enhanced with new links.

SITE 5B & 5C: POTENTIAL GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

3.10 Potential Green Infrastructure Proposals

(see figure E)

8. Incorporate belt of woodland planting to extend the existing tree group to obscure potential development to the south.
9. Plant hedge and trees along potential eastern extent of development to limit future potential views of housing from the east across the gap to Worthing.
10. Retain open space across the gap to Worthing, and allowing visual link across the site from the Highdown Hill to the open space associated with the school to the south of the railway.
11. Provide alternative footpath link to the north of the potential development area thereby maintaining views of Highdown Hill to the north.

3.11 Potential Development Area

(see figure E)

12. Potential development should be located within the south-west corner of the site, developed in association with the area within Arun to form a logical extension to Ferring, maintaining the gap between Worthing and Ferring, conserving the visual link across the site from the National Park to the open space associated with the school to the south of the railway, and retaining views of Highdown Hill from the majority of the public rights of way.
13. The potential development area in this part of the site could be maximised by undergrounding of the overhead cables.



Figure E Site 5 green infrastructure and development area (the site is considered as a whole, however areas 5A and 5B identified within the original 2015 Worthing study, and the additional area 5C within Arun, are indicated on Figure A)



Photograph 39 View from public footpath across Highdown Hill within the National Park, looking south-east.



Photograph 40 View from public footpath along the southern boundary of the site, looking north-west.

SITE 5B & 5C: REVIEW OF SENSITIVITY AND VALUE ASSESSMENTS

3.12 Following detailed survey work during winter 2016, and drawing on the opportunities and constraints analysis above, the tabulated sensitivity and value assessment prepared as part of the 2015 study have been reassessed against the potential green infrastructure proposals and potential development area set out above. The original 2015 tables are presented below, along with replacement tables for the reassessment findings.

Site 5B & 5C Sensitivity:

Inherent Landscape quality (intactness and condition)	Ecological sensitivity	Inconsistency with existing settlement form/ pattern	Contribution to separation between settlements	Contribution to the setting of surrounding landscape/settlement	Views (visual sensitivity)	Potential for mitigation <small>(inverse score i.e. high potential for mitigation = low sensitivity, therefore low score)</small>	Overall sensitivity judgement
							01-07 = Negligible 08-14 = Slight 15-21 = Moderate 22-28 = Substantial 29-35 = Major
3	2	1	3	3	3	4	19
Limited intact boundary features, but recorded by Natural England as grade 1 agricultural land.	The majority of the zone consists of habitats of negligible conservation interest.	Development of the zone would be 'infill' between surrounding housing, but would not result in the loss of the gap between Goring and Ferring.	Part of the wider separation between Goring and Ferring, but has a less prominent contribution than Zone A.	Provides an open aspect to surrounding settlement.	The zone is visible from Highdown Hill within the South Downs National Park, but is more contained than Zone A and forms a less prominent part of the visual separation between Goring and Ferring (see visual assessment).	Potential to recreate hedges along existing boundaries, and to plant new hedgerow and tree groups along the boundary with Zone A, to form a robust vegetated edge to settlement if the zone is developed.	MODERATE

Revisions to findings taking into account potential green infrastructure proposals and potential development areas:

3	2	1	3	3	3	1	16
No change.	No change.	No change.	No change.	No change.	No change.	Comprehensive mitigation planting and limited development area as shown on figure E.	No change

Site 5B & 5C Value:

Landscape designations	Ecological and other designations (eg. heritage, flood zone etc)	Local distinctiveness	Any historic/cultural/literary associations	Contribution to setting of 'outstanding assets'	Recreation and public access/locally valued spaces	Perceptual aspects (eg. scenic quality, tranquillity, and remoteness)	Overall value judgement
							01-07 = Negligible 08-14 = Slight 15-21 = Moderate 22-28 = Substantial 29-35 = Major
4	2	4	1	4	4	3	22
Within close proximity of the South Downs National Park to the north.	Within close proximity of listed building to the north. The Environment Agency's Flood Zones 2 and 3 are also close to the north.	Visual connectivity with Highdown and the South Downs National Park to the north. The zone has a degree of distinctiveness locally in that it is part of one of the few open gaps in settlement along the coastal plain.	Close proximity to Highdown Conservation Area, on the other side of the A259.	Forms a part of an undeveloped setting to the South Downs National Park.	Public footpaths along the southern and western boundaries, with views of the National Park, and Goring railway station within close proximity to the east.	Limited due to land use and surrounding human influence, but provides a relief to surrounding built up areas and open undeveloped views north towards the National Park.	SUBSTANTIAL

Revisions to findings taking into account potential green infrastructure proposals and potential development areas:

4	2	3	1	3	4	3	20
No change.	No change.	Now incorporates area within Arun which is surrounded by development on three sides and is less distinctive than the main open gap between Goring and Ferring which is visible from Highdown.	No change.	Now incorporates area within Arun which is surrounded by development on three sides and has less of a contribution to the setting of the National Park than the main open gap between Goring and Ferring which is visible from Highdown.	No change.	No change.	Change to: MODERATE

SITE 5B & 5C: REVIEW OF SUITABILITY FOR DEVELOPMENT

3.13 Suitability is determined by combining sensitivity and value using the inverse matrix shown on page 3. The original 2015 study judged site 5B to have a **Low** suitability. Taking into account the potential green infrastructure proposals and potential development area set out in this updated study, the combined suitability of sites 5B and 5C is considered to be **Moderate** as follows:

Moderate sensitivity x Moderate value = Medium suitability for development

3.14 Sites with a medium suitability are considered to have potential for limited development which should have regard for the setting of outstanding assets such as the National Park, and should take account of the form of existing settlement and the character and sensitivity of adjacent landscapes. In this instance, development within the site should be limited to the development area indicated on figure E, provided the green infrastructure proposals set out are incorporated.



**LAND NORTH WEST OF GORING STATION, GORING-BY-SEA, WORTHING
(REDETERMINATION)**

Landscape Proof of Evidence - APPENDIX K

of

Christine Marsh – BA(Hons), Dip LA, CMLI

of

Hankinson Duckett Associates

for

Worthing Borough Council

**APPENDIX K
SDNP VIEW CHARACTERISATION AND ANALYSIS, NOVEMBER 2015**



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South Downs National Park: View Characterisation and Analysis

Final Report
Prepared by LUC on behalf of the South Downs National Park Authority
November 2015



Project Title: 6298 SDNP View Characterisation and Analysis

Client: South Downs National Park Authority

Version	Date	Version Details	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by Director
V1	12/8/15	Draft report	R Knight, R Swann	R Knight	K Ahern
V2	9/9/15	Final report	R Knight, R Swann	R Knight	K Ahern
V3	4/11/15	Minor changes to final report	R Knight, R Swann	R Knight	K Ahern



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South Downs National Park: View Characterisation and Analysis

Final Report

Prepared by LUC on behalf of the South Downs National Park Authority
November 2015

Planning & EIA
Design
Landscape Planning
Landscape Management
Ecology
Mapping & Visualisation

LUC LONDON
43 Chalton Street
London
NW1 1JD
T +44 (0)20 7383 5784
london@landuse.co.uk
LUC BRISTOL
12th Floor Colston Tower
Colston Street Bristol
BS1 4XE
T +44 (0)117 929 1997
bristol@landuse.co.uk
LUC GLASGOW
37 Otago Street
Glasgow
G12 8JJ
T +44 (0)141 334 9595
glasgow@landuse.co.uk
LUC EDINBURGH
28 Stafford Street
Edinburgh
EH3 7BD
T +44 (0)131 202 1616
edinburgh@landuse.co.uk

Offices also in:
London
Bristol
Glasgow
Edinburgh



Land Use Consultants Ltd
Registered in England
Registered number: 2549296
Registered Office:
43 Chalton Street
London NW1 1JD
LUC uses 100% recycled paper

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Figure 2.1 Map of representative viewpoints and photograph monitoring points

Figure 2.2 Cumulative viewshed map

Figure 2.3 Landmarks

1 Introduction

Background to the study

- 1.1 South Downs National Park Authority commissioned LUC in 2014 to prepare a View Characterisation and Analysis Study comprising a mapping and analysis of views to, from and within the National Park.
- 1.2 The study will form part of the evidence to guide both future planning and development management decisions by the South Downs National Park Authority and its partner authorities.

Aims and purpose

- 1.3 The existing South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment (SDILCA 2011) is the foundation of the evidence base for landscape for the SDNP. This study will sit alongside the SDILCA to provide evidence on views, as well as providing a **visual 'way into' understanding the SDILCA** which is perhaps less accessible to the layperson.
- 1.4 The study is intended to provide a foundation for evidence on view types within the National Park and its setting to:
 - support development management, including being used for evidence on landscape and visual matters;
 - provide information to assist Neighbourhood Planning teams and other community planning groups, Parish Councils and Landowners with assessing the impacts of proposed land use change;
 - provide evidence to inform the delivery of the SDNP Partnership Management Plan, supporting the SDNP in working to protect and enhance the Special Qualities of the NP;
 - form part of the landscape evidence base for the South Downs National Park Local Plan which is planned for adoption during 2017;
 - provide a snapshot of the National Park as it is today as a baseline against which future **landscape change could be monitored for the 'State of the Park' Reporting¹**;
 - provide evidence about the setting of the park and the range of potential visibility to and from the park.

Outputs and uses

- 1.5 Outputs are as follows:

This report – which presents the key view patterns, a range of representative views and key areas of overlapping visibility (**Section 2**) and presents an analysis of the key types of view to inform decisions about change (**Section 3**).

Viewsheds from representative viewpoints located in and around the National Park – this includes 360 degree viewsheds showing areas visible at ground level as well as heights above which objects would become visible from those viewpoints (abbreviated '**HOBV**'), covering an area up to 35km from each viewpoint. These can be used to assist with visual impact assessment of a range of potential land use changes. The viewsheds have been provided to the SDNP as GIS

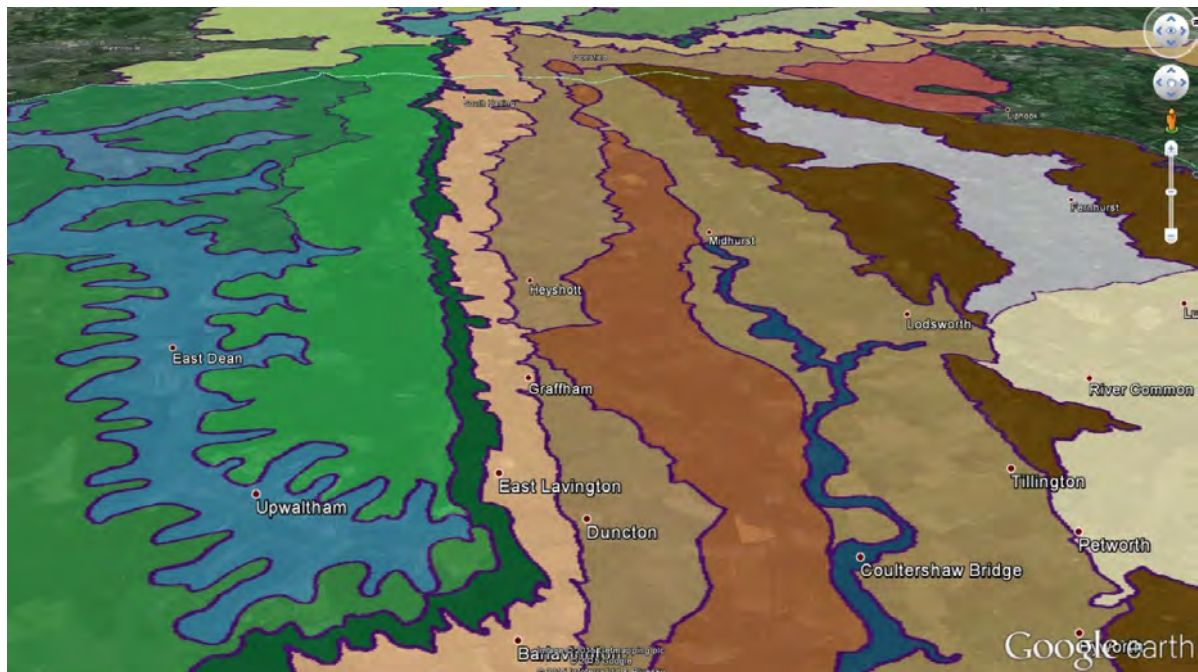
¹ As recommended in DEFRA's 'English National Parks and the Broads UK Government Vision and Circular 2010'

shape files, as well as presented in map form linked to a Google Earth model and provided on the SDNPA website.

Viewsheds from representative landmarks – this includes zones of theoretical visibility from the representative landmark features listed in **Appendix 2** of the report. For landmarks that are not publicly accessible simple viewsheds have been produced to reveal areas where these landmarks are visible from. For publicly accessible landmarks, 360 degree viewsheds have been produced showing areas that are visible from the landmark (which also equates to areas where the landmark is visible from), as well as heights above which objects would become visible when viewed from those landmarks (**abbreviated 'HOBV'**), covering an area up to 35km from each viewpoint. The viewsheds have been provided to the SDNP as GIS shape files, as well as presented in map form on the SDNPA website.

360 degree panoramic photographs from a selection of the key views – 30 views have been selected that demonstrate the range of characteristics of views associated with the SDNP (see **Appendix 3** for view selection process). These have been presented in PanoViewer and can be used as a monitoring tool, as well as illustrating the variety and quality of views across the Park. Landscape Character Areas, Historic Landscape Character Types and designation data (Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Listed buildings, National Nature Reserves, Local Nature Reserves, SSSI, Ramsar Sites, Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA) will be presented as overlays onto the photos in PanoViewer – these will be able to be used to understand how landscape and historic character, and valued landscapes/ features are expressed in these views. [NB these overlays will be completed in October once the HLC data has been updated].

- 1.6 **A 3D model of the SDNP showing 'View Analysis Information'** – i.e. showing landscape character areas, historic landscape character types, historic and nature conservation designations that can be turned on and off so that a user can see how these are expressed in views from any point in the Park. The model also shows the location of representative viewpoints and landmarks, and provides links to the 360 degree panoramic photographs presented in PanoViewer and the viewshed/ HOBV maps for each viewpoint. The 3D model is hosted on the SDNPA website. A screen shot from the model is shown below:



- 1.7 NB The HLC layer is to be updated in October 2015 and will be replaced at this point. The information and data sheet accompanying the model should be read to understand how to use the model and what data are included in the model.
- 1.8 It is intended that these tools can be used to support the impact assessment of a range of land use changes including development management, Neighbourhood planning and other community

planning activity, allocations and land management and agricultural activity where appropriate. A **checklist** to aid the use of these tools is presented in **Appendix 5**.

2 View patterns, representative views and visual sensitivity

“There are stunning, panoramic views to the sea and across the Weald as you travel the hundred mile length of the South Downs Way from Winchester to Eastbourne, culminating in the impressive chalk cliffs at Seven Sisters. From near and far, the South Downs is an area of inspirational beauty that can lift the soul”²



Introduction

- 2.1 This section of the report considers view patterns, representative views and visual sensitivity. It explores view patterns to, from and across the National Park; presents a selection of representative views to represent the various types of view found across the park; examines the viewsheds from these viewpoints; and sets out key landmarks and their viewsheds.

View patterns

- 2.2 Study of Ordnance Survey maps, literature about the South Downs and its special qualities, guides to the many long distance footpaths that traverse the Park, field visits, and discussions with **the National Park’s Area Teams** indicate that there are a huge number of breathtaking and scenic views to, from and across the South Downs that are experienced by many visual receptors including residents and visitors to the National Park. These include:
- Iconic/ promoted views from specific viewpoints such as:
 - viewpoints marked as such on Ordnance Survey maps;
 - viewpoints where facilities for the enjoyment of the view have been provided;
 - viewpoints noted in the SDLCA as being natural observation points from which to appreciate the landscape;
 - **views that have been painted and now form an ‘iconic’ representation of the South Downs in people’s minds.**

² Taken from South Downs National Park Special Qualities [<http://southdowns.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/SDNP-Special-Qualities.pdf>]

- Extensive and/or repeating views that may represent certain special qualities or characteristics of the South Downs, or represent sequential views from routes, such as:
 - Views from the high chalk downs looking north (including breathtaking views from north facing scarps) – from the Open Downs, Wooded Estate Downland and Downland Mosaic;
 - Views from the Hampshire Hangers (i.e. from the Selbourne Hangers, part of the 'Major Scarps' LCT);
 - Views from the high chalk downs looking south across the coastal plain/seascape (including breathtaking views from the cliffs) – from the Open Downs, Wooded Estate Downland and Downland Mosaic;
 - Views across the undeveloped downs from within the heart of the National Park, often including a backdrop of land outside the National Park;
 - Views from the Greensand Hills (elevated/panoramic and breathtaking views, as mentioned in the SDILCA);
 - Views towards the strongly sculptural chalk landform viewed against open sky (noted as a key integrating theme at the start of the SDILCA as making the South Downs special) – this can include views from outside the NP;
 - Views associated with chalk river valleys (LCT E in the SDILCA) and major rivers with floodplains (LCT F);
 - Views from the South Downs Way (the "*stunning, panoramic views to the sea and across the Weald as you travel the hundred mile length of the South Downs Way from Winchester to Eastbourne*" are specifically referred to in the special qualities statement for the National Park).
- Views of specific landmarks and features.

Representative views

- 2.3 A selection of views was drawn up to represent the various types of view found across the park. The list focusses on those:
- that reveal the special qualities of the South Downs;
 - that are noted in the SDILCA as being natural observation points from which to appreciate the landscape character of the South Downs;
 - that are marked as key viewpoints on OS maps;
 - where facilities for the enjoyment of the landscape and views are provided.
- 2.4 The SDNPA ran a public survey which invited public input to the list of views (see Appendix 4 for information about the survey and the survey results). This resulted in an additional 11 views being added to the list.
- 2.5 It should be noted that there will be many other notable and valued views that will require consideration as part of the assessment of any individual development proposal, but this has been drawn up to provide a representative selection. Many of the views are snapshots from a series of sequential views available along a route or series of possible view locations. Even when at a viewpoint the view changes depending on where the viewer is located.

Table 2-1: List of representative views

View number and name and	Grid reference ³ (see Figure 2.1 for map of approximate locations at 1:250K scale)		Reason for selection
1 Beachy Head	559045	095749	This viewpoint is located at the Compass Rose (installed to mark the Millennium, located part-way between the Lookout viewpoint marked on OS maps and the Trig point), and is a good point from which to appreciate views of the south east coast. The South Downs Way and Wealdway pass through this area and views are noted in literature about these trails (the Wealdway refers to the ' dizzy heights of Beachy Head '). The Marine Management Organisation's (MMO) commissioned Seascape Assessment for the South Inshore and South Offshore Marine Plan Area ⁴ indicates that the viewpoint falls within an area with the most extensive sea views.
2 Devil's Dyke	525673	110871	There are a range of viewpoints in this popular recreational area, offering views that are noted in the SDILCA and in literature about the South Downs Way National Trail. These include views into the large dry valley of the Devil's Dyke, a key and distinctive landscape feature of the SDNP, views north from the Adur to Ouse Downs Scarp (LCA H2) over the Low Weald (noted in the SDILCA), and also views southwards to the coast. The selected view, from close to the OS trig point to the west of the Dyke, provides panoramic views over the Weald, along the scarp and also south over the rolling chalk dip-slope down to the sea at Hove.
3 Birlinging Gap	555611	095753	Noted as a viewpoint that reveals the scenic coastline in the SDILCA, dramatic views west are available from this area east of Birling Gap along the Seven Sister cliffs to Seaford Head and out to sea, revealing the iconic chalk sea cliffs. A nearby car park and visitor facilities mean views from this section of the South Downs Way are well visited.
4 Edburton Hill	523207	111006	An OS-marked viewpoint providing 360 degree panoramic views from the top of a steep Downs scarp looking north to the Low Weald. The viewpoint is noted in the SDILCA as typical of views from the Adur to Ouse Downs Scarp (LCA H2) and is noted as a key viewpoint in literature about the South Downs Way.
5 Old Winchester Hill	464083	120553	Located on an elevated Iron Age hillfort, this is a natural observation point and OS marked viewpoint. From this flat-topped chalk spur there are views in all directions (although the viewer may have to walk to the edge of the hill to experience views in different directions). The South Downs Way and Monarch's Way pass through the hillfort and views are noted in literature about these trails. The viewpoint is also identified in the SDILCA as a key viewpoint from <i>LCT D Downland Mosaic</i> .
6	551085	100908	Located at the crest of a steep slope enclosing the Cuckmere River valley, this OS marked viewpoint provides elevated views along the

³ The grid references located the viewpoint on a 1:50,000 OS map. In some instances it may be necessary to move around an area to experience different aspects of each view or obtain the best view.

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/seascape-assessment-for-the-south-marine-plan-areas-mmo-1037>

View number and name and	Grid reference ³ (see Figure 2.1 for map of approximate locations at 1:250K scale)		Reason for selection
High and Over (White Horse)			chalk river valley to Alfriston. This view reveals the patterns of the river channel and marshland of the lower Cuckmere and the viewpoint is noted in the SDILCA.
7 Firle Beacon	548550	105922	Located at a high point east of the River Ouse, this is a natural observation point where views extend over 360 degrees: north over the Low Weald, north-west to the historic landmark of Caburn Fort, south east along the scarp and south to the sea. It is noted in the SDILCA as a key view from <i>LCA H1 Ouse to Eastbourne Downs Scarp</i> .
8 Butser Hill	471685	120315	Located at the flat-topped summit of a chalk hill south of Petersfield, this OS viewpoint is a natural observation point from where there are panoramic views over the Meon Valley and Rother Valley. The South Downs Way passes beside this hill and views from it are noted in literature about the South Downs Way. It is also noted in the SDILCA as a key viewpoint within <i>LCT D Downland Mosaic</i> .
9 Black Down (Temple of the Winds)	492047	129233	Located on a sandstone ridge overlooking the Weald, this is the highest point within the SDNP. The viewpoint is marked on OS maps and is a natural observation point. It is noted in the SDILCA and views have a strong literary association with Lord Tennyson.
10 Fryan's Hanger (A285 above Duncton)	495487	116072	A key viewpoint marked on OS maps, this viewpoint is located on the A285 above the heavily wooded, steep northern edge of downland at Duncton Down. From here views are available northwards over the Greensand Terrace and the Rother Valley farmland and wooded vales.
11 St Roche's Hill (the Trundle)	487773	111035	St Roche's Hill hillfort otherwise known as 'The Trundle' occupies a prominent hilltop overlooking the coastal plain north of Chichester. It is a natural observation point from which Goodwood Racecourse, the coastal plains and Chichester to the south and extensive views to downland to the north can be seen. The viewpoint is also noted as a key viewpoint in the SDILCA.
12 Beacon Hill 480733,11836 8	480735	118374	An OS marked viewpoint on the South Downs Way, this is a natural observation point on a prominent chalk hill towards the west of the Downs and provides views over the Rother Valley to the north and the Greensand Hills. It is noted as a key view from the South Downs Way, as well as a key viewpoint in <i>LCT D Downland Mosaic</i> in the SDILCA.
13 Blackcap	537418	112500	Located within a National Trust property just west of the town of Lewes, this is a natural observation point from where there are good views over The Weald to the north and across the dip-slope to the coast. This viewpoint is also noted in the literature about the South Downs Way.
14	452634	127774	This viewpoint provides panoramic views across open chalk downland and the Itchin Valley. It is identified in the SDILCA as

View number and name and	Grid reference ³ (see Figure 2.1 for map of approximate locations at 1:250K scale)		Reason for selection
Cheesefoot Head			representative of views across LCT A Open Downland. It is also located on the South Downs Way and King's Way , and the view is noted in the literature for the South Downs Way as well as in guides to the Allan King Way. [NB the viewpoint marked on the OS map is at a trig point in a field some 500m to the east – close to the car park but not publically accessible].
15 St Catherine's Hill	448320	127618	This viewpoint is located close to the OS marked viewpoint, on an Iron Age hillfort to the southeast of Winchester, providing extensive views along the Itchen Valley and over Winchester. It is identified in the SDILCA as representative of views across LCT A Open Downland. The Pilgrim's Trail long distance footpath passes just to the south of the viewpoint and the view across the water meadows from St Catherine's Hill is referred to in literature about the Trail.
16 Houghton	500975	111213	This location on the Monarch's Way to the west of Houghton provides a natural vantage point from which to enjoy views over the Arun Valley. It is an OS marked viewpoint.
17 Woolbeding Common	486911	126111	This viewpoint, from an OS map marked-viewpoint, is located at the top of a steep scarp slop within Woolbeding Common through which the New Lipchis Way and Serpent's Trail pass. The view is noted in literature associated with these long distance recreational trails. It reveals the distinctive habitats of heath and woodland.
18 Petworth House and Park	496598	122335	Views from the park have famously been painted by JMW Turner but were also captured by John Constable in sketches and water colours. Today it is a well visited National Trust property. The view from Snow Hill is a location within the registered parkscape from which the scarp slope of the downs can be appreciated.
19 Arundel Castle (from Monarch's Way)	502333	106730	From within the river valley, views towards the castle from the Monarch's Way show its prominent position within the Arun River valley, set in front of a wooded ridge. As well as being an important historic building within the park, its relationship with the Downs, river valley and settlement, and coastal plain to the south. This view reveals this relationship with Arundel, which is also clustered on the hillside and surmounted by the castle, and the wooded ridge against which it is set.
20 South Hill/Seaford Head	551259	097681	Views east towards the cliffs of the Seven Sisters with cottages at Cuckmere Haven in the foreground are available from South Hill. This location provides view of some of the most iconic landscape features of the South Downs and is a popular location used for photography and paintings. This view is considered to be one of the best views in England as set out in The Guardian's '50 Best Views in England' , and forms the front cover image for the document http://guardian.newspaperdirect.com/epaper/viewer.aspx
21	513820	108834	Cissbury Ring is identified as a landmark feature within the

View number and name and	Grid reference ³ (see Figure 2.1 for map of approximate locations at 1:250K scale)		Reason for selection
View to Cissbury Ring			SDILCA, and views revealing this key landmark feature are available from the Monarch's Way which passes close to the north. The ring is noted as a feature in literature published about the Monarch's Way .
22 Ditchling Beacon	533164	113064	This fort provides a natural vantage point, within National Trust land, from where there are views north over the Low Weald. The South Downs Way passes through this viewpoint (which is noted in the literature about the trail) and the views north from the scarp south of Ditchling are also referred to in the online information about the Sussex Border Path.
23 View to Chanctonbury Ring	513482	111989	This viewpoint, located on the South Downs Way, provides a good view of Chanctonbury Ring - an iron age hill fort, trig point & landmark due to the ring of trees on its summit. Literature for the South Downs Way notes views of Chanctonbury Ring as well as over the Low Weald.
24 Hangers Way above Oakshott	473964	127440	This view, from the Hangers Way, provides a good view north over Oakshott to Hawkley and Noar Hill Reserve in the distance. This viewpoint was suggested for inclusion through a response to the public survey.
25 Brass Point, Seven Sisters	553380	096996	This viewpoint represents views from the Seven Sisters which are noted in literature about the South Downs Way.
26 Bignor Hill	498259	113194	This viewpoint, from Bignor Hill, provides one of many natural vantage points along the South Downs Way. Literature about the South Downs Way highlights this as a notable viewpoint along this National Trail.
27 Selborne Hill	473732	133184	Selborne Hill provides good views eastwards over the adjacent East Hampshire Greensand Terrace which sits at the foot of the scarp. The SDILCA for LCT D4 Newton Valence Downland Mosaic notes views from Selbourne Hill and the adjacent Noar Hill.
28 Long Man of Wilmington	554284	103986	This view, from the Weld Way provides a good view of the Long Man of Wilmington (chalk figure), a view which has been depicted in artworks by Eric Ravilious.
29 Wolstonbury Hill	528398	113840	This viewpoint is located on a prominent hill and is a natural vantage point from which to enjoy views of the weald, the sea and the downs, including Newtimber Hill and Devil's Dyke. The "breathtaking panoramic views" are noted in information about the hill on the National Trust's website.
30 Lancing College	520549	106995	Views from the Downs Link long distance footpath looking across the River Adur from the opposite side of the gap towards the Lancing College Chapel are noted in the literature for the trail. This viewpoint is representative of those views. Lancing College is

View number and name and	Grid reference ³ (see Figure 2.1 for map of approximate locations at 1:250K scale)		Reason for selection
			also noted as 'majestic' when viewed from the Monarch's Way.
31 Highdown Hill (National Trust)	509213	104341	The site of a hillfort, Highdown Hill is owned by the National Trust and a good vantage point from which to view the landscape. Views to the east and south include the densely populated coastal towns of Worthing, Ferring and East Preston, which reduces the remote qualities associated with other elevated viewpoints within the park. Extensive sea views are however the main focus and therefore this view is representative of sea views from the National Park.
32 Amberley Mount	504167	112500	The viewpoint is located on the South Downs Way and is a good point from which to experience panoramic views west along the wooded scarp slopes, and north across the Low Weald, including the River Arun and Amberley Wild Brooks. It is noted in the SDILCA as representing views from the Arun to Adur Downs Scarp,
33 Chantry Hill	508724	111958	This viewpoint is located on the South Downs Way and is a good vantage point from which to enjoy panoramic views over the scarp footslopes and the Low Weald. It is noted in the SDILCA as representing views from the Arun to Adur Downs Scarp.
34 Sullington Hill	509493	112419	This viewpoint is located on Sullington Hill, adjacent to Chantry Hill. It is another good vantage point from which to experience panoramic views over the scarp footslopes and the Low Weald, and view the scarp and is noted in the SDILCA as representing views from the Arun to Adur Downs Scarp.
35 Salt Hill	467491	119769	This view, from Salt Hill, is located on the South Downs Way. It is a prominent point from which to experience views along the scarp to Butser Hill and over the Meon Valley. Views from this location are noted in the literature for the South Downs Way.
36 Harting Down	479019	118128	This viewpoint is a natural vantage point from which to appreciate elevated views over the Rother Valley. It is also an OS marked viewpoint and is located on the South Downs Way. Views from this location, overlooking South Harting and East Harting, are noted in the literature for the South Downs Way.
37 Pen Hill	481191	118257	This viewpoint is a natural vantage point from which to appreciate elevated views over the Rother Valley. It is also located on the South Downs Way and views from this hilltop are noted in the literature for the South Downs Way.
38 Cocking Down	486315	116818	This viewpoint is a natural vantage point from which to appreciate elevated views over the Rother Valley. It is also located on the South Downs Way and views from the top of the Down are noted in the literature for the South Downs Way.
39 Sutton Down	495934	113109	This viewpoint is a natural vantage point from which to appreciate views across the Goodwood to Arundel Wooded Estate Downland and over the Lavant Valley. It is also located on the South Downs Way and views from the top of the Down are noted in the literature

View number and name and	Grid reference ³ (see Figure 2.1 for map of approximate locations at 1:250K scale)		Reason for selection
			for the South Downs Way.
40 Heyshott Down	490000	116738	This viewpoint is a natural vantage point from which to appreciate elevated views over the Rother Valley. It is also located on the South Downs Way and views from the top of the Down are noted in the literature for the South Downs Way.
41 Beeding Hill	520789	109684	The view of the Adur Valley from the downs above Upper Beeding is noted in the literature for the South Downs Way. This viewpoint lies to the west of the summit of Beeding Hill, where the South Downs Way crosses with the Monarch's Way, and where a car park is located.
42 Balmer Down	536214	110698	This viewpoint, on Balmer Huff, is a natural vantage point from which to appreciate views to the surrounding hills of the Downs. It is located close to Balmer Down and the South Downs Way - the views from Balmer Down and to the coast are noted in literature for the South Downs Way.
43 Iford Hill	539503	106530	This viewpoint, at the top of the scarp above Iford, is a good vantage point from which to enjoy views over the valley of the River Ouse and The Brooks towards Lewes. The South Downs Way is close by and views from Iford Hill are noted in the literature for the South Downs Way.
44 Long Burgh, Alfriston	551053	103449	This viewpoint, on Long Burgh above Alfriston, is a good place from which to experience panoramic views, including overlooking Alfriston and extending along the Cuckmere River. The viewpoint is located on the South Downs Way and views from this area are noted in the literature for the South Downs Way.
45 Stoke Clump	483380	109359	This viewpoint, from a public footpath across Stoke Clump, is a good vantage point from which to appreciate views over Chichester to the south. The view is identified in 'The Future Growth of Chichester' report as providing views towards the spire of Chichester Cathedral.
46 Seven Sisters Country Park	552199	098950	This viewpoint, on the South Downs Way and in the Seven Sisters Country Park, is a good location from which to view the Cuckmere meanders from the downs above. This view is noted in the literature for the South Downs Way and is widely photographed.
47 Wheely Down	460383	123224	This area, located on the Monarch's Way is a good location from where to experience views over the Meon Valley. Views from Wheely Down are noted in literature published about the Monarch's Way.
48 Kingley Vale	481931	111049	Views from here reveal some of the iconic habitats of the South Downs such as yew woodland. The superb views are also noted in literature published about the Monarch's Way and by the SDNP Central area team.

View number and name and	Grid reference ³ (see Figure 2.1 for map of approximate locations at 1:250K scale)		Reason for selection
49 Mount Caburn	544439	108915	Mount Caburn provides a good vantage point from which to experience views of the Ouse Valley and Firle Beacon to the south, and west to Lewes.
50 Arundel Castle	501841	107365	Arundel Castle provides a natural vantage point for views over the Arun Valley . The 'commanding views' from Arundel Castle over the Arun Valley are noted in literature published about the Monarch's Way.
51 Nore Down above Piddinghoe	543274	102404	This viewpoint, located on a public footpath, provides good views of the Ouse Valley, as noted by the SDNP Eastern team.
52 Hollingbury Hillfort	532148	107799	Hollingbury Hillfort provides a natural vantage point from which to experience views of Brighton's urban edge . This location was suggested by the SDNP Eastern team.
53 Race hill area, Brighton	534304	105488	This area provides good views of Brighton's urban edge , as noted by the SDNP Eastern team.
54 Wayfarer's Walk at Wind Farm	457937	124185	This location, on the South Downs Way, provides good views north, as noted by the SDNP Eastern team.
55 Windmill Hill	471620	116081	This hill is a good vantage point from where to experience views of the surrounding downs and was suggested for inclusion by the SDNP Eastern team.
56 Chalton Down	473399	114994	This hill is a good vantage point from where to experience views of the surrounding downs and was suggested for inclusion by the SDNP Eastern team.
57 Queen Elizabeth Country Park above Buriton	473073	119653	This location, on the South Downs Way provides good views north-west and was suggested for inclusion by the SDNP Eastern team.
58 Handcross Hill, A23	526195	129399	The viewpoint, from the A23, represents distant views of the Downs from the north, and was suggested for inclusion by the SDNP Central team.
59 Hesworth Common	500507	119233	This location provides a high point from which there are good views over the Rother valley. It is also located on the Serpent Trail, and was suggested for inclusion by the SDNP Central team.

View number and name and	Grid reference ³ (see Figure 2.1 for map of approximate locations at 1:250K scale)		Reason for selection
60 Pulborough Gun Emplacement	503793	118979	This location, on a locally elevated point, provides a good view of the Arun Valley with the Downs behind. It was suggested for inclusion by the SDNP Central team.
61 Chichester Harbour AONB	479523	101524	This viewpoint represents views of the South Downs from Chichester Harbour AONB and shows these two protected landscapes together. This view is from the New Lipchiss Way at West Itchenor, looking up Bosham Channel and reveals the 'whale-backed' form of the downs.
62 Itchen Valley from St Swithuns Way	448986	131388	This view illustrates the water meadows in the Itchen Valley – illustrating the diverse, inspirational landscapes of the South Downs. It also shows the countryside/urban interface along SDNP boundary at Winchester.
63 Heyshott	489808	117632	This view illustrates the scarp as seen from the New Lipchiss Way between the village of Heyshott and the foot of the scarp – this is also representative of many views gained from 'underhill lanes' along the bottom of the chalk scarp.
64 Uppark from the south	476537	116213	This is a good view of Uppark from the south (from the footpath between Hucksholt Farm and Eckensfield). Suggested for inclusion by one of the SDNP Area Managers. Shows one aspect of the rich cultural heritage of the SDNP.
65 Stane Street South	496550	112450	This view, from Stane Street just south of Bignor Hill (part of the Monarch's Way), provides excellent views of the SDNP merging into the coastal plane. Suggested for inclusion by one of the SDNP Area Managers.
66 Halnaker Windmill	492004	109663	This location (the Halnaker Windmill) provides a natural vantage point from which to experience views across the dip slope of the Goodwood to Arundel Wooded Estate Downland. Suggested for inclusion by one of the SDNP Area Managers.
67 West of Teglease Down	464895	120381	This location, on the Monarch's Way, provides a good view across the Meon Valley to East Meon. Suggested for inclusion through a response to the public survey.
68 Ashford Hangers NNR	473889	126886	This view, from the Ashford Hangers NNR at top of the Shoulder of Mutton, provides a good view south towards to the South Downs. Suggested for inclusion through a response to the public survey.
69 Houghton Bridge	502414	111811	This view, from Houghton Bridge (B2139 road bridge) over the River Arun, provides a good view south over along the Arun valley with the Downs in the backdrop. Suggested for inclusion through a response to the public survey.

View number and name and	Grid reference ³ (see Figure 2.1 for map of approximate locations at 1:250K scale)		Reason for selection
70 Brighton Marina	534316	102769	This view, from Brighton Marina, provides a good view east along the foreshore and cliffs east of Brighton. Suggested for inclusion through a response to the public survey.
71 Midhurst Common	487334	121420	This view, from Sunset Hill on Midhurst Common, provides a good view south towards Bepton Down, Linch Hill and Treyford Hill. Suggested for inclusion through a response to the public survey.
72 A280 at Long Furlong	510326	107593	This view, from the A280 at Long Furlong provides good views of the minor scarp which forms a clear transition from the Arun to Adur Open Downs character area to the wooded landscape of the Angmering and Clapham Woods. Suggested for inclusion through a response to the public survey.
73 Small Down	467498	120654	This view, from Small Down, provides wide panoramas to the Isle of Wight and the Solent, over to Winchester and beyond, East to Blackdown over the Weald and north to the Hangers. The upper Meon Valley and Butser Hill are in the foreground to the East. Suggested for inclusion through a response to the public survey.
74 Telscombe Tye	539737	103700	This viewpoint, from Telscombe Tye, provides a good panorama which includes Firle Beacon, Belle Tout and Worthing. Suggested for inclusion through a response to the public survey.
75 Steyning Round Hill	516633	110413	This viewpoint, from Steyning Round Hill, provides a panoramic view over Steyning. Suggested for inclusion through a response to the public survey.
76 Marley Common	488945	131295	This viewpoint from the Marley Common NT car park off Marley Lane provides good views over the Milland Valley. Suggested for inclusion through a response to the public survey.
77 West of Blackdown	491770	129976	This viewpoint, from a bench on the west side of Blackdown, provides good views over the Milland Valley. Also located on the Serpent Trail. Suggested for inclusion through a response to the public survey.
Views from the sea			Views of Birling Gap and the Seven Sisters from Marine Character Area (MCA) 8: South Downs Maritime Views of Saltdean & the National Park behind from MCA 7: Selsey Bill to Seaford Head are noted in the MMO) commissioned Seascape Assessment for the South Inshore and South Offshore Marine Plan Area.

NB The above list focuses on views experienced by recreational users of the Park. It should be noted that roads provide varying experiences and views as they traverse different landscape types. Where views from roads coincide with natural stopping and viewing points they have been included in the list above, for example the view from Cheesefoot Head on the A272, Harting Hill on the B2141, Duncton Down on the A285, and Handcross Hill on the A23. Views from the A272 are also of note, particularly as it passes along the north side of the Rother Valley, providing a

sequence of good views of the South Downs scarp to the south. Views from Long Furlong on the A280 between Clapham and Findon and from the B2139 bridge over the Arun near Amberley were noted during the public consultation, and points from these stretches of road are also included in the list above. Views from all routes through the Park are important and will need to be considered when planning any change, but are not the focus of the viewpoint selection or viewshed mapping in this study.

Viewshed analysis

- 2.6 Overlaying the ground level viewsheds from the representative viewpoints (see SDNPA website for individual viewsheds) produces the map shown in **Figure 2.2**. This shows that the key areas of overlapping visibility are located along the coastal plain to the south of the Park (particularly between Fareham and Worthing), out to sea (particularly up to 20km offshore), along the north facing escarpment, and across the lowland to the north of the Park. These areas are most frequently visible in the selected views and therefore indicate a potential for visual sensitivity both within the Park and its setting.

Landmark visibility

- 2.7 Landmarks are mapped in **Figure 2.3**, and listed in **Appendix 2**. The computer generated viewsheds from landmarks, presented on the SDNPA website, illustrate areas where these landmarks are potentially visible from, as well as areas visible from these landmarks. For landmarks that are publicly accessible, heights above which objects would become visible when **viewed from those landmarks (abbreviated 'HOBV')** are also mapped. Any proposal for a development in these areas *could* affect views to or from a landmark and the effect will need to be assessed to ensure it does not unacceptably adversely affect the appreciation or enjoyment of the landmark. Visual management advice for views to specific landmark is provided in **Section 3** of this report.

3 Analysis of the view types

- 3.1 This report groups the identified views into the following types of view for analysis:
- views from the scarp looking north across the Rother Valley to the Greensand Hills;
 - views from the scarp looking north across the Low Weald outside the NP;
 - views from the Hampshire Hangers;
 - views from the high downs looking south out to sea;
 - views from the chalk cliffs looking out to sea;
 - views across the undeveloped downs;
 - views from the Greensand Hills;
 - views towards the strongly sculptural chalk landform;
 - views associated with chalk river valleys;
 - views associated with major river floodplains;
 - views of specific landmarks.

3.2 Table 3.1 below lists which of the representative views fall into each of these categories:

Table 3-1: View Types and Representative Views

View Type	Example of Views
Views from the scarp looking north across the Rother Valley to the Greensand Hills	10, 12, 26, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 57
Views from the scarp looking north across the Low Weald outside the NP	2, 4, 7, 13, 22, 23, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 41, 43, 44, 75
Views from the Hampshire Hangers	24, 27, 68
Views from the high downs looking south out to sea	11, 31, 45, 48, 52, 53, 55, 56, 65, 66
Views from the chalk cliffs looking out to sea	1, 3, 20, 25
Views across the undeveloped downs	5, 8, 13, 14, 16, 21, 28, 42, 47, 54, 56, 65, 66, 72, 74
Views from the Greensand Hills	9, 17, 76, 77
Views towards the strongly sculptural chalk landform	18, 58, 59, 61, 63, 68, 69, 71
Views associated with chalk river valleys	8, 15, 35, 47, 62, 67 and 73 (all Meon Valley, except 15 and 62 which are the Itchen Valley)
Views associated with major river floodplains	6 and 7 (over the Cuckmere), 16, 19 and 32 (Arun), 43 (Ouse), 46 (Cuckmere), 49 (Ouse), 50 (Arun), 51 (Ouse), 60 and 69

View Type	Example of Views
	(Arun)
Views of specific landmarks	7 (landmark: Caburn Fort), 11 (Goodwood and Chichester Cathedral), 19 (Arundel Castle), 21 (Cissbury Ring), 23 (Chanctonbury Ring), 28 (long Man of Wilmington), 29 (Clayton Windmills), (link to where PanoViewer photos will be on SDNP's website), 30 (Lancing College) , 43 (Lewes Castle), 45 (Chichester Cathedral) and 64 (Uppark).

3.3 The information in the analyses below can be used to inform decisions about change.

Views from the scarp looking north across the Rother Valley to the Greensand Hills



Looking north from Heyshott Down over the village of Heyshott, the wooded commons of Graffham and Ambersham and the Rother Valley settlements of Midhurst and Easebourne, to the Greensand Hills around Henley and, in the distance, the peak of Blackdown (VP40)

Description

- 3.4 This view type includes views from the steep chalk scarp, between Queen Elizabeth's Country Park and the Arun Valley, looking north across the Rother Valley with the Greensand Hills beyond – these elements are all within the National Park.

Examples of views

- 3.5 The following viewpoints represent this view type: 10, 12, 26, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 57.

Monitoring Points

- 3.6 The following viewpoints have been photographed as monitoring points: 12 and 40.

Special Qualities

- 3.7 The elevated position on the scarp means this view type represents the 'breathtaking views' that are noted in the **first of the Park's special qualities**. It also reveals a rich variety of wildlife and habitats (the second of the **Park's special qualities**) including some of the iconic habitats of the South Downs such as the sheep-grazed downland, woodland (including beech forests on the scarp) and heathland. It also reveals the tranquillity of the downs, as a result of the lack of intrusive development and sense of space, which is another of the special qualities of the landscape. It also reveals the way that farming has shaped the landscape (through the field patterns and contrast between enclosed farmland in the valley and unenclosed sheep grazed downs or woodland on the scarp), and the distinctive settlement pattern of settled valleys and spring line villages at the foot of the scarp.

Threats

- 3.8 Threats to this view type could result from developments that affect the iconic habitats, disrupt field patterns, change the distinctive settlement pattern of small historic villages, or form intrusive new developments within the view either by day or night.

Aim & Management Guidance

3.9 The aim is to ensure that there remain opportunities to access and appreciate these panoramic views, and to ensure the special qualities recorded above are retained. In particular, it will be important to:

- Maintain the ability to access and appreciate the panoramic views across the Rother Valley as well as the views along the scarp.
- Maintain the settlement pattern of small settlements nestled within the valley and at the scarp foot, amongst trees.
- Maintain the undeveloped character of the downs and greensand hills, particularly their scarps and skylines, and maintain the traditional settlement pattern of villages along the valley and scarp foot.
- Ensure that development within the valley is integrated into its rural landscape context, fitting with the scale and character of the rural villages and using local building materials.
- Maintain the distinctive profile of the scarp face and its iconic chalk grassland and woodland habitats.
- Maintain the scale and shape of the distinctive field patterns (particularly the irregular medieval fields) and well wooded character of the mixed farmland within the valley.
- Maintain the ridge of undeveloped heathland and woodland to the south of the river, in the centre of the valley, which contrasts with the more settled farmland to the north and south.
- Maintain the well wooded character of the view.
- Maintain heritage assets, such as church towers and country houses, as features and landmarks within the views.
- Refer to guidance for landscape types J, K, L, M and N (LCAs J2, K1, L2, M1 and N1) contained in the South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment.

Views from the scarp looking north across the Low Weald outside the NP



Looking north from Firlie Beacon, across the Low Weald, with High Weald hills in the distance (VP7): the National Park edge is marked by the A27, which runs across the view just beyond Firlie Tower and, to its right, Compton Wood

Description

- 3.10 This view type includes views from the steep chalk scarp, east of the Arun Valley, looking north across the scarp footslopes (within the National Park) and the Low Weald (outside the National Park). These views are probably the most iconic of the views from the South Downs National Park and many of these views are experienced from the South Downs Way National Trail.

Examples of views

- 3.11 The following viewpoints represent this view type: 2, 4, 7, 13, 22, 23, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 41, 43, 44, 75

Monitoring Points

- 3.12 The following viewpoints have been photographed as monitoring points: 2, 7, 22, 32, and 43.

Special Qualities

- 3.13 The elevated position on the scarp means this view type represents the stunning panoramic views that are recognised as contributing to the **Park's special qualities**. It also reveals a rich variety of wildlife and habitats (**the second of the Park's special qualities**) including some of the iconic habitats of the South Downs such as the sheep-grazed chalk grassland, juniper scrub and calcareous pedunculate oak-ash woodland. The view also reveals the tranquillity of the downs as a result of the lack of intrusive development and sense of space. The view also reveals the way that farming has shaped the landscape (contrast between enclosed farmland on footslopes and in the Low Weald and open sheep grazed downs scarp), the rich cultural heritage as a result of heritage assets in the view (historic parklands, country houses and churches) and the distinctive settlement pattern including the spring line villages at the foot of the scarp.

Threats

- 3.14 Threats to this view type could result from changes that affect the iconic habitats of the scarp, disrupt or alter the scale and shape of field patterns, change the distinctive settlement pattern of small historic villages, or form intrusive new developments within the view either by day or night.

Aim & Management Guidance

- 3.15 The aim is to ensure that there remain opportunities to access and appreciate these panoramic views, and to ensure the special qualities recorded above are retained. In particular, it will be important to:
- Maintain the ability to access and appreciate the panoramic views across the Low Weald as well as the views along the scarp.
 - Maintain the generally undeveloped character of the view, especially within the National Park.
 - Ensure that development outside the National Park does not detract from the general rural farmland patchwork setting to the Park.
 - Ensure that any built development is integrated into its rural landscape context using native vegetation and minimise visibility from the Park.
 - Maintain the distinctive profile of the scarp face and its iconic chalk grassland, juniper scrub and woodland habitats.
 - Maintain the scale and shape of the distinctive field patterns associated with the scarp footslopes and Low Weald beyond the Park.
 - Maintain heritage assets, such as church towers and country houses, as features and landmarks within the views.
 - Refer to guidance for landscape type I contained in the South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment.

Views from the Hampshire Hangers



Looking from the Hangers Way south of Oakshott towards Hawkley Hanger and Noar Hill (VP24)

Description

- 3.16 This view type represents views from the steep and wooded Hampshire Hangers, looking along the hangers and across the lower lying and more settled landscapes of the Greensand Terrace and Rother Valley. The Greensand Hills form a backdrop to the east and the South Downs forms a backdrop to the south.

Examples of views

- 3.17 The following viewpoints represent this view type: 24, 27, and 68.

Monitoring Points

- 3.18 The following viewpoints have been photographed as monitoring points: 24.

Special Qualities

- 3.19 The elevated position on the scarp means this view type represents the stunning panoramic views **that are recognised as contributing to the Park's special qualities. It also reveals a rich variety of** wildlife and habitats including some of the iconic habitats such as the ancient hanging woodlands along the scarp (including beech and small-leaved lime). It also reveals the tranquillity of the downs as a result of the lack of intrusive development and sense of space which contributes to **the Park's special qualities**, the way that farming has shaped the landscape in the form of distinctive field patterns of early enclosures and assarts, and the rich cultural heritage as a result of the historic villages marked by church towers.

Threats

- 3.20 Threats to this view type could result from changes that affect the iconic wooded habitats of the scarp, disrupt field patterns, change the distinctive settlement pattern of small historic villages, or form intrusive new developments within the view either by day or night.

Aim & Management Guidance

- 3.21 The aim is to ensure that there remain opportunities to access and appreciate these panoramic views, and to ensure the special qualities recorded above are retained. In particular, it will be important to:
- Maintain the ability to access and appreciate the panoramic views from the Hampshire Hangers.
 - Maintain the undeveloped and wooded character of the Hangers scarp, as well as the undeveloped character of the greensand hills to the east and South Downs chalk scarp to the south.
 - Maintain the distinctive field pattern of early enclosures and assarts and strong network of hedgerows in the middle ground of the view.
 - Maintain the low density settlement and absence of overt impact on the Greensand Terrace and valley beneath the hangers, and ensure that any built development within the valley fits with the scale, pattern and materials of rural settlement (see guidance for LCAs J1, J2, K1 and K2 contained in the South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment).
 - Ensure that any built development is integrated into its rural landscape context using native vegetation.
 - Maintain heritage assets, such as church towers, as features and landmarks within the views and ensure development does not compete with these for prominence.

Views from the high downs looking south out to sea



Looking south-east to Goring-by-Sea (left) and Ferring (right), from Highdown Hill (VP31)

Description

- 3.22 This view type includes views from the downs above the coastal plain, looking south across the developed coastal plain and out to sea.

Examples of views

- 3.23 The following viewpoints represent this view type: 11, 31, 45, 48, 52, 53, 55, 56, 65, and 66.

Monitoring Points

- 3.24 The following viewpoints have been photographed as monitoring points: 31, 48, 52, and 56.

Special Qualities

- 3.25 The elevated position of these viewpoints on the downs above the coastal plain means this view type **represents the 'breathtaking views' that are noted in the first of the Park's special qualities.** It also reveals a rich variety of wildlife and habitats including some of the iconic habitats of the South Downs such as the downland and yew woodland (at Kingley Vale), the tranquillity of the downs compared to the settled coastal plain, the way that farming has shaped the landscape in the form of distinctive field patterns, and the rich cultural heritage as a result of heritage assets in the view.

Threats

- 3.26 Threats to this view type could result from changes that affect the iconic chalkland habitats of the downs, or from intrusive new developments within the view either by day or night that affect the sense of tranquillity within the National Park. Many of these views are across the developed coast and therefore development forms an existing part of these views (often in the background).

Aim & Management Guidance

- 3.27 The aim is to ensure that there remain opportunities to access and appreciate these panoramic views, and to ensure the special qualities recorded above are retained. In particular, it will be important to:
- Maintain the undeveloped character of the downs within the National Park which contrasts with the developed coastal plain, and ensure that development outside the National Park does not block, or adversely affect the quality of, views towards the sea.
 - Ensure that any built development outside the park is integrated into its context in terms of scale, form and materials – consider using native vegetation to enhance existing views that contain development, and minimise visibility of new development from the Park.
 - Maintain the distinctive chalk grassland and woodland habitats that characterise the downland (refer to guidance for the downland landscape types A, B and D, as relevant, contained in the South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment for more guidance).
 - Encourage sensitive integration of fencing, tracks, hardstanding, jumps and other features associated with hobby farms, private stables and urban fringes.

Views from the chalk cliffs looking out to sea



The view out to sea from Beachy Head (VP1)

Description

- 3.28 This view type includes views from the dramatic chalk cliffs, where the downs meet the sea at the east end of the NP. The views are of the dramatic coastline and out to sea

Examples of views

- 3.29 The following viewpoints represent this view type: 1, 3, 20, 25

Monitoring Points

- 3.30 The following viewpoints have been photographed as monitoring points: 1, 3, and 20.

Special Qualities

- 3.31 The elevated position of these viewpoints on the downs above the coastal plain means this view type represents the 'breathtaking views' that are noted in the first of the Park's special qualities. These views demonstrate the geology of the park and the dramatic chalk cliffs. It also reveals a rich variety of wildlife and habitats including herb-rich chalk grassland, chalk heath, maritime grassland, foreshore and chalk cliffs, river meanders, and Greensand reef sea cliffs (the second of the Park's special qualities), the tranquillity of the park (the third) and historic sites.

Threats

- 3.32 Threats to this view type could result from changes that affect the coastal chalk and cliff habitats, the dramatic form of the cliffs and undeveloped skylines, the undeveloped nature of the coastline and seascape, the long views along the cliffs and out to sea or inland views of undeveloped downs. Anything that forms an intrusive development in the view by day or night will change the view.

Aim & Management Guidance

- 3.33 The aim is to ensure that there remain opportunities to access and appreciate these views, and to ensure the special qualities recorded above are retained. In particular, it will be important to:

- Maintain the long views along the cliffs and out to sea, particularly views that demonstrate the geology of the park, the dramatic chalk cliffs and open sea beyond.
- Maintain the undeveloped character of the downs and shoreline, particularly the undeveloped skylines.
- Minimise visibility of new development by day and by night – ensure it does not detract from the tranquillity associated with these viewpoints.
- Maintain the distinctive habitats that characterise the coastal edge including herb-rich chalk grassland, chalk heath, maritime grassland, foreshore and chalk cliffs, river meanders, and Greensand reef.
- Refer to guidance for downland landscape type A and shoreline landscape type R for more detail, contained in the South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment. For VP20, also refer to landscape character areas F1 and G1.

Views across the undeveloped downs



Looking north from Old Winchester Hill (VP5)

Description

- 3.34 This view type includes views from within the heart of the National Park, looking across the typical downland landscape of rounded hills indented by dry valleys and coombes. Some views also reveal secondary scarps, such as seen along the A280 at Long Furlong (view 72), and some views extend well beyond the National Park.

Examples of views

- 3.35 The following viewpoints represent this view type: 5, 8, 13, 14, 16, 21, 28, 42, 47, 54, 56, 65, 66, 72, and 74.

Monitoring Points

- 3.36 The following viewpoints have been photographed as monitoring points: 5, 8, 14, 42, 47, and 56.

Special Qualities

- 3.37 The elevated position of these viewpoints within the core of the downs means they represent some of the **'breathtaking views' that are noted in the first of the Park's special qualities**, and are **often 'unspoilt'**. They also reveal a rich variety of wildlife and habitats including some of the iconic habitats of the South Downs such as the sheep-grazed, ancient woodland and yew woodland. They also reveal the tranquillity of the downs as a result of the relative lack of development and sense of space. The way that farming has shaped the landscape is revealed in these views. They also reveal a rich cultural heritage in the form of hill forts (which often form viewpoints themselves), deserted medieval settlements, barrows, earthworks and field enclosures.

Threats

- 3.38 Threats to this view type could result from changes that affect the iconic chalkland habitats of the downs, loss of deciduous woodland, affect historic features or form intrusive new developments

within the view either by day or night, **affecting the sense of tranquillity and 'unspoilt' nature of the views.**

Aim & Management Guidance

- 3.39 The aim is to ensure that there remain opportunities to access and appreciate these views, and to ensure the special qualities recorded above are retained. In particular, it will be important to:
- Maintain the ability to access and appreciate breathtaking views across the downs and to appreciate the rounded hills indented by dry valleys and coombes.
 - Maintain the iconic habitats that are typical of the South Downs such as the sheep-grazed chalk grassland, ancient woodland and yew woodland.
 - Maintain the generally undeveloped character of the downs and the open, undeveloped skylines.
 - Maintain the generally undeveloped backdrop to the views and ensure that new development does not intrude into currently undeveloped **and 'unspoilt'** views.
 - Maintain heritage assets, such as hill forts, deserted medieval settlements, barrows, earthworks and field enclosures, as features and landmarks within the views.
 - Refer to guidance for downland landscape types A, B and D as well as H (major scarps) for more detail, contained in the South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment.

Views from the Greensand Hills



Looking west from Woolbeding Common towards the wooded slopes of Dunner Hill and, in the distance, the downland scarp south-west of Petersfield (VP17)

Description

- 3.40 This view type includes panoramic views from high points within the Greensand Hills.

Examples of views

- 3.41 The following viewpoints represent this view type: 9, 17, 76, and 77.

Monitoring Points

- 3.42 The following viewpoints have been photographed as monitoring points: 9, 17.

Special Qualities

- 3.43 **The elevated position of these viewpoints means they represent some of the 'breathtaking views' that are noted in the first of the Park's special qualities. They also reveal a rich variety of wildlife and habitats including some of the iconic habitats of the South Downs such as the heathland habitats and woodland on greensand (the second of the Park's special qualities), the tranquil and unspoilt nature of the National Park (the third), the way in which farming has shaped the landscape (the fourth), and the rich cultural heritage as a result of heritage assets in the view (the sixth).**

Threats

- 3.44 Threats to this view type could result from changes that could block views, affect the iconic wooded and heathland habitats of the greensand hills, disrupt field patterns or change the distinctive settlement pattern in the Low Weald, or form intrusive new developments within the view either by day or night thereby affecting the undeveloped nature of the Park.

Aim & Management Guidance

3.45 The aim is to ensure that there remain opportunities to access and appreciate these panoramic views, and to ensure the special qualities recorded above are retained. In particular, it will be important to:

- Maintain the ability to access and appreciate the panoramic views across the surrounding lowlands as well as views to the South Downs scarp.
- Maintain the generally undeveloped character of the view, especially within the Greensand Hills and Downs.
- Ensure that any built development is integrated into its rural landscape context using native vegetation.
- Maintain the smooth profile and undeveloped skyline of the South Downs scarp.
- Maintain the scale and shape of the distinctive field patterns and settlement pattern of small villages associated with the Low Weald.
- Maintain the well wooded character of the view.
- Refer to landscape type N (Greensand Hills) and O (Low Weald) for more detailed guidance contained in the South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment.

Views towards the strongly sculptural chalk landform



Looking east from Beacon Hill (VP12) along the scarp edge towards the distinctive folds of Treyford Hill and the wooded Linch Down beyond

Description

- 3.46 This view type includes many views both from inside and outside the National Park looking towards the South Downs. In these views the strongly sculptural chalk ridge is the key feature and the South Downs is perceived as an undeveloped 'island' within a busier surrounding landscape.

Examples of views

- 3.47 There are many views of the strongly sculptural scarp from the base of the scarp within the National Park (e.g. VP 63), as well as longer distance viewpoints from outside the National Park (e.g. VP 58 and 61). The views from Beacon Hill (12), Petworth Park (18), edge of Wilmington (28), Hesworth Common (59), Ashford Hangers (68), Houghton Bridge (69) and Midhurst Common (71) also reveal the strongly sculptural form of the scarp slope of the downs.

Monitoring Points

- 3.48 The following viewpoints have been photographed as monitoring points: 59, 61, 63.

Special Qualities

- 3.49 The closer views of the sculptural chalk scarp provide an intimate and dramatic experience of the scarp face of the chalk ridge that is so typical of the South Downs National Park. These views also reveal the iconic chalk habitats associated with the scarp, impart a timeless quality and sense of tranquillity, and reveal a rich cultural heritage and sense of time depth.
- 3.50 The more distant viewpoints illustrate the profile of the chalk downs and reveal the undeveloped and unspoilt nature of the South Downs National Park (the third **of the Park's special qualities**), which is made all the more noticeable as a result of its location in one of the most crowded regions of the United Kingdom.

Threats

- 3.51 Threats to this view type could result from changes that affect the iconic habitats of the scarp, alter the topography of the chalk, affect the undeveloped skylines of the downs or form intrusive new developments within the view either by day or night.

Aim & Management Guidance

- 3.52 The aim for the closer views of the **chalk scarp from the 'underhill lane'** and along the scarps is to ensure that there remain opportunities to access and appreciate these near distance views of the South Downs, and to ensure the undeveloped and unspoilt nature are retained. In particular, it will be important to:
- Maintain the ability to access the underhill lane and scarp slopes so that the drama of the scarp can be appreciated at close quarters.
 - Maintain the profile and texture of the scarp, including the smooth profile of chalk grassland, texture profile of wooded parts of the scarp and an undeveloped skyline.
 - Maintain the rich cultural heritage and sense of time depth associated with the scarp, including visibility of individual heritage assets such as chalk figures on the scarp face and hill forts at the top of the scarp.
 - **Maintain distinctive landscape features on the scarp, such as the 'V' at Streat.**
 - Refer to landscape type H (major scarps) for more detailed guidance, contained in the South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment.
- 3.53 The aim for the more distant viewpoints outside the Park is to ensure that there remain opportunities to access and appreciate these long distance views of the South Downs, and to ensure the undeveloped and unspoilt nature of the downs are retained. In particular, it will be important to:
- Maintain the ability to access and appreciate long distance views of the skyline of the South Downs.
 - Maintain the profile and texture of the chalk downs, including the smooth profile of chalk grassland, texture profile of wooded parts of the scarp and an undeveloped skyline.
 - Maintain heritage assets, such as the hillforts, as features and landmarks on the downs.

Views associated with chalk river valleys



Looking north along the Itchen and adjacent watermeadows, just north of Winchester (VP62)

Description

- 3.54 This view type includes short-distance riverside views within the chalk valleys, typically contained by vegetation, and more panoramic views from the adjacent downlands, in which the rivers themselves are often hidden from view.

Examples of views

- 3.55 There are many views along the chalk river valleys and these don't tend to be specifically marked on a map in the way that the panoramic views from the scarp tops are. Nevertheless they are important to the experience of the South Downs and its special qualities. Viewpoints 8, 15, 35, 47, 62, 67 and 73 represent this view type, although there will be many other localised views within the valleys.

Monitoring Points

- 3.56 The following viewpoints have been photographed as monitoring points: 8, 15, 47 and 62.

Special Qualities

- 3.57 These views illustrate the iconic wetland habitats associated with the chalk streams and rivers of the South Downs. They reveal the tranquillity associated with the valleys, the contribution that farming has made to the character of the landscape (watermeadows, late medieval enclosures around villages and later field enclosures). The views also reveal the distinctive settlement pattern (nucleated villages indicative of medieval manorial farm systems and gentry houses with landscaped parks).

Threats

- 3.58 Threats to this view type could result from changes that affect the iconic wetland habitats associated with the chalk streams and rivers, changes that affect the distinctive settlement pattern of nucleated villages indicative of medieval manorial farm systems surrounded by medieval enclosures, changes that impact on the gentry houses and landscaped parks, or development that impacts on the tranquillity of the valleys.

Aim & Management Guidance

- 3.59 The aim is to ensure that there remain opportunities to access and appreciate these more intimate landscapes and views, and to ensure the tranquil and unspoilt character of the valleys are retained. In particular, it will be important to:
- Maintain the marginal vegetation, water meadows, marshes and wet woodland that are typical of the wetland habitats associated with the chalk streams and rivers of the South Downs.
 - Maintain the pastoral nature of the valley floors and sense of tranquillity associated with the valleys. Conserve the blocks of early enclosure that survive throughout the valley.
 - Protect the features that reveal the agricultural/industrial use of the river, including fragments of watermeadows, weirs and mill ponds, fish farms, trout lakes, and watercress beds.
 - Maintain undeveloped floodplains and the nucleated form of villages which are a reflection of the medieval manorial farm systems – ensure any new development is well integrated in terms of scale, form and materials.
 - Protect the rural character of the valleys, limiting encroachment of suburban influences into views.
 - Protect views of gentry houses and their landscaped parks.
 - Refer to landscape type E (chalk valley systems) for more detailed guidance, contained in the South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment.

Views associated with major river valley floodplains



Looking north-east along the Cuckmere Valley from the High and Over White Horse (VP6)

Description

- 3.60 This view type includes views from the downs over the distinctive wide, U shaped alluvial valleys that cut through the chalk and reach the sea in the south-eastern part of the National Park. There are also more contained views along the valley floors. These views often contain settlement which contrasts with the adjacent open downland.

Examples of views

The following viewpoints represent this view type: 6 and 7 (over the Cuckmere), 16, 19 and 32 (Arun), 43 (Ouse), 46 (Cuckmere), 49 (Ouse), 50 (Arun), 51 (Ouse), 60 and 69 (Arun)/Monitoring Points

- 3.61 The following viewpoints have been photographed as monitoring points: 5, 6, 7, 19, 32, 43, 49.

Special Qualities

- 3.62 These views illustrate the distinctive wide U shaped valleys that cut through the chalk. The topography means these are often breathtaking views and it is these types of views that form some of the special qualities of the South Downs National Park.
- 3.63 This view type often also reveals many of the other special qualities of the South Downs, such as the rich variety of wildlife and habitats (including some of the iconic chalk and wetland habitats of the South Downs), the sense of tranquillity associated with the valleys, the largely **'unspoilt'** nature of the landscape and lack intrusive development, distinctive farming patterns and picturesque villages.

Threats

- 3.64 Threats to this view type could result from changes that affect the iconic chalk and wetland habitats of the South Downs), the sense of tranquillity associated with the valleys, the largely **'unspoilt' nature of the landscape and lack intrusive development, distinctive farming patterns and picturesque villages**, or form intrusive new developments within the view either by day or night.

Aim & Management Guidance

3.65 The aim is to ensure that there remain opportunities to access and appreciate these views over the valleys, and to ensure the undeveloped and unspoilt nature of the valleys within the views are retained. In particular, it will be important to:

- Maintain the ability to access these viewpoints and the dramatic topography that enables these breathtaking views.
- Maintain the distinctive U shaped valley topography and meandering course of the rivers.
- Maintain the rich variety of wildlife and habitats (particularly the iconic chalk and wetland habitats).
- Maintain the mostly '**unspoilt**' nature of the valleys and general lack of intrusive development which result in a sense of tranquillity. Consider opportunities to remove existing intrusive development from views.
- Maintain the distinctive farming patterns and picturesque villages picturesque with an intimate relationship with their landscape.
- Refer to landscape type F (major river floodplains) and G (major valley sides) for more detailed guidance, as set out in the South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment.

Views of specific landmarks



Arundel Castle and town from the River Arun (VP19)

Description

- 3.66 This view type includes views of specific landmarks across the National Park. Key landmarks mapped as part of this study are shown in **Figure 2.3**.

Examples of views

- 3.67 There are usually many viewpoints from which each landmark can be appreciated. However, the following viewpoints provide a representative sample of this view type: 7 (landmark: Caburn Fort), 11 (Goodwood and Chichester Cathedral), 19 (Arundel Castle), 21 (Cissbury Ring), 23 (Chanctonbury Ring), 28 (Long Man of Wilmington), 29 (Clayton Windmills), 30 (Lancing College), 45 (Chichester Cathedral), and 64 (Uppark).

Monitoring Points

- 3.68 The following viewpoints have been photographed as monitoring points: 7, 19.

Special Qualities

- 3.69 This view type reveals landmarks which are often well-conserved historical features that reveal the rich cultural heritage of the Downs. These features contribute the special qualities of the Park.
- 3.70 This view type often also reveals many of the other special qualities of the South Downs, such as a rich variety of wildlife and habitats (including some of the iconic habitats of the South Downs), a sense of tranquillity, **'unspoilt' landscapes** that lack intrusive development, a long history of farming, and picturesque villages.

Threats

- 3.71 Threats to this view type could result from changes that affect the ability to see and appreciate the landmarks in these views, or changes that affect the rural setting to the landmarks.

Aim & Management Guidance

3.72 The aim is to ensure that there remain opportunities to appreciate landmarks within the National Park. In particular, it will be important to:

- maintain the ability to see and appreciate landmarks in their rural landscape setting;
- maintain the landmarks as prominent features of views across the Park (and ensure new elements do not compete for prominence);
- maintain the ability to understand and appreciate landmarks;
- maintain other special qualities in the view such as the rich variety of wildlife and habitats (including iconic habitats), the '**unspoilt**' nature of the landscape and lack of intrusive development, the distinctive field patterns and picturesque villages with an intimate relationship with their landscape.

Appendix 1

Desk Study

The South Downs Management Plan and Special Qualities of the SDNP

- 3.73 The overall framework and policy guide for the protection and enhancement of the South Downs National Park is the South Downs Partnership Management Plan “Shaping the future of your South Downs National Park 2014–2019”. This refers to the Special Qualities of the SDNP which are set out in a written report available from here <http://southdowns.gov.uk/discover/why-are-we-a-national-park/sdnp-special-qualities/>.
- 3.74 The first of the special qualities is the **‘Diverse, inspirational landscapes and breathtaking views’**. The *‘stunning, panoramic views to the sea and across the Weald as you travel the hundred mile length of the South Downs Way from Winchester to Eastbourne’* are particularly noted. However, there are many other views that reveal the diverse and inspirational landscapes – from the wooded and heathland ridges on the greensand, to the wide open downland on the chalk and river valleys. A Marine Management Organisation (MMO) commissioned Seascape Assessment for the South Inshore and South Offshore Marine Plan Area provides visual information relating to the extent of sea views from land⁵. The profiles for each Marine Character Area (MCA) which lie adjacent to the SDNP include viewshed mapping which indicates areas where the most extensive sea views were most likely to be experienced and this can be used to ensure the most appropriate views are selected.
- 3.75 The other special qualities are less directly related to views, but are included here for completeness, as follows:
- **‘A rich variety of wildlife and habitats including rare and internationally important species’**. Views that reveal some of the iconic habitats of the South Downs such as the sheep-grazed downland, yew woodland of Kingley Vale, ‘hanging’ woodlands of the Hampshire Hangers, wetland habitats in the river valleys and chalk sea cliffs will reflect this special quality.
 - **‘Tranquil and unspoilt places’**. Views that reveal ‘unspoilt’ landscapes with a lack intrusive development will reflect this special quality.
 - **‘An environment shaped by centuries of farming and embracing new enterprise’**. Views that reveal the long history of farming, including the pattern of field boundaries, will reveal this special quality.
 - **‘Great opportunities for recreational activities and learning experiences’**. The appreciation of landscape by those engaged in recreational activities is covered by the other special qualities.
 - **‘Well-conserved historical features and a rich cultural heritage’**. Views that reveal historic features such as barrows, hill forts, Saxon and Norman churches, dew ponds, historic houses, and landmarks of the two World Wars will reveal this special quality. Views that have been captured by well-known artists will also be important and these are noted in the sections below, where relevant. Of particular note are the paintings and sketches of the Petworth estate by JMW Turner and John Constable, Vanessa Bell and Duncan Grant’s **paintings of the farmland around Charlston** where they lived, and views of the Sussex coast and the Downs as captured in watercolours and woodcuts by Eric Ravillious.
 - **‘Distinctive towns and villages, and communities with real pride in their area’**. Views that show the picturesque qualities of villages and their relationship to their surrounding landscape will reveal this special quality.
- 3.76 Not all of the special qualities relate to visual features, or would be represented within a view. However, some examples of where special qualities are expressed within a view are:

⁵ The study comprises two complementary and linked elements: a Character Assessment; and a Visual Resource Mapping (VRM) element. The findings from this study are intended to inform the development of policies for the South marine plans, but also provide high-level visual information relating to views from land to sea from within the SDNP.
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/seascape-assessment-for-the-south-marine-plan-areas-mmo-1037>

- Views from the chalk out to sea;
- Views from the chalk across the Weald;
- Views from the South Downs Way;
- Views that reveal the greensand hills;
- Views that reveal the heathland ridges;
- Views across the open downs;
- Views showing the river valleys cutting through the chalk;
- Views that reveal some of the iconic habitats of the South Downs such as the sheep-grazed **downland, yew woodland of Kingley Vale, 'hanging' woodlands of the Hampshire Hangers,** wetland habitats in the river valleys and chalk sea cliffs
- Views that reveal **'unspoilt' landscapes with a lack intrusive development;**
- Views that reveal the historic pattern of field boundaries and other historic landscape features such as ancient woodland, unenclosed land and commons;
- Views that reveal historic features such as barrows, hill forts, Saxon and Norman churches, dew ponds, historic houses, and landmarks of the two World Wars;
- Views that have been captured by well-known artists;
- Views that show the picturesque qualities of villages and their relationship to their surrounding landscape.

Views and view patterns noted in the SDILCA

3.77 A number of views are noted as important to the landscape character of the South Downs – these include:

- Panoramic views from the series of hills along the prominent ridgeline above the Meon Valley, including OS marked viewpoints at **Beacon Hill, Buster Hill** and **Old Winchester Hill** (LCT D Downland Mosaic). Views from Beacon Hill across the Meon Valley to Old Winchester Hill and from the dip slope towards the south coast are noted in particular.
- Views from the **Noar Hill** and **Selbourne Hill** that extend over the adjacent East Hampshire Greensand Terrace (LCT D4 Newton Valence Downland Mosaic).
- Views from the edges of the Froxfield Clay Plateau (LCT C Clay Plateau), particularly at the eastern edge where views are available of the Greensand and Weald landscapes are noted although no specific locations are drawn out.
- Panoramic views from areas of open downland, such as **Cheesefoot Head** and **St Catherine's Hill** (LCT A Open Downland).
- Panoramic views from elevated scarps overlooking the surrounding lowlands to the north and east and onto adjacent footslopes *"reveal a balanced woodland and farmland mosaic"* (page 269). Specific views noted include those from hilltops and viewpoints within LCA H1 Ouse to Eastbourne Downs Scarp e.g. from **Firle Beacon**; those from **Ditchling Beacon, Devil's Dyke** and **Edburton Hill** (within LCA H2 Adur to Ouse Downs Scarp) which provide views to the north and the Low Weald; **Chanctonbury Ring, Amberley Mount, Chantry Hill** and **Sullington Hill** within LCA H3 Arun to Adur Downs Scarp, which provide panoramic views over the scarp footslopes and the Low Weald; views over the Rother Valley to the north and the distant Greensand Hills from **Harting Hill, Beacon Hill** and the A285 above Duncton within H4 Buriton to Arun Scarp; and **Buster Hill** (within H5 Saltdown to Buster Hill Scarp) where views are provided over the Meon Valley and Rother Valley. Long views to the east to the Greensand Hills are also noted from Selborne Hangers and East Meon Scarp, but the LCA does not identify specific viewpoints from within this area.
- Long, open views across the floodplains and from the valley sides and crests along the Adur, Ouse, Cuckmere and Arun Valleys, e.g. the **High and Over** and from within the Seven Sisters Country Park (LCT F Major River Floodplains). The SDILCA notes that views from the valley side

slopes provide views that reveal “*patterns of the river channel and meanders that are not perceptible at ground-level*” (page 223).

- Although views noted in relation to the Wealden farmland and heathland are largely from the surrounding downland landscapes, there are literary references to views Forestmere Lake (Folly Pond) highlighted in the SDILCA (page 326).
- Extensive panoramic views over the wooded lowland vale of the Low Weald are a key characteristic of the western hilltops of the Greensand Hills, the horseshoe-shaped escarpment encircling the Milland Basin. Views from **Black Down** are associated with the poet Tennyson and JMW Turner produced a number of paintings and sketches of views of **Petworth House and Park** (a Grade I listed park). The SDILCA does not however refer specifically to views from any specific locations.
- Panoramic views over the coastal plain from **The Trundle**, a hill fort located to the east of an OS marked viewpoint.
- Long scenic views along the coastline to the chalk cliffs of Beachy Head and extensive seaward views to an undeveloped horizon are noted for the coastal landscapes between Seaford and Beachy Head. Views from **Beachy Head**, **Belle Tout**, **Birling Gap** and **Cuckmere Haven** are mentioned specifically.

Views marked on OS maps

3.78 The ‘blue view’ symbols on 1:50K and 1:25K OS maps indicate viewpoints from which there are good views – these also tend to be well visited. Within the SDNP there are blue symbols at the following viewpoints:

- **St Roche’s Hill (west of the Trundle Fort)**
- Beachy Head
- Edburton Hill
- **Devil’s Dyke**
- Woolbeding Common Summer Down Viewpoint;
- Firle Beacon
- High and Over (White Horse)
- Buster Hill
- Black Downs (Near Temple of the Winds)
- **Fryan’s Hanger**
- Beacon Hill
- Old Winchester Hill
- Cheesefoot Head
- **St Catherine’s Hill**
- **Houghton (on Monarch’s Way).**

Views from long distance footpaths through the SDNP

3.79 Recreational routes are often designated to enable users to appreciate the landscape through which the routes pass. Literature associated with these routes often draws attention to views that are valued.

South Downs Way

3.80 This National Trail follows the chalk escarpment and ridges of the South Downs between Winchester and Eastbourne and provides panoramic views across the downs, low lying landscapes to the north and coast to the south. The National Trails Website (available here: <http://www.nationaltrail.co.uk/south-downs-way/information>) notes “*The elevated position*

ensures you are rewarded by breathtaking views across the English Channel and Isle of Wight to the south and over the wooded Weald and heathland ridges to the north”.

3.81 Information on <http://www.southdownsway.co.uk/> indicates that notable views are from the following points:

- Butser Hill;
- Salt Hill;
- Old Winchester Hill;
- Harting Down (overlooking South Harting and East Harting);
- Beacon Hill;
- Pen Hill;
- Cocking Down;
- Bignor Hill;
- Sutton Down;
- Heyshott Down;
- Of the Arun Valley from above Amberley;
- Sullington Hill;
- Chanctonbury Ring – on descent over Steyning to the north and Shoreham to the south;
- Of the Adur Valley from the downs above Upper Beeding;
- Clayton Windmills;
- Ditchling Beacon;
- Blackcap;
- Balmer Down;
- Iford Hill;
- Seven Sisters from Seaford Head;
- Views of the Cuckmere from the downs above (near Seven Sisters Country Park);
- Panoramic views from the downs above Alfriston (at Long Burgh);
- Firle Beacon;
- Views from the Seven Sisters (Haven Brow, Short Brow, Rough Brow, Brass point, Flagstaff Brow, Went Hill); and
- Beachy Head.

Views from other long distance footpaths

3.82 The key long distance footpaths in the South Downs National Park, as shown by the waymarked trails on the Long Distance Walkers Association website⁶ are:

- New Lipchis Way which links Liphook with Chichester;
- Serpent Trail whose name reflects the snaking route of the path;
- Shipwrights Way whose name reflects the use of oak grown at Alice Holt Forest for Tudor shipbuilding, linking this site with Portsmouth Historic Dockyard, home of the Mary Rose and HMS Victory (no views are specifically referred to in Hampshire **County Council’s leaflet about the trail**⁷);
- Sussex Border Path defining the inland boundary of the county of Sussex;

⁶ http://www.ldwa.org.uk/ldp/members/search_by_path.php

⁷ <http://www.hants.gov.uk/rh/shipwrights/shipwrights.pdf>

- Hangers Way which runs along a series of steep-sided wooded hills, known as “The Hangers” in Hampshire;
- **Monarch’s Way**, an historic route which uses footpaths and bridleways to follow Charles II's escape route after his defeat at the Battle of Worcester in 1651;
- Wayfarers Walk, a walk linking the mud flats along the coast with the highest downland in southern England, following tracks used by shepherds driving their sheep to fairs.
- Allan King Way, a walk created by the Hampshire Area of the Ramblers' Association as a memorial to the late Allan King a former Publicity Officer.
- **Pilgrims’ Trail**, following the route of the pilgrims who walked from the shrine of St Swithun at Winchester Cathedral to St Michael in Normandy.
- Staunton Way, a route from Queen Elizabeth Country Park to Staunton Country Park near Havant and named after Sir George Staunton, an early 19th century Portsmouth MP who created a country estate, which now forms the Staunton Country Park.
- West Sussex Literary Trail, a walking trail linking Horsham in West Sussex with Chichester Cathedral along a 55 mile route.
- Diamond Way (Sussex), a fairly restful walk through heathland, arable and dairy farmland as well as forest.
- Downs Link, a 37 mile (59km) footpath and bridleway linking the North Downs Way at St. Martha’s Hill in Surrey with the South Downs Way near Steyning in West Sussex.
- Greenwich Meridian Trail, which follows the line of the Prime Meridian.
- Sussex Ouse Valley Way, a 42 mile journey that broadly follows the River Ouse from its source close to Lower Beeding in the High Weald to the sea at Seaford Bay.
- Vanguard Way, a long distance walk of around 66 miles from East Croydon in outer London to Newhaven.
- Wealdway, a route across the chalk ridges of the North and South Downs and through the Weald that stretches for almost 80 miles (126.8km).
- Itchen Way, which follows the northern boundary of the National Park along the Itchen Valley.
- **St Swithun’s Way** which passes through the Itchen Valley on its way from Winchester to Farnham.

3.83 Some long distance paths have been defined specifically because of their views or the landscape experience, whereas others have been defined for other reasons, such as following the route taken by pilgrims (Pilgrims Trail). Those that are particularly focussed on their views and landscape setting are:

- **The Serpent Trail** which “showcases the work of the Sussex Wealden Greensand Heaths Project and highlights the outstanding landscape of the Greensand hills”⁸. However, there is no reference to any specific views in the Serpent Trail Official Guide.
- The Hangers Way which runs along a series of steep-sided wooded hills allowing exhilarating views. The **view from Hawkley Hanger towards Hawkley** is included as a photo in Hampshire County Council’s leaflet⁹ about the walk, and specific mention is made of the **view from the hill descending from East Worldham Church**.
- The Wayfarers Walk which shows off landscapes including mud flats along the coast and the highest downland in southern England. However, there are no specific references to particular views in the online information at <http://www3.hants.gov.uk/longdistance/wayfarers-walk.htm>

3.84 Other trails have specific views along them which are referred to in leaflets/ information about the walks:

⁸ http://www.westsussex.gov.uk/leisure/walking_and_horseriding_routes/serpent_trail.aspx

⁹ <http://www3.hants.gov.uk/hangers-way.pdf>

- The guide to the Lipchis Way (available at [indicates viewpoints at Woolbeding Common, Steep Hill](#) south of Heyshott, **St Roche's Hill** south of Charlton (and a **viewpoint west of St Roche's** facing west), and from the **west edge of West Wittering** looking west.
- Views from **Chalton Down**, the **view from the top of Blackdown** over the Sussex Weald (approx. GR 91,30), **views from the low ridge east of the A283** which follows the National Park boundary, fine views of the Weald from the **ridge above Fulking to the west of Devil's Dyke**, and views north over the Weald from the **scarp south of Ditchling**, are referred to in the online information about the Sussex Border Path at <http://www.sussexborderpath.co.uk>.
- Detailed information about the Allan King Way available online at <http://www.open-walks.co.uk/Directory/Hampshire/1564-Allan-King-Way/View-details.html> includes reference to views of the Meon Valley **from above Soberton**, views towards Southampton **from Green Hill**, north of Upham, **and view from the east side of Green Hill** to the east, a view of the Itchen Valley from around **Cheesefoot Head**, view of the Itchen Valley from **Ovington House**, and a **view of Ovington House** above Itchen Abbas. Some of these are likely to be too detailed to include in this study.
- Views from **St Catherine's Hill** across water meadows and views from **Twyford Down** are mentioned in the online information about The Pilgrims' Trail at <http://www3.hants.gov.uk/longdistance/pilgrims-trail.htm>.
- Hampshire County Council's leaflet about the Staunton Way refers to "steep hills with exhilarating views" and refers specifically to the "**stunning views**" from **Ditcham Park School** (to the west of Harting Down) over southern Hampshire.
- The 'Six Stage Route Guide' to the Downs Link highlights **views of the South Downs (including Chanctonbury Ring) from the section of path outside Henfield** and from **the flood plains of the River Adur** between Bramber and Henfield.
- The online information about the Vanguard Way <http://www.vanguardway.org.uk/> makes reference to two notable views of **the Cuckmere Meanders** (from adjacent high ground) and **the Seven Sisters** (from the downs to the west).
- Online information on the Wealdway¹⁰ refers to the '**dizzy heights of Beachy Head**' (included in the long list below).
- Information about the Itchen Way is divided into a number of walks – walk no 9 is recommended as one which shows the beauty of Hampshire and views of Ovington Park and from east of Ovington towards Alresford are listed.
- The third book on the Monarchs Way mentions: Wheely Down pg 72– over the Meon Valley; Old Winchester Hill pg 76 and breathtaking views from Old Winchester Hill lane (eastwards) pg 77; Stansted Park long drive – '**dramatic**' pg 85; **Kingley Vale** – superb views pg 88; the Trundle car park near Goodwood – excellent views – pg 93; Arundel Castle – commanding views over the **Arun Valley** pg101; **Cissbury Ring** pg 106; and **Lancing College** '**majestic**' pg111.

Designed landscapes and views within the SDNP

- 3.85 Within the SDNP there are a total of 30 sites listed within **Historic England's** Register of Parks and Gardens. Key registered Parks and Gardens within the SDNP that are well known sites open to the public and include references to views over the landscape of the South Downs, are listed below.

Petworth House

- 3.86 The EH registered Park and Garden comprises a 16th and 17th Century park and ornamental pleasure grounds extensively landscaped by Lancelot Brown. The house and parkland feature in several paintings by JMW Turner, who was a friend of the third Earl Egremont. The park is set within an undulating landscape of wooded farmland and extensive views to the Downs are available to the southwest. There are no specific viewpoints noted in the EH citation, and Turner painted several different views of the Petworth Estate, but the Area Team has suggested the view from Snow Hill is a good location from which to appreciate the landscape setting to the park.

¹⁰ <http://www.kent.gov.uk/leisure-and-community/parks-and-outdoor-activities/find-a-walk/wealdway-walk>

Arundel Castle

- 3.87 As described in the section above, Arundel Castle is a restored and remodelled medieval castle set within an 18th Century walled park. It is situated at the northern edge of the town of Arundel on a chalk escarpment which provides extensive views over the river valley and Downs. The site comprises ornamental gardens and grounds as well as parkland and woodland which occupies a high, north-to-south-running crest of the South Downs, from which wide views across to the Downs on other side of the gap are available (although these are not referred to in the English Heritage citation). In relation to the eastern edge of the park, the English Heritage List Entry refers to **"the park enjoying extensive views over the valley landscape of hedge-lined meadows and ditches to the Downs east of the gap"**. The crest is cut through by a deep valley and several dry combes. **The long distance footpath Monarch's Way** passes through Arundel Park.

Cowdray Park

- 3.88 A designed landscape focused around Cowdray House, a ruined Tudor house destroyed by fire in 1793. The site includes remnants of the layout and built features of 16th and early 17th century formal gardens surrounding the ruins, modified and enlarged in the late 18th century by Lancelot Brown. The house and gardens are set within parkland originating from the 16th Century, also improved by Brown. The site extends from the level valley floor of the River Rother northeast towards the undulating, southfacing slopes of a sandstone ridge. The upper slopes of the park are surrounded by a landscape of wooded farmland panoramic views southwards to the Downs are available.
- 3.89 The house, standing in the southwest corner of the site within the Rother Valley, forms the principle focus for the surrounding landscape and parkland, with a long view available along the causeway to the house from the west.

Uppark

- 3.90 A mid C18, informal walled garden, laid out to a plan attributed to Lancelot Brown, altered and added to in the early C19 by Humphry Repton. It also includes remnants of early C18 formal gardens. It is set in a park of medieval origin which was developed in the early and mid C18, further improved (possibly also by Repton) in the late C18 and in the C19. It lies high on the crest of the South Downs, extending over an undulating landscape of broad ridges and dry, steep-sided combes falling south-westwards from Tower Hill in the north-east corner. Extensive views are available from around the park and from parts of the gardens to Harting Downs rising to a greater height to the north-east.

Goodwood

- 3.91 Located to the northeast of Chichester, adjacent to Goodwood racecourse, Goodwood is an 18th Century woodland garden set within a large wooded parkland of medieval origin. The southern part of the site lies on low-lying, coastal plains with the northern part rising to a high crest of the Downs. **The northern part of the park is set within downland which rises up to St Roche's Hill to the northwest.**
- 3.92 The English Heritage List refers to a vista towards the Grade I listed Kennels (by James Wyatt) at the western boundary from the ha-ha at the western end of the park. **Panoramic views over the park to the coast from Carné's Seat, a stone temple from c. 1743, are also noted in the citation.**
- 3.93 Protection of designed views is related to protection of the heritage asset and its setting, which forms a separate piece from this views study. However, the view from Petworth Park is of particular note as it reveals the importance that the South Downs landscape plays in the setting to the park, as represented in paintings by Turner and Constable and as appreciated by a large number of visitors.

Background and earlier research undertaken by the SDNP

Postcards for the future

- 3.94 'Postcards for the Future' was a project inviting people to tell the SDNPA how they would like the South Downs to be in 20 years' time to feed into the South Downs National Park Management Plan and Local Development Framework. An estimated 8,000 postcards were given out from which 879 were completed and a total of 1,109 separate comments were recorded. In summary there was great affection for the way the South Downs is at the present time and a number of

people wanted to 'keep it natural' , This reveals the perception that the landscape still feels natural and unspoilt despite the history of human activity that shaped the South Downs landscape and its habitats.

Appendix 2

Identification of Landmarks

Landmarks noted in the SDILCA

Key landmarks across the South Downs are mostly picked up in the SDILCA. These include:

- The **prehistoric and later earthworks** (causewayed enclosures, long barrows and round barrows) situated on the ridge-line of Landscape Type A.
- The **tree clump at Cheesefoot Head** in LCA A5.
- The large number of **prehistoric and later earthworks** (round barrows, cross-ridge dykes and forts) situated on the ridge-line of Landscape Type B.
- Iron Age hill fort (**The Trundle**) on **St Roche's Hill** in LCA B1 which provides a strong sense of historical continuity and an important landmark feature with commanding views over the coastal plain to the south
- **Goodwood racecourse stadium** is a highly visible landmark on the downs in LCA B1.
- The **Victorian church at Privett** has been described as a 'town church in the country' – its tall spire provides a landmark on the plateau in Landscape Type C.
- **Distinctive churches** are often landmarks in Landscape Type D (Downland Mosaic).
- Iron Age hillfort at **Old Winchester Hill** forms a prominent landmark (LCA D2).
- **Hockley viaduct** (a Victorian brick built structure with a concrete core) which once linked the Didcot, Newbury and Southampton railway with the Great Western Railway is now disused but remains an important landmark feature (LCA E4 Itchen Valley).
- Views to the landmarks of **Bramber Castle** and **Lancing College** on the adjacent valley sides are noted in LCA F3 Adur Floodplain – Lancing College is a particularly distinctive building at the 'entrance' to the Adur valley.
- **Arundel Castle** set on the valley side above the River Arun, the elegant Gothic chapel of Lancing College and the imposing medieval fortress of Amberley Castle are noted as landmarks in Landscape Type G.
- The **Litlington White horse** at 'High and Over' is a distinctive landmark on the valley side in G1 Cuckmere Valley Sides.
- **Lewes Castle** is noted as a landmark in LCA G2 Ouse Valley Sides.
- The prominent Gothic chapel of **Lancing College** is noted as a particularly distinctive landmark standing at the southern end of the Adur valley in LCA G3 Adur Valley sides.
- The chimney of the **Shoreham Cement Works** is also noted as a key landmark feature in G3 Adur Valley sides.
- **Arundel Castle** is noted as a particularly distinctive landmark standing at a commanding position at the southern end of the Arun Valley in LCA G4 Arun Valley Sides.
- The **Long Man of Wilmington**, a chalk-cut hill figure of possible 16th century date, is noted a visual landmark as well as being of historic importance in LCA H1 Ouse to Eastbourne Downs Scarp.
- **Devil's Dyke** is noted as a particularly complex landform and distinctive landmark in LCA H2 Adur to Ouse Downs Scarp.
- **Torberry Hillfort** is an important Iron Age fort and distinctive landmark, forming an outlier to the main downland block, in LCA H4 Buriton to Arun Scarp.
- **Bramber Castle** is noted as a major landmark on the edge of the Adur Floodplain in LCA I3.

Other landmarks noted by area teams

There are also other notable landmarks that have been highlighted by consultees during the course of the study including:

- The Jack and Jill Windmills;
- The Catherington Windmill;
- **The 'V' at Streat**, planted as a war memorial in 1887 by Queen Victoria;
- Uppark;
- Halnaker Windmill;
- Hambledon Church.

Landmarks mapped as part of this project

The following landmarks have been mapped, and viewsheds produced for each, as part of this project:

Landmark	Grid Ref. ¹¹	Assumed height of landmark above ground level ¹² for Viewshed
Hill forts		
L1. The Trundle	487766, 111034*	2m ¹³
L2. Old Winchester Hill	464060, 120558*	2m
L3. Torberry Hill	477950, 120321*	2m
L4. St Catherine's Hill	448453, 127680*	2m
L5. King John's Hill	475552, 137703*	2m
L6. Beacon Hill	480721, 118368*	2m
L7. Highdown Hill	509270, 104347*	2m
L8. Cissbury Ring	514047, 108173*	2m
L9. Chanctonbury Ring	513935, 112064*	2m
L10. Edburton Castle	523787, 110962*	2m
L11. Hillfort at Devil's Dyke	525925, 111105*	2m
L12. Wolstonbury Hill	528404, 113829*	2m
L13. Ditchling Beacon	533106, 113015*	2m
L14. Hollingbury Hill	532210, 107882*	2m
L15. Ranscombe Camp	543877, 109158*	2m

¹¹ For asterisked features, the ZTV has been run for a grid of points at 10m intervals covering the area of the feature in question, rather than just the indicated grid reference. This overcomes a problem with larger features, such as hillforts, where a ZTV run from the centre will have the same spread of visibility as the outer edge.

¹² Heights with asterisks were provided by SDNPA. Other heights were found through internet searches, or are estimated.

¹³ A height of 2m has been applied to hillforts to take into account a person standing on the hillfort.

Landmark	Grid Ref. ¹¹	Assumed height of landmark above ground level ¹² for Viewshed
L16. The Caburn	544404, 108934*	2m
L17. Fort at Seaford Head	549492, 097818 *	2m
Castles		
L18. Arundel Castle (Shell Keep)	501828, 107357*	12m above Motte , or c.30m above surrounding ground level
L19. Lewes Castle (Keep)	541351, 110070*	8.5m above Motte, or c.20m above gateway onto High Street
L20. Bramber Castle (gatehouse wall remains)	518578, 110651	12m*
L21. Amberley Castle	502722, 113191*	18m
L22. Herstmonceaux Castle	564658, 110383*	22m
Other buildings/ built features		
L23. Goodwood racecourse stadium	488365, 111003*	18m to canopy
L24. Victorian church at Privett	467664, 126947	49m* (spire)
L25. Hockley viaduct	447648, 126600*	17m*
L26. Lancing College Chapel	519599, 106607*	27.5m* (to apex of vault)
L27. Uppark	477979, 117582	15m*
L28. Shoreham Cement Works	520117, 108615	91m (chimney)
L29. Hambledon Church	464629, 115191	15m* (tower)
L30. East Meon Church	468063, 122279	22m (spire)
L31. Petworth House	497593, 121893*	20m
L32. Toat monument, Pulborough	504985, 121582	15m*
L33. Vandalian Tower, Harting Hill	478534, 118235	8m*
L34. Nore Folly, Slindon Estate NT	495514, 109539	12m*
L35. Firle Tower, Firle Estate	548090, 107195	12m*

Landmark	Grid Ref.¹¹	Assumed height of landmark above ground level¹² for Viewshed
L36. Hoirne Tower – Arundel Park	501287, 108084	15m*
L37. Chichester Cathedral	485964, 104786	84m
Windmills		
L38. The Jack and Jill Windmills	a. Jack 530465, 113406 b. Jill 530319, 113453	Jack – 13.4m* Jill – 9m
L39. The Catherington Windmill (also known as Chalton Windmill)	471608, 116089	Est. 16-20m* (20m modelled for this study)
L40. Halnaker Windmill	491999, 109643	Est. 16-20m* (20m modelled for this study)
Chalk figures		
L41. Long Man of Wilmington	554248, 103441*	0m
L42. Litlington White Horse (High and Over)	551071, 100945*	0m
Landscape features		
L43. The 'V' at Streat, planted as a war memorial in 1887 by Queen Victoria	534841, 112969*	0m

NB This list of landmarks is not exhaustive and there are other local landmarks which may feature in views which would require an appropriate level of assessment for any proposed changes.

Appendix 3

Photograph monitoring points

- 3.95 In order to produce a shortlist of views for photography it was agreed with the Steering Group that this should encompass the most 'iconic' park-wide views (i.e. those that are breath-taking and form part of the cultural identity of the South Downs, usually from fairly specific viewpoints many of which are marked on OS maps), followed by choosing a representative selection of views that reveal the diversity of landscapes in the Park (including illustrating the Park as it is seen from outside its boundaries).
- 3.96 Where there were a number of options for a view, **views were prioritised where receptors' attention is focussed on the landscape (i.e. they contribute to people's enjoyment of the landscape)** or where views may be vulnerable to change. In addition, the shortlist aimed to include a good geographic spread of viewpoints, avoiding views that were too close together unless they are illustrating different things.
- 3.97 It is hoped that the views photographed as part of this study provide a good cross-section that demonstrate the range of characteristics of views within, across, and towards the SDNP. It should be noted that this is a representative list of views – there will be many other locally valued views that will require consideration as part of the assessment of any individual development proposal.
- 3.98 In the case of hill top locations, the photographs have been taken from the highest point to reveal views in all directions. It should be noted that there are often better in any one direction from locations just down from the highest point, and if assessing the impact of a particular development these are often better locations for the viewpoint assessment.

Table A3-1: Photograph monitoring points

View number, name and LCA (see Figure 2.1 for map)		Reason for selection
1	Beachy Head	This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is a well visited OS marked viewpoint that provides extensive views of the south east coast, from Dungeness in the east, to Selsey Bill in the west. The view from Beachy Head is also representative of the type of views encountered from Seaford Head (20 ¹⁴) and from the South Downs way along the Seven Sisters (25).
2	Devil's Dyke	This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is a popular location from which to enjoy extensive views of the Open Downland, Adur to Ouse Downs Scarp (LCA H2) and the scarp footslopes. This viewpoint is also representative of the OS-marked viewpoint from Edburton Hill (4) which is noted in the SDILCA as typical of views from the Adur to Ouse Downs Scarp, and the view to from the South Downs Way that includes Chanctonbury Ring as well as views of the Low Weald (23).
3	Birling Gap	This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is a well visited place that provides dramatic views west along the Seven Sisters cliffs to Seaford Head and out to sea, revealing the iconic chalk sea cliffs of the SDNP.
5	Old Winchester Hill	This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is a good vantage point from which to look out from a flat-topped chalk spur over the Meon Valley, and is located on the South Downs Way and Monarch's Way .

¹⁴ References to numbers indicate the number of the view in the long list (Table 2-1 of this report).

View number, name and LCA (see Figure 2.1 for map)	Reason for selection
	It is also representative of the view from Salt Hill (35).
6	<p>High and Over (White Horse)</p> <p>This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is a good point from which to appreciate the Cuckmere valley cutting through the chalk downs.</p> <p>Another good point from which to appreciate the Cuckmere Meanders is from the Seven Sisters Country Park (46).</p>
7	<p>Firle Beacon</p> <p>This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it provides a good location from which to experience views from the scarp over the Low Weald.</p> <p>This view is also representative of numerous other views across the Low Weald from this scarp on the north edge of the Open Downs, as well as from the nearby Mount Caburn, including the view from the South Downs Way to the south from Windover Hill near the Long Man of Wilmington (28).</p>
8	<p>Butser Hill</p> <p>This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is one of the highest points in the SDNP and provides panoramic views over the Meon Valley and Rother Valley. It is also a very well visited viewpoint, being located on the South Downs Way.</p> <p>This view is also representative of other views from high points in the Downland Mosaic LCT, for example from Salt Hill (35) and the Queen Elizabeth Country Park above Buriton (57).</p>
9	<p>Black Down (Temple of the Winds)</p> <p>This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is the highest point within the SDNP and provides good views over the Weald.</p> <p>The view is also representative of other views gained from high points in the Greensand Hills south of Haslemere.</p>
12	<p>Beacon Hill</p> <p>This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is located on a prominent chalk hill and provides good views over the Rother Valley and the Greensand Hills to the north.</p> <p>It is also representative of views from Harting Down (another OS marked viewpoint on the South Downs Way overlooking South Harting and East Harting) and Pen Hill (on the South Downs Way).</p>
14	<p>Cheesefoot Head</p> <p>This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is an elevated point which provides representative of views across the open chalk downland in the west of the Park, and the Itchin Valley.</p>
15	<p>St Catherine's Hill</p> <p>This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is an OS marked viewpoint that provides extensive views along the Itchen Valley and over Winchester, providing a different perspective from other views looking into or across the Park.</p>
17	<p>Woolbeding Common</p> <p>This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is a well visited location that reveals distinctive habitats of heath and woodland associated with the Greensand Hills, as well as providing views of the chalk downs.</p>
19	<p>Arundel Castle (from</p> <p>This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it provides a view of this important landmark, its relationship with the Downs, valley</p>

View number, name and LCA (see Figure 2.1 for map)		Reason for selection
	Monarch's Way)	and settlement of Arundel. A similar type of view is gained of Lancing College from the Downs Link long distance footpath (30). Although this is of a different river valley and different landmark, the relationship is similar.
20	South Hill	This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because this is one of the most iconic views of the South Downs and is a popular location used for photography and paintings. It is considered to be one of the best views in England as set out in The Guardian's '50 Best Views in England', and forms the front cover image for the document http://guardian.newspaperdirect.com/epaper/viewer.aspx
22	Ditchling Beacon	This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is representative of views from this scarp over the Low Weald. It is also representative of the views obtained from Blackcap (13) and Wolstonbury Hill (29) from where the Clayton Windmills and Ditchling Beacon are also visible to the east.
24	Hangers Way above Oakshott	This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is representative of the views from the Hampshire Hangers (LCA H6) and provides a good view north over Oakshott to Hawkley and Noar Hill Reserve in the distance. It is also representative of other views from the hangers e.g. VP27.
31	Highdown Hill (National Trust)	This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it provides good views south over the urban coastal edge.
32	Amberley Mount	This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it provides a representative view over the scarp footslopes and the Low Weald from the Arun to Adur Downs Scarp (LCA H3). This particular point also includes views over the village of Amberley, the River Arun and Amberley Wild Brooks, and south to Arundel Castle. It is also representative of views from Chantry Hill (33), Sullington Hill (34), Beeding Hill (41) and from Long Burgh over Alfriston and the Cuckmere (44).
40	Heyshott Down	This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it provides a representative view from the top of the Wooded Estate Downland above the Buriton to Arun Scarp (LCA H4) looking north over the Rother Valley. It is also representative of the views from Bignor Hill (26), Cocking Down (38), Fryan's Hanger (10) and Sutton Down (39).
42	Balmer Down	This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it provides a representative view across the Adur to Ouse Open Downs (LCA A2).
43	Iford Hill	This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is typical of views over the valley of the River Ouse and The Brooks and includes Lewes Castle as a landmark in the view. This view is also representative of other views from the downs that enclose the Ouse Valley, including from Nore Down above Piddinghoe (51).
47	Wheely Down	This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is representative of views over the Meon Valley from the surrounding Downland Mosaic

View number, name and LCA (see Figure 2.1 for map)	Reason for selection
	hills.
48	<p data-bbox="308 338 451 367">Kingley Vale</p> <p data-bbox="507 338 1374 432">This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it provides a good vantage point over the Wooded Estate Downland to the coastal plain to the south.</p> <p data-bbox="507 450 1398 607">This is also representative of other views looking south over the coastal plain including the views from the Trundle (11) and Stoke Clump (45) which overlook Chichester, from Stane Street (65) which provides excellent views of the SDNP merging into the coastal plane, and Halnaker Windmill (66) which provides a view across the dip slope of the Goodwood to Arundel Wooded Estate Downland.</p>
49	<p data-bbox="308 645 467 674">Mount Caburn</p> <p data-bbox="507 645 1414 734">This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is a prominent point that allows panoramic views including good views of the Ouse Valley and Firle Beacon to the south, and west to Lewes.</p>
52	<p data-bbox="308 772 435 831">Hollingbury Hillfort</p> <p data-bbox="507 772 1394 831">This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is representative of views from the downs over Brighton's urban edge.</p> <p data-bbox="507 853 1374 911">It is also representative of other views which reveal the urban edge of Brighton, including the views from the race hill area (53).</p>
56	<p data-bbox="308 949 467 978">Chalton Down</p> <p data-bbox="507 949 1394 1008">This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is representative of views in and across the <i>Downland Mosaic</i> around Horndean.</p> <p data-bbox="507 1030 1385 1088">It is also representative of many other views in and across the Downland Mosaic, including Windmill Hill (55), and the Wayfarer's Walk at Wind Farm (54).</p>
59	<p data-bbox="308 1126 416 1184">Hesworth Common</p> <p data-bbox="507 1126 1426 1216">This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is representative of views from the <i>Farmland and Heath Mosaic</i> landscape type looking over the Rother Valley with the downs scarp beyond.</p> <p data-bbox="507 1238 1430 1328">It is also representative of other views from the Farmland and Heath Mosaic landscape type including those experienced from the A272, and from the Pulborough Gun Emplacement (60) on the edge of Pulborough.</p>
61	<p data-bbox="308 1368 467 1397">West Itchenor</p> <p data-bbox="507 1368 1394 1491">This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is representative of the views of the South Downs from Chichester Harbour AONB, which reveal the 'whale-backed' form of the downs and show these two protected landscapes together.</p> <p data-bbox="507 1514 1369 1603">It can also be used to represent the type of views experienced from the sea, as acknowledged in the MMO commissioned Seascape Assessment for the South Inshore and South Offshore Marine Plan Area.</p>
62	<p data-bbox="308 1637 467 1727">Itchen Valley from St Swithuns Way</p> <p data-bbox="507 1637 1422 1727">This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it provides another angle on the diverse, inspirational landscapes of the South Downs, revealing water meadows in the context of the urban edge of Winchester.</p> <p data-bbox="507 1749 1426 1807">It is also representative of views of water meadows found in other valleys within the South Downs.</p>
63	<p data-bbox="308 1848 416 1877">Heyshott</p> <p data-bbox="507 1848 1369 1906">This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it illustrates the scarp as seen from the scarp foot.</p> <p data-bbox="507 1928 1390 1986">It is representative of many other locations along the foot of the scarp where the scarp can be seen rising dramatically above the viewer.</p>

Appendix 4

Survey Results

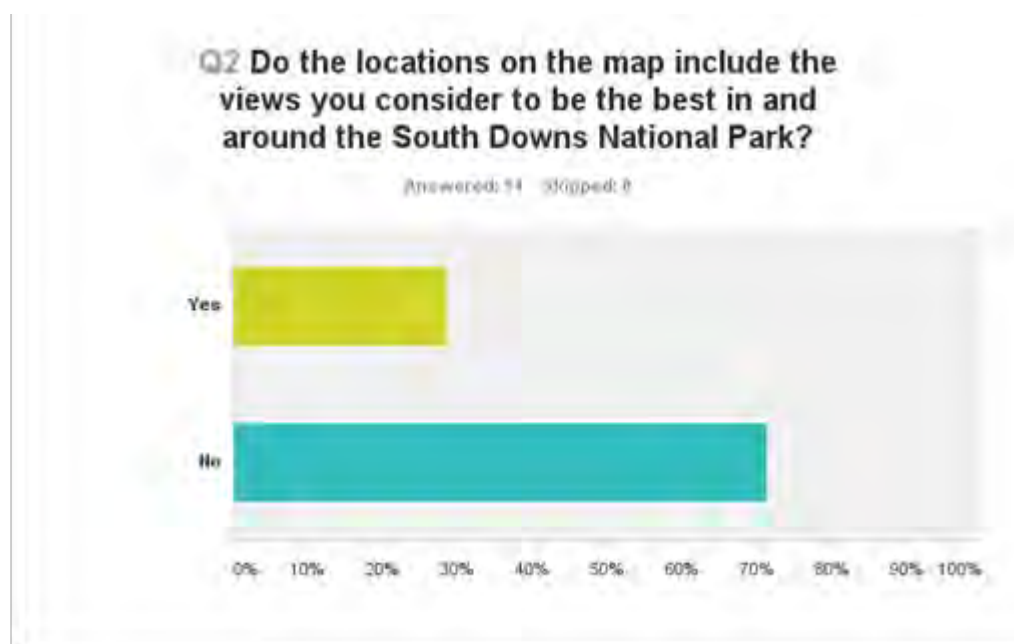
To check that the long list of views did not omit views that were important to people the SDNPA ran a public survey, showing the 65 views identified asking if this was comprehensive and, if not, inviting people to submit additional views they felt should be included.

A public survey was run on our their website for 4 weeks from Friday 6 March until Tuesday 7 April which was promoted through the home page of our website, the South Downs on-line Forum and social media.

200 people viewed the Forum posting page. 14 responses were received to the survey itself. The locations of the responses by postcode were recorded and showed a good spread across the National Park:



When asked whether the long list included the views people considered the best in and around the South Downs National Park 4 said yes and 10 said no.



Of the 4 that said yes the views quoted as being personal favourites are listed below (ordered from West to East). The two views that were mentioned more than once were Devils Dyke and Cuckmere Meanders from near Seven Sisters.

1. Harting Down
2. St Roche's Hill
3. Halnaker Windmill
4. Sullington Hill
5. Chanctonbury Ring
6. Cissbury Ring
7. Lancing College
8. Beeding Hill
9. Edburton Hill
10. Devils Dyke x2
11. Ditchling Beacon
12. Mount Caburn
13. Firle Beacon
14. South Hill Seaford Head
15. High and Over (White Horse)
16. Cuckmere Meanders from near Seven Sisters x2
17. View from Seven Sisters
18. Beachy Head

Of the 10 that said no the following additional views were proposed:

1. Grid Ref 648203. West of Teglease Down looking NE over Meon valley to East Meon in the distance.
2. Grid Ref: 737270 Hangers Way in Ashford NNR at top of the Shoulder of Mutton looking south to the South Downs.
3. Grid Ref: 73952740. Hangers Way looking north over Oakshott to Hawkley and Noar Hill Reserve in the distance
4. Arun valley, looking south from B2139 road bridge between Houghton and Houghton Bridge, near Amberley. Especially lovely on a misty morning.
5. Brighton Marina east along foreshore and cliffs
6. Goodwood racecourse, the trundle
7. Midhurst Common from top of aptly named Sunset Hill towards Bepton Down across to Linch Hill, Treyford Hill and further West
8. A280. Long Furlong, Clapham/ Findon
9. The view from Small Down in East Meon. You can see the west of the Isle of Wight and the Solent, over to Winchester and beyond, East to Blackdown over the Weald and north to the Hangers. Part of the walk is on a ridge giving wide panoramas. The upper Meon Valley and Butser Hill is in the foreground to the East.
10. Telscombe Tye - view to Firle Beacon, Belle Tout and Worthing

11. View over Milland Valley from NT viewpoint in Marley Lane and view looking west from Black Down over Milland Valley and View East over Weald from Black Down
12. The view over Steyning from the Bostal Road

Appendix 5

Checklist

1. What development/ change is being proposed?
2. Which Landscape Character Area and Historic Landscape Type is the proposal in?
3. Which of the representative views does it affect? [*Check ZTVs of representative views to identify which viewpoints it may be visible from*]
4. What generic view types are affected? [*see Table 3 1: View Types and Representative Views*]
5. Does the proposal harm any of the **National Park's** special qualities as revealed in these view types? [*refer to Section 3 of this report*]
6. Is the proposal in line with the guidance provided for relevant view types? [*see guidance in Section 3 of this report*]
7. Is the proposal in a viewshed for a landmark? [*see the computer generated viewsheds from landmarks*]
8. If so, does the proposal affect views to or from that landmark, or does the proposal affect the appreciation or enjoyment of the landmark in any way?
9. How does the proposal interact with landscape character, historic landscape character, designated areas and landmarks in each view? [*Use the Google Earth Model and panoramic photos, and cross refer to the South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment, Historic Landscape Character Assessment, and citations for designations and landmarks where available*]