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LCA8

A3 (M) corridor residential area



Low rise buildings on Yew Tree Avenue, with Queen's Enclosure

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- Streams run within wooded areas in an east west direction. Hermitage Stream is seen to the north of the B2150
 - Woodland belts are a feature within the southern area linking with each other and aligning around pockets of housing and then linking out towards wooded areas to the east for example Hurstwood and Padnell Wood
 - Woodlands form part of school grounds and recreation grounds as shown at Stakes Hill Infant school and around the Jubilee Centre
 - To the north woodlands are less common with residential roads lacking any mature trees.
 - Hedgerows are a prominent boundary feature within the housing areas.

Biodiversity

- This landscape character area is urban and will provide a variety of habitats through elements such as playing fields, gardens and street trees
- Habitats in the north of the area consist of a grass sports field, a smaller patch of broadleaved woodland and a small patch of amenity grassland
- There are some narrow strips of broadleaved woodland (SINC) and a small patch of coniferous plantation woodland within the area
- There is a small patch of improved grassland in the centre of the area
- There is also a patch of amenity grassland on the western boundary of the area
- In the south west of the area there is small mosaic of parkland, amenity grassland and broadleaved woodland which interconnects through the urban area.

Historic and built environment

- Few of the residential developments reflect the earlier historic character of woodland separated by irregular sized geometric fields; however the housing development north of The Queen's Enclosure preserves the boundary of the former Hewett's Copse as a trees belt around the housing
- Former field boundaries to the east are preserved between housing developments
- In the centre of the LCA, internal woodland boundaries within Inhurst Wood and Outhurst Wood are retained in the landscape as tree belts
- In the south of the LCA, remnants of Stakehill Coppice and Stakes Coppice survive as small areas of woodland plantation
- The early post-war housing in the north-west of the LCA is similar to that elsewhere in the Borough, such as in parts of LCA 2 and 5, with long, sweeping, gently curved streets with a mix of detached bungalows and two storey houses with private gardens to front and rear
- The later post-war development is generally of a denser grain, with several cul-de-sac developments, and standard, smaller plot sizes
- Occasional pockets of even smaller and more densely packed short terraces of houses
- The areas of housing are currently broken up by surviving patches of woodland, which serve both to screen areas of housing, and break up a potentially monotonous estate
- The two separated areas of late 20th century residential development each have a single 'spine' or through road, providing connection with the areas beyond, but all housing faces onto secondary roads, and the series of short,

curved cul-de-sacs which open off them. This results in the main roads through the estates being very sterile, flanked by the rear garden fences of the housing

- Density of development, dictated by plot size, varies through the two areas, providing a mix of accommodation
- Generous layout of sweeping roads and large rear gardens in north of LCA
- Later housing has very dense layout with sweeping spine roads and short cul-de-sacs
- Series of footpaths run through strips of woodland which sub-divide the areas of housing
- To the south a mixture of semi detached and detached dwellings set around a mass of winding roads leading off to the west and the east from Tempest Drive and Frenstaple Road. To the north bungalows are more prominent set adjacent to sweeping roads
- Hedgerows around the front of gardens softens this hard environment
- The over use of close boarded fencing along rear gardens creates a poor quality environment for adjacent areas within the public domain.

Experiential: tranquillity, visual perceptions and access

- Noise from the A3 (M) degrades tranquillity
- Good access with footpaths and public rights of way aligning through the wooded margins for example Hurstwood and Open Space.

Visual: openness/enclosure, prominence and visibility

- To the south the area is contained and enclosed by high density development of two storey dwellings and the woodland context. To the north where the landscape is characterised by bungalows, the landscape is more open
- Limited length of views, which are contained by the adjacent areas of two storey development and wooded boundaries
- Long views north from the slopes along Padnell Road to the business park adjacent the A3 (M) at Junction 2.

Specific local key issues

- Noise from the A3 (M)
- Poor quality boundary treatment visible from the public domain
- Management and maintenance of wooded areas
- There is a lack of semi-natural habitat in the character area.

Designations

Meadow adjacent to Johnston's Copse SINC

Othurst/ Inhurst/ Beech Woods SINC

Waterlooville Golf Course SINC

The Queen's Inclosure SINC

Landscape and built form strategy and guidelines

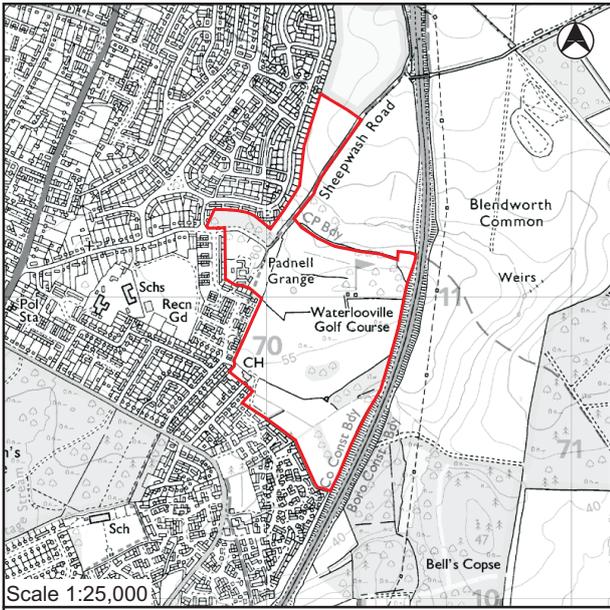
The landscape strategy is to *restore* the local character. The following guidelines apply:

Land management

- Originally part of the Forest of Bere, land management should encourage new tree planting throughout the area to conserve and restore the forest landscape character
- Maintain and manage the wooded areas and increase the connectivity between the habitats
- Increase the connectivity between the wooded habitats
- Manage the mosaic of parkland and woodland in the south of the area to enhance opportunities for biodiversity and maintain historic character
- Encourage the planting of more broadleaved woodland and conversion of coniferous woodland to semi-natural woodland.

Built form and development

- Improve stretches of poor quality boundary treatment which are visible from the public domain, in particular along Tempest Avenue
- Retain linear development of single storey development to the north to maintain open character of road
- Avoid development against the wooded skyline
- Retain and improve links from the built environment to wooded areas.



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LCA9

Waterlooville Golf Course



Padnell Grange



Play at Waterloooville Golf Course



Waterlooville Golf Course

LCA9 Waterlooville Golf Course

Introduction

The area contains one landscape character type: Pasture and Woodland (heath associated) LCT A. A full description of the characteristics common to this type is set out in Section 4. The area is composed of four historic landscape character types: Medium Regular with Straight Boundaries (Parliamentary Type) (1.10); Assorted Pre-1810 Woodland (4.1); Manor/Estate Houses (9.14); and Golf Course (11.2) (Figure 1).

Location

Located to the west of the A3 (M) and to the east of Waterlooville on the northern edge of the Borough.

Relationship to adjacent character areas

LCA8 A3 (M) corridor residential area: Limited intervisibility to the north west due to the boundary vegetation. To the south west, housing limits views of the golf course from the public viewpoints. The planted bands of trees and shrubs, which separate the golf course drives, loosely connect to the swathes of mature rear garden vegetation in LCA8.

LCA10 Blendworth Common and Woodlands: Separated by the A3 (M) in cutting, there is very little intervisibility between these two areas. The emerging wooded character of LCA9 connects with the wooded character of LCA10, although the design of the golf course contrasts with the more natural and organic vegetation pattern within LCA10.

Beyond the Borough boundary: Continuation of the golf course to the north outside the Borough permits intervisibility, however mainly along the drives. The artificial and manicured character of the golf course contrasts with the adjacent open heathland character further to the north.

Historic development and context

The Padnell Brick (and later Tile) Works shown on Blendworth Common within the Forest of Bere on the 1810 map, and to the east of Padnell Farm on the 1st edition OS, are known to have existed by 1710. The brick works expanded during the 19th century, and by the 1930's, when they were demolished, comprised a clay mill, a square kiln and four brick sheds. The site of the disused brick and tile works lay to the north of the newly created golf course in 1938, but the course was later extended northwards to include the former area of the works. Padnell Farm lay towards the north-east corner, and was associated with the Padnell brick and tile works.

Key characteristics of Waterlooville golf course

Physical: Landform, soils and land cover

- Centrally elevated landform slowly falling to the south east and north
- To the south the underlying geology is London Clay, with the Lambeth Group to the north. Drift geology includes a narrow band of periglacial Head deposits along the north western edge
- The soils are slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base rich loamy and clayey

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- Surface water is evident as straight man made ditches aligning in a east west direction
 - The area of the golf course includes bands of trees aligning in a NE-SW direction, with a thicker tree belt along the eastern edge adjacent the A3 (M)
 - In the north there is an area of rough grassland which connects to an open area to the north which has permitted access. Along the western edge of this area is woodland, which links to a larger area of woodland further to the west.

Biodiversity

- There are large areas of unimproved neutral grassland across most of the area, this is bordered by patches and strips of broadleaved woodland along the edges of the area
- The area also contains small patches of plantation woodland, tree groups and a small pond.

Historic and built environment

- The landscape is now mainly characterised by the creation of the golf course
- Padnell Grange is the only built development within this LCA and is a singular historic survival in the LCA. Originally the farmhouse associated with the Padnell Brickworks, both the house and surviving farm buildings reflect the local vernacular building materials of flint with red brick dressings, though with imported slate roofs
- The degraded condition of the woodland to the north of Padnell Grange reduces the quality of the setting of this building.

Experiential: tranquillity, visual perceptions and access

- Noise from the A3 (M) spoils any tranquillity
- A private area with access to golf club members only, although a footpath exists along the western boundary.

Visual: openness/enclosure, prominence and visibility

- Areas of enclosure and openness, following the vegetation pattern on the golf course
- Views contained by the linear golf course planting
- No views of adjacent A3 (M).

Specific local key issues

- Tree planting within golf course should reflect wooded heathland character of area
- Woodland to north of Padnell Grange appears to be subject to damage and tipping.

Designations

Waterlooville Golf Course SINC
Waterlooville Golf Course (North) SINC
Hazelton Common SINC

Landscape and built form strategy and guidelines

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

Land management

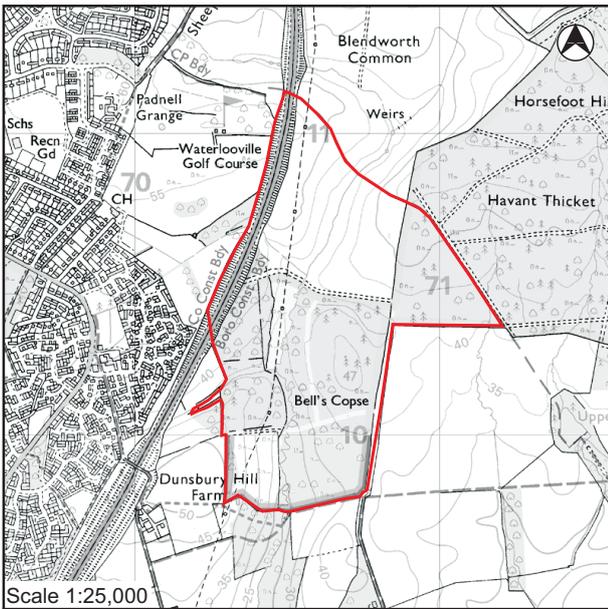
- Maintain and manage existing trees and in the long term replace non native conifers and trees which are not characteristic of this area
- Tree planting within the golf course should link to the wooded character of the area
- Encourage management of golf course to maximise the potential for biodiversity through the creation of a more diverse habitat resource
- Pond should be managed for the benefit of biodiversity by creating new habitats and managing the existing resource
- Improve woodland to provide a better screen between Padnell Grange and rear of housing to north.

Built form and development

- Maintain setting to Padnell Grange.

LCA10

Blendworth Common and woodlands



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Heathland on Blendworth Common

LCA10 Blendworth Common and woodlands

Introduction

The area contains one landscape character type: Pasture and Woodland (Heath Associated) LCTA. A full description of the characteristics common to this type is set out in Section 4. The area is composed of five historic landscape character types: Medium Regular Fields with Straight Boundaries (Parliamentary Type) (1.10); Assarted Pre-1810 Woodland (4.1); 20th Century Plantations (4.12); Unenclosed Heathland and Scrub (5.1); and Road (13.6) (Figure 1).

Location

Located in the north of the Borough adjacent to and including a section of the A3 (M).

Relationship to adjacent character areas

LCA9 Waterlooville golf course: LCA10 is separated from LCA9 by thick vegetation adjacent the A3 (M). The wooded character of LCA9 connects with the wooded character of LCA10, although the design of the golf course contrasts with the natural and organic vegetation pattern within LCA10.

LCA11 A3 (M) Eastern corridor: Similar wooded character to LCA10, although LCA10 is more heathy. The woodland also limits intervisibility between these two LCAs.

LCA20 Staunton Country Park: Open views from the edge of LCA10 across LCA20. Woodlands, designed for pleasure as well as originally for commercial uses, connect these two LCAs.

Beyond the Borough boundary: There are open views beyond the Borough boundary to Rowlands Castle and the South Downs. Heathy woodlands within LCA10 connect to the wider wooded area in the adjacent landscape character type.

Historic development and context

Historically, this area comprised Bell's Copse; part of the more extensive Havant Thicket.

Key characteristics of Blendworth Common and woodlands

Physical: Landform, soils and land cover

- An undulating landscape, with a central shallow 'V' shaped valley aligning northwards
- The soil is graded as slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base rich loamy and clayey and classified as non productive agricultural land based on an underlying geology of London Clay to the south and the Lambeth Group to the north, which extends into Havant Thicket. Periglacial drift deposits (Head) are found within the valleys
- A central stream with a number of tributaries joining from the east and west
- An area of open rough grassland/heathland, scrub and individual trees to the north, while to the south the area is covered by a mix of broadleaved and commercial conifer woodland.

Biodiversity

- A mosaic of habitats with open grassland to the north and ancient semi natural woodland to the south and east

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- To the north there is a large area of unimproved acidic grassland with large patches of bracken
 - In the south of the area there is a large patch of broadleaved woodland, a large proportion of which is ancient, semi-natural woodland which adjoins a patch of mixed plantation woodland
 - In the south west of the area there is a larger patch of unimproved neutral grassland which continues south of the area into LCA 11.

Historic and built environment

- The historic landscape character for this LCA originates from an area of extensive woodland known as Bell's Copse. The southern area of the LCA retains this woodland character whilst the northern area has been substantially cleared of trees, which is now defined as unenclosed heath and scrub
- This LCA contains no built features
- Access along tracks of compacted hardcore
- The A3 (M) runs along the western flank of the area.

Experiential: tranquillity, visual perceptions and access

- Any sense of tranquillity is significantly affected by the noise from the adjacent A3 (M), although the A3 (M) is visually screened from the open adjacent areas
- The overhead power lines are the only visible manmade feature within this semi natural environment
- Evergreen conifers provide year long shade and areas of contrast with adjacent areas of broadleaf areas of woodland
- Open access is provided within the wooded area of Bells Copse and Havant Thicket, however the open area of heathland to the north is enclosed by wire fence and is private.

Visual: openness/enclosure, prominence and visibility

- Strong sense of enclosure within the small scale valleys and wooded landscape
- Long rural views to the east to the adjacent open grassland character of LCA20 and with the South Downs beyond
- A3 (M) largely contained within cutting, however there is an occasional glimpsed view of passing traffic to the north.

Specific local key issues

- Erosion of landscape quality through vandalism and fly tipping
- Loss of tranquillity through constant noise from adjacent A3 (M).

Designations

Bell's Copse SINC
Blendworth Common (South) SINC
Havant Thicket (South West Corner) SINC
Meadow by Bell's Copse SINC
Waterlooville Golf Course SINC

Landscape and built form strategy and guidelines

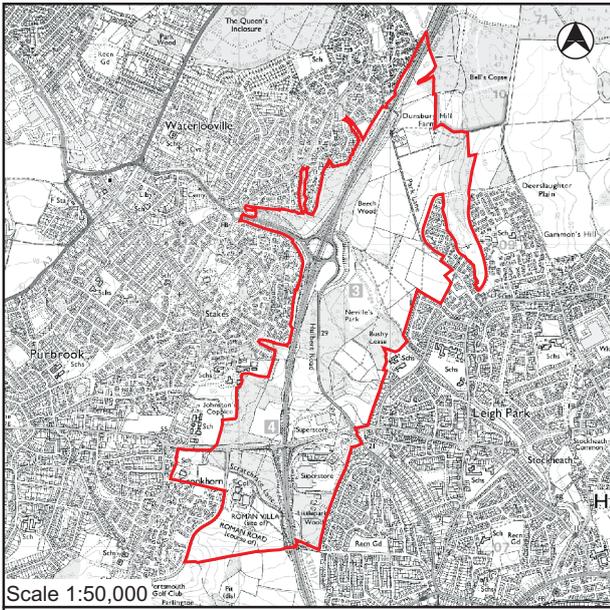
The landscape strategy is to *conserve* and *enhance* the local landscape character. The following guidelines apply:

Land management

- Manage roadside vegetation to provide a screen and a link to adjacent areas
- Manage the area to maintain the existing diverse range of habitats to increase its ecological potential and and historic landscape value.

Built form and development

- Seek opportunitites to relocate overhead pylons underground
- Retain low key character of access tracks with a simple compacted hardcore surface.



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LCA11

A3 (M) Eastern Corridor



Farmed landscape to the south of the South Downs College



Asda supermarket off Purbrook Way



Bridge over stream in Hurstwood woods



View from the A3(M) eastwards across Neville Park

LCA11 A3 (M) Eastern Corridor

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 nine historic landscape character types: Medium Regular Fields with Straight Boundaries (Parliamentary Type) (1.10); Small Rectilinear Fields with Wavy Boundaries (1.16); Assarted Pre-1810 Woodland (4.1); 19th Century Plantations (4.5); 20th Century Plantation (4.12); 20th Century Schools and Playing Fields (9.12.2); Large-Scale Commercial (9.15); Sports Fields (11.3); and Road (13.6) (Figure 1).

Location

Located between the urban conurbation of Havant to the east and Waterlooville to the west and containing the busy road transport artery the A3 (M).

Relationship to adjacent character areas

LCA5 Purbrook and Waterlooville – eastern suburbs: The adjacent woodland within LCA11 screens views of the urban edge and limits intervisibility. The wooded character of LCA11 also connects to smaller woodland areas within LCA5.

LCA6 Purbrook: 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.

LCA8 A3 (M) corridor residential area: The wooded character of LCA11 and the planting adjacent the A3 (M) screens views of the urban edge from LCA11. The woodlands of LCA11 penetrate the built environment of LCA8 providing a connection across these two LCAs.

LCA10 Blenworth Common and woodlands: Similar wooded character, providing a strong woodland connection, although LCA10 is heathy. The wooded character also limits intervisibility between these two LCAs.

LCA12 Portsdown Hill: To the south the enclosed wooded character of LCA11 contrasts with the open elevated landscape character of LCA12. Limited visibility with LCA12.

LCA15 Bedhampton and Havant – north western suburbs: The wooded character within LCA11 is also apparent on the western edges of LCA15, as seen around the northern end of Hulbert Road.

LCA16 Leigh Park: An interlinked relationship, with open recreation areas which form part of LCA11 being important for LCA16. The boundary edge varies with rear gardens along Ramsdale Avenue providing poor edge treatment to the adjacent public open space. The continuation of the Bells Copse woodland into LCA16 provides a strong connection to the wooded landscape of LCA11.

LCA20 Staunton Country Park: Limited intervisibility due to the intervening ridge and wooded boundary character. Wooded character connects across both character areas.

Beyond the Borough boundary: Views are prevalent from elevated areas to the east, across Havant and beyond to the South Downs and to the south along the southern boundary of this LCA, and out to the low-lying estuaries and Hayling.

Historic development and context

The southern end of the LCA, together with LCA 12 to the south, comprises one of the most archaeologically rich areas in the Borough. The most important features

within the LCA are the line of the Roman Road, Littlepark Wood Roman Villa, and a Roman tile kiln. A medieval holloway to the east of the line of the A3 (M) is thought to mark the southern edge of the forest of Bere, and serves as a reminder of the original extent of this important historical feature of the landscape. The northern half of the LCA was cleared for agriculture in the 19th century, with a line of isolated farmsteads established in a north-south line down Park Lane though these no longer survive.

Key characteristics of A3 (M) Eastern Corridor

Physical: landform, soils and land cover

- The overall undulating landscape includes areas of contrasting landform including smooth shallow slopes and irregular small steep 'V' shaped valleys, attributed to its underlying complex geology
- Towards the north a band of Bognor Sand overlies London Clay while further to the south a band of Wittering Formation also overlies the London Clay. Drift deposits (Head) are evident along the valley floors
- The Bognor Sand has produced a smooth sloping landform where Grade 3 agricultural land is presently under arable production. The vegetation pattern overlying the London Clay is predominantly woodland with pockets of rough grassland and graded as Grade 4 or non-agricultural land. While the band of the Wittering Formation is mainly covered with woodland and graded as non agricultural land
- Water courses include small streams and ditches with the main tributaries aligning in a NW to SE direction, with the Hermitage Stream being the most prominent
- A matrix of small fields and small woodlands bounded by thick hedgerows and occasional larger arable field
- Remnants of Forest of Bere.

Biodiversity

- This area is made up of a variety of habitat types in a small, fragmented, habitat mosaic. There are patches of both ancient semi natural woodland and ancient replanted woodland
- The A3 (M) runs north to south through the area and provides a barrier between habitats
- In the north of the area there is a large patch of arable land and grassland. This is surrounded by grassland and broadleaved woodland as well as some smaller patches of forestry scrub and a linear strip of mixed plantation woodland
- At the centre of the area, towards the west, there is a small outlying plot separated from the rest of the habitats by a road. This consists of broadleaved woodland with a smaller area of coniferous plantation to the south. There is also a small plot of grassland adjacent to the road
- There is a thin strip of mixed plantation on the western edge of the road, this runs from the north outside of the area southwards and is isolated from any other habitat type
- Below this strip there is a small mosaic of broadleaved woodland, coniferous woodland and grassland
- East of the road the habitat mix changes considerably towards the south of the area with arable land, bordered in the south by improved grassland,

broadleaved woodland, semi-improved neutral grassland and unimproved neutral grassland

- The south of the area contains smaller patches of habitats with scattered scrub, forestry scrub, woodland including coniferous plantation and broadleaved woodland along with semi-improved neutral grassland and unimproved neutral grassland
- Towards the eastern edge of the area there are patches of amenity grassland bordering an adjacent urban area, with a linear strip of amenity grassland in the west
- This mosaic of habitats continues towards the south of the area and becomes increasingly disrupted and fragmented by the road network which takes up a larger proportion of the area in the south than in the north
- There is a significant sized patch of improved grassland in the south west and this serves to re-establish the dominance of habitats over the built element within the landscape.

Historic and built environment

- An archaeologically rich landscape with evidence of multi-period occupation
- The wealth of archaeological evidence at the south end of the LCA does not manifest itself in the present character of the area, with the exception of the medieval holloway
- The northern end of the LCA is defined by medium sized regular fields with straight boundaries. These survive as existing hedgerows and field boundaries in the landscape.
- The central area is defined by pre-1810 assarted woodland of Neville Park and Bushy Lease
- The southern end is a mixture of open fields with woodland. Little Park Wood on the eastern edge of the LCA has had industrial buildings incorporated into it. To the south of this, small rectilinear fields with wavy boundaries, derived from woodland clearance, define the historic character.
- The degradation of hedgerows in this area has resulted in the gradual loss of the historic landscape character
- To the west of Little Park Wood the landscape is characterised by similar field enclosures. The creation of woodland belts, sports pitches and industrial buildings has disrupted the historic landscape pattern
- The principal built structure in the LCA is the A3 (M) which runs N-S through the area, forming a motorway corridor
- Site of Littlepark Roman Villa, associated with the course of the Roman road from Chichester to Bitterne which runs through grounds of South Downs College
- South Downs College forms a significant feature in the landscape
- The large modern superstores to its north-east, although partially screened by trees, have impacted on the landscape, not least through the extensive infrastructure
- Littlepark House, a post-war construction, together with its present commercial ancillary buildings, is hidden within Littlepark Wood.

Experiential: tranquillity, visual perceptions and access

- Levels of tranquillity are degraded by the noise from the adjacent A3 (M), although to the north the A3 (M) is mainly in cutting and therefore is not

visible from adjacent areas. The overhead power lines are a visible intrusion throughout this LCA

- Strong wooded character
- A footpath to the south called Scratchface Lane provides a link with Havant and adjacent Crookhorn to the west. A bridleway to the north provides a link for the north of Havant with Waterlooville to the west. Both links have been provided with bridges to cross the A3 (M). Severance of the footpath adjacent to the Hermitage Stream across to Waterlooville probably occurred when the A3 (M) was built
- Good access to Gunymoor Wood.

Visual: openness/enclosure, prominence and visibility

- Pockets of enclosure set within the wooded valleys contrasting with the open elevated areas where long views can be appreciated
- Short enclosed views contained by woodland and hedgerows
- Some long views from elevated areas across the built environment of Havant to the South Downs beyond
- Some views down onto the A3 (M) towards the south, where the landscape becomes more open.

Specific local key issues

- Dominant large scale buildings sited on elevated ridges, with large car parks creating open spaces with non-wooded character
- Constant noise from adjacent A3 (M)
- Junctions with large scale engineered embankments and cutting slopes marrying in poorly with surrounding landform
- Degraded periphery with rear gardens and run down recreation sites
- Degraded recreation routes from east to west
- Parts of this landscape may change as the focus of agricultural subsidies alter, encouraging greater environmental management. Less intensive agricultural practices may be coupled with increased management of landscape elements such as hedgerows
- Scrubland has the potential to encroach on woodland and other habitats if unmanaged.

Designations

Dunsbury Hill Area 1 SINC
Dunsbury Hill Areas 5 & 6 SINC
Dunsbury Hill Wood SINC
Meadow by Bell's Copse SINC
The Warren SINC
Outhurst/ Inhurst/ Beech Woods SINC
Beech Wood East SINC
Neville's Park Areas 2 & 3 SINC
Cherry Tree Row SINC
Bushy Lease SINC
Neville's Park East Wood SINC
Neville's Park West Wood SINC

Neville's Park Areas 4-10 SINC
Hulbert Road Meadow SINC
Meadow adjacent to Johnston's Copse SINC
Johnston's Coppice SINC
Gundymoor Wood West SINC
Gundymoor Wood Main SINC
Littlepark Wood West SINC
Littlepark Wood East SINC

Landscape and built form strategy and guidelines

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

Land management

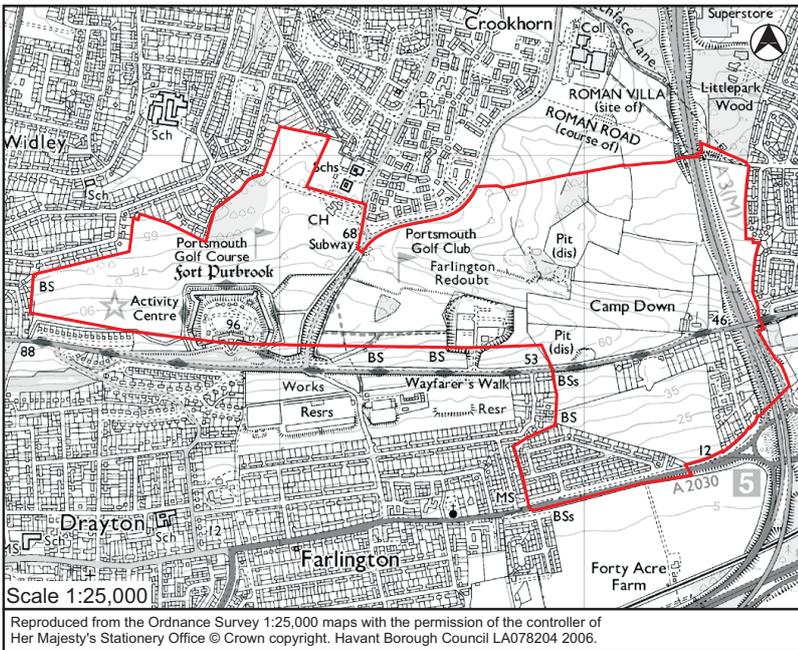
- Originally part of the Forest of Bere, land management should encourage new tree planting of broadleaved species throughout the area to conserve and restore the wooded landscape character that has been affected by development
- Maintain, manage and increase areas of tree and shrub planting adjacent to the A3 (M) to enhance existing adjacent wooded character of this LCA
- New woodland planting should not erode the pockets of small fields which contribute to the semi enclosed character of this area
- Enhance existing recreation areas along the western edge of Havant by undertaking the planting of native tree and shrubs
- Improve urban edge treatment on the western edge of Havant to reduce visual dominance of the built form on the adjacent open landscape
- Increase recreation routes throughout area linking areas from north to south.

Built form and development

- Seek opportunities to relocate overhead pylons underground
- Areas of new development should avoid elevated areas where they would be viewed against the skyline. Where earth works are required these should be sympathetic to the surrounding landform
- Propose a strong wooded character to any new areas of development
- Remove remains of redundant recreation features as seen along the western edge of Havant and restore the ground to grassland, shrubs and woodland as required
- Protect the archaeologically rich landscape of the south end of the LCA from further development impact.

LCA12

Portsmouth Hill



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Fort Purbrook from 40 Acre Farm



View from Fort Purbrook to Langstone Harbour and Hayling Island



View from ridgeline to Langstone Harbour and Hayling Island

LCA12 Portsdown Hill

Introduction

The area contains one landscape character type: Settled Chalk Ridge LCT D. 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 : Medium Regular Fields with Straight Boundaries (Parliamentary Type) (1.10); Small Rectilinear Fields with Wavy Boundaries (1.16); Downland (6.1); Pre-War Residential (9.6.4); Post-War Residential (9.6.5); Late 20th Century Residential (9.6.7); Small Farmsteads (9.13); Golf Course (11.2); Open Ground (11.5); Road (13.6); and Defence 19th C 1830-1914 (14.4) (Figure 1).

Location

Located within the south west of the Borough, this character area covers the eastern end of the chalk ridge which forms Portsdown Hill. It extends across the A3 (M) to the edge of Bedhampton to the east.

Relationship to adjacent character areas

LCA6 Purbrook: Open views from LCA12 down onto LCA6. The urban edge is well vegetated with trees and shrubs within the golf course and within the rear gardens facing this edge. The open downland character contrasts with the urban character of LCA6. The golf course landscape character of LCA12, which is characterised by young linear woodland belts, connects with the wooded character within the swathes of rear gardens within LCA6.

LCA11 A3 (M) Eastern corridor: To the south the enclosed character of LCA11 contrasts with the open elevated landscape character of LCA12. There is also limited visibility between LCA12 and LCA11.

LCA13 Historic Bedhampton: The A3 (M) and the elevated nature of its junction sever the relationship between these two character areas, limiting intervisibility. Historic Bedhampton core has a strong mature tree character which contrasts with the open landscape character of LCA12.

LCA15 Bedhampton and Havant – north western suburbs: The dwellings at Hillmead Gardens are visible from the adjacent landscape due to the lack of rear garden vegetation. The boundary vegetation to the rear of dwellings along Brooklands Road includes a number of mature trees and creates a better screen to the urban edge, as seen from adjacent areas within LCA12. The simple downland character of LCA12 contrasts with urban character of LCA15.

LCA41 South Moor and Broadmarsh coastal park: Views down onto this area from LCA12 create good intervisibility. The fertile open arable landscape has a strong inter-relationship with the open downland character of LCA12.

Beyond the Borough boundary: Long open views south down onto Langstone Harbour, Portsea Island, Isle of Wight and beyond. Long views north to the South Downs.

Historic development and context

Although part of an archaeologically rich landscape which extends into LCA 11 to the north, this area has more evidence of multi-period occupation and activity. The scarp of Portsdown Hill makes this a highly prominent location for the monuments of early man, including the neolithic long barrow of Bevis's Grave, which was the focus of a Saxon cemetery; and a group of tumuli to the west. Fort Purbrook is the

easternmost of a line of five Palmerston Forts, constructed between 1861 and 1874 along the scarp of the chalk. Cartographic sources indicate extensive, but small-scale quarrying of the chalk. The south-west quadrant of the LCA includes encroachments from two neighbouring residential areas. To the east, the residential streets were an extension of Bedhampton in the early decades of the 20th century, up Bedhampton Hill, taking advantage of the fine views over the coast. The small area of housing to the west is a late 20th century extension of the Farlington district of Portsmouth.

Key characteristics of *Portsdown Hill*

Physical: Landform, soils and land cover

- An elevated chalk ridge of Portsdown chalk formation, with a thin band of the Lambeth Group to the north, then giving way to London Clay. To the south the Spetisbury Chalk Formation, Tarrant Chalk Formation and the Newhaven Chalk Formation reveal themselves as bands. Periglacial drift deposits have resulted in streams in two valleys to the north of the ridge
- A number of redundant small chalk quarries, with one overgrown with trees and shrubs and a second containing a skip waste business
- The ridge is relatively consistent in height, with a steep south side contrasting with an undulating north side, which contains two streams draining in a west-east direction
- Shallow lime-rich soils are found on the ridge, with slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils to the north and loamy soils with a naturally high water content found to the south. This has resulted in Grade 3 agricultural land
- The vegetation pattern includes arable fields loosely aligned along the ridge, with some hedgerows and small woodland copses; some as a result of regenerating trees and shrubs around disused chalk pits. To the north side of the ridge is a golf course, with 'drives' and bands of trees also loosely aligning with the contours in an east west direction
- Strong bands of tree and shrub vegetation along the urban edge of Purbrook.

Biodiversity

- Calcareous unimproved/semi-improved grassland makes up the largest habitat type in this area and is interwoven with dense scrub and broadleaved woodland. This mosaic continues to the south west and includes small patches of mixed plantation woodland, scattered scrub and strips of semi-improved calcareous grassland
- Towards the west calcareous unimproved/improved grassland is still the dominant habitat with patches of amenity grassland, broadleaved woodland and much smaller patches of dense scrub and scattered scrub. This habitat mosaic is bordered in the centre of the area by a sizeable patch of semi-improved calcareous grassland
- Further north the grassland contains strips and patches of amenity grassland. The western edge of this mosaic consists of a patch of broadleaved woodland which does not continue into the adjacent character area
- The northern boundary of the area also includes a large patch of arable land adjacent to the mosaic of small habitat types
- In the east of the area there is a patch of semi-improved neutral grassland, isolated from the habitat mosaic by a road. There is a second road that runs

north to south down the centre of the area and this splits the habitat mosaic into two discrete areas

- The south eastern corner of this area has a large patch of arable land adjacent to a very small patch of residential gardens which will provide some ecological resource
- This character area is close to Portsdown Hill SSSI which is in Portsmouth: Portsdown Hill is an isolated east-west chalk anticline with a long south-facing escarpment which remains unreclaimed.

Historic and built environment

- The creation of a golf course in this LCA has severely degraded the historic landscape character of this area. The field boundaries around the course have not been maintained and it is becoming difficult to distinguish the previous and existing historic character
- The only early monument to survive extant is Bevis's Grave long barrow, though this is not visible from the main road to its south, and therefore contributes little to the visual character of the area
- 19th century military activity evidenced by Fort Purbrook, Farlington Redoubt and a semaphore station
- Farlington Redoubt, though extant, does not make an impact in the area
- Fort Purbrook to the west presents an impressive appearance from the coast. Stylistically, the fort is similar to the others to its west, with its massive brick front range, clearly visible from the coast to its south, with a lower profile disguised by earth and grass banks to the north and sides
- The two areas of housing to the south of the LCA are of very different character to one another
- The eastern area, now cut off from Bedhampton by the A3 (M) has a mix of Victorian and Edwardian villas along the main road, and 30's detached housing, with some later large detached houses extending further west along the south side of the main road, all enjoying spectacular views over the harbour and to Hayling Island
- The housing to the west is in short terraces, of smaller scale and repetitive form.

Experiential: tranquillity, visual perceptions and access

- The busy fast B2177 encroaches on the level of tranquillity, however quieter areas can be found to the north along the footpaths around Fort Purbrook and within Portsmouth Golf Course
- Noise from the A3 (M) junction with the A27 (T)
- A gateway feature has been created from the north through the exposed chalk slopes where College Road from Crookhorn meets the B2177
- Paths around periphery of Fort Purbrook and some rights of way to the south of the golf course
- Visitor car parks are provided further to the west outside of the Borough.

Visual: openness/enclosure, prominence and visibility

- An elevated open landscape, above the surrounding urban areas of Portsmouth, Purbrook and Havant
- Fort Purbrook is a distinctive prominent feature of the area
- Copses on the ridge line contrast with open downland landscape

- The elevated open landscape allows long views to the south. Views to the north are restricted, with the extensive vegetation around the southern side of Widley providing a good buffer to the urban edge.

Specific local key issues

- Visually prominent buildings along ridgeline
- Un-restored quarries
- Busy B2177
- Poor quality non native planting and poor quality hedgerows
- Erosion of agricultural landscape patterns through expansion of equine activity
- Protection of archaeological features both above and below ground
- Protection of calcareous grassland.

Designations

4 listed buildings

Bevis' Grave and Fort Purbrook SAM

Purbrook Park Wood SINC

Fort Purbrook SINC

Fort Purbrook Paddock 1 (Havant) SINC

Fort Purbrook Paddock 2 SINC

Portsmouth City Golf Course Copse SINC

Field East of Farlington Redoubt (North) SINC

Fields off Havant Road SINC

Landscape and built form strategy and guidelines

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

Land management

- Avoid the use of non-native tree and shrub species especially over the golf course. Remove the non native conifers and replace with native varieties
- Retain and enhance the old chalk cliff faces of the quarries where possible
- Retain and manage the small woodland copses along the ridgeline
- Retain, manage and maintain the vegetated buffer along the south side of Purbrook
- Maintain and enhance the calcareous grasslands, managing scrub to prevent encroachment.

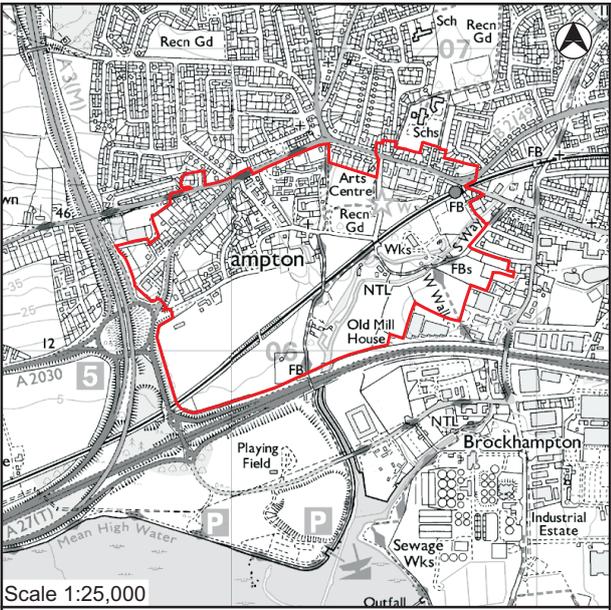
Built form and development

- Development on the ridge should be avoided within this open large-scale landscape.
- Development should not encroach on the open setting of Fort Purbrook
- Liaise with Portsmouth City Council to ensure that no building is allowed to obstruct the view of Fort Purbrook from the coast
- Avoid further development along south side of Portsdown Hill which would cut off distant views to Langstone Harbour and Hayling Island

-
- Land uses within the quarries should take into account potential impact on adjacent open landscape character and should not have an adverse visual impact on the surrounding landscape.

LCA13

Historic Bedhampton



Scale 1:25,000
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Fragmented farmland off Meyrick Road



King's Croft Lane



Lower Road Bedhampton, looking west

LCA13 Historic Bedhampton

Introduction

This area contains two landscape character types: Urban Upper Harbour Plain LCT E and Open Lower Harbour Plain LCT H. A full description of the characteristics common to these types is set out in Section 4. The area is composed of fifteen historic landscape character types: Medium Regular Fields with Straight Boundaries (Parliamentary Type) (1.10); 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); Late 20th Century Residential (9.6.7); Local Authority Buildings (9.6.8); Pre 1810 Village/Hamlet (9.7); Large-Scale Commercial (9.15); Sports Fields (11.3); Allotments (11.6); Industrial Complexes and Factories (12.3); Water Treatment (12.5); and Railway (13.5.1) (Figure 1).

Location

Located to the east of the A3 (M), in the south west of the Borough between Portsdown Hill and historic Havant.

Relationship to adjacent character areas

LCA12 Portsdown Hill: The A3 (M) and the elevated junction sever the connectivity between these two character areas. Historic Bedhampton core has a strong mature tree character which contrasts with the open landscape character of LCA12.

LCA14 Havant historic core: The area of small enclosed fields within LCA13 provides a setting for the historic core of Havant. However some poor quality land uses along this edge degrade the character of LCA14. The hard landscape character of LCA14 contrasts with the rural landscape character of LCA13 leading to poor connectivity across these two LCAs.

LCA15 Bedhampton and Havant - north western suburbs: The urban character of LCA15 abuts the more enclosed village character found at Bedhampton. The transition is most marked by the Portsdown Hill Road. A similar style of housing and with collective swathes of rear garden vegetation provides a green grid across these two LCAs.

LCA28 Brockhampton plain: Medium scale industrial buildings in LCA 28 abut the edge of the open rural character of LCA13. In places the boundary treatment of LCA28 is also poor leading to visual degradation of LCA13. Contrasting landscape characteristics.

LCA41 South Moor and Broadmarsh coastal park: Screened views from LCA13 to LCA41 due to the intervening roadside vegetation and the road embankment of the A27 (T). Thin agricultural hedgerows enclosing the fields contrast with the wide woodland belts found within the coastal park of LCA41.

Historic development

Bedhampton's position on the lower slopes of Portsdown Hill was determined by the supply of fresh water from Bedhampton Springs, and the settlement became, along with Brockhampton, Havant and Emsworth, one of a series of spring-line villages in the vicinity of the Roman road from Chichester to Wickham.

The earliest reference to the settlement is found in ecclesiastical records of 837, indicating that the manor and lands were granted by the king to the Cathedral

Church of Winchester. Domesday records refer to a community with two mills and a church, though the Saxon church was replaced in the 12th century by one in the Norman style, of which elements survive today. The settlement was associated with a hunting park to the north, though following disparkment in 1632, the land was converted to arable cultivation, which provided increased work for the two mills, which were probably rebuilt at around this time.

Early Bedhampton had a dispersed settlement pattern, with the mills to the south, a few large houses in the vicinity of the church and up Brookside Road, and a cluster of housing and commercial properties to the north east along Bedhampton Road. The construction of the railway in 1847 separated the mills from the village core. The majority of 20th century development has focussed to the north of Bedhampton Road, on Bedhampton Hill and Lower Road.

The Mill House is historically associated with the poet John Keats, who visited the house on a number of occasions, and The Elms is said to have connections with the Duke of Wellington.

Characteristics of *Historic Bedhampton*

Physical: Landform, soils and land cover

- The underlying solid geology includes in a east west alignment, starting from the north, London Clay, Lambeth Group and the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk Formation and Portsdown Chalk Formation. This has given rise to a landform rising in an east west direction, eventually onto the chalk ridge of Portsdown within the adjacent LCA12 Portsdown Hill
- To the west the soils are shallow lime-rich as a result of the underlying chalk; moving to the east these soils change to slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey, while to the south the soils are loamy with a naturally high water content
- Large gardens of the properties along the B2177 Bedhampton Hill collectively create a large swathe of non native garden vegetation, with mature trees found around the older properties
- The open area of amenity grassland continues the pattern of adjacent small enclosed pasture fields
- Small fields with a mix of arable and grassland enclosed by hedgerows
- Prominent tree and shrub vegetation align Hermitage Stream
- Open stream (tributary of the Hermitage Stream) along Brookside Road
- Semi tree lined roads along the B2177 and Bedhampton Hill.

Biodiversity

- The north west of this area is largely urban with habitats existing through elements such as gardens and street trees
- The south west of the site consists of a large patch of arable land which is bordered by a strip of parkland with two patches of arable land/grassland in rotation at the south west and south eastern corners: the south eastern patch being significantly larger than the south western
- East of the arable land there is an area of residential development which provides habitat through gardens and is bordered by running water and a thin strip of broadleaved woodland

- To the north of this waterway there is a large area of calcareous unimproved/semi-improved grassland which is bordered by patches of arable land/grassland in rotation and urban development
- The east of the area, like the north west, consists of urban development with habitats evident through street trees, gardens and similar landscape elements.

Historic and built environment

- The northern edge of the LCA is defined by the multiple phased developments of residential properties around the historic core of Bedhampton
- The western half and south of the railway line is defined by medium sized regular fields, which still survive as existing hedgerows
- The waterworks for Bedhampton Springs is located in the north east edge of the LCA
- Low density development with subsequent large rear gardens, mixed boundary treatment including flint, red brick walls and hedgerows
- Loose settlement grain with substantial houses in large plots
- Sunken lane character of King's Croft Lane with adjacent robust hedgerow vegetation
- Winding alignment of roads and lanes with low density development of large dwellings form character of historic core
- Circulation within and through historic Bedhampton has been seriously compromised by the construction of the railway in 1847, the A27 and the A3 (M), leaving the historic settlement by-passed and rather cut off
- This has, in some ways, helped to preserve the tranquil character of its historic core, which contains a number of buildings of considerable architectural character/interest
- The varying dates of the significant buildings in the village has resulted in a variety of building materials and architectural styles, including the timber-framing of the Manor House, the extravagant gothic of The Elms, and the solid 19th century polychrome brickwork of the Old Granary
- However, due to the status of the buildings, they are mostly architect designed, and therefore individually reflect the differing fashions of their time, rather than creating a group reflecting local vernacular materials and design
- Although a certain amount of additional building has taken place during the 20th century, the significant buildings at the core of the historic settlement remain prominent in the townscape
- New houses within the core are generally of a relatively large scale, and occupy generous plots, retaining the sense of scale and loose grain of the settlement
- The construction of one modern house within the boundary of the Manor House, together with four more immediately to its north, has seriously compromised both its setting, and its relationship with the church
- The long sinuous brick parapets to the bridge over the railway form a particular feature to the south of the village core, as do the former Water Works walls along Bidbury Lane
- Good range of listed buildings demonstrating typical materials and stylistic features of their dates of construction
- Core of the historic settlement bisected from its mill by construction of railway.

Experiential: tranquillity, visual perceptions and access

- Noise from the A3 (M) and the junction with the A27 (T) is persistent on the western edge of Bedhampton
- Busy Portsdown Hill Road descending into Bedhampton. Quieter Kings Croft Lane to the south has a contrasting enclosed rural character, partially enclosed by native hedgerows, aligning along the recreation ground before twisting and leading into Bidbury Lane
- The Solent Way aligns along the east side of the church approaching across fields providing a rural approach to Bedhampton.

Visual: openness/enclosure, prominence and visibility

- Mature garden trees, remnant red brick walls, hedgerows all provide a sense of enclosure within the older historic core around the church
- St. Thomas Church forms a prominent feature
- Views across the recreation ground towards Bedhampton flint church, with vegetated backdrop
- Views from Lower Road across open areas of pasture down to the railway line. The A27 (T) is partly screened by roadside vegetation.

Specific local key issues

- Development eroding settlement character
- Erosion of agricultural landscape patterns through expansion of equine activity within adjacent fields
- Settings of listed buildings could be affected by further infill development
- The rural setting of the former mill would be adversely affected by the expansion of the King's Croft Business Park westwards to the stream edge
- Calcareous grassland is an important ecological resource
- Noise from the A3 (M).

Designations

Old Bedhampton Conservation Area

12 listed buildings

3 unlisted historic buildings

Manor Farm A SINC

St Chad's Well Meadow SINC

Landscape and built form strategy and guidelines

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

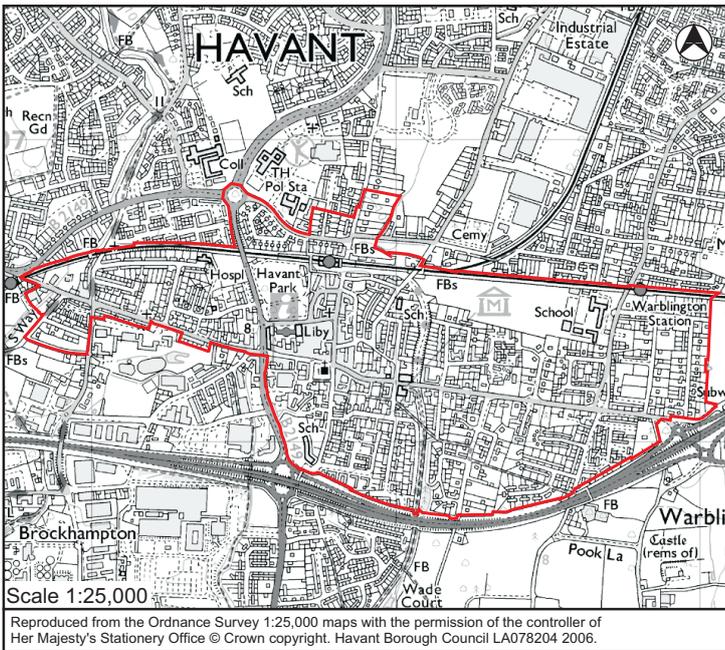
Land management

- Encourage hedgerow management to improve visual quality of open land to the south
- Maintain open stream character adjacent Brookside Road and vegetated character of Hermitage Stream
- Maintain open character of recreation field and improve character with native tree and hedgerow planting to link recreation ground with fields to the south

-
- Maintain and enhance the calcareous grasslands, managing scrub to prevent encroachment.

Built form and development

- Flint and brick wall boundary treatments should be protected and preserved
- Infill development should be avoided within the historic core to retain the low density vegetated character of the landscape
- New development should respect and relate to the character of the historic core
- Maintain sunken vegetated character of Kings Croft Lane
- Any infill development along the south eastern edge should include appropriate boundary treatment to retain the southern boundary vegetated character
- Maintain character of recreation fields which provide an open setting of church
- Further expansion of the Kings Croft Business Park should be accompanied by sensitive screen planting to retain the rural setting of the former mill house and water features associated with the mill
- Consider extension of Conservation Area to include waterworks walls
- Improvements to be made to the streetscape close to Bedhampton Station.



LCA14

Havant historic core



Emsworth Road, Havant



St Faith's Church, Havant



East Street, Havant, looking east



South Street, Havant, looking north

LCA14 Havant historic core

Introduction

The area contains one landscape type: Urban Upper Harbour Plain LCT E. A full description of the characteristics common to this type is set out within Section 4. The area is composed of fourteen historic landscape character types: 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); Medieval and Post-Medieval Town Core (9.9); 19th Century Schools (9.12.1); 20th Century Schools and Playing fields (9.12.2); Sports Fields (11.3); Railway (13.5.1); and Disused Railway (13.5.2) (Figure 1).

Location

Forming the southern part of Havant, enclosed by the railway line to the north and partly the A27 (T) road to the south.

Relationship to adjacent character areas

LCA13 Historic Bedhampton: The small enclosed area of fields within LCA13 provide a setting for the historic core of Havant. However some poor quality land uses along this edge degrades the character of LCA14. Hard landscape character of LCA14 contrasts with the rural landscape character of LCA13 leading to poor connectivity across these two LCAs.

LCA15 Bedhampton and Havant – North western suburbs: Intervisibility is provided along the B2149, while the railway line and periphery line of rear gardens separates these two LCAs physically and visually. The dilution of the historic landscape character along the periphery of LCA14 tends to merge into LCA15 where large areas of similar post war housing prevail.

LCA17 West Leigh: The mature tree lined character of Leigh Road provides a good approach to the historic core from LCA17; crossing the railway line the trees are then replaced by a tighter building line. The railway line to the east creates a physical and visual barrier separating these two LCAs where the built form character becomes more open to the north.

LCA19 Denvilles: Separated by the railway line, with Southleigh Road providing the only access between these two LCAs. Strong similarities between the LCAs with mature trees within both LCAs, providing a connecting landscape feature.

LCA22 Southleigh agricultural plain: Thick rear garden vegetation and adjacent linear hedgerow screens views of urban edge from areas within LCA22.

LCA26 Warblington and Wade Court: Visually and physically separated by the A27 (T) on embankment, with contrasting landscape elements.

LCA28 Brockhampton industrial area: Large-scale buildings contrast with the enclosed street pattern and tight knit historic character of the built form of LCA14. The large-scale newer buildings within the LCA14 connect to the large-scale buildings of LCA28.

Historic development

The settlement grew up around a well at the crossroads of the Roman road from Chichester to Bitterne, and from Rowlands Castle to Langstone. This source of pure spring water, at the foundation of the settlement, was to continue to have a huge

influence on the growth of the town, and the specialised industries which developed there. The Saxon name for the town, first documented in 935 AD was 'Hamafunta', translated as 'Hama's Spring', and almost certainly refers to the spring known today as the Homewell spring.

Early built development grew out from the crossroads along the four cardinal streets, though extended further along East and West Streets, than north and south, with commercial premises mainly located on West Street, and East Street being predominantly residential. Early mapping shows the long narrow medieval burgage plots, which survived into the late 19th century, particularly to the north of West Street. The fundamental change to agriculture on the lands around the town from sheep to arable in the mid to late 17th century changed the face of the local industries, with fulling mills, used to treat wool for cloth, converted to mills to grind corn.

A serious fire broke out in the town centre in 1761, particularly affecting West Street, allowing the area to be re-developed, creating a wider throughfare, and leading to the creation of the Chichester to Portsmouth Turnpike in 1762. This brought increased passing trade to the town, with coaches avoiding the dangers of the road through the Forest of Bere. The railway was extended to Havant in 1847, and on to Portsmouth the following year. This effectively cut the town off from the farmland to its north, and provided a natural boundary to the extension of the 19th century town. The construction of the Hayling Billy line in 1865, formed a similar boundary on the east side of the town resulting in further expansion westwards.

The two main industries of the town in the 19th century were the processing of grain, and the processing of animal products. Both of these were dependant on the supply of water; in the first case volume to drive the mills; and in the second, purity, on which the manufacture of parchment, leather and gloves depended. Other important local industries reliant on the supply of pure water included brewing and malting, and the land around the town was also used for farming, chalk quarrying and lime burning. Many of the industrial sites and manufactories lay to the south-west of the town centre, where springs and streams were most numerous, and where the two town mills were located (LCAs 27 & 28) Even by the end of the 19th century, there was relatively sparse development on South Street, and a large area of orchards lay to the south-east of the crossroads, though by 1910 this area, along with the land to north side of East Street, and further land east of the Hayling Billy railway line, had seen residential development. A limited amount of building also took place to the north of the railway line at this time, with a number of large Edwardian villas at the south end of Leigh Road.

The residential area was further developed in the pre-war period, along with land to the north of West Street, though land to the east of Park Road was left vacant, and the Recreation Ground created in 1889. Apart from the further expansion of the eastern suburbs of the town, beyond Pook Lane by 1959, later 20th century residential development has been confined to small pockets infilling the remaining available land. Areas of the town centre have been re-developed in the late 20th century.

Key characteristics of *Havant historic core*

Physical: Landform, soils and land cover

- Predominantly flat
- The underlying solid geology starting from the north includes a narrow band of Bognor Sand, London Clay, the Lambeth Group and a chalk formation including the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Formation and Portsdown Chalk Formation. This is then overlain with river terrace deposits and a band of periglacial Head deposits to the west
- Soils are loamy with a naturally high ground water
- A spring is shown to the south west of Havant Park which runs into a stream within an open channel to the west of the B2149
- Havant Park provides a green space which relates well and forms an important open space within the town centre
- Old alignment of the Hayling Billy provides a strong tree and shrub corridor
- Predominantly treeless character along West Street, contrasts with the more vegetated tree and shrub character as shown along Emsworth Road
- Strong tree character within the residential area to the north and south of Emsworth Road.

Biodiversity

- This landscape character area is urban and provides a variety of habitats through elements such as gardens and street trees
- The west of the site contains a small amount of arable land/grassland in rotation which exists as part of a mosaic extending outside of this landscape character area into LCA 13
- There are two large sports fields and some smaller patches of amenity grassland. One area of amenity grassland in the south west, adjacent to the road has two consecutive areas of broadleaved woodland associated with it. There are further isolated patches of broadleaved woodland that exist mainly in the south of the area.

Historic and built environment

- Saxon and medieval town established at the crossroads of two Roman roads
- Present built character tends to date to the late 18th century and later due to a fire in 1761
- The northern edge of the LCA is defined by the multiple phased developments of residential properties around the historic core of Bedhampton
- The western half and south of the railway line is defined by medium sized regular fields, which still survive as existing hedgerows
- Homewell spring survives to the south-west of the crossroads, thought to be spring on which settlement founded
- The waterworks for Bedhampton Springs is located in the south west edge of the LCA
- Important group of buildings of former Homewell parchment works; thought to be sole surviving parchment works in country
- Although the historically significant crossroads survives, with the St Faith's Church at its south west corner, the historic characters of the four cardinal streets do not survive to the same extent

- East Street retains its rather narrow, and vertical emphasis, with tall Georgian and Victorian brick buildings set hard at the rear of the pavement line, which creates a notable contrast with the more spacious layout of the residential area to the east of the former Hayling billy railway line, that now creates a green corridor separating the two areas
- South Street remains a very varied mix of architectural styles and materials, reflecting its relatively slow incremental development, with survivals including the timber-framing and plain tile of the Old House at Home, the grey headers with red brick dressings of the Georgian and Victorian buildings and the yellow brick of Hall Place. The extensive range of varied outbuildings once associated with most town centre properties survive to the rear of some of the properties on the west side of the road
- Both North Street and the eastern end of West Street have been extensively altered, and have effectively lost their historic character. This section of West Street is now pedestrianised, and the former burgage plots to its north have been lost through the construction of the Meridian Centre shopping mall
- The widening of Park Road North has effectively cut West St in two, but fortunately that section which lies to the west of Park Road North has retained its historic character with a row of domestically scaled buildings along its north side, of two and three storeys, dating to the 17th-19th centuries
- Some of the early residential development within the LCA is of architectural note, with well-preserved terraces on Lymbourn Road, dating to the turn of the 19th/20th century, some fine Edwardian villas to the north, and a quirky terrace of Edwardian houses on Fairfield Road, which use a mix of stone, red brick, tabular flint and render, and a mix of architectural detail to unusual effect
- Another unusual feature is the housing on Manor Close, which turns its back on the roads around the block of land, with all houses facing inwards to a tranquil area of undivided front gardens
- Later housing development has been less successful, with the flat-roofed terraces of the small 'Radburn' estate at Juniper Square sitting uncomfortably in such close proximity to the fine Georgian and Victorian properties on South Street
- Flint, flint with brick lacing, and brick boundary walls are a particular feature of parts of the town centre. As properties on the main street frontages are hard on the rear of the pavement line, these walls generally form the side and rear property boundaries, lining the narrow lanes to the south of East Street, and delineating large plots to the north.
- Clear distinction between urban and suburban areas on east of town
- Red brick and flint walls are featured as boundaries within the historic core. Hedgerows are a feature within the housing areas to the south and north of the Emsworth Road
- Access to the town centre from the south is along the wide Park Road South, the character of this road is dominated by the large shed buildings to the west and adjacent areas of hard standing for car parking.

Experiential: tranquillity, visual perceptions and access

- Areas adjacent to the A27 (T) are affected by constant traffic noise

- Lengths of old red brick walling provide strong areas of colour within the historic core. The tree planting along the Emsworth Road provides a high density of greens as compared to the main historic core
- Access to a number of historic recreational route ways, with the Wayfarer's Walk to the west and the Hayling Billy to the east.

Visual: openness/enclosure, prominence and visibility

- The relatively intact building line seen along both sides of West Street creates a sense of enclosure along this road. Also the tree lined road leading out to Emsworth creates another experience of enclosure. Contrasting with this the southern approach to Havant, with adjacent open areas provides a road with an open character
- Long contained views along West Street
- Long contained view along the tree lined Emsworth Road.

Specific local key issues

- Poor approach from the south
- Impact of A27 (T) on areas to the south
- Visual impact of large shed buildings to the south
- Open areas to north and south of properties on East Street may come under pressure for backfill development
- Large multi-storey carpark adversely affects setting of listed buildings of parchment works
- Development currently underway to west of Park Road North
- Setting of Black Dog Conservation Area adversely affected by the industrial estate to the south
- There is a lack of semi-natural habitat in the character area.

Designations

St. Faith's Conservation Area
Lymbourn Road Conservation Area
Black Dog Conservation Area
58 listed buildings
7 unlisted historic buildings

Landscape and built form strategy and guidelines

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

Land management

- Maintain and manage the street trees along Emsworth Road
- Maintain, and manage trees of value within the streets and private gardens of dwellings south and north of Emsworth Road
- Maintain strong vegetated adjacent character of the Hayling Billy.

Built form and development

- Look to improve the character of the road corridor from the south to the town centre, with a landscape strategy and improved boundary treatment

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- Review boundaries of conservation areas regularly to ensure that they remain appropriate
 - Maintain tight building line and avoid open parking areas adjacent to the street within the historic core
 - Maintain contrast of the built urban character and the well vegetated suburban area within the eastern area of this LCA
 - Enhance boundary edge treatment to the business park/industrial area to the south, to reduce its visual impact on the town centre. Avoid future redevelopment within this neighbouring LCA which would have an adverse visual impact on the historic character of LCA14
 - Retain the small enclosed area of fields within LCA13 as a setting for the historic core of Havant
 - Encourage any interventions which would enhance the setting and character of the Black Dog Conservation Area
 - Maintain Havant Park as an important open space and where appropriate provide new pedestrian links while maintaining and enhancing existing ones
 - Retain red brick and flint walls and encourage their use as boundary treatment within any new development
 - Improvements to be made to the streetscape close to Bedhampton Station.

