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LCA1

Waterlooville and historic route



Houses at Forest End



The Queen's Enclosure



Waterlooville Town Centre



Waterlooville Town Centre

LCA1 Waterlooville and historic route

Introduction

The area contains one landscape character type: Urban Lowlands LCT C. A full description of the characteristics common to this type is set out in Section 4. The area is composed of thirteen historic landscape character types: Small Regular with Straight Boundaries (Parliamentary type) (1.9); Assarted Pre-1810 Woodland (4.1); 20th Century Plantation (4.12); Early and Mid-Victorian Settlement (9.6.1); Late Victorian Settlement (9.6.2); Edwardian Residential (9.6.3); Pre-War Residential (9.6.4); Post-War Residential (9.6.5); 60's and 70's Residential (9.6.6); Late 20th Century Residential (9.6.7); 20th Century Suburban Commercial Centres (9.6.9); Pre 1810 Village/Hamlet (9.7); and 20th Century Schools and Playing Fields (9.12.2) (Figure 1).

Location

The historic A3 forms the central spine to this LCA, starting from Purbrook centre to the south and continuing north to where the A3 leaves the Borough.

Relationship to adjacent character areas

LCA2 Waterlooville western suburbs: LCA1 is elevated above this LCA, where, from a number of viewpoints, there are views down onto this residential area. The woodlands within LCA1 are visible from LCA2 and are seen as backdrop for housing within LCA2. Within LCA2, there is a change in character to the roads, with the alignment of the road more organic within LCA2.

LCA4 Waterlooville Business Park: The A3 is elevated above the adjacent business park area, with views from the A3 down into LCA4. A harsh division is found between the two LCAs, with little continuity of landscape character. Some of the roads within LCA1 have been severed and terminated by the industrial/business development which has led to two contrasting landscape character areas.

LCA5 Purbrook and Waterlooville – eastern suburbs: The perpendicular streets leading off from the A3 contrast with the more organic layouts of newer development found within LCA5. The older straight streets provide long contained views which become dispersed within LCA5.

LCA7i Plant Farm south east fields: Separated by the newly upgraded London Road, the boundary between these two LCAs is defined by a hedgerow and the landform of LCA7i sloping away to the west from a high point on the London Road. Contrasting landscapes with few common landscape features.

LCA8 A3 (M) corridor residential area: The eastern and part of the northern edge of the Queen's Inclosure forms the boundary between these two LCAs. Rear gardens of properties on the eastern edge of LCA8 limit visibility. A broad band of woodland extends out from the Queen's Inclosure providing a strong wooded connection back to the Queen's Inclosure across this urban area.

Beyond the Borough boundary: The A3 provides a link to the north into Horndean with a continuation of a similar road layout of perpendicular streets leading off from the A3. Contrasting urban development with open rural landscape to the west, with no connectivity of landscape features.

Historic development

Although the main road through the Forest of Bere between Horndean and Purbrook was already an important route by the 18th century, it had only a single building along its length by 1810. A map of 1759 shows a number of roads and trackways converging at Whateland End (later Waitland End) at the southern edge of the Forest, and the small group of buildings here appear to have later formed the nucleus of Waterlooville; named after the Waterloo Inn situated at the crossroads. The Enclosure Commissioners sold off allotments of land along the route of the road c.1810, including some smaller plots close to the crossroads which were developed with villas c.1830.

By 1879 a concentration of buildings are shown at the crossroads, with a linear development of properties extending northwards along the main road. Whilst the woodland beyond these properties to the east of the road was generally saved from clearance, that to the west became a mix of farmland, and a number of estates with parkland associated with gentleman's houses, such as Hart Plain House, Upper Hart Plain, The Park, and the smaller 'Woodlands' to the east. A very small group of houses were located at Cowplain by the end of the 19th century, with brickworks to their south, but a larger nucleus had developed around the brickworks by 1910. This map also shows the laying out of a few residential streets to the north of Waterlooville which, including a 'Jubilee Road', suggests a late 19th century date.

The presence of the Portsmouth and Horndean Light Railway along the main road, provide good transport from this residential area into the city of Portsmouth. The 1938-42 map shows an explosion of residential development, with streets perpendicular to the main road, most significantly at Cowplain, and infilling the area northwards to the present Borough boundary, resulting in the almost total development of the main road frontage, which was then completed in the post-war period. The development of the former Allotment gardens and Cox's coppice to the south-west of Waterlooville town centre only took place in the late 20th century.

Characteristics of Waterlooville and historic route

Physical: Landform, soils and land cover

- Purbrook centre is located within a valley bottom (40mAOD)
- Moving north the A3 rises onto a ridgeline with Waterlooville centre above 50mAOD and Cowplain to the north at around 70mAOD. The landform to the east and west slopes downwards within a series of valleys
- In the south, the underlying geology is London Clay with a pocket of the Wittering Formation found under Purbrook Centre. Moving northwards a narrow band of Bognor Sand cuts across just south of the Queen's Inclosure. At the northern end where the landform is at its highest, the Lambeth Group is then found. Drift geology is rare on this ridge with a small band of periglacial Head deposits aligning the Hermitage Stream which starts within the Queen's Inclosure and winds off to the south
- The Queen's Inclosure, part of the Forest of Bere, provides woodland of mature oak trees
- The A3 north of the Waterlooville centre is loosely tree-lined with mature garden trees and oak trees
- The rear gardens of the perpendicular streets from the A3 collectively provide swathes of mature tree and shrub vegetation.

Biodiversity

- The most significant habitat is the Queen's Inclosure, a large ancient semi-natural woodland. It is a remnant of the Royal Forest of Bere and an important ancient oak woodland. Many of the larger oak trees are nearly 200 years old
- There are some very small patches of broadleaved woodland in the north of the area. Gardens and street trees also provide habitats.

Historic and built environment

- The character of the historic landscape is now defined by the predominance of multiple phased residential developments
- The underlying historic origins of the area still survive within the landscape. The clearance of woodland and wood pasture during the 19th century resulted in the creation of geometric shaped fields with straight boundaries. These boundaries, which survive as property boundaries between houses also reflect the phases of suburban development in Waterlooville, and reflect the earlier landscape pattern with construction within individual fields
- The Queen's Inclosure is one of the most distinct areas of Havant formed by the survival of pre-1810 ancient woodland. The woodland is one of the largest individual areas of woodland within Havant which has remained unaltered since the early 19th century
- Only a very limited number of pre 20th century buildings survive within this LCA. The most significant groups of these include the brick, and brick and stucco commercial properties on London Road to the south of the Waterlooville crossroads, and the simple brick workers cottages of Barrack Row beyond the town centre to the south
- Although constructed using locally distinctive vernacular materials, the small flint building now housing the Citizens Advice Bureau is a stylistic rarity in the LCA
- Development fronting the main road varies along its route, from the generous pre-war detached houses in large gardens close to the northern Borough boundary, through terraces of narrow Victorian cottages, Edwardian semis, to areas of post-war infill, which front onto the suburban cul-de-sacs, turning their backs on the main road
- The town centre of Waterlooville has its own very distinct character. Although retaining some of its early buildings, as a reminder of its importance as a 'service area' on the road to Portsmouth, its overall character results from its late post-war redevelopment, which has created a pedestrianised shopping street with a predominantly grey, concrete character
- A more recent shopping mall, and a superstore to the rear of the crossroads creates a multi-phase commercial centre
- The area of pre-war residential development to the west of Cowplain has been subject to numerous instances of infill and backfill with houses on small cul-de-sacs
- Although the east side of London Road to the south of the town centre is built up, the farmland on the west currently creates a distinct hiatus between the two historic centres of Purbrook and Waterlooville
- Important historic route with settlement cores at major road intersections
- Early ribbon development along main road frontage, with later residential development behind

- Group of historic buildings to north of Waterlooville crossroads include remnants of the late Victorian shopping centre and pre 1830 villas
- Perpendicular streets lead off from the A3 with focal buildings terminating the view, as seen along Beaconsfield Road and Villa Gardens
- Hedgerows and low red brick and flint walls provide boundary features to older private dwellings.

Experiential: tranquillity, visual perceptions and access

- The busy A3 spoils tranquillity, although there are some quiet areas within the pedestrianised centre of Waterlooville centre
- The A3 provides a strong central spine of access, with access leading off to adjacent areas.

Visual: openness/enclosure, prominence and visibility

- Waterlooville centre is set in an elevated location on the ridge, where an experience of openness, with long views to open countryside can be appreciated
- From the ridge there are a number of long views over LCA2 to the west to open countryside and the woodlands of the Forest of Bere. Also Wecock Wood (within LCA2) is visible as a prominent woodland
- The Queen's Inclosure forms a prominent landscape feature adjacent to the A3
- The wide straight boulevard character of the northern section of the A3 provides long contained views
- The adjacent perpendicular roads provide further contained views off the A3, often with a prominent building truncating the view.

Specific local key issues

- Loss of soft boundary treatment and garden trees and shrubs within front gardens degrades the streetscape
- Potential loss of focal buildings at end of perpendicular streets
- Highway improvement and the loss of mature trees
- Redevelopment of large plots fronting main road with blocks of flats would further erode historic character of early route
- Further development of land to west of London Road will result in loss of separation of historic cores of Waterlooville and Purbrook
- The wooded character needs to be maintained and protected against further loss
- The Queen's Inclosure woodland represents an important ecological resource and should be proactively managed into the future.

Designations

The Queen's Inclosure SINC

Park Wood SINC

Sacred Heart Church at St Michael's Convent - Listed building

Landscape and built form strategy and guidelines

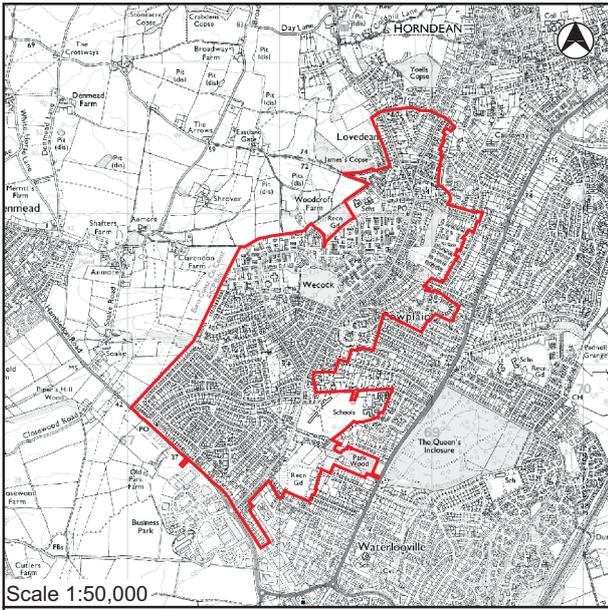
The landscape strategy is to *enhance* and *restore* the local character. The following guidelines apply:

Land management

- Maintain and enhance Queen's Inclosure and enhance connectivity between this woodland and other nearby woodland patches in order to maintain and enhance broadleaved woodland patches
- Originally part of the Forest of Bere, land management should encourage new tree planting throughout the area to conserve and restore the forest landscape character
- Maintain and improve, with new tree planting, the tree lined character of the A3 north of the Waterlooville centre. Use as an opportunity to further expand the presence of the Queen's Inclosure.

Built form and development

- Retain characteristic flint and red brick walls as boundary treatment
- Maintain built character along the A3 and the spatial built character at major interchanges. Avoid the development of open spaces adjacent to this historic route. New development along the A3 should respect its pre-eminence and address it, rather than turn its back on it
- Retain perpendicular alignment of roads leading off the A3
- Retain focal building at end of perpendicular streets off the A3 such as along Beaconsfield Road and Villa Gardens
- Resist sub-division of large plots on main road and loss of areas with strong garden character.



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LCA2

Waterlooville western suburbs



Bungalows and street trees on Sunnymead Drive



Wecock Common



Bungalows at Charlesworth Drive



Two-storey residential blocks on Puffin Walk against wooded backdrop

LCA2 Waterlooville western suburbs

Introduction

The area contains one landscape character type: Urban Lowlands LCT C. A full description of the characteristics common to this type is set out in Section 4. The area is composed of eleven historic landscape character types: Wooded over Commons (2.4); Assarted Pre-1810 Woodland (4.1); 20th Century Plantation (4.12); Pre-War Residential (9.6.4); Post-War Residential (9.6.5); 60's and 70's Residential (9.6.6); Late 20th Century Residential (9.6.67); 20th Century Schools and Playing Fields (9.12.2); Sports Fields (11.3); Open Ground (11.5) and Allotments (11.6) (Figure 1).

Location

Located to the west of the A3, across to the Borough boundary.

Relationship to adjacent character areas

LCA1 Waterlooville and historic route: LCA2 lies below LCA1, from where there are views down onto this residential area. The woodlands within in some locations within LCA1 form a wooded backdrop for housing within LCA2. Change in style of the standard grid of older roads within LCA1 leading into the newer more organic form of roads within LCA2. Woodlands form a common landscape feature of both LCAs.

LCA3 Woodcroft Farm: Wide woodland belt separates these two areas restricting intervisibility. Mature trees and woodlands within the urban area of LCA2 provide a strong landscape connection with the rural wooded landscape of LCA3.

LCA4 Waterlooville BusinessPark: An intermittent band of tree and shrub planting along the eastern edge of the business park and rear garden vegetation limits intervisibility. Contrasting character areas with few common landscape elements.

Beyond the Borough boundary: Views from the B2150 out to the south across the adjacent field of pasture. Along the western edge, views restricted to and from rear gardens of private dwellings. LCA2 strongly contrasts with the open predominantly treeless landscape of large arable fields beyond the Borough. This open landscape character is however found within the urban development to the south of Wecock, which also lacks any mature trees.

Historic development

The earliest clearings in the Forest of Bere occurred in the northern part of this LCA at the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries. During the 19th century, however, there was extensive clearance to create agricultural land, leaving only fragments of wood and common land including Chaplains Wood, Long Wood, Cowplain Wood, and Wecock Common. With the exception of the eastern part of Cowplain Wood, all of these areas survived until after WW2, and the southern half of Wecock Common survives as woodland today. The 19th century also saw the establishment of four gentleman's houses, the largest landholding being that associated with Hart Plain House in the south-west corner of the LCA. The strict rectangular boundaries of the estate are highly indicative of its deriving from enclosure, as are those of The Park abutting the London to Portsmouth Road. The former boundaries of both of these properties can be traced in the housing layouts of today, including the rectangular layout produced by Esher Grove and Silverdale Drive; the line of a former path from

Hart Plain House to the south-east corner of the estate, and the survival of part of 'The Park' as Park Wood. The more irregular boundary of the smaller Upper Hart Plain was obliterated by the development of Firs Avenue etc. A few buildings survive from the sparse pre-war development along the western half of Hart Plain Avenue and Sutton Road, but have been enveloped by the extensive development of the 1960's and 70's.

Key characteristics of *Waterlooville western suburbs*

Physical: landform, soils and landcover

- A gently sloping landform from the north to the south, with a slight ridge to the east of Milton Road
- From the north (at Lovedean) the underlying geology is Tarrant Chalk. Moving south is the Lambeth Group, then London Clay, with a band of Bognor Sands across the southern section. Drift geology includes a wide band of periglacial Head deposits loosely along the alignment of the Milton Road, with additional areas located to the north of Wecock Wood and to the east into Cowplain
- The soils are slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base rich loamy and clayey
- Surface water is not evident
- Woodlands are a feature of the northern area, with Wecock Wood providing an attractive backdrop to the housing development at Wecock. The woodland adjacent Keats Close located on the eastern ridge provides another wooded backdrop to adjacent housing. The smaller area of woodland north of Woodcroft Gardens is also visible within the area
- The area of bungalows to the south is characterised by roadside planting of garden trees (i.e. flowering cherries) set within the grass verges. Some adjacent owners have added flowering plants around these trees which creates an small scale enclosed garden character to these roads
- Mature trees exist within the open areas of grassland around the Wecock housing area
- Park Wood provides a link across the A3 with the Queen's Inclosure in LCA1
- Larger gardens of older properties along Lovedean Lane and Frogmore Lane collectively provide a swathe of vegetation characterised by mature trees
- Open areas of grassland exist as school playing fields and recreation grounds. An area of allotments exists south of Chaucer Close.

Biodiversity

- There are three pockets of broadleaved, ancient semi-natural woodland; two are located a small distance from each other in the north whilst one is located in the south and joins the Queens Inclosure woodland in the adjacent character area
- There is a further large pocket of broadleaved woodland in the west of the areas along with further smaller pockets of broadleaved woodland in the north of the area; these are not ancient semi-natural woodland
- Other habitats consist of grassland, amenity grassland and sports fields.

Historic and built environment

- The historic character is defined by more recent residential development. Little of the former historic landscape character manifests itself within the landscape, although key areas can be identified
- The openness of the Upper Hart Plain and some earlier enclosure boundaries survive at the southern end of the LCA around the school and recreation ground of Upper Hart Plain
- Remnants of common and woodland associated with the Forest of Bere survive sporadically within the northern end of the LCA. Examples include Wecock Common, northern end of Long Wood and Cowplain Wood
- Woodland associated with earlier formal landscapes survives as Park Wood, once part of the grounds of Hart Plain House
- Some of the established property boundaries to the south of Wecock Common are the remains of the former field pattern which reflects the gradual transition from unenclosed land and woodland to agricultural fields
- As in other residential areas of the Borough, the density of the settlement grain, and the scale, architectural style and detailing of the 20th century houses is varied, though generally in accordance with the generic descriptions provided in relation to their HLC types. A large area of housing of a Radburn layout is situated to the north-west of the LCA
- Pre-war, and early post-war housing generally has a good degree of individuality, set back in generous plots lining wide tree-lined roads. Individual streets tend to predominantly comprise either detached or semi-detached properties, the latter often being bungalows
- The southern half of the LCA demonstrates a great uniformity of plot size, created by the regular spacing of the roads, made possible by the single phase of road layout, without the need to accommodate historic roads. A large area of 'Radburn estate' housing is situated to the north-west of the LCA, comprising short terraces of predominantly 6-8 flat-fronted houses. The Radburn plan estate at the north-west is stylistically at variance with much of the rest of the LCA
- Long sweeping roads with relatively generous plot sizes
- The relative homogeneity of large sections of the residential area give it a feeling of tranquillity and order
- Crescents, cul-de-sacs and broad boulevards aligned with bungalows with grass verges, low brick and stone front garden boundary walls
- Wecock characterised by 2 storey blocks of terraces and blocks of 3 storey flats set within open areas of grassland with a number of mature oak trees
- The predominant building materials are brick, and brick and render, with plain tile, slate or profiled cement roof tile, generally reflecting their date of construction
- Within Lovedean flint is evident as a building material and is seen used within boundary walls and older buildings.

Experiential: tranquillity, visual perceptions and access

- Reasonable tranquillity throughout as away from any main roads (A3 to the east)
- Good access throughout the LCA
- Good access to the north to adjacent countryside, no access from the south to the adjacent countryside.

Visual: openness/enclosure, prominence and visibility

- Open character within the areas of bungalows contrasting with the more enclosed character around the 2/3 storey development at Wecock
- Woodlands provide features within the built environment, especially the ones located along the ridge to the east with views of the Queen's Inclosure
- Long views out to adjacent countryside to the west and the pylons, especially from the eastern ridge.

Specific local key issues

- Risk of redevelopment of and over development of areas impacting on townscape and views of the woodlands
- Woodlands have limited connectivity due to development creating a barrier between them
- Loss of extant historic features.

Designations

Rose Cottage - Listed building

Wecock Common SINC

Park Wood SINC

Wecock Wood SINC

Longwood (Idlewood) SINC

Landscape and built form strategy and guidelines

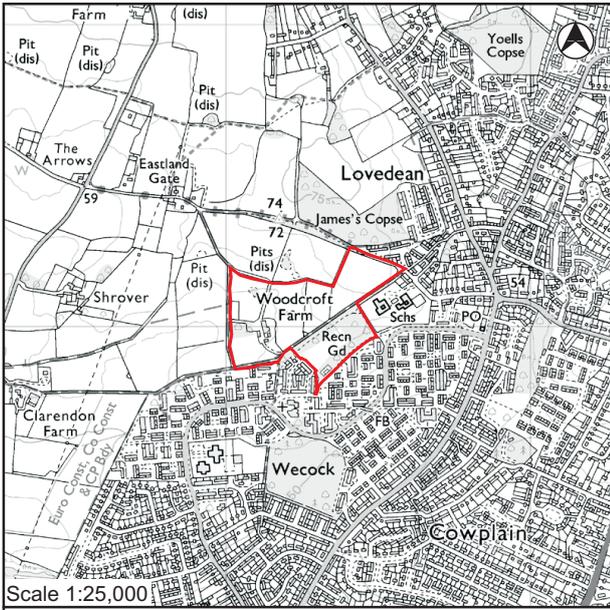
The landscape strategy is to *restore* the local character. The following guidelines apply:

Land management

- Originally part of the Forest of Bere, land management should encourage new tree planting throughout the area to conserve and restore a wooded landscape character
- Maintain and continue roadside planting within the south in the areas of bungalows supplemented with exotic garden species.
- Propose additional tree planting along roadsides to the north
- Retain and improve the vegetated rear garden boundary treatment along the western edge, to avoid the impact of development on adjacent open areas of countryside
- Improve access from the south to adjacent area of open countryside
- Respect the historic importance of Park Wood and retain the tree lined character in the locality and the link to the Queen's Inclosure within LCA1.

Built form and development

- To the north around Lovedean, boundary treatment should encourage the use of flint and brick walls
- In the south of the LCA, maintain the character of areas of single storey development (bungalows) and avoid redevelopment which will degrade the open character of these roads
- Strengthen character of main routeways, with attractive facades and the avoidance of open frontage to the main street
- Encourage the enhancement of areas of public space in the Radburn estate.



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LCA3

Woodcroft Farm



Farmland landscape of Woodcroft Farm



Woodcroft Farm



Enclosed hedged fields of pasture to the north-east of Woodcroft Farm

LCA3 Woodcroft Farm

Introduction

The area contains one landscape character type: Lowland Settled Wooded Farmland LCT B. A full description of the characteristics common to this type is set out in Section 4. The area is composed of three historic landscape character types: Small Irregular Assarts Intermixed with Woodland (1.1); Small Farmsteads (9.13); and Sports Fields (11.3) (Figure 1).

Location

Located on the north western edge of the Borough to the west of Wecock.

Relationship to adjacent character areas

LCA2 Waterlooville western suburbs: A wide woodland belt separates these two areas, restricting intervisibility. Mature trees and woodlands within LCA2 provide a strong landscape connection with the rural wooded landscape of LCA3.

Beyond the Borough boundary: Although separated from the adjacent land outside the Borough by a hedgerow, LCA3 is very much part of the continuing landscape character type *Lowland Settled Wooded Farmland*, with common landscape features of small woodlands, woodland belts and thick hedgerows.

Historic development and context

Situated on the northern edge of the Forest of Bere, Woodcroft Farmhouse was built between 1825 and 1835, and its barn between 1840 and 1850. A number of 'Old' chalk pits are already shown on the 1st edition OS, suggesting earlier exploitation of the natural resources of the area.

Key characteristics of Woodcroft Farm

Physical: Landform, soils and land cover

- The landform slopes from the north east to the south within a surrounding gently undulating landform
- The underlying solid geology is the Lambeth Group. Overlying drift geology includes a band of periglacial deposits to the south around Woodcroft Farm. This gives rise to mainly slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base rich loamy and clay soils.
- No surface drainage evident
- Small pasture fields used for horse grazing enclosed by hedgerows characterised by mature hedgerow trees
- A thick belt of trees exists along the southern side of the bridleway with another wide band of trees along the boundary further to the south adjacent to the built environment. Both enclose the recreational open area of grassland.

Biodiversity

- This landscape is made up predominantly of agriculturally improved grassland
- There are patches of broadleaved woodland in the north of the area with a larger block of woodland surrounding a grass sports field in the south east of the area.

Historic and built environment

- The historic landscape character is defined by the isolated farmstead of Woodcroft Farm. The hedgerows around the farm are straight and form small irregular sized fields. An area of former rough pasture to the south east of the farmhouse is now defined by a thick belt of broadleaf trees, which separate the modern residential properties from Woodcroft Farm
- One of a number of isolated farms dating to the 19th century clearance, the layout of Woodcroft Farm is of the loose courtyard type. Typical of the vernacular building style on the chalk, the farmhouse is of flint, with red brick dressings
- A relatively rare survival of a once large group of 19th century farms, built in the local vernacular materials.

Experiential: tranquillity, visual perceptions and access

- Good tranquillity, as away from any major traffic arteries
- A rural landscape in strong contrast with adjacent urban areas
- Good access with bridleways leading to the north and south to areas within the Forest of Bere.

Visual: openness/enclosure, prominence and visibility

- Hedgerows and mature trees provide enclosure
- No prominent features
- Limited visibility across landscape due to thick hedgerows, mature trees and bands of woodland.

Specific local key issues

- The small area of agricultural land to the west of Woodcroft Lane appears vulnerable to residential development
- Development in this area would seriously compromise the setting of the locally listed farmhouse and barn.

Designations

2 unlisted historic buildings

Landscape and built form strategy and guidelines

The landscape strategy is to *enhance* the local character. The following guidelines apply:

Land management

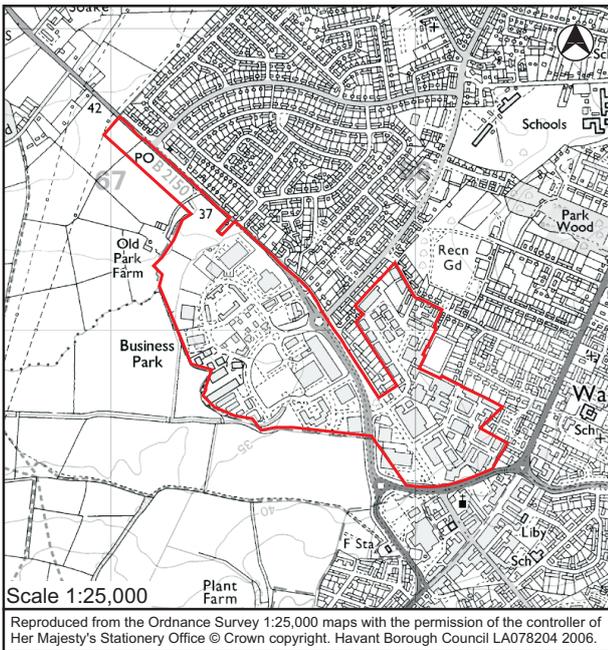
- Maintain rural character
- Strengthen the wooded character
- Maintain and manage the strong linear woodland belts to the south as a buffer to the adjacent area of development.

Built form and development

- Avoid the upgrading of the bridleway to Woodcroft Farm which would suburbanize this area
- Continue to protect the farm buildings and their setting through local listing.

LCA4

Waterlooville Business Park



Old Park Farm



Brambles Farm Industrial Estate

LCA4 Waterlooville Business Park

Introduction

The area contains two landscape character types: Urban Lowlands LCT C and Lowland Settled Wooded Farmland LCT B. A full description of the characteristics common to these types is set out in Section 4. The area is composed of two historic landscape character types: Small Regular Fields with Straight Boundaries (Parliamentary Type) (1.9) and Industrial Complexes and Factories (12.3) (Figure 1).

Location

Located to the west of Waterlooville, to the west of Hambledon Road, on the western edge of the Borough.

Relationship to adjacent character areas

LCA1 Waterlooville and historic route: Separated from the adjacent built environment by rear gardens. At some locations boundary vegetation provides a good screen to the adjacent large industrial buildings. Harsh division with little connection of character, with some of the roads within LCA1 having been severed and terminated by the industrial/business development which has led to two contrasting landscape character areas.

LCA2 Waterlooville western suburbs: An intermittent band of tree and shrub planting along the eastern edge of the business park with rear garden vegetation limits intervisibility. Contrasting character areas with few common landscape elements.

Beyond the Borough boundary: The boundary hedgerow is poor in places, which allows some views out to the surrounding open landscape. Views of the large shed buildings are also visible from the adjacent open landscape. A few mature native trees remain within LCA4 which provide a connection with the rural landscape to the south.

Historic development and context

Historically, the area of this LCA to the south/west of Hambledon Road comprises the grounds associated with the 19th century Brambles Farm, and the eastern area of parkland associated with 'Old Park', to the west. The area remained largely undeveloped until recently when it was developed to provide the Brambles Business Centre, The Brambles Enterprise Centre, Brambles Farm industrial estate and Pipers Wood industrial estate. The parkland of 'Old Park' survives as woodland at the north-west end of the LCA. The area to the east of Hambledon Road focuses on the landholding of the 19th century Park Farm, which survived until after WW2. A sewage works was located to the east of the farm by 1910, and some limited residential development of the main road frontage took place in the 1930's. This industrial area began to develop in the early post-war period, and has expanded in recent decades with a modern retail park.

Key characteristics of Waterlooville Business Park

Physical: Landform, soils and land cover

- The landform gently rises to the east to around 45mAOD and slopes down to the west to around 35mAOD

- The underlying solid geology is London Clay with a band of Bognor Sand to the north. This is overlain with periglacial Head deposits to the south which has resulted in slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base- rich loamy and clayey soils across the area
- To the north there is Grade 4 agricultural land with pasture fields surrounded by hedgerow vegetation
- Two streams cross the area marked within the landscape by tree and shrub vegetation
- Intermittent hedgerows with mature oak trees exist around the western and southern edge of the business park
- Bands of trees (some mature oaks) and areas of grassland are a characteristic of the business area to the south of the B2150, compared to a virtually treeless character of the business park to the north of the B2150 and A3
- Strong band of tree and shrub vegetation along the eastern edge of the B2150.

Biodiversity

- Much of the area is urban with habitats confined to small patches. Narrow remnant strips of broadleaved, ancient semi-natural woodland are found on towards the centre of the area
- Improved grassland, makes up the north of the site and there is a small patch of broadleaved woodland on the eastern side of this grassland.

Historic and built environment

- The area is now defined by a large-scale industrial estate with few remains of previous historic landscape features. The industrial estate is situated on former agricultural land which was subdivided in irregular sized geometric shaped fields around the now lost Brambles and Park Farms
- The north western edge of the industrial park retains one of the former landscape boundaries, which separates it from an area known as Old Park to the north. In this area of the LCA, the historic landscape character is defined by small regular Parliamentary type enclosures with straight boundaries. These survive as mature hedgerows within the landscape
- The Brambles industrial area and business centre comprise a self-contained entity, with its own internal circulation provided by estate roads. The built form comprises a range of large industrial sheds and smaller business units
- The mid 20th century industrial area to the east of Hambledon Road comprises large very simply detailed sheds, predominantly using materials such as brick and corrugated asbestos cement sheet, and generally in relatively poor condition. Later retail warehouses use typical modern cladding materials
- This area, despite its proximity to Waterlooville town centre, is physically separated from it by the town centre by-pass, exacerbated by a significant change in road level, with a pedestrian underpass
- Industrial and commercial units dating from the early to late 20th century, demonstrate the changes to the changing nature of industry and commerce, and its built requirements
- Large scale shed like buildings with areas of hard standings used for car parking set around wide roads.

Experiential: tranquillity, visual perceptions and access

- Some sense of tranquillity along the western edge of the business park
- No strong colour trend
- No public access out to the adjacent open area of countryside.

Visual: openness/enclosure, prominence and visibility

- Large scale buildings provide some enclosure within the business parks, with the larger car parks being particularly open in character
- No prominent features
- Limited views around the business park
- Views across to the west from the open area of fields.

Specific local key issues

- Existing visual impact on adjacent rural landscape
- Existing visual impact of large shed buildings on adjacent areas of dwellings
- No access to the west from the east.
- The B2150 could provide a barrier for biodiversity.
- Proposed development of Old Park Farm area.

Designations

None

Landscape and built form strategy and guidelines

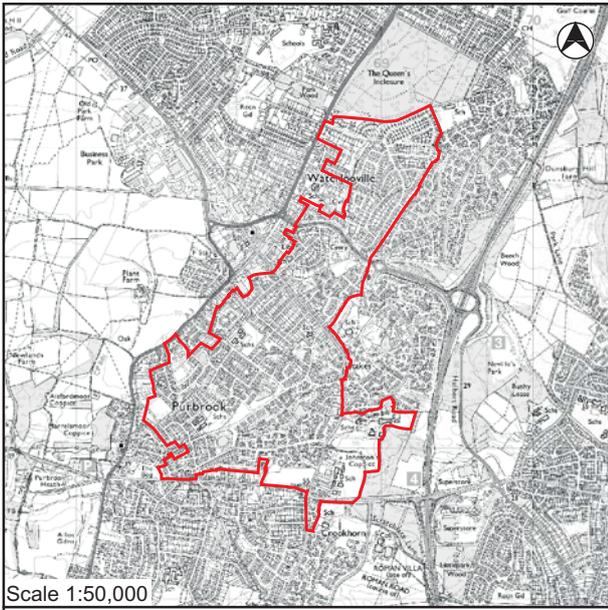
The landscape strategy is to *restore* and *enhance* the local character. The following guidelines apply:

Land management

- Improve periphery hedgerow along the western and southern edge of Business Park to form a wider robust buffer to the adjacent area of open countryside
- Maintain and improve the band of tree and shrub planting along the eastern edge of the Business Park adjacent the B2150 to provide a screen and a setting for the buildings
- Maintain and improve the vegetated buffer along the boundary with the adjacent dwellings on Muriel Road, Winiefred Road, Hambledon Road and Milton Road
- Look to provide access to the wider open countryside and network of footpaths to the west.

Built form and development

- Redevelopment and new development adjacent open areas and areas of dwellings should avoid an adverse visual impact on their character
- Propose landscape framework for Brambles Farm Industrial Area and the Retail Park to provide an unified identity.
- Development within original grounds of 'Old Park', should undertake a historical survey to identify any remaining features of value which can then be restored and protected as a part of any future development.



Scale 1:50,000

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LCA5

Purbrook and Waterlooville – eastern suburbs



Houses at Hurstville



Houses on Cornelius Drive, Ferndale



Houses on Stakes Road



Buildings on Highfield Close set against the Queen's Enclosure

LCA5 Purbrook and Waterlooville – eastern suburbs

Introduction

The area contains one landscape character type: Urban Lowlands LCT C. A full description of the characteristics common to this type is set out in Section 4. The area is composed of fourteen historic landscape character types: Assarted Pre-1810 (4.1); Early and Mid-Victorian Settlement (9.6.1); Late Victorian Settlement (9.6.2); Pre-War Residential (9.6.4); Post-War Residential (9.6.5); 60's and 70's Residential (9.6.6); Late 20th Century Residential (9.6.7); Pre-1810 Village/Hamlet (9.7); 20th Century Schools and Playing Fields (9.12.2); Cemetery (10.4); Sports Fields (11.3); Open Ground (11.5); Industrial Complexes and Factories (12.3); and Water Treatment (12.5) (Figure 1).

Location

Located to the east of the A3, covering the areas of Purbrook and Waterlooville.

Relationship to adjacent character areas

LCA1 Waterlooville and historic route: The perpendicular streets leading off from the A3 contrast with the more organic layouts of newer development found within LCA5. The vegetation adjacent to the Hermitage Stream provides a barrier and a screen to the housing within LCA1, however further to the south some of the perpendicular streets of LCA1 lead further on into LCA5 although in a more organic form. Linear belts of mature rear garden vegetation connect these two LCAs.

LCA6 Purbrook: Some intervisibility with elevated areas around Widley to the south. Good connectivity, with similar landscape features including swathes of mature rear garden vegetation providing a green grid across these two LCAs.

LCA8 A3 (M) corridor residential area: From the north a robust boundary belt of mature trees limits intervisibility, to the south the division is less clear. A number of woodland belts connect across and are a strong feature of both of these two LCAs.

LCA11A3 (M) corridor residential area: Robust woodland within LCA11 aligns along the boundary between these two LCAs and further connects to smaller woodland areas within the urban landscape of LCA5.

Historic development and context

Forming the residential 'hinterland' to the east of the frontage to the London to Portsmouth Road, and spanning the secondary east-west historic route, this area was predominantly developed during the early and later post-war periods. The earlier phase of development focussed in two areas: to the north east of Purbrook, and to the south of Stakes Hill Road. By the end of the 18th century, a brick kiln, close to the Waterlooville crossroads, and Steaks Farm (later Stakes Farm) were the only buildings in the LCA. In the early 19th century, the farm was replaced by Oaklands, a country house, with lodge and summerhouse, and the name Stakes transferred to the dispersed hamlet at the bend in the road. This hamlet of ribbon development was developed further in the early 20th century, but the landscape across the main southern half of the LCA remained a mosaic of fields and small areas of coppice that had been created beyond the southern edge of the Forest of Bere. The northern half of the LCA had originally been within the Forest, and clearance in the early 19th century led to a similar agricultural landscape.

Key characteristics of *Purbrook and Waterlooville - eastern suburbs*

Physical: Landform, soils and land cover

- Gently undulating, while rising to the west and sloping down to the east
- The underlying geology is London Clay with a band of Bognor Sand across the central area. The soils are slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base rich loamy and clayey
- Limited surface drainage with a man-made pond at Purbrook (in poor condition) and the Hermitage Stream running alongside the Queen's Inclosure from the north
- Within the rear gardens mature tree and shrub vegetation provide wide bands of vegetation across this built environment as seen between Ferndale Road and Bech Wood Avenue
- A few small isolated woodlands are found set within the urban environment
- Adjacent roadside planting gives Hulbert Road a strong green character
- Recreation fields, sports fields, cemeteries and school playing fields form open grass areas
- Mature trees form local landmarks within the environment, with a mature tree within the the roundabout at Stakes
- Boundary hedgerows are a prominent feature within lower density areas of development.

Biodiversity

- This landscape character area has many patches of habitat set amongst urban development. Urban areas can provide habitat through resources such as playing fields, street trees and gardens
- There are several small strips of broadleaved woodland and a small patch of ancient woodland; some are remnants of the Forest of Bere
- There is very little connectivity between these different habitats and all tend to be isolated within an urban context
- There are strips of amenity grassland and, to the south, there are a number of amenity grassland areas, small parks and playing fields; one park as a small pond in it. Some of the amenity areas are connected to small patches of broadleaved woodland.

Historic and built environment

- Now dominated by built-up residential development some of the post-war development reflects the former enclosure pattern within the property boundaries and street pattern, especially to the west of Stakes
- The later residential developments respect less the former enclosure pattern but the open spaces incorporated into the built-up areas do correspond to the earlier field pattern particularly in the southern end of the LCA
- Newlease Coppice survives as a lightly wooded space, the size of which has not altered since at least the early 19th century
- In the northern part of the LCA the once large area of Outhurst Wood has been developed but the boundary between the former woodland and surrounding agricultural land survives as a mature tree boundary between houses. In the same area the former field boundaries around Hermitage Stream survive as mature tree lines

-
- Oaklands, a formerly isolated country house, survives as a discrete development, now a school, although the formal gardens to the east of the house have been built upon
 - A number of contrasting residential building styles provide streets with local landmarks and sense of place
 - The residential areas in the northern part of the LCA are similar in character to those in the southern half of LCA 2 ie long sweeping roads with relatively uniform plot sizes, and a mix of semi-detached houses and detached bungalows
 - The southern half of the LCA is of a more mixed character, with 1950's houses set in long narrow plots to the south and west of Stakes Hill Road, and in the far south-west of the LCA
 - Set back from the historic routes, within the heart of the residential area of the south half of the LCA is a large 'Radburn' estate of short staggered terraces fronting cul-de-sacs
 - Two of the few buildings of interest to survive in this LCA are the lodge and summerhouse to Oaklands, which adopt a decorative Victorian use of flint with brick dressings, and fishscale tiles
 - The eastern edge of the LCA comprises schools and their playing fields, providing an open settlement edge relating well to the woodland corridor of the A3 (M)
 - Low red brick walls and hedgerows provide boundary edge treatment for private dwellings
 - Poor boundary treatment with long stretches of close-boarded fencing facing onto areas of the public domain.

Experiential: tranquillity, visual perceptions and access

- Varying degrees of tranquillity, with traffic noise heard from the A3 (M) to the east
- Variable access with some of the woodland belts containing footpath access through built areas.

Visual: openness/enclosure, prominence and visibility

- A landscape of areas of openness and contrasting enclosure
- The Queen's Inclosure provides an important wooded visual backdrop to the built environment
- Due to the undulating nature of the landform, views are sometimes limited, while others provide open views across and over the surrounding rooftops.

Specific local key issues

- Potential loss of trees and characteristic boundary treatment
- Poor quality boundary treatment facing areas of the public domain
- Surviving pockets of open land could be under pressure for further residential development
- Remnants of ancient semi-natural woodland are isolated within urban development.

Designations

4 listed buildings
1 unlisted historic building
Newlease Copse SINC
Johnston's Coppice SINC

Landscape and built form strategy and guidelines

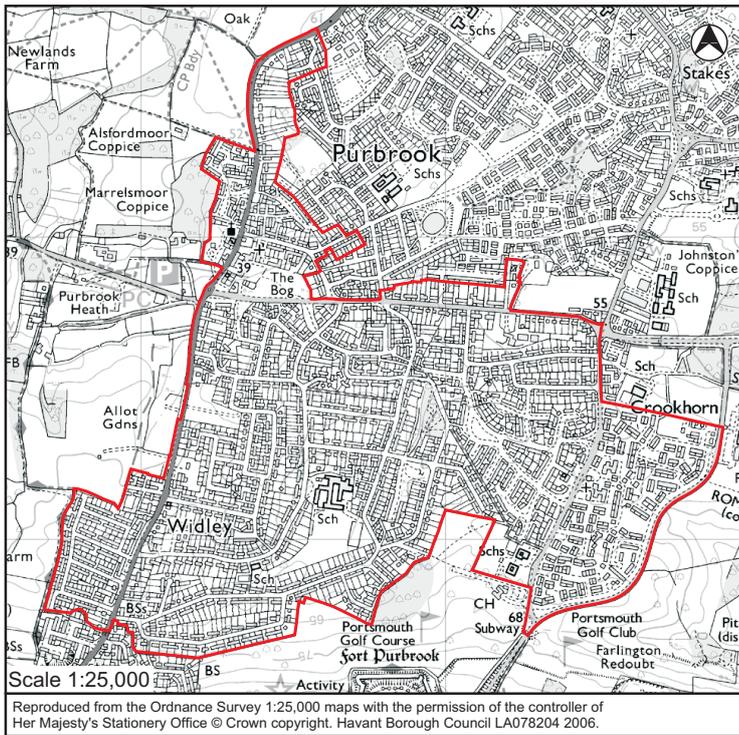
The landscape strategy is to *restore* the local character. The following guidelines apply:

Landscape management

- Originally part of the Forest of Bere, land management should encourage new tree planting throughout the area to conserve and restore the wooded forest landscape character
- Enhance the connectivity between habitats through the development of wooded corridors which also connect to LCA11
- Maintain and enhance the wooded character of the area and ensure suitable management of existing broadleaved woodland.

Built form and development

- Maintain existing areas of bungalows and avoid redevelopment which will degrade the open character of these roads, for example around St John's Avenue
- Residential areas of contrasting building styles should be maintained, while dilution of particular building styles along residential roads (i.e with insensitive extensions) should be avoided
- Maintain cluster of open spaces to the south of this LCA as a feature of this area, investigate recreational links for these spaces in the form of footpaths and cycleways
- Improve stretches of poor quality boundary treatment which is visible from the public domain, such as around the central public open space adjacent to the Jubilee Centre
- The mixed form, layout and building types in the southern half of the LCA would allow a limited amount of infill development without adversely affecting the character of the area.



LCA6 Purbrook



Houses east of Crookhorn Lane



Purbrook historic core



Sandy Brow



Wooded setting to Purbrook Park School



Bungalows on St John's Avenue

LCA6 Purbrook

Introduction

The area contains one landscape character type: Urban Lowlands LCT C. A full description of the characteristics common to this type is set out in Section 4. The area is composed of twelve historic landscape character types: Assarted Pre-1810 (4.1); Early and Mid-Victorian Settlement (9.6.1); Late Victorian Settlement (9.6.2); Edwardian Residential (9.6.3); Pre-War Residential (9.6.4); Post-War Residential (9.6.5); 60's and 70's Residential (9.6.6); Late 20th Century Residential (9.6.7); Pre 1810 Village/Hamlet (9.7); 20th Century Schools and Playing Fields (9.12.2); Open Ground (11.5); and Allotments (11.6) (Figure 1).

Location

Located to the west of the Borough covering Purbrook historic core and the area of Widley across to Crookhorn.

Relationship to adjacent character areas

LCA5 Purbrook and Waterlooville – eastern suburbs: Some intervisibility from elevated areas around Widley allowing views to the north. Good connectivity, with similar landscape features including swathes of mature rear garden vegetation providing a green grid across these two LCAs.

LCA 7i Plant Farm south eastern fields: Separated by the newly upgraded London Road, the boundary between these two LCAs is defined by a hedgerow and the landform of LCA7i sloping away to the west from a high point on the London Road. Contrasting characters, although collectively the mature trees within the rear gardens of the dwellings on the A3, provide a small woodland which provides a connection to the wooded character to the west.

LCA7ii Purbrook Heath: Visually separated by a well-established hedgerow to the west of the A3 London Road resulting in limited intervisibility. The strong hedgerow and small woodland copse character within LCA7ii can be seen replicated in a diluted form within LCA6, with small woodland copses within the urban landscape.

LCA11 A3 (M) eastern corridor: A buffer of tree and shrub planting on a low embankment screens views of the urban edge of Purbrook to the wider open landscape of LCA11. Contrasting landscape characters with the adjacent area of LCA11 being open in character and the urban area of LCA6 having a wooded character, although more typical of the wooded landscape of LCA11 further to the north.

LCA12 Portsdown Hill: Tree belt of varying thickness within the adjacent golf course provides a buffer and a visual screen to this adjacent urban area. The location of woodlands on the ridge makes them prominent landmarks and they are visible from a number of locations from within LCA6. The open downland character contrasts with the urban character of LCA6 although the loose woodland belts separating the drives of the golf course landscape connects with the wooded character which has survived within the swathes of rear gardens.

Beyond the Borough boundary: To the south, the Borough boundary runs through the urban area, with strong connectivity provided between the two areas, through connecting roads and dwelling types. Strong contrast with the adjacent open rural landscape characterised by large arable fields.

Historic development and context

In the north part of the LCA a small settlement developed at the junction of the main London to Portsmouth Road and a road extending eastwards across the top of Purbrook Park towards Havant. In the late 18th century, it was known as Purbrook Heath, and only became Purbrook in the early 20th century. Purbrook Park and its estate occupied all but the south west corner of the land bounded by London Road, Stakes Road, Crookhorn Lane and Portsdown Hill. The eastern edge of the LCA was part of Crookhorn Wood, belonging to 'Belmont', an estate with parkland to the north of Bedhampton. Purbrook Park contained a number of distinctive landscape features, the most notable, and persistent being the long sinuous lake shown on late 18th century mapping, but marked as 'The Bog' on the 1st edition OS, with a large fishpond at its south-western end. This feature was retained in the landscape when the northern and western parts of the LCA were developed with housing in the pre-war period, and has only recently been developed. An old gravel pit is shown towards the north of the park on the 2nd edition OS, and old chalk pits at the southern end, while a large brick and tile works was established to the east of the pre-war housing in the same period. The house which survives today, now Purbrook Park School, was built c.1825-35, to the north-west of the original house.

Settlement in this LCA has extended in an easterly direction during the 20th century from the historic core of Purbrook at the western boundary of the area. The area previously the parkland of Purbrook Park was extensively laid out between 1910 and 1938, together with the land to the south-west as far as Portsdown Hill, and a strip of ribbon development on the west side of London Road to the north of Purbrook. The agricultural land to the east of Purbrook Park was developed with housing during the post war period, with the area to the east of Crookhorn Lane finally being developed in the 1970's.

Key characteristics of *Purbrook*

Physical: Landform, soils and land cover

- The landform slopes down from the south to the north, with a series of valleys and minor elevated areas
- The underlying geology is London Clay with a central area of Wittering Formation. Drift geology includes bands of periglacial Head deposits running in a north-south direction. The area of drift deposits at Sandy Brow also contain a stream which aligns and drains northwards
- The soils to the north of Purbrook are slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base rich loamy and clayey. Soils around Purbrook centre are slightly acid loamy and clayey with impeded drainage
- To the west the soils are slightly acid loamy and clayey with impeded drainage. To the west the soils are slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base rich loamy and clayey
- The Head deposits underly areas of woodland, which formed part of the Forest of Bere, and a more treed landscape within the built environment, such as the areas of woodland between the roads Fir Copse Road and The Sandy Brow
- Parallel rear gardens of older properties collectively provide broad swathes of tree and shrub vegetation

-
- Purbrook School playing fields is characterised by mature trees along the boundary and a woodland at the western end
 - The area of housing to the east of Crookham Lane is characterised by mature trees and areas of grassland.

Biodiversity

- This landscape character area is urban and will provide a variety of habitats through elements such as school playing fields, street trees and gardens
- There is very little connectivity between the different patches of habitat making movement between the different habitats difficult for wildlife
- There are several very small broadleaved woodlands within the urban area
- There are a number of small amenity grassland areas and larger areas of playing fields, some adjacent to small patches of broadleaved woodland.

Historic and built environment

- Residential development dominates the area.
- A band of mature trees, aligned north to south in the centre of the LCA represents the western remnants of Privet Wood, a pre-19th century woodland
- The historic core of Purbrook is effectively a ribbon settlement along the early historic route of London Road; either side of the junction with Stakes Road. The mix of building types is as one would expect of a settlement at such a location, with church, chapel, school, public houses and shops
- Historic core of Purbrook hamlet retains a number of listed buildings displaying a range of locally typical building materials, predominantly flint and brick
- The building materials and architectural style reflect the date range of the properties, with the locally distinctive materials of flint, and flint with brick evident in the church and other early buildings such as the public house
- Most other buildings are of brick, and present different styles from the robust Victorian detailing of the public house, the simple pointed arches of the turn of the century chapel, to the 1930's 'parade' of shops with parapet hiding the succession of roof hips
- The layout of the streets of the 1930's residential area provides an uncrowded settlement grain, with relatively generous single and two-storey, detached and semi-detached properties set in large gardens
- The grain is slightly more dense to the west of London Road, with smaller semi-detached properties, with smaller gardens
- To the north of the historic core of Purbrook, the 1930's ribbon development along the east side of the road survives relatively unaltered, comprising large individual detached houses with long rear gardens, and views across the agricultural land to the west
- A small area of recent residential development to the NW of the historic core of the village is beginning to encroach on the farmland to the west of the road, and presents a very stark contrast to the adjacent rural area
- The line of a turn of the century track from Stakes Road to the Purbrook Brick and Tile works survives within the settlement layout as a public right of way largely between rear gardens, and the line of the Roman road from Chichester to Bitterne, forms the northern boundary of the housing to the east of Crookhorn Lane

- Later housing, east of Crookhorn Lane, has a different character to that of the residential areas to its west. Of a much denser urban grain, the estate is on a Radburn layout, with very limited private open space, but larger areas of public open space between and around properties, including numerous small car parking areas serving groups of houses. The properties themselves are brick with first floor panels of white weatherboard, and shallow pitched roofs with concrete tiles
- Large areas of relatively homogeneous and generously scaled residential development
- Purbrook Park House is retained as a school, but its authentic setting seriously compromised by residential development
- Open countryside on west side of London Road retains the sense of Purbrook as a nucleated settlement when approached from the south
- A mixture of development with older streets characterised by two storey detached and semi detached dwellings, set back with low red brick wall or hedgerow boundary treatment
- Areas of bungalows set around curvilinear roads with low hedgerow and brick wall boundary treatment
- Areas of newer housing as seen to the east set around short roads, cul-de-sacs and curvilinear roads with little or no boundary treatment defining front gardens.

Experiential: tranquillity, visual perceptions and access

- Poor levels of tranquility to the east due to the traffic noise from the A3 (M)
- Village character retained within historic core of Purbrook
- Access to the Wayfarer's Walk to the west. No access to the east or south into the golf course.

Visual: openness/enclosure, prominence and visibility

- Purbrook centre is located within a enclosed contained landform
- Elevated open areas increase the sense of openness as at St John's Avenue
- Open views from elevated areas as experienced at St John's Avenue and areas which have a high percentage of single storey buildings
- Limited views within areas of high density development as to the east of Crookhorn Lane.

Specific local key issues

- Noise from the A3 (M)
- Poor public access into open countryside to the east
- Settings of historic buildings in St John's Conservation Area have been adversely affected by inappropriate siting and design of street furniture
- There is a lack of semi-natural habitat in this character area.

Designations

St. John's Purbrook Conservation Area

8 listed buildings

1 unlisted historic building

Sandy Dell SINC

Marrelsmoor Coppice SINC

Landscape and built form strategy and guidelines

The landscape strategy is to *conserve* and *restore* the local character. The following guidelines apply:

Land management

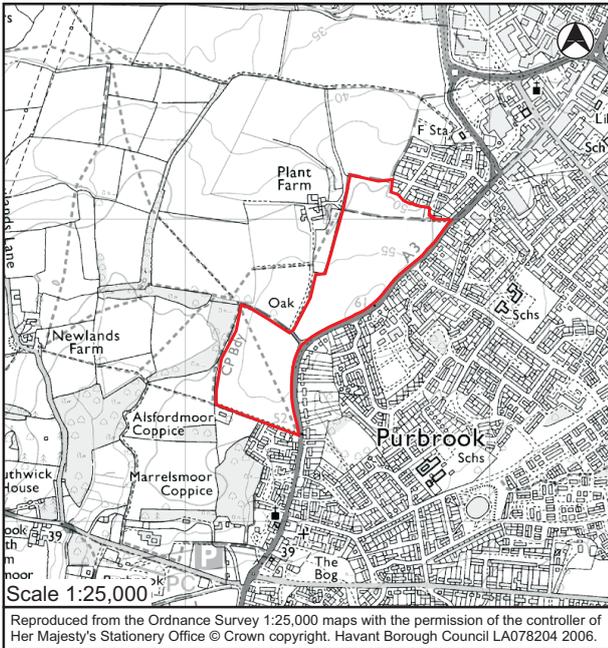
- Originally part of the Forest of Bere, land management should encourage new tree planting throughout the area to conserve and restore the forest landscape character
- Maintain wooded character of school playing fields (including Purbrook Park School and Riverside School) and where necessary improve boundary treatment.

Built form and development

- Retain rural setting of south side of Purbrook hamlet as contrast to commercial core
- Retain traditional close knit built character of Purbrook village centre with the use of flint and other traditional building materials
- Outside Purbrook Village centre, retain and encourage non homogenous development to retain areas of contrasting character
- Development within original grounds of parkland, should undertake a historical survey to identify any remaining features of value which can then be restored and protected as a part of any future development.

LCA7i

Plant Farm south eastern fields



Farmed landscape of Plant Farm looking north-west



Farmed landscape of Plant Farm looking towards Purbrook

LCA7i Plant Farm south eastern fields

Introduction

The area contains one landscape character type: Lowland Settled Wooded Farmland LCT B. A full description of the characteristics common to this type is set out in Section 4. The area is composed of two historic landscape character types: Small Regular Fields with Straight Boundaries (Parliamentary Type) (1.9) and Allotments (11.6) (Figure 1).

Location

Most northerly of two small areas located to the west of Purbrook on the western edge of the Borough.

Relationship to adjacent character areas

LCA1 Waterlooville and historic route: Separated by the newly upgraded London Road, the boundary between these two LCAs is defined by a hedgerow and the landform of LCA7i sloping away to the west from a high point on the London Road. Limited views out from LCA1 due to the landform.

LCA6 Purbrook: Limited views due to the rising landform out to LCA7i from LCA6. Contrasting characters, although collectively the mature trees within the rear gardens of the dwellings on the A3, provide a small woodland which provides a connection to the wooded character to the west.

Beyond the Borough boundary: Continuous extension of landscape character to the west with some open and some enclosed fields and woodland copses.

Historic development and context

This parcel of land has remained agricultural throughout the historic period, and was once part of a more extensive rural area separating the historic cores of Purbrook and Waterlooville.

Key characteristics of Plant Farm south eastern fields

Physical: Landform, soils and land cover

- The landform gently slopes down to the west to around 50mAOD from a high point to the east at 61mAOD on the London Road
- The underlying solid geology is to the south the Wittering Formation with London Clay to the north. Soil to the south is slightly acid loamy and clayey with impeded drainage, while to the north the soil is slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base rich loamy and clayey
- Grade 4 agricultural land
- No surface drainage
- The area is made up of two open arable fields to the south and an area of allotments to the north
- A recently planted hedgerow with hedgerow trees aligns the London Road
- To the north there is a good line of trees along the boundary of the rear gardens of the properties on Windrush Gardens
- Part of the Forest of Bere.

Biodiversity

- This landscape character consists nearly entirely of arable land/ grassland in rotation.

Historic and built environment

- The historic landscape character of small regular parliamentary type fields with straight boundaries is retained in the modern hedgerow pattern
- An allotment on the edge of the residential area retains the former field pattern
- There are currently no buildings within this LCA
- Open countryside providing clear break between settlements of Waterlooville and Purbrook.

Experiential: tranquillity, visual perceptions and access

- Good tranquillity away from the London Road
- Colours of an arable landscape will depend on crop selection, weather conditions, rotation and time of year. The planting of oilseed rape has become common within this area with the flowers creating a yellow mass in the late spring
- Good access with a bridleway and footpath providing access from the urban edge out to the west.

Visual: openness/enclosure, prominence and visibility

- An open elevated landscape
- Views towards the west to the wider rural landscape and woodlands of the Forest of Bere.

Specific local key issues

- Visual impact of adjacent urban edge on rural character
- Part of land to west of main road designated for residential development
- This landscape may change somewhat as the focus of agricultural subsidies alter.

Designations

None

Landscape and built form strategy and guidelines

The landscape strategy is to *conserve* and *enhance* the local character. The following guidelines apply:

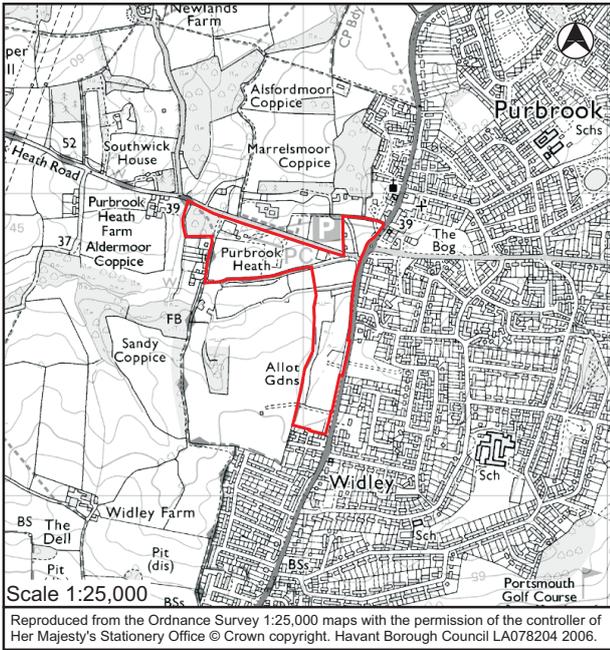
Land management

- Originally part of the Forest of Bere, land management should encourage new tree planting throughout the area to conserve and restore the forest landscape character
- Maintain hedgerow and hedgerow trees adjacent to the London Road.
- Maintain the line of trees and reinforce a vegetated boundary treatment along the rear of the gardens of the properties on Windrush Gardens

-
- Maintain the hedgerow as a robust screen around the caravan site at Plant Farm
 - Maintain the area of allotments and improve the boundary edge treatment to the wider rural landscape to the south and west.

Built form and development

- Any redevelopment adjacent to the London Road to the east should not be visually intrusive on the open rural character of this LCA
- Avoid any development along the northern edge which will have a detrimental visual impact on the open rural character of this LCA
- Avoid any large scale permanent built form within the area of allotments which will have an adverse visual impact on the open rural character of the landscape to the south and east
- Any new development should address the main road frontage rather than an estate road to the rear.



LCA7ii

Purbrook Heath



Open recreation area at Purbrook Heath



Purbrook Heath Farm



Wooded recreation area at Purbrook Heath

LCA7ii Purbrook Heath

Introduction

The area contains one landscape character type: Lowland Settled Wooded Farmland LCT B. A full description of the characteristics common to this type is set out in Section 4. The area is composed of three historic landscape character types: Medium Irregular Assarts and Copses with Wavy Boundaries (1.2); Sports Fields (11.3); and Allotments (11.6) (Figure 1).

Location

Most southerly of two small areas located to the west of the London Road and Purbrook on the western edge of the Borough.

Relationship to adjacent character areas

LCA6 Purbrook: Visually separated by a well-established hedgerow to the west of the A3 London road. The strong hedgerow and wooded character within LCA7ii provides a contrasting character to LCA6 and a setting for the adjacent Purbrook centre. A rural edge character is maintained within LCA6, with allotments and areas of small woodlands.

Beyond the Borough boundary: Views out to the west from the southern area. Other views to the west are mainly screened by the adjacent hedgerows or woodlands. Strongly connected with interconnecting hedgerows and woodlands.

Historic development and context

This area has also remained undeveloped, and includes the 19th century extent of Purbrook Heath.

Key characteristics of Purbrook Heath

Physical: Landform, soils and land cover

- The surrounding landform is undulating, with this small character area occupying a local valley
- The underlying solid geology is London Clay with the north western tip underlain with Whitcliff Sand. Periglacial Head drift deposits cover the area producing slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage classified as Grade 4 Agricultural Land
- Two streams run along the valley floor
- The poor soils have led to a predominantly wooded landscape, with a number of small woodlands, an area of allotments and small pasture fields characterising the southern area. To the north an open sports field, bowling green and an area of tennis courts with further woodlands is found along the northern periphery.

Biodiversity

- This small character area has a wide diversity of habitat types
- There are two patches of broadleaved woodland in the north west of the site
- Running north to south on the eastern side of the area there are two patches of swamp vegetation which are divided by a further area of woodland
- There is also a small area of arable land/ grassland in rotation towards the east of the site as well as a similar sized patch in the south of the area

- There is a large grass sports fields bordered at the north by parkland with scattered trees.
- There is a further, smaller patch of amenity grassland in the south eastern corner of the area.

Historic and built environment

- The small regular parliamentary type fields with straight boundaries are retained in the modern hedgerow pattern
- An allotment on the edge of the residential area retains the former field pattern
- Attractive two storey red brick house on northern edge in large garden setting
- Low density line of dwellings to the west of Purbrook Heath with strong rural character
- This area is now associated with various sports, including tennis and bowls, and the 20th century buildings within the LCA are all sports pavilions, changing rooms etc
- Provides a rural setting to the south side of the historic settlement of Purbrook.

Experiential: tranquillity, visual perceptions and access

- Away from the A3 London Road, the landscape has a quiet rural character
- The Purbrook Heath Road leads out to the west, which also accommodates the recreation route the Wayfarer's Way.

Visual: openness/enclosure, prominence and visibility

- An enclosed landscape, separated from Purbrook by robust hedgerow vegetation and wooded areas
- Open views across Purbrook Heath, with the line of dwellings to the west providing an attractive edge.

Specific local key issues

- Visual intrusion of western edge of Purbrook on rural character
- Urbanising of character of recreation area
- Part of land to west of main road designated for residential development
- Agricultural run off and pesticide drift from arable land may affect the marshy grassland.

Designations

London Road Fen SINC

Landscape and built form strategy and guidelines

The landscape strategy is to *conserve* the local character. The following guidelines apply:

Land management

- Maintain area of allotments; avoid urbanizing trends and large shed construction

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- Maintain and improve hedgerows along southern and western boundary
 - New tree planting within the recreation area at Purbrook Heath should use local native tree species and build on the surrounding rural character
 - Encourage the use of field margins for ecological benefits
 - Enhance connectivity between habitats
 - Manage swamp and marshy grassland to enhance and maintain this resource into the future.

Built form and development

- Avoid suburbanizing trends on dwellings at Purbrook Heath
- Reinstate the temporary construction site north of the allotments
- Any new development should address the main road frontage rather than an estate road to the rear.