



**RAYMOND BROWN**  
**QUARRY PRODUCTS**

# **Sandland Extension to Brickworth Quarry, Whiteparish, Wiltshire**

## **ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT**

### **CHAPTER No. 4**

### **CHAPTER: Landscape & Visual**

**September 2025**

**RAYMOND BROWN QUARRY PRODUCTS LTD**

**SANDLAND EXTENSION, WHITEPARISH,  
SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE**

**LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**ISSUE: Thursday, 31 July 2025**

**CLIENT:** Raymond Brown Quarry Products Limited

**PROJECT:** Sandland Extension, Whiteparish, Wiltshire

**REPORT TITLE:** Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

**DJA Reference:** 3404-4-4-LV-0001-S0-P1 Sandland EX LVIA 310725

**Revision:** P1

**Issue Date:** Thursday, 31 July 2025

#### REPORT REVISIONS

| Revision | Date       | Description | Prepared | Approved |
|----------|------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| P1       | 31.07.2025 | First Draft | JLB      | PG       |
|          |            |             |          |          |
|          |            |             |          |          |
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5. Landscape Restoration Plan (DJA, August 2025)

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### Name and Qualification

- 1.1 This report has been prepared by James Burt, CMLI, of David Jarvis Associates Limited (DJA). DJA is a firm of chartered landscape architects and town planning consultants with extensive experience in the planning, assessment, design and implementation of minerals development.
- 1.2 The firm is a Registered Practice of the Landscape Institute.
- 1.3 The report concerns the predicted landscape and visual effects arising from the proposed 'Sandland' extension to Brickworth Quarry, near Whiteparish, Wiltshire.

### Scope

- 1.4 This landscape and visual assessment considers landscape and visual matters as separate issues.  
  
Visual impacts relate to changes in views, whereas landscape impacts relate to changes to the landscape character, historic fabric and physical components such as trees, boundaries, landform and water courses.
- 1.5 The Site includes both the proposed extraction field, and operational areas within the existing quarry. These extant operational areas have been included due to the integral functions they provide for the processing and storage of aggregates (extracted during the proposed dig).
- 1.6 There will be no change to the existing baseline usage of these operational areas. They will continue to function within current working methodologies but will be required beyond the timescales of the extant Brickworth Quarry minerals permission.
- 1.7 It is predicted that the extraction phase of the scheme would take approximately 18-24 months to complete, after which the void will be clay lined and backfilled with inert material.
- 1.8 Short term effects are those likely to arise during the extraction and backfilling phases of the proposed scheme; medium term effects are those that are likely to occur post-restoration. There should be no long-term effects as upon the completion of restoration, the extraction area will be returned to existing ground levels as an arable field, and the operational areas restored in accordance with the extant Brickworth Quarry restoration scheme.
- 1.9 The residual landscape and visual impacts have been considered in the summer of Year 5 post restoration.

## 2. PLANNING POLICY

- 2.1 The section below provides a summary of policy relevant to the consideration of landscape and visual matters. The Site is within a locally designated Special Landscape Area.

### **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), December 2024**

- 2.2 At the heart of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development. The natural and local environment is addressed under Section 15 'Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment'.
- 2.3 Paragraph 187 states that *"planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:*
- a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);*
  - b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;*
  - d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures and incorporating features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs; and*
  - e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans".*

### **Planning Local Policy Context**

- 2.4 Current planning policies affecting the potential future development of Brickworth Quarry are contained within the 'Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals and Waste Local Plans'. Also, this report has been undertaken in consideration of a number of *Local Plan* policies relating to landscape and environmental issues within the *Wiltshire Core Strategy* (2015) and saved policies from the *Salisbury District Council Local Plan* (2003).

#### *Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals and Waste Local Plans:*

- 2.5 The adopted minerals and waste plans for Wiltshire have been jointly prepared by Wiltshire Council and Swindon Borough Council. The Plan comprises a number of documents including the 'Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Local Plan' (Adopted May 2013), the 'Minerals Core Strategy' (June 2009) and the 'Minerals Development Control Policies' (September 2009).
- 2.6 Relevant landscape and environmental policies within the 'Minerals Development Control Policies' (MDC) document include:

#### **MDC5: Protection and enhancement of Wiltshire and Swindon's landscape character:**

*Proposals for minerals development should include an assessment of the adverse impacts upon Wiltshire and Swindon's landscape character and the landscape character of adjacent areas, as deemed appropriate to the scale and nature of the development, and in particular in relation to the following designated areas:*

- o The New Forest National Park
- o The Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- o The Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- o The North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

*The assessment should be informed by the Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment, as a minimum, and where the proposed development is situated within or in proximity to an AONB or in proximity to the New Forest National Park, the relevant Management Plan.*

*Proposals for minerals development should include appropriate provisions to protect and where possible enhance the quality and character of the countryside and landscape. Proposals in proximity to settlements must safeguard their character, setting and rural amenity through the implementation of mitigation measures that incorporate an acceptable separation distance, landscaping and planting, appropriate to the existing landscape setting and consistent with the proposed after-use of the site.*

**MDC9:** Restoration, aftercare and after-use management of minerals development:

*Proposals for minerals development will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that a high quality and appropriate restoration scheme will enable the long term maintenance and enhancement of the environment after the minerals development has ceased and at the earliest practicable opportunity.*

*The proposals must demonstrate that:*

**1. Restoration:**

- i. The restoration scheme incorporates phased restoration of the site that will minimise the period of operations in sensitive areas to protect settlements and residential amenity, taking into account the phasing and operations of nearby development;*
- ii. Measures will be taken to ensure that soil quality will be adequately protected and maintained throughout the life of the development and in particular during stripping, storage and management of soils, subsoils and overburden arisings as a result of site operations;*
- iii. There is an available supply of appropriate materials to be used for restoration purposes, as required to implement the proposed restoration scheme; and*
- iv. The restoration scheme will not impede the successful adoption of the proposed after-use and will offer flexibility for a range of potential after-uses.*

**2. Aftercare:**

- i. The aftercare scheme incorporates an aftercare period of at least five years commensurate with the proposed after-use; and*
- ii. Those responsible for the on-going management and aftercare of restored sites have been identified and agreed.*

### 3. After-use:

- i. Where the proposed after-use will achieve habitat creation it aims to deliver the objectives of the relevant National, Regional or Local Biodiversity Action Plan, and where applicable, contribute to the delivery of the South West Nature Map and / or the Great Western Community Forest;*
- ii. The after-use will be compatible with the wider context of the site, in terms of the character of the surrounding landscape (informed by the Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment), existing land uses in the area, having considered the relative potential benefits of alternative after-uses in local, regional or national terms;*
- iii. The site is designed for a primary after-use that will simplify and minimise long-term management; and*
- iv. The after-use will benefit the local and/or wider community.*

#### Wiltshire Core Strategy (2015)

- 2.7 General development control within the local area is governed by the 'Wiltshire Core Strategy', adopted January 2015, and the saved policies of the 'Salisbury District Local Plan 2011'.
- 2.8 Policies within the 'Wiltshire Core Strategy' relevant to landscape and environmental issues Include:

#### **Core Policy 24: New Forest National Park:**

*Development will only be permitted where it does not have a negative impact on the:*

- i. Conservation and enhancement of the unique character and environment of the New Forest National Park, and in particular the special qualities of its landscape, wildlife and cultural heritage*
- ii. Encouragement of understanding and enjoyment of the New Forest National Park's special qualities*
- iii. Social and economic well-being of local communities in ways that sustain the National Park's special character.*

#### **Core Policy 51: Landscape**

*Development should protect, conserve and where possible enhance landscape character and must not have a harmful impact upon landscape character, while any negative impacts must be mitigated as far as possible through sensitive design and landscape measures.*

*Proposals should be informed by and sympathetic to the distinctive character areas identified in the relevant Landscape Character Assessment(s) and any other relevant assessments and studies. In particular, proposals will need to demonstrate that the following aspects of landscape character have been conserved and where possible enhanced through sensitive design, landscape mitigation and enhancement measures:*

- i. The locally distinctive pattern and species composition of natural features such as trees, hedgerows, woodland, field boundaries, watercourses and waterbodies*
- ii. The locally distinctive character of settlements and their landscape settings*
- iii. The separate identity of settlements and the transition between man-made and natural landscapes at the urban fringe*
- iv. Visually sensitive skylines, soils, geological and topographical features*

*v. Landscape features of cultural, historic and heritage value*

*vi. Important views and visual amenity*

*vii. Tranquillity and the need to protect against intrusion from light pollution, noise, and motion*

*viii. Landscape functions including places to live, work, relax and recreate, and*

*ix. Special qualities of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) and the New Forest National Park, where great weight will be afforded to conserving and enhancing landscapes and scenic beauty.*

*Proposals for development within or affecting the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), New Forest National Park (NFNP) or Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site (WHS) shall demonstrate that they have taken account of the objectives, policies and actions set out in the relevant Management Plans for these areas.*

*Proposals for development outside of an AONB that is sufficiently prominent (in terms of its siting or scale) to have an impact on the area's special qualities (as set out in the relevant management plan), must also demonstrate that it would not adversely affect its setting.*

2.9 Relevant saved policy from the 'Salisbury District Local Plan' includes:

**Policy C6:**

*Within the Special Landscape Area, proposals for development in the countryside will be considered having particular regard to the high quality of the landscape. Where proposals which would not have an adverse effect on the quality of the landscape are acceptable, they will be subject to the following criteria;*

*i. the siting and scale of development to be sympathetic with the landscape; and*

*ii. high standards of landscaping and design, using materials which are appropriate to the locality and reflect the character of the area.*

### 3. LANDSCAPE BASELINE

#### Description of the Application Site

- 3.1 The proposed 'Sandland' quarry extension area occupies land to the north of the existing quarry and is located within a robust vegetative screen. The access road for the quarry proceeds along the northeastern extent of the extraction area, with the existing quarry yard immediately to the southeast. The quarry yard, minerals processing plant and the soil storage area known as the 'Finger Field', are also included within the planning application boundary.
- 3.2 The existing Brickworth Quarry has been in operation since 2003, supplying approximately 150,000 tonnes of soft sand per year for use within the construction industry. The excavated areas have been progressively restored using imported and site-derived inert materials and then returned to a combination of forestry and agriculture usage. Sand extraction is presently taking place in the penultimate quarry phase (Phase 7), with working of the final phase (8) scheduled to commence in summer 2025.
- 3.3 The quarry yard is located centrally within the Brickworth workings, consisting of the Site offices, welfare facilities, weighbridge and employee carparking. The minerals processing area houses the existing sand processing plant and associated stockpiles. The Finger Field is located immediately to the south and is solely used for the storage of restoration soils for the various extraction phases.
- 3.4 The extension area is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 22609 23408 and is currently arable farmland in fallow condition. It is separated from the active quarry dig by a strip of woodland through which the unsurfaced access of Sandland Drove passes. The existing yard and processing area will continue to serve as the operational hub for the proposed extension area.
- 3.5 The extension area occupies a broadly triangular field, rising from an elevation of circa 77m AOD at its southwestern extent (adjacent to the quarry yard), to a central dome at circa 94m AOD, before dropping down to 84m AOD towards the access road and quarry entrance.
- 3.6 Overhead powerlines (11kV) cross the southern part of the extraction area on a south-west / north-east alignment. The extraction field comprises approximately three hectares of land and is delineated by a post and wire fence.
- 3.7 The northeastern boundary of the extraction area is predominantly open, falling away towards the quarry access road, with a few small scrub trees. There is, however, a single mature Oak *Quercus robur* located towards the northerly Site extent, near the quarry entrance. Beyond the access road is a single linear field, with a rough grass sward, fringed by the mature woodland belt that bounds the A36.
- 3.8 The western boundary is defined by mature deciduous woodland, interspersed with a scrubby understorey. The route of public footpath WHIT12, also known as Sandland Drove, proceeds within the woodland margin adjacent to the extraction area. The southern boundary of the extraction area is also partially enclosed by the same woodland, with a gated private access to the quarry yard. Beyond the post and wire fence, is a more recently established native scrub strip.
- 3.9 Immediately to the south of the extension field is the quarry yard and minerals processing area, located centrally within the workings, extending to a combined area of circa 2 Ha. The northwestern extent of the quarry yard and processing area is screened by the Sandland Copse woodland margin, through which public footpath WHIT12 precedes. Much of Sandland Copse has been recently clear felled to enable the working of Phases 7 & 8 under the existing mineral permission.

- 3.10 To the immediate northeast of the mineral processing area, is a narrow tract of land, with the woodland corridor of the A36 beyond. To the south, is a substantive mature woodland block, known as Church Copse, that also abounds the Finger Field.
- 3.11 The quarry access road precedes along the western edge of the mineral processing area, continuing the same alignment adjacent to the Finger Field, before turning 90° towards the southern extent of the Brickworth Quarry workings.
- 3.12 The Finger Field is a narrow tract of land extending to circa 1.9 Ha. The land is currently utilised for the storage of stripped soils, which are stockpiled in several large bunds. The Finger Field is located between Sandland Copse on its western extent, and Church Copse to the immediate east. To the south, beyond the bend of the haul road, is additional soil storage for the existing quarry. This area will not be used to store soils from the proposed Sandland extraction.
- 3.13 The Site is privately owned and contained within the existing quarry, with no public rights of way (PRoW) and no public accessibility. No Public Rights of Way would be directly impacted by the proposed development. The Site falls within the jurisdiction of Wiltshire Council.

#### **Description of the Surrounding Area**

- 3.14 The extraction area is located on land approximately 1.3km to the west of the village of Whiteparish and immediately north of the existing Brickworth Quarry workings. The city of Salisbury lies approximately 9km to the northwest.
- 3.15 The surrounding area is rural in character; the Site being located just to the north of the New Forest National Park (NFNP). The local landform is rolling in nature, with gently domed hilltops and dry valleys interspersed with rural lanes and farm tracks. There is a pattern of large-scale open arable fields, with mature hedgerows, areas of scrub and expanses of woodland.
- 3.16 The A36 trunk road proceeds directly northeast of the quarry, on a northwest/southeast alignment, and represents a significant transport corridor within the local landscape. To the north of the Site is the quarry entrance, accessed via the traffic lights on the A36, located by the local services at Brickworth Corner.
- 3.17 From Brickworth corner, the A27 Brickworth Road proceeds eastwards towards Whiteparish. To the west and north of the Site, the landform rises towards Witherington Down, bisected by the cutting of the A36 at Pepperbox Hill. Pepperbox Hill is located 1.45km to the northwest of the Site, the ridgeline extending to the northeast, towards Dean Hill at an elevation of circa 150m AOD.
- 3.18 To the east of the Site, the landform rises towards the ridgeline and drops towards the A36.
- 3.19 Sandland and Goose Eye Copses form a significant woodland screen to the west of Brickworth Quarry. Large internal tracts of both Sandland and Goose Eye Copses have been cleared to facilitate extraction of Phases 7 & 8, however the eastern woodland margins remain in situ, forming a robust vegetative buffer around the quarry.
- 3.20 Further to the south, Whipshill and Lowdens Copses form a secondary woodland belt between the Site and Moor Lane. Moor Lane located circa 0.7km to the south of the Site, represents the northern boundary of the New Forest National Park.

## Published Landscape Character

### National Landscape Character

- 3.21 The landscape character covering the Site and the surrounding area is provided in Figure LV-0002. Further descriptions for the local character area are provided at **Appendix 4**.
- 3.22 The Site is located within the southeastern extent of National Landscape Character Area 132: the 'Salisbury Plain and West Wiltshire Downs'. This NCA covers the southeastern area of Wiltshire, with Salisbury centred on the southern extent, Warminster towards the western edge, and Tidworth on the eastern. The Imber, Salisbury Plain and Tidworth MOD ranges occupy substantial tracts of land within the northern half of the NCA.
- 3.23 The key characteristics of NCA 132 are listed below:

(author's interpretation of landscape characteristics exhibited by the Site and the study area are shown in underlined text).

- *Salisbury Plain, an extensive and open rolling chalk plateau and one of the largest remaining areas of calcareous grassland in north-west Europe.*
- *Many small, sheltered river valleys, such as the Wylfe, with narrow flood plains and meandering river courses.*
- *Woodland generally confined to valley slopes, with scattered copses and shelterbelts (usually of beech or conifer) found on the high downs, and occasional ancient oak woods on the ridgetops.*
- *Large arable fields predominate, with generally very few hedgerows or obvious boundary features; there are often wide grass buffer strips.*
- *Rare flora and fauna of national significance, associated with a chalk landscape, from stone curlew, hobby and corn bunting to dropwort, early gentian and slender bedstraw.*
- *Outstanding prehistoric ritual landscape, with many Scheduled Ancient Monuments and earthworks prominent in the open landscape, notably Stonehenge.*
- *Distinctive chalk-cut figures – generally large horses – post-dating the medieval period.*
- *A sparsely settled landscape, with few settlements of any size, and notable for nucleated villages at the foot of the scarp along the springline. Large-scale farmsteads are a prominent feature.*
- *Abundant use made in older buildings of local stone such as flint, Chilmark stone and clunch, together with timber frame and chalk cob.*
- *Large parks and estates found in the valleys, with related groups of estate housing in common style.*
- *Salisbury, an ecclesiastical centre since the early medieval period and now a tourist and local administration centre, with a well-preserved historic core, and a cathedral whose spire has long been a feature in the surrounding landscape.*

- *Military tracks, airfields and structures reflecting a major land use. Visually prominent modern military housing and supporting development are found in the eastern side of the NCA.*

#### Local Landscape Character Assessment

- 3.24 The local landscape character in relation to the proposed development Site is described within the 'South Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment', originally published in 2008 as the 'Salisbury District Landscape Character Assessment' by Chris Blandford Associates.
- 3.25 The proposed extraction area is located within Landscape Character (LCT) Chalk Downland Type D; and within Landscape Character Area (LCA) **D6**: Downton Chalk Downland.
- 3.26 LCA **D6**, is also referenced within the county level information (of the South Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment') as; LCA 2C Witherington Wooded Down.
- 3.27 The landscape character assessment describes LCA **D6**: Downton Chalk Downland as:
- 3.28 *This Landscape Character Area encompasses a strong landscape pattern of large-scale, open arable fields, which are interspersed with sinuous woodland blocks and occasional copses, which provide intermittent sense of enclosure. Sense of place is relatively strong, resulting from views into the Lower Avon Valley to the west and towards more strongly wooded landscapes to the north and south, which provide a distant sense of enclosure. The A36 is a dominant landscape feature, which crosses the centre of the area and disturbs an otherwise strong sense of tranquillity. This is a predominantly rural landscape, crossed by an interconnected network of rural lanes. The sparse settlement pattern of scattered farmsteads, small villages (such as Langford and Newton) and dispersed farmsteads, further contributes to this character.*
- 3.29 The key characteristics of LCA **D6** are as follows with the author's interpretation of landscape characteristics exhibited by the Site and the study area are shown in underlined text:
- *Strongly rolling landform with gently domed hilltops, dry valleys and dramatic scarps eroded into rounded spurs and deep coombes;*
  - *A combination of sinuous woodland blocks and copses contribute to sense of enclosure;*
  - *Strong landscape pattern of large-scale open arable fields, small areas of chalk grassland, scrub and woodland (including ash, oak and yew, which is of high nature conservation value);*
  - *Sparse settlement pattern of scattered farmsteads, isolated houses and hamlets, linear villages, such as Landford and Newton;*
  - *Strong sense of tranquillity throughout;*
  - *Predominantly rural landscape which is interspersed by a series of rural lanes;*
  - *Busy road corridors, such as the A36, introduce a source of noise and visual intrusion;*
  - *Strong sense of enclosure to the south as a result of enclosing woodland associated with the northern extent of the New Forest.*

The key landscape sensitivities pertinent to the Site have been identified as:

- *Scrub invasion and management of grazing levels;*

- *Past intensification of arable agriculture has resulted in a loss of biodiversity value amongst the chalk grassland, ploughing up of archaeological sites and loss of hedgerow field boundaries;*
- *Potential future impact of tall structures such as communication masts, transmitters and wind turbines, that will be particularly intrusive on the generally open skylines and could have a major impact on the sense of remoteness;*
- *Loss of mature woodland copses;*
- *Introduction of large-scale development, which does not reflect existing settlement scale, pattern and materials and which may potentially block open views.*

The Guidance for Landscape Management identifies the following objectives for the LCA:

*The overall management strategy for Downton Chalk Downland Landscape Character Area should be to conserve the patchwork of arable farmland and calcareous grassland, and intact hedgerows, including clumps of woodland. Where possible, field boundaries should be restored using locally appropriate species.*

*Specific objectives are to:*

- *Conserve the network of remaining hedgerows and restore where possible, using locally appropriate species;*
- *Conserve open views into the Lower Avon valley;*
- *Seek active management and scrub removal whenever possible;*
- *Conserve the relatively strong sense of tranquillity and predominantly rural character throughout;*
- *Discourage unsympathetic ribbon development and associated planting (such as Leylandii hedges);*
- *Seek to screen visually harsh urban edges;*
- *Ensure that any potential new development responds to existing settlement scale and respects local vernacular building materials;*
- *Conserve open views across this, and adjacent areas of Chalk Downland.*

3.30 The existing quarry yard, minerals processing area and Finger Field, fall within Landscape Character Type F; specifically, Landscape Character Area **F2**: Landford Forest Heath Mosaic.

3.31 The landscape character assessment describes the LCA **F2** as:

*Intermittent views to Chalk Downland contribute to recognisable sense of place within this Landscape Character Area. There is a richly wooded character, encompassing several patches of beech, high oak and wet woodland, which provide a variable sense of enclosure. There is a predominantly rural character throughout, with associated strong sense of tranquillity. A network of rural lanes cross this landscape, which is delineated by a network of mature hedgerows, which contain frequent hedgerow trees. Settlement pattern is scattered, consisting of a series of dispersed houses and farmsteads.*

3.32 The key characteristics of LCA **F2** are:

- *Predominantly rural landscape, with a strong sense of tranquillity throughout;*
- *Large areas of 19th century broadleaves and coniferous ancient woodland pepper the landscape;*
- *Patches of remnant heath, wood pasture and small irregular fields, bounded by thick hedgerows;*
- *Intermittent views to Chalk Downland to the north contribute to recognisable sense of place;*
- *Strong vernacular built character, with red brick, tile and thatch dominant;*
- *Thick, mature hedgerow network which contains frequent hedgerow trees;*
- *Shaded, sometimes sunken lanes cross the landscape, providing access and also forming recognisable landscape features;*
- *Richly wooded landscape of beech, high oak and wet woodland, which has diverse ecological value;*
- *Scattered settlement pattern of dispersed houses and farmsteads.*

3.33 The key landscape sensitivities pertinent to the Site have been identified as:

- Agricultural intensification and introduction of arable rotation threatens the medieval field patterns and traditional pastoral landscape;
- Hedgerow trees are generally mature with few new trees to replace them;
- Decline in traditional woodland management leading to weakening in condition of ancient woodlands and particularly areas of wood pasture and coppice;
- Pressure for further linear expansion of settlement along the rural roads, and new development changing the traditional relationship of settlements with the commons;
- Pressure to upgrade roads through additional kerbing and signage to accommodate an increase in traffic volume.

3.34 The guidance for landscape management identifies the following objectives for LCA **F2**:

*The landscape strategy is to conserve the peaceful rural and enclosed nature of the area and its rich diversity of woodland, wood pasture, parkland, heathland and pastoral and arable farmland along with the settlement pattern of scattered farmsteads, roadside cottages, villages and dwellings alongside commons linked by rural roads.*

*Specific management objectives are to:*

- *Retain and manage the medium scale pastoral fields with dense hedgerow network and nurture new hedgerow trees;*
- *Promote appropriate management of arable land including retaining areas of fallow land and maintaining an unploughed margin around fields to encourage wildlife, particularly farmland birds;*

- *Conserve the remnant areas of heathland and peat bog, and take opportunities to extend and these habitats;*
- *Encourage sustainable woodland management of the varied woodlands using tradition techniques such as coppicing where appropriate to maintain the special historic character and ecological interest;*
- *Encourage new woodland edge planting of native deciduous broadleaved to reduce the visual and ecological impact of the coniferous plantations;*
- *Encourage management and restoration of the parklands that are characteristic of the area.;*
- *Minimise small scale incremental change such as signage, fencing or improvements to the road network which could change the rural peaceful character of the landscape;*
- *Consider developing guidance for built development to ensure both future construction and changes to existing buildings are designed to integrate with the existing character and structure of settlements.*

3.35 The southern extent of the study area adjoins the New Forest National Park. This area is within the jurisdiction of the New Forest National Park and is considered within the; *New Forest National Park - Landscape Character Assessment – 2015; LCA 9: LANDFORD FOREST FARMLANDS.*

3.36 The proposed quarry extension will not impact on LCA 9, due to the screening of intervening woodland and distance from the Site.

#### **Landscape Elements and Features**

3.37 The proposed extraction area comprises a triangular arable field with a domed profile, the total area extending to circa 3 Ha. The field is currently fallow, with some floristic diversity and sward interest. The existing quarry access defines the northeastern boundary, interspersed with scattered scrub and a single large mature Oak. Beyond the quarry access road is a single linear field, with a rough grass sward, fringed by a mature woodland belt that borders the A36.

3.38 The western boundary is defined by mature deciduous woodland, interspersed with a scrubby understorey. The route of public footpath WHIT12, also known as Sandland Drove, proceeds within the woodland margin adjacent to the Site. The southern Site boundary is also partially enclosed by the same woodland margin, with a gated private access to the quarry. Beyond the post and wire fence, is a more recently established native scrub strip.

3.39 The existing quarry yard, minerals processing area and Finger Field are active quarry areas. The quarry yard is a fenced compound, with associated portacabins, ISO containers, weighbridge and vehicular hardstanding. The minerals processing area, immediately to the south of the quarry yard is the working aggregate processing facility, with associated plant, machinery and stockpiles. The Finger Field, adjoining to the south, is a narrow linear tract of land, used for the storage of restoration soils.

3.40 The quarry yard, minerals processing area and Finger Field are enclosed to the west by the woodland margins of Sandland Copse, and to the east by the woodland of Church Copse. Public footpath WHIT12 precedes within the woodland margins of Sandland and Goose Eye Copse, adjacent to the existing processing area and Finger Field.

3.41 The A36, to the immediate northeast of the Site, is a dominant feature within the local landscape proceeding on a northwest / southeast alignment, however the corridor is extensively wooded. The

wider surrounding landscape is well enclosed by deciduous woodland blocks, copses and screening belts. Pepperbox Hill rises to the northwest of the Site, with the wooded ridgeline extending northeast towards Dean Hill.

### **Landscape Value**

- 3.42 Landscape value relates to the value or importance society attaches to a landscape or view, which expresses national or local consensus and because of its quality, special qualities, cultural associations or ecological status. IEMA/LI guidance identifies a number of reasons why a landscape may be valued:

**landscape condition:** a measure of the physical state of the landscape. It may include the extent to which typical character is represented in individual areas, the intactness of the landscape and the condition of individual elements;

**scenic quality:** the term used to describe landscapes that appeal primarily to the visual senses;

**rarity:** the presence of rare features or elements in the landscape, or the presence of a rare landscape character type;

**representativeness:** whether the landscape contains a particular character and/or features or elements which are considered particularly important examples;

**conservation interests:** the presence of features of particular wildlife, earth science or archaeological, historical and cultural interest can add to the value of a landscape as well as having value in their own right;

**recreation value:** evidence that the landscape is valued for recreational activity where experience of the landscape is important;

**perceptual aspects:** a landscape may be valued for its perceptual qualities, notably wildness and/or tranquillity.

**associations:** some landscapes are associated with particular people, such as artists or writers, or events in history that contribute to perceptions of the natural beauty of the area.

Assessment of landscape value has been based on consideration of:

- landscape designation i.e. National Landscape Areas (NLA);
- nature conservation designation i.e. Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI);
- published literature relating to local cultural heritage, recreation and tourism;
- published landscape assessment;
- the inter-relationship of the above.

### **Local Landscape Condition**

- 3.43 The landscape condition within the immediate context of the Site, is considered to be low-medium.
- 3.44 The extraction field is transected by an electricity line, with the landscape condition being further reduced by the presence of the quarry access. To the south, the Site comprises infrastructure and disturbance associated with the workings of an operational quarry. Beyond the extent of the quarry, the A36 trunk road is a detracting influence, compounded by the controlled junction at Brickworth Corner.
- 3.45 The landscape condition of the surrounding countryside improves significantly beyond the influence of the A36 corridor, strengthened by substantive linear woodlands, shelterbelts and good quality landscape features such as hedgerows. These vegetative assets provide uniformity and edges, punctuating the landscape and helping to soften the surrounding large scale arable field network.

### Scenic Quality

- 3.46 Scenic quality is often influenced by the scale of the view available and components within it that contribute to an appreciation of the landscape. Distant visibility towards the Site is generally prevented by the existing robust tree belts that surround the Site and the corridor of the A36.
- 3.47 Beyond the immediate site level, a network of interlinked copses and shelterbelts, provide further screening to the west and south of the Site.
- 3.48 From the north, longer distance visibility is restricted by the Pepperbox Hill ridgeline and associated woodland.
- 3.49 On a localised level, the scenic quality is weakened by the presence of the existing quarry, however within the wider landscape the countryside provides an attractive agricultural setting.

### Landscape Designations

- 3.50 The Site and much of the surrounding local landscape, is designated as a Special Landscape Area under the saved policies from the *Salisbury District Council Local Plan (2011)*.
- 3.51 Special Landscape Areas (SLAs) are landscapes of County importance and are a non-statutory designation given status through Local Plan policy. Much of Wiltshire's countryside, outside of the New Forest National Park and National Landscape Areas, is designated as a SLA.
- 3.52 The extant planning policy in respect of SLAs is detailed in **Section 2.5; Policy C6**, but in essence the relevant policy states that 'only development which is essential to the rural economy or desirable for the enjoyment of its amenities will be permitted, and the location, scale and nature of such development will be carefully controlled in order to conserve the character of the Special Landscape Areas'.
- 3.53 Notwithstanding this, the site is immediately adjacent to an established sand quarry, and is located within associated woodland screening, significantly limiting landscape and visual impact within the surrounding area.
- 3.54 The northern boundary of the New Forest National Park (NFNP) is located adjacent to the southern extent of the Study Area, approximately 0.7km to the south of the Site. Due to distance from the Site, intervening topography, woodland and other vegetative screening, the NFNP is not considered to be a landscape or visual receptor.

### Cultural Heritage

- 3.55 The nearest Scheduled Ancient Monument within the local area is at Castle Copse Camp (an early Iron Age hillfort) situated adjacent to the A36, approximately 2.35 km to the south-east of the site. There is no intervisibility between the hillfort and the Site, hence the proposed scheme is unlikely to have any impact upon its setting. As a result this has been discounted from further consideration.
- 3.56 There are a few listed buildings within 1km of the Site, these include:
- A Grade II listed mile stone adjacent to the Brickworth Corner junction, 150 m north – northeast of the application area.
  - A Grade II listed 18<sup>th</sup> Century farmhouse at Brickworth Farm, 400m north of the site.
  - A Grade II listed 16<sup>th</sup> Century barn at The Granary (adjacent to Brickworth Farm), 430m north of the site.
- 3.57 These Listed buildings should all be visually unaffected by the proposals.

- 3.58 There are no Conservation Areas adjacent to the Site. The only Conservation Area within the locality is at the village of Whiteparish, c.1 km to the east.
- 3.59 It is unlikely that the proposed scheme will have any effect upon the character and setting of the Whiteparish Conservation Area, due to distance from the site, and screening provided by intervening vegetation and landform. As a result this has been discounted from further consideration.

#### Nature Conservation

- 3.60 There are no designated nature conservation areas on the Site, or within the immediate vicinity of the proposed extension area.
- 3.61 The nearest nature conservation sites are designated; Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), these include:
- 1) Cabanne Meadow; SSSI located on the northern boundary of the National Park, c. 1km southeast. This is an area of lowland neutral grassland and has been designated as part of the New Forest SSSI.
  - 2) Brickworth Down and Dean Hill; SSSI located on Pepper Box Hill c. 1.45km northeast of the Site. This is an area of north facing scarp, comprising high quality chalk grassland.
- 3.62 Due to their distance from the Site, the proposals will have no direct impact upon these areas. As a result these have been discounted from further consideration.

#### Leisure and Tourism

- 3.63 There are no Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on the Site and the development area is not publicly accessible. The landscape surrounding the Site contains a number of PRoW, the closest of which are;
- Footpath WHIT12 (Sandland Drove); is located within the western woodland margins that bound the Site. This footpath proceeds from the quarry access off the A36, on a north / south alignment, adjacent to the proposed extraction and existing operational areas, adjoining Moor Lane and the boundary of the NFNP to the south.
  - Footpath WHIT2; located approximately 750m to the south of the Site, adjacent to the southern extent of Brickworth Quarry, proceeds eastwards over the A36 towards Whiteparish and adjoins Footpath WHIT12 to the west.
  - Footpath WHIT17; proceeds from the A36 on an east /west alignment, circa 850m to the north of the Site, adjacent to Brickworth Down Farm, adjoining Footpath WHIT16 further to the west.
- 3.64 Within the wider landscape;
- Footpath WHIT1; proceeds circa 800m to the east of the Site, following the alignment of the A36 from Pepper Box Hill, continuing down the slope towards Whiteparish.
  - Byway ALDE17; Proceeds from the A36, following the Pepper Box Hill ridgeline towards Dean hill, circa 1.8km to the north of the Site.

### Pepper Box Hill

- 3.65 Pepper Box Hill is a chalk ridge, that takes its name from 'the Pepperbox', an early 18<sup>th</sup> Century, small three storey red brick folly, Grade II listed.
- 3.66 Surrounding the folly is a diverse scrub-grassland mosaic, supporting several rare or uncommon species including orchids, juniper and yew woodland, forming the southern compartment of the Brickworth Down and Dean Hill SSSI.
- 3.67 Pepper Box Hill is managed under the stewardship of the National Trust and has open access to the public.
- 3.68 It is accessed via the A36 and has the provision of a small carpark. The area is a popular recreational resource for walkers, who can use the meandering wooded network of paths, and also enjoy far-reaching views northwest towards Salisbury.
- 3.69 Pepper Box Hill and the ridgeline to the north of Byway ALDE17 is designated Crown Open Access land.

### Tranquillity

- 3.70 Fieldwork has established that the tranquillity of the Site is influenced by the proximity of the A36 and by ongoing operations within Brickworth Quarry. HGV deliveries of inert waste and loads of sand egressing the quarry, in combination with existing processing activities, all significantly downgrade the tranquillity of the immediate area.
- 3.71 The peacefulness of the surrounding countryside to the east and west of the Site rises appreciably away from the influence of the A36. Similarly, to the south of the Site, approaching the National Park and north towards the Pepper Box Hill ridgeline, the perceived tranquillity also increases.

### Rarity Value

- 3.72 The study area is generally representative of the local landscape, comprising mostly arable farmland delineated by hedgerows and wooded margins, further enclosed by small woodlands and copses.
- 3.73 The southern section of the Site consists of operational areas associated with an active quarry, whilst the northern section is a fallow arable field.
- 3.74 The component landscape elements are not considered to be particularly rare, however topographical features such as Pepper Box Hill and the wooded periphery of the National Park, moderately enhance the overall rarity of the landscape.

### **Landscape Receptors**

- 3.75 The area is perceived as both a living and working landscape, comprising agricultural farmland traversed by a major transport corridor, with associated local road & PRow network.
- 3.76 For the purposes of assessing landscape receptor sensitivity, a judgement needs to be made on the relative value or importance to society of its various aspects or components. This is a complex task as the landscape is valuable to people in different ways hence only broad judgements can be made. Identified sensitive receptors described above are summarised in **Table 3.1** together with an assessment of value, susceptibility, sensitivity and rationale for the judgement.

### Valued Landscape (outside of national designations)

- 3.77 In assessing Valued Landscape, as per section 187a of the NPPF, there are a range of factors to be considered when identifying landscape value. The following seven factors have been used as the criteria for this assessment, as defined in:

*Landscape Institute: Technical Guidance Note / 02/21; Assessing landscape value outside national designations*

- 3.78 Overall, it is considered that the Site itself does not cross the threshold to be determined as a Valued Landscape, however the surrounding countryside has positive attributes indicative of this definition.

- 1) Landscape Quality (condition): The landscape of the extraction area, is currently an arable field with some floristic diversity. The sward at the time of the visit was observed to be in reasonable condition, however adjacent quarrying activities exert an adverse influence.

The mineral workings that constitute the remainder of the Site, are fundamentally a dynamic environment, that through operational activities impact the pre-existing landscape fabric.

- 2) Scenic Quality: Within the Site the scenic quality is considered; moderate to poor, due to ongoing processing operations, vehicular movements, and the presence of existing electricity lines, all exert a detracting influence.
- 3) Rarity and Representativeness: The extraction area is judged to be generally typical and representative of the local landscape, however the existing operational areas within the Site, exert incongruous characteristics. The Site is located within a Special Landscape Area (SLA).
- 4) Conservation Interests: There are no historic or ecological designations within the immediate vicinity of the Site.
- 5) Recreation Value: There are no PROWs within the Site, however footpath WHIT12 proceeds through the adjoining woodland margin. The proposed extraction area will exert a detracting influence upon sections of the adjacent footpath.
- 6) Perceptual Aspects: The tranquillity of the Site is significantly impacted by existing quarrying activities and from traffic using the A36 immediately beyond.
- 7) Associations: The author is not aware of any cultural associations with this landscape.

3.79 **Table 3.1 Landscape Receptor Sensitivity**

As a general note, no trees or hedgerows will be lost or effected by the proposals.

| Receptor                        | Susceptibility | Value  | Sensitivity   | Rationale                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------------------------|----------------|--------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Landscape Character</b>      |                |        |               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Landscape Character of the Site | Medium         | Medium | Low to Medium | <p>The extraction area comprises a single field currently covered with a floristic sward, defined by woodland margins, scrub and a post and wire fence.</p> <p>The remainder of the Site is processing and storage</p> |

|                                            |            |               |               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|--------------------------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                            |            |               |               | areas associated with the existing Quarry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <i>"Downton Chalk Downland" LCA</i>        | Medium     | Medium -High  | Medium - High | Does not form part of any statutory landscape designation, however much of the LCA is designated a Special Landscape Area                                                                                                                                                    |
| <i>"Landford Forest Heath Mosaic" LCA.</i> | Medium     | Medium - High | Medium - High | Does not form part of any statutory landscape designation, however much of the LCA is designated a Special Landscape Area                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Landscape Elements and Features</b>     |            |               |               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Arable field (extraction area)             | Medium     | Medium        | Medium        | Forms a common element within the local landscape and study area.                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Quarry yard and minerals processing area   | Low        | Low           | Low           | <p>The quarry yard and mineral processing area form part of the existing quarry operation.</p> <p>These operational elements are not typical of landscape features within the wider study area.</p>                                                                          |
| Finger Field                               | Low-medium | Low-medium    | Low-medium    | <p>This tract of land is specifically used for the storage of soils generated and utilised within the quarry restoration process.</p> <p>The storage of soils has created a temporal incongruous landform not typical of landscape features within the wider study area.</p> |
| Topography                                 | Medium     | Medium        | Medium        | <p>The extraction area is broadly consistent with the undulating topography of the wider study area.</p> <p>However, the surrounding context of the quarry is a dynamic environment compared to the wider study area, with shifting stockpiles etc.</p>                      |

| Receptor                  | Susceptibility | Value  | Sensitivity | Rationale                                                                                                        |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Landscape Value</b>    |                |        |             |                                                                                                                  |
| Local Landscape Condition | Medium         | Medium | Medium      | Influenced by quarrying activities and the presence of a major trunk road A36 with associated road network.      |
| Scenic Quality            | Medium         | Medium | Medium      | As above                                                                                                         |
| <b>Perceptual Aspects</b> |                |        |             |                                                                                                                  |
| Tranquillity              | Medium         | Low    | Medium-Low  | Reduced by the aural effects of traffic using the A36 and the existing operational noise from Brickworth Quarry. |

## 4. VISUAL BASELINE

### Visual Receptors

- 4.1 To assess the effect of the proposed development on visual amenity, it is necessary to understand which receptors are likely to experience visual change and the extent to which those receptors will be affected. The starting point is to establish the sensitivity of the viewing public to visual change.
- 4.2 The quarry yard, minerals processing area and Finger Field have not been specifically visually assessed as there will be no change to the visual baseline resulting from the proposed extraction scheme, just a continuation of the current operational usage of those areas. Operational areas were not specifically visited due to working quarry constraints, but these areas were observed from safe viewing points.
- 4.3 Three categories of Visual Receptor have been identified within the existing and predicted ZSV. These are:
1. Users of Public Rights of Way.
  2. Users of Pepper Box Hill (Open access land).
  3. Users of roads.
- 4.4 People occupied at their place of work are considered to be least likely to be affected by development and have not been included.
- 4.5 Locations of sensitive receptor viewpoints are shown on **Figure LV-0007**. These represent all of the predicted receptor categories and at locations where it is anticipated effects would be greatest. A photographic record of the broad extents of visibility is provided at **Appendix 3**.
- 4.6 Receptor sensitivity is described in **Table 4.1**. The sensitivity of visual receptors varies according to category and the context of the view as described above.

### Visual Susceptibility

- 4.7 The degree by which a visual receptor is judged to be sensitive depends on the actual quality of the existing view and its susceptibility to change. Accordingly, when the sensitivity to the change is assessed, matters such as the context and extent of the existing view as well as the proximity of the receptor to the proposed works need to be considered.
- 4.8 Visual receptor susceptibility criteria are set out in the Methodology at **Appendix 2**.

### Visual Value

- 4.9 In order to determine the sensitivity of representative viewpoints the value of each view should be established. Viewpoints are valued in different ways depending upon the expectations of the viewer. The LI/IEMA guidelines currently provide examples of broad categories including recreation, residence, employment or passing through on roads or other modes of transport. The guidelines stress that these are only examples and that every project will require its own set of criteria and thresholds.

### Visual Sensitivity

- 4.10 To determine the sensitivity of the representative visual receptors, the value of each should be considered in relation to its susceptibility. The sensitivity matrix and sensitivity criteria are set out in the Methodology in **Appendix 2**. The sensitivity of each representative viewpoint is shown in **Table 4.1** below.

**Table 4.1 Selected Representative Visual Receptors**

| Reference                            | Receptor and location                                                                                                                                    | Susceptibility | Value  | Sensitivity |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------|-------------|
| <b>Users of Public Rights of Way</b> |                                                                                                                                                          |                |        |             |
| VP 1                                 | View north-west, from crossing over quarry access of footpath WHIT12                                                                                     | Medium         | High   | Medium-High |
| VP 2                                 | View west, from footpath WHIT 12 within woodland margin adjacent to the Site.                                                                            | Medium         | High   | High        |
| VP 3                                 | View south, from footpath WHIT 12 within woodland margin adjacent to the Site.                                                                           | Medium         | High   | High        |
| VP 4                                 | View south-east, from footpath WHIT 12 within woodland margin adjacent to Brickworth Quarry extraction area (Phases 7 & 8) and minerals processing area. | Medium         | High   | High        |
| VP 5                                 | View south-east, from footpath WHIT 2                                                                                                                    | Medium         | High   | High        |
| VP 6                                 | View south-east, from footpath WHIT 2 adjacent to Harestock Cottages.                                                                                    | Medium         | High   | High        |
| VP 8                                 | View south, from footpath WHIT 2, adjacent to Moor Lane and Moor Farm.                                                                                   | Medium         | High   | High        |
| VP 10                                | View north-west, from footpath WHIT 17, adjacent to A36.                                                                                                 | Medium         | High   | High        |
| VP 11                                | View north-west, from footpath WHIT 1                                                                                                                    | Medium         | High   | High        |
| <b>Users of Local Roads</b>          |                                                                                                                                                          |                |        |             |
| VP 7                                 | View north-east, from verge of A36, adjacent to 'Woodpeckers' property.                                                                                  | Medium         | Medium | Medium      |
| <b>Users of Pepper Box Hill</b>      |                                                                                                                                                          |                |        |             |
| VP 9                                 | View north-west, from Pepper Box Hill, adjacent to Pepperbox Folly.                                                                                      | Medium         | High   | High        |

## 5. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

### General

- 5.1 The illustrative restoration scheme for the proposed quarry extension is shown at Appendix 5.
- 5.2 The Sandland extraction area will be worked in a similar manner to the existing Brickworth Quarry reserve. Soils from the dig area will be stripped and placed in a low-level bund around the extraction area or placed within the Finger Field.
- 5.3 Following the removal of soils, the underlying sand will be excavated using a 360° excavator. The mineral will be transported to the existing processing plant via dump trucks along the existing access road. Once processed the sand will be loaded onto HGVs for delivery. The maximum depth of the sand reserve is estimated to be circa 15m below existing ground level.
- 5.4 Upon exhaustion of the reserve, site-derived clay waste will be instated to form the geological barrier required to create the tipping cell for the importation of inert fill. HGVs will tip inert material at the cell location, and a tracked bulldozer will be used to compact and grade the imported material to the approved levels. Due to the limited surface area of the void, it is proposed to work the extraction area and potentially restore it as a single phase (subject to appropriate waste streams), with mineral extraction and backfilling taking place consecutively.
- 5.5 Once tipping has been completed, soils from the perimeter bunds and or material stored within the Finger Field, will be used to restore the land back to an arable field.
- 5.6 It is proposed as part of the restoration to create a network of infiltration features (including swales and swale-basins) around the periphery of the restored arable field.
- 5.7 Existing operational quarry areas within the Site, will be restored as per the extant Brickworth Quarry minerals permission.
- 5.8 The extraction of the sand is predicted to take circa 18 -24 months, with a similar timescale for the importation of inert material and final restoration. It is currently envisaged that a temporary planning permission will be required until the autumn of 2030.

### Landscape Strategy

- 5.9 It is proposed to create a temporary soil bund around the extraction perimeter. If there is a surplus of stripped soils, or Root Protection Areas preclude placement, any additional material will be stored in temporary bunds within the Finger Field.
- 5.10 The temporary perimeter bund will also provide additional screening to users of footpath WHIT 12.
- 5.11 Materials from the temporary bunds will be used to restore the soil profiles within the extraction area once inert tipping has achieved final restoration levels.

**Table 5.1 Landscape Strategy**

| Mitigation                                                                                                    | Purpose                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Primary Mitigation (Inherent)</b>                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Site selection – an extension to the existing Brickworth Quarry on land adjacent to the existing quarry yard. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To optimise extraction within the existing Brickworth quarry, by facilitating an extension to sand supply, thereby minimising additional pressure on alternative mineral reserves within Wiltshire.</li> </ul> |

| Mitigation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Purpose                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Once extraction is completed, the dig void will be filled with inert waste, returning the land to existing ground levels. The soils will be restored, returning the field to agricultural production.                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Secondary Mitigation (Foreseeable)</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <p>The creation of temporary soil bunds around the perimeter of the extraction area, to be in place during extraction and backfilling operations.</p> <p>The restoration of the land back to existing levels, and the return of the extraction area to an agricultural field.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To create a physical barrier to the extraction void, whilst providing temporary visual screening.</li><li>• To return the extraction area back to an agricultural field, reflective of the Site's existing condition, resulting in no long-term change in landscape or visual impact.</li></ul> |

## 6. PREDICTED LANDSCAPE EFFECTS

### Year 2; Completion of Sand Extraction – Assessment of Effects

- 6.1 The effects on landscape elements and fabric, at completion of mineral extraction (circa 18 – 24 months) are summarised in Table 6.1 below.

#### Effects on Landscape Character

##### ***Effect on landscape character of the Site***

- 6.2 The proposed scheme entails the extraction of sand from an arable field. By year 2; the extraction process would be completed, and backfilling operations underway. The Site will still be a partially backfilled void, with ongoing tipping and associated regrading operations.
- 6.3 The quarry yard, minerals processing area and Finger Field will remain as ancillary operational areas, with no change to the existing baseline.
- 6.4 The proposed scheme would result in a high magnitude of effect, with medium sensitivity, resultant in a **major adverse** effect on the landscape character of the Site itself.

##### ***Effect on the Downton Chalk Downland LCA***

- 6.5 The Downton Chalk Downland LCA; covers an area of rolling chalk downland, bisected by the A36 trunk road. Much of the LCA is within a Special Landscape Area. The proposals would entail the development of a small parcel of land within the surrounds of an existing quarry, with no long term loss of key LCA characteristics. Therefore, the overall magnitude of effect has been assessed as low, with medium-high sensitivity, resulting in a **minor to moderate adverse** effect.

##### ***Effect on the Landford Forest Heath Mosaic LCA***

- 6.6 The Landford Forest Heath Mosaic LCA; is a narrow belt of land sandwich between the chalk downlands to the north and the New Forest to the south. The LCA covers the operational areas of the Site. Much of the LCA is also within a Special Landscape Area. The existing screening around the Site, limits intervisibility between the wider LCA. Any potential impact will be short term, resulting from the continuation of operations within the quarry. The overall magnitude of effect has been assessed as low, with medium-high sensitivity, resulting in a **minor to moderate adverse** effect.

#### Effects on Landscape Elements

##### ***Effect on Arable Field (extraction area)***

- 6.7 At the completion of sand extraction, the existing arable field will be a void, with the underlying sand removed for commercial processing. This will represent a significant impact to the existing landscape fabric, therefore the magnitude of the effect has been assessed as high, with moderate sensitivity and would present a **major adverse** effect.

##### ***Effect on quarry yard and minerals processing area***

- 6.8 The quarry yard and mineral processing area form part of the existing quarry operation. There will be no change to how these areas operate or implementation of additional infrastructure resulting from the Sandland extension. The proposals only extend the operational usage of these areas for the duration of the Sandland dig and restoration. Site operations during this period will continue within the working methodologies of the extant planning permission, so there would be **No effect** upon these areas.

***Effect on Finger Field***

- 6.9 This tract of land is specifically used for the storage of soils generated and used within the quarry restoration process. Again, there will be no change to how this area is used resulting from the Sandland extension. The proposals only extend the usage of this area for the duration of the Sandland dig during its operation and restoration phases. Site operations during this period will continue within the working methodologies of the extant planning permission, so there would be **No effect** on the Finger Field.

***Effect on On-site Topography***

- 6.10 Sand within the extraction area will be removed to a depth of circa 15 m below existing ground level, creating a void. Stripped soils will be stored in bunds around the limit of the extraction area, or within the Finger Field. This will represent a significant localised impact; therefore, the magnitude of the effect has been assessed as high, with moderate sensitivity and would present a **major adverse** effect.

***Effect on Landscape Condition***

- 6.11 Any effects on landscape condition at a Site level are within the context of an existing quarry. Within the wider landscape, the proposed mineral extraction will represent only a minor additional detracting element, due to its relatively small scale and limited intervisibility outside of the existing quarry woodland screen. The magnitude of the effect has been assessed as low, with medium sensitivity and represents a **minor adverse** effect.

***Effect on Scenic Quality***

- 6.12 Similarly, any effects on scenic quality would generally be localised, limited to sections of the surrounding footpath and road network. Pepper Box Hill should be unaffected by the proposals. Overall, there would be a low magnitude of effect, with medium sensitivity, representing a **minor adverse** effect on the scenic quality within the surrounding landscape.

***Effect on Tranquillity***

- 6.9 The effects of the proposals on the tranquillity of the surrounding area are confined to the Site and its immediate context. The localised tranquillity is degraded by existing quarry operations and vehicle noise from the A36. Any resulting effects of the proposals on ambient tranquillity, would likely be of a minor degrading nature primarily limited to the surrounding footpath and road network. The magnitude of the effect has been assessed as low, with medium sensitivity and represents a **minor adverse** effect.

**Table 6.1: Predicted Landscape Effects**

| Receptor                                 | Sensitivity   | Magnitude | Significance     | Nature  |
|------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|------------------|---------|
| <b>Landscape Character</b>               |               |           |                  |         |
| Landscape Character of the Site          | Medium        | High      | Major            | Adverse |
| <i>Downton Chalk Downland LCA</i>        | Medium - high | Low       | Minor - moderate | Adverse |
| <i>Landford Forest Heath Mosaic LCA.</i> | Medium - high | Low       | Minor - moderate | Adverse |
| <b>Landscape Elements and Features</b>   |               |           |                  |         |
| Arable Field (extraction area)           | Medium        | High      | Major            | Adverse |
| Quarry yard and minerals processing area | Low           | No effect | No effect        | Neutral |

| Receptor                  | Sensitivity | Magnitude | Significance | Nature  |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|---------|
| Finger Field              | Low-medium  | No effect | No effect    | Neutral |
| Topography                | Medium      | High      | Major        | Adverse |
| <b>Landscape Value</b>    |             |           |              |         |
| Local Landscape Condition | Medium      | Low       | Minor        | Adverse |
| Scenic Quality            | Medium      | Low       | Minor        | Adverse |
| <b>Perceptual Aspects</b> |             |           |              |         |
| Tranquillity              | Medium      | Low       | Minor        | Adverse |

- 6.13 See detailed assessment at **Appendix 1**.

#### **Year 5 - Post Restoration – Assessment of Effects**

- 6.14 The effects on landscape elements at 5 years post restoration, are summarised in **Table 6.2** below.

#### ***Effects on Landscape Character of the Site***

- 6.15 By year 5 post restoration, the extraction area will be returned to an agricultural field, reflective of the predevelopment landform.
- 6.16 The quarry yard, minerals processing area and Finger Field will have been restored in accordance with the extant mineral permission. The only change to the consented baseline will be the extension to the operational working period and delay in associated restoration.
- 6.17 The magnitude of effect on the character of the Site would be reduced to negligible, with medium sensitivity and would represent a **Negligible effect** on the landscape character of the Site itself.

#### ***Effect on the Downton Chalk Downland LCA***

- 6.18 The extraction area will be returned to an agricultural field, reflective of the predevelopment landform and landscape character. The quarry yard, minerals processing area and Finger Field will have been restored in accordance with the extant mineral permission.
- 6.19 The magnitude of effect 5 years post restoration would be reduced to negligible, with medium-high sensitivity and would represent a **Negligible effect** on the landscape character of the LCA.

#### ***Effect on the Landford Forest Heath Mosaic LCA***

- 6.20 The extraction area will be returned to an agricultural field, reflective of the predevelopment landform and landscape character. The quarry yard, minerals processing area and Finger Field will have been restored in accordance with the extant mineral permission.
- 6.21 The magnitude of effect 5 years post restoration would be reduced to negligible, with medium-high sensitivity and would represent a **Negligible effect** on the landscape character of the LCA.

#### **Effect on Landscape Elements and Features**

#### ***Effect on Arable Field***

- 6.22 The extraction area will be returned to an arable field, following completion of the landscape restoration. The subsurface soil strata will be made up of inert waste, with the original soils replaced over the infilled extraction void. The magnitude of effect on the would be reduced to negligible, with medium sensitivity and would represent a **Negligible effect**

***Effect on quarry yard and minerals processing area***

- 6.23 The quarry yard and minerals processing area will have been restored in accordance with the extant mineral permission and return to agricultural usage.
- 6.24 The magnitude of effect on the character of the Site would be reduced to negligible, with low sensitivity and would represent a **Negligible effect** on the restored operational areas.

***Effect on Finger Field***

- 6.25 The Finger Field will have been restored in accordance with the extant mineral permission. The only change to the consented baseline will be the extension to the operational working period and the delay in tree planting associated with the restoration.
- 6.26 The magnitude of effect on the character of the Site would be reduced to negligible, with low-medium sensitivity and would represent a **Negligible effect** on the restored field.

***Effect on On-site Topography***

- 6.27 The extraction area will be returned to an agricultural field, reflective of the pre-extraction ground level. The soils in the perimeter bund and on the Finger Field, will have been used to recreate the soil profile within the extraction area, returning it to arable use. The operational areas and Finger Field will have been regraded and returned to pre-development ground levels.
- 6.28 The quarry yard, minerals processing area and Finger Field will have been restored in accordance with the extant mineral permission.
- 6.29 There will be a **No effect** on topography 5 years post-restoration.

***Effect on Local Landscape Condition***

- 6.30 The extraction area will be returned to an agricultural field, reflective of the predevelopment landform and landscape character, and operational areas restored in accordance with the extant restoration scheme.
- 6.31 The magnitude of effect on the Local Landscape Condition would be reduced to negligible, with medium sensitivity and would represent a **Negligible effect**.

***Effect on Scenic Quality***

- 6.32 The extraction area will be returned to an agricultural field, reflective of the predevelopment landform and landscape character.
- 6.33 The quarry yard, minerals processing area and Finger Field will have been restored in accordance with the extant mineral permission. The only change to the consented baseline will be the extension to the operational working period and delay in associated restoration.
- 6.34 The magnitude of effect on Scenic Quality would be reduced to negligible, with medium sensitivity and would represent a **Negligible effect**.

***Effects on Tranquillity***

- 6.35 The extraction area will be returned to an arable field, reflective of the predevelopment landform and returned to agricultural usage. The quarry operational areas will have been restored in accordance with the extant restoration scheme and associated after use.

- 6.36 There would be **no effect** on the tranquillity of the Site as all quarrying operations will have concluded.

**Table 6.2 Predicted Landscape Effects at Year 5 - Post Restoration**

| Receptor                                 | Sensitivity   | Magnitude  | Significance | Nature    |
|------------------------------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| <b>Landscape Character</b>               |               |            |              |           |
| Landscape Character of the Site          | Medium        | Negligible | Negligible   | Neutral   |
| <i>Downton Chalk Downland LCA</i>        | Medium - high | Negligible | Negligible   | Neutral   |
| <i>Landford Forest Heath Mosaic LCA.</i> | Medium - high | Negligible | Negligible   | Neutral   |
| <b>Landscape Elements and Features</b>   |               |            |              |           |
| Arable Field (extraction area)           | Medium        | Negligible | Negligible   | Neutral   |
| Quarry yard and minerals processing area | Low           | Negligible | Negligible   | Neutral   |
| Finger Field                             | Low           | Negligible | Negligible   | Adverse   |
| Topography                               | Medium        | No effect  | No effect    | No effect |
| <b>Landscape Value</b>                   |               |            |              |           |
| Local Landscape Condition                | Medium        | Negligible | Negligible   | Neutral   |
| Scenic Quality                           | Medium        | Negligible | Negligible   | Adverse   |
| <b>Perceptual Aspects</b>                |               |            |              |           |
| Tranquillity                             | Medium        | No effect  | No effect    | No effect |

## 7. PREDICTED EFFECTS ON VISUAL AMENITY

### 7.1 Year 2; Completion of Sand Extraction – Assessment of Effects

- 7.2 A summary of the predicted effects on visual amenity resulting from the completion of mineral extraction (circa 18 – 24 months) are summarised in **Table 7.1** below. This juncture is likely to represent the most visually impactful period of the proposals.
- 7.3 The assessment was undertaken at the end of June and the surrounding vegetation was in full leaf.
- 7.4 There will be **no effect** on visual amenity from **Viewpoint 1**. Users moving along footpath WHIT 12 at this location, have views restricted towards the Site by substantial woodland margins along the footpath corridor.
- 7.5 Receptors at **Viewpoint 2**; when proceeding along footpath WHIT12 will have a glimpsed view of the northern extent of the extraction area at this location, through the existing mature woodland. Any view will be further restricted by the perimeter soil bund. It is considered that the overall magnitude of effect would be moderate, with high sensitivity and would represent a **moderate adverse** effect.
- 7.6 **Viewpoint 3**; represents a similar glimpsed view along footpath WHIT12, over the southern extent of the extraction area, through semi-mature planting. Again, the view of the extraction area will be further restricted by the perimeter soil bund. It is considered that the overall magnitude of effect would be moderate, with high sensitivity and would represent a **moderate adverse** effect.
- 7.7 **Viewpoint 4**; is a more open view from footpath WHIT12 adjacent to the Phase 8 extraction area. The southern extent of the extension area is visible within the middle distance, with the standalone mature oak and vehicle height restriction poles (on the quarry access road) visible on the horizon. Recent tree planting and vegetation clearance associated with the Phase 8 extraction area is visible beyond the post and wire fence that demarks the footpath corridor. It is considered that the overall magnitude of effect would be moderate, with high sensitivity and would represent a **moderate adverse** effect.
- 7.8 **Viewpoint 5**; is an open view across a fallow field from footpath WHIT2, towards the existing Brickworth Quarry Processing Area. The view is funnelled by standing field trees and peripheral woodland vegetation. The proposed extraction area is visible centrally below the wooded horizon. The overall magnitude of effect would be minor, with high sensitivity and would represent a **minor adverse** effect.
- 7.9 The extraction area would not be visible from **Viewpoint 6**, on the section of footpath WHIT 2, adjacent to Harestock Cottage due to the robust roadside vegetation along the A36. The existing mineral processing area is visible centrally within the view and there would be **no effect** on the existing visual amenity.
- 7.10 **Viewpoint 7**; is from the verge of the A36, adjacent to the residential property known as 'Woodpeckers'. The view is over the carriageway of the A36, with the visibility towards the Site restricted by the robust woodland edge that forms the boundary between the A36 and Brickworth Quarry. It is possible that there could be glimpsed views through the vegetation, especially in the winter. Any effect would be minor, with medium sensitivity and would represent a **minor adverse** effect.
- 7.11 **Viewpoint 8**; is an open view towards the Site taken from footpath WHIT 12, adjacent to Moor Farm and Moor Lane, across pastureland. The Site is screened by mature woodland that surrounds the existing quarry and intervening topography. The viewpoint was selected to represent potential visual amenity effects on the New Forest National Park, Moor Lane forming part of the northern boundary of the NFN. It has been concluded that there would be **no effect**.

- 7.12 Potential views from Pepper Box Hill were investigated. No views towards the Site were identified, primarily due to the existing woodland scrub that screens the majority of Pepper Box Hill, with intervening topography and vegetation providing further screening within the wider landscape. **Viewpoint 9**; taken adjacent to Pepperbox Folly, is a representative glimpsed view into the wider landscape from this location. It has been concluded that there would be **no effect** on visual amenity for the users of Pepper Box Hill.
- 7.13 **Viewpoint 10**; taken from footpath WHIT 17 (also the access for Lower Bush Farm) adjacent to A36 is representative of views north of the Site. Woodland along the corridor of WHIT 12 is visible on the horizon, completely screening the Site. There will be **no effect** on the existing visual amenity.
- 7.14 The users of footpath WHIT 1 at **Viewpoint 11**, will have no views of the Site, due to the intervening mature hedgerow and associated trees. This viewpoint is representative of longer distance views, north and west of the Site. There will be **no effect** on the existing visual amenity.

**Table 7.1 - Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity at Year 2; Completion of Sand Extraction**

| Reference Receptor and Location  |                                                                                                                        |             |           |              |           |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
|                                  |                                                                                                                        | Sensitivity | Magnitude | Significance | Nature    |
| A. Users of Public Rights of Way |                                                                                                                        |             |           |              |           |
| VP 1                             | View north-west, from crossing of footpath WHIT12 over quarry access                                                   | Medium-High | No Effect | No Effect    | No Effect |
| VP 2                             | View west, from footpath WHIT 12 within woodland margin adjacent to the extraction area.                               | High        | Moderate  | Moderate     | Adverse   |
| VP 3                             | View south-east, from footpath WHIT 12 within woodland margin adjacent to the extraction area.                         | High        | Moderate  | Moderate     | Adverse   |
| VP 4                             | View south, from footpath WHIT 12 within woodland margin adjacent to Brickworth Quarry extraction area (Phases 7 & 8). | High        | Moderate  | Moderate     | Adverse   |
| VP 5                             | View south-east, from footpath WHIT 2                                                                                  | High        | Minor     | Minor        | Adverse   |
| VP 6                             | View south-east, from footpath WHIT 2 adjacent to Harestock Cottages.                                                  | High        | No Effect | No Effect    | No Effect |
| VP 8                             | View south, from footpath WHIT 12, adjacent to Moor Lane and Moor Farm.                                                | High        | No Effect | No Effect    | No Effect |
| VP 10                            | View north-west, from footpath WHIT 17, adjacent to A36.                                                               | High        | No Effect | No Effect    | No Effect |
| VP 11                            | View north-west, from footpath WHIT 1                                                                                  | High        | No Effect | No Effect    | No Effect |
| B. Users of Roads                |                                                                                                                        |             |           |              |           |
| VP 7                             | View north-east, from verge of A36, adjacent to ‘Woodpeckers’ property.                                                | Medium      | Minor     | Minor        | Adverse   |

| Reference Receptor and Location    |                                                                     | Sensitivity | Magnitude | Significance | Nature    |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
|                                    |                                                                     |             |           |              |           |
|                                    |                                                                     |             |           |              |           |
| <b>C. Users of Pepper Box Hill</b> |                                                                     |             |           |              |           |
| VP 9                               | View north-west, from Pepper Box Hill, adjacent to Pepperbox Folly. | High        | No Effect | No Effect    | No Effect |

7.15 See detailed assessment at **Appendix 1**.

#### **Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity at Year 5 - Post Restoration**

7.16 A summary of the predicted effects on visual amenity at Year 5 Post-Restoration is shown in **Table 7.2**.

7.17 Due to the proposed extraction void being return to an arable field and existing operational areas being restored as per the extant planning permission, there should be no long-term adverse effect on visual amenity resultant from the scheme.

7.18 There would be **no effect** on visual amenity from **Viewpoint 1** (and associated footpath crossing) due to existing intervening vegetation precluding views of the Site.

7.19 There would be **no effect** on the visual amenity from **Viewpoints 2 - 4** due to the extraction area being return to an arable field reflective of the pre-excavation visual baseline.

7.20 From **Viewpoint 5** (and associated footpath); The extraction area will have been returned to an arable field reflective of the pre-excavation visual baseline. The mineral processing area will have been restored as agricultural land and there would be **no effect** on visual amenity.

7.21 From **Viewpoint 6** (and associated footpath); vegetation along the A36 precludes views of the extraction area. Land on which the existing minerals processing area is sited will have been restored as agricultural land and there would be **no effect** on visual amenity.

7.22 Similarly, from **Viewpoint 7**, vegetation along the A36 precludes all but glimpsed views of the Site. Once restoration of the extraction void has been completed, there will be **no effect** on visual amenity.

7.23 From **Viewpoint 8**; existing woodland and topography preclude views of the Site and Brickworth Quarry. There will be **no effect** on visual amenity.

7.24 From **Viewpoint 9**, existing vegetation surrounding Pepper Box Hill and intervening topographical and vegetative screening within the wider landscape, prevents views of the Site, resulting in **no effect** on visual amenity. Similarly, there would be **no effect** on visual amenity from **Viewpoints 10 & 11** due to intervening topographical and vegetative screening, precluding visual conductivity with the Site.

See detailed assessment at **Appendix 1**

**Table 7.2 - Predicted Effects on Visual Amenity at Year 5 - Post Restoration**

| Reference Receptor and Location  |                                                                                                                        | Sensitivity | Magnitude | Significance | Nature    |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
|                                  |                                                                                                                        |             |           |              |           |
| A. Users of Public Rights of Way |                                                                                                                        |             |           |              |           |
| VP 1                             | View north-west, from crossing of footpath WHIT12 over quarry access                                                   | Medium-High | No Effect | No Effect    | No Effect |
| VP 2                             | View west, from the footpath WHIT 12 within woodland margin adjacent to the extraction area.                           | High        | No Effect | No Effect    | No Effect |
| VP 3                             | View south-east, from footpath WHIT 12 within woodland margin adjacent to the extraction area.                         | High        | No Effect | No Effect    | No Effect |
| VP 4                             | View south, from footpath WHIT 12 within woodland margin adjacent to Brickworth Quarry extraction area (Phases 7 & 8). | High        | No Effect | No Effect    | No Effect |
| VP 5                             | View south-east, from footpath WHIT 2                                                                                  | High        | No Effect | No Effect    | No Effect |
| VP 6                             | View south-east, from footpath WHIT 2 adjacent to Harestock Cottages.                                                  | High        | No Effect | No Effect    | No Effect |
| VP 8                             | View south, from footpath WHIT 12, adjacent to Moor Lane and Moor Farm.                                                | High        | No Effect | No Effect    | No Effect |
| VP 10                            | View north-west, from footpath WHIT 17, adjacent to A36.                                                               | High        | No Effect | No Effect    | No Effect |
| VP 11                            | View north-west, from footpath WHIT 1.                                                                                 | High        | No Effect | No Effect    | No Effect |
| B. Users of Roads                |                                                                                                                        |             |           |              |           |
| VP 7                             | View north-east, from verge of A36, adjacent to 'Woodpeckers' property.                                                | Medium      | No Effect | No Effect    | No Effect |
| C. Users of Pepper Box Hill      |                                                                                                                        |             |           |              |           |
| VP 9                             | View north-west, from Pepper Box Hill, adjacent to Pepperbox Folly.                                                    | High        | No Effect | No Effect    | No Effect |

## 8. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 This assessment describes the potential landscape and visual impacts arising from the proposed 'Sandland' extension to Brickworth Quarry, near Whiteparish, Wiltshire.
- 8.2 The proposed 'Sandland' quarry extension occupies land to the north of Brickworth Quarry, located within the associated robust vegetative screen. The Site is located on land approximately 1.3km to the west of the village of Whiteparish and approximately 9km to the northwest of the city of Salisbury.
- 8.3 The Site includes both the proposed extraction field, and operational areas within the existing quarry.
- 8.4 The proposed extraction area occupies an arable field extending to an area of circa 3 Ha.
- 8.5 The existing quarry operational areas include the quarry yard, weighbridge, minerals processing area and a soil storage area referred to as the 'Finger Field'. These areas have been included within the Site due to the integral functions they provide for the processing and storage of aggregates and soils generated during the proposed mineral extraction.
- 8.6 There will be no change to the existing baseline usage of these operational areas. They will continue to function within current working methodologies but will be required beyond the timescales of the extant Brickworth Quarry minerals permission.
- 8.7 The Site is located adjacent to the A36 trunk road, situated by the local services at Brickworth Corner. The northern extent of the New Forest National Park (NFNP) is located circa 1km to the south. Pepperbox Hill (located 1.45km to the northwest) and associated ridgeline is a significant feature within the local landscape.
- 8.8 The surrounding countryside is a predominantly rural landscape, comprising wooded arable farmland with gently rolling topography, crowned by domed hilltops enclosed by woodland belts, copses and mature hedgerows.
- 8.9 The extraction phase of the project is predicted to take circa 18 -24 months, with similar timescales for the completion of importation of inert material and final restoration. It is currently envisaged that a temporary planning permission will be required until the autumn of 2030.
- 8.10 Operational areas utilised for the processing and storage of materials extracted from the Sandland extension will also be restored within the 2030 timescale, in accordance with existing planning consent.
- 8.11 It is proposed to create a temporary soil bund around the perimeter of the extraction void, or if this is not possible due to site constraints, to store restoration soils within the Finger Field. The bund will also provide additional screening to users of the nearby footpath WHIT 12.
- 8.12 Materials from the temporary bunds will be used to recreate the field soil profile, once inert tipping has achieved final levels within the extraction void.
- 8.13 The proposed extraction area is located within the *Downton Chalk Downland LCA D6* as defined in the 'South Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment' by Chris Blandford Associates, whilst the operational areas of the Site, fall within the *Landford Forest Heath Mosaic LCA F2*.
- 8.14 These Character Areas are judged to have a moderate-high landscape sensitivity, as much of both LCA's, are designated within a Special Landscape Area. The Site and its immediate surroundings are however deemed to have a lower sensitivity primarily due to the influence of the existing quarry and road network.

- 8.15 This LVIA considers that the effects from the proposed development on landscape character would be principally limited to the Site and its immediate vicinity. At a Site level during extraction and backfilling stages of the project, operations would represent a **high adverse** effect, however beyond the immediate locality of the proposed works, landscape impacts would be more limited and are predicted to typify **minor – moderate** adverse effects.
- 8.16 Post restoration the void will be backfilled and the landform returned to its predevelopment condition as an arable field. Operational areas will also have been restored in accordance with the extant restoration scheme. There will be **no effect** long term on landscape character, as the Site will be returned to its existing condition or restored in accordance with the consented restoration scheme.
- 8.17 In visual terms, the Site is well screened by mature vegetation that surrounds the existing quarry, and further enclosed by woodland, copses and hedgerows within the wider landscape.
- 8.18 The visual assessment has identified that the majority of views are localised, and those observed are primarily limited to the footpath network surrounding the Site. Longer distant views are precluded by existing vegetative screening around the quarry, intervening topography, mature woodland and hedgerows within the wider landscape. There are very few settlements or standalone residential properties within the vicinity of the Site.
- 8.19 The greatest effects on visual amenity would be for receptors using public footpath WHIT 12, along sections of the route adjacent to the extraction area. Any views will be glimpsed through the existing woodland and scrub. Footpath WHIT 2 will also have longer distance views towards the Site. The visual impact during the schemes operational period, will be a **moderate adverse** effect on receptors using the footpaths around the quarry.
- 8.20 Post restoration there will be **no effect** on visual amenity, as the extraction area will be returned to its predevelopment condition and the operational areas restored in accordance with the extant consent.

### Conclusion

- 8.21 It is considered that the Site has the capacity to accept the proposed mineral extraction operation without causing significant adverse effects on the quality or character of the local landscape. There will be glimpsed views of the Site primarily from sections of the local footpath network, during the extraction and backfilling stages of the project.
- 8.22 Once restoration has been completed, there will be **no or negligible effect** on the landscape character or Visual amenity within the study area, as the Site will have been returned to its predevelopment condition or restored in accordance with the extant mineral permission.
- 8.23 The proposals are considered to be policy compliant in landscape and visual terms, and appropriate within the context of a short-term temporary extension to an existing quarry.

**Figures 1-7**

**Appendix 1 - Predicted Landscape Effects and Predicted Visual Effects**

| Receptor                                                                                                   | Baseline                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Change                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Sensitivity | Magnitude of change | Effect            | Nature  | Significance    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------|
| <b>PREDICTED LANDSCAPE EFFECTS</b>                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |             |                     |                   |         |                 |
| <b>LANDSCAPE CHARACTER</b>                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |             |                     |                   |         |                 |
| <b>Wider Landscape Character (including Downton Chalk Downland &amp; Landford Forest Heath Mosaic LCA)</b> | <p>The proposed extraction area is located within LCA Downton Chalk Downland; an area of rolling chalk downland, bisected by the A36 trunk road.</p> <p>The operational areas are also included within the Site and are located within the neighbouring Landford Forest Heath Mosaic LCA.</p> <p>Both of the LCA's and the entirety of the Site are within a Special Landscape Area.</p> <p>The proposals entail the extraction of mineral from a small parcel of land immediately adjacent to the existing Brickworth Quarry yard and processing area, with the ongoing use of the consented operational facilities.</p> | <p><b>Year 2 - Completion of Sand Extraction</b> – The extraction area will be a quarry void with the sand reserve exhausted, tipping operations will be underway, perimeter bunds will still be in place. The top of the excavation void maybe visible from limited viewpoints.</p> <p>Operational areas will be in ongoing usage for the processing and storage of materials.</p>                                                                         | Medium-high | Low                 | Minor-moderate    | Adverse | Not significant |
|                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <p><b>Year 5 - Post Restoration</b> – no discernible change to the extraction area, the void will be backfilled and the landform returned to pre-extraction ground levels as an arable field.</p> <p>The existing operational areas will have been restored in accordance with the consented restoration scheme.</p>                                                                                                                                        |             | Negligible Effect   | Negligible Effect | Neutral | Not significant |
| <b>Site Landscape Character</b>                                                                            | <p>The Site comprises an arable field and operational areas associated with the existing quarry.</p> <p>The extraction area is currently in a fallow condition and is transacted by an electricity line. The operational areas of the Site are an active quarry including; yard, minerals processing area and soil storage. These infrastructural elements and land use, cumulatively weaken the landscape condition at an immediate Site level.</p>                                                                                                                                                                      | <p><b>Year 2 - Completion of Sand Extraction</b> – The extraction area will be a quarry void, with backfilling operations underway. Perimeter bunds will still be in place.</p> <p>Operational areas will be ongoing usage for the processing and storage of materials.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                 | Medium      | High                | Major             | Adverse | Significant     |
|                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <p><b>Year 5 - Post Restoration</b> – no discernible change to the extraction area, the void will be backfilled and the landform returned to pre-extraction ground levels as an arable field.</p> <p>The existing operational areas will have been restored in accordance with the consented restoration scheme. The only change to the consented baseline will be the extension to the operational working period and delay in associated restoration.</p> |             | Negligible          | Negligible        | Adverse | Not significant |
| <b>Arable field (extraction area)</b>                                                                      | <p>The extraction area comprises an arable field with a fallow sward, fringe by woodland margin to the south and west and the quarry access road to the east.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <p><b>Year 2 - Completion of Sand Extraction</b> – The Field will be a quarry void, with backfilling operations underway. Perimeter bunds will still be in place.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Medium      | High                | Major             | Adverse | Significant     |
|                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <p><b>Year 5 - Post Restoration</b> – no discernible change to the extraction area, the void will be backfilled and the landform returned to pre-extraction ground levels as an arable field.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |             | Negligible Effect   | Negligible Effect | Neutral | Not significant |

| Receptor                                 | Baseline                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Change                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Sensitivity | Magnitude of change | Effect            | Nature    | Significance    |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Quarry yard and minerals processing area | The quarry yard and mineral processing area form part of the existing quarry operation. The quarry yard is the operational hub for Brickworth Quarry consisting of a fenced compound, offices, welfare buildings, weighbridge and employee car parking.<br><br>The mineral processing area houses the sand processing plant and associated sand stockpiles. | Year 2 - Completion of Sand Extraction – The quarry yard and mineral processing area still be in situ whilst restoration operations are ongoing within the proposed extraction void.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Low         | No Effect           | No Effect         | No Effect | No Effect       |
|                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Year 5 - Post Restoration – Plant and temporary buildings will have been removed, and the quarry yard and mineral processing area restored back to agricultural land as per the consented restoration scheme. The only change to the consented baseline will be the extension to the operational working period and delay in associated restoration.                                                                                                                |             | Negligible Effect   | Negligible Effect | Neutral   | Not significant |
| Finger Field                             | This tract of land is specifically used for the storage of soils generated and utilised within the quarry restoration process. The Finger Field is surrounded by the margins of Sandland & Goose eye Copse to the west, and Church Copse to the east.                                                                                                       | Year 2 - Completion of Sand Extraction – Soils within the Finger Field will still be in place until inert tipping of the extension quarry void has achieved final landform levels.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Low-medium  | No Effect           | No Effect         | No Effect | No Effect       |
|                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Year 5 - Post Restoration – Soils within the Finger Field will have been removed, and the land graded and planted with woodland. The only change to the consented baseline will be the extension to the operational working period and the delay in tree planting associated with the restoration.                                                                                                                                                                  |             | Negligible Effect   | Negligible Effect | Adverse   | Not significant |
| Topography                               | The arable field prior to extraction is broadly consistent with the undulating topography of the wider study area.<br><br>During the extraction of the mineral, temporary soil storage bunds will be created around the void perimeter, and surplus material stored in the Finger Field as necessary.                                                       | Year 2 - Completion of Sand Extraction – The extraction area will be a quarry void, with backfilling operations underway. Perimeter bunds will still be in place around the void perimeter and soils will also be stored within the Finger Field.                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Medium      | High                | Major             | Adverse   | Significant     |
|                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Year 5 - Post Restoration – The extraction void will have been backfilled and soils within the perimeter bund and from the Finger Field used within the restoration. The operational areas and Finger Field will also have been regraded and returned to pre-development ground levels.                                                                                                                                                                             |             | No Effect           | No Effect         | No Effect | No Effect       |
| LANDSCAPE VALUE                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |             |                     |                   |           |                 |
| Local Landscape Condition                | The immediate Site context is influenced by ongoing mineral operations and the presence of the A36.<br><br>The landscape condition of the surrounding countryside improves significantly beyond the influence of the A36 corridor, strengthened by substantive linear woodlands, shelterbelts and good quality landscape features such as hedgerows         | Year 2 - Completion of Sand Extraction – Perimeter bunds will still be in place, the top of the excavation void maybe visible from limited local viewpoints.<br><br>Operational areas will be ongoing usage for the processing and storage of materials.<br><br>Intervisibility between the Site and the wider locality is restricted by existing mature wooded screening around the quarry and field boundary vegetation and woodlands within the wider landscape. | Medium      | Low                 | Minor             | Adverse   | Not Significant |

| Receptor                 | Baseline                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Change                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Sensitivity | Magnitude of change | Effect            | Nature    | Significance    |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|
|                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <p><b>Year 5 - Post Restoration</b> – no discernible change to the extraction area, the void will be backfilled and the landform returned to pre-extraction ground levels as an arable field.</p> <p>The existing operational areas will have been restored in accordance with the consented restoration scheme. The only change to the consented baseline will be the extension to the operational working period and delay in associated restoration.</p> |             | Negligible Effect   | Negligible Effect | Neutral   | Not significant |
| Scenic Quality           | The scenic quality is weakened by the presence of the existing quarry and the A36, however within the wider landscape the countryside provides an attractive agricultural setting.                                                                                                                                                                                    | <p><b>Year 2 - Completion of Sand Extraction</b> – Effects are principally contained within the Site and its immediate environs. Perimeter bunds will still be in place and the top of the excavation void maybe visible from limited viewpoints and recreational receptors.</p> <p>Operational areas within the Site will be in ongoing usage for the processing and storage of materials.</p>                                                             | Medium      | Low                 | Minor             | Adverse   | Not Significant |
|                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <p><b>Year 5 - Post Restoration</b> – no discernible change to the extraction area, the void will be backfilled and the landform returned to pre-extraction ground levels as an arable field.</p> <p>The existing operational areas will have been restored in accordance with the consented restoration scheme. The only change to the consented baseline will be the extension to the operational working period and delay in associated restoration.</p> |             | Negligible Effect   | Negligible Effect | Adverse   | Not significant |
| PERCEPTUAL ASPECTS       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |             |                     |                   |           |                 |
| Tranquillity             | The effects of the proposals on localised tranquillity will be confined to the Site and its immediate context. The ambient tranquillity, is degraded by existing quarrying operations and vehicle noise from the A 36 and surrounding road network<br><br>The relative tranquillity levels increase significantly within the countryside beyond the influence of A36. | <p><b>Year 2 - Completion of Sand Extraction</b> – Effects are principally contained within the Site and its immediate environs. There will be an increase in aural baseline, due to ongoing tipping and regrading operations as the extraction void is backfilled.</p> <p>Operational areas will be in ongoing usage for the processing and storage of materials with associated aural disturbance from vehicles and machinery.</p>                        | Medium      | Low                 | Minor             | Adverse   | Not significant |
|                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <p><b>Year 5 - Post Restoration</b> – no discernible change to the extraction area, tipping and regrading operations will have been concluded and the Site returned to arable land use and associated farming operations.</p> <p>The existing operational areas will have been restored in accordance with the consented restoration scheme and associated after use.</p>                                                                                   |             | No Effect           | No Effect         | No Effect | No Effect       |
| PREDICTED VISUAL EFFECTS |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |             |                     |                   |           |                 |
| Viewpoint 1              | View north-west; from crossing over quarry access of footpath WHIT12.<br><br>The view shows the existing quarry access road, with gated crossing and pedestrian warning signage. Mature woodland around the quarry periphery and the vegetated corridor along footpath WHIT 12, is visible either side of the access road.                                            | <p><b>Year 2 - Completion of Sand Extraction</b> – no discernible changes, owing to intervening trees screening views of the Site from the route of footpath WHIT12.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Medium-High | No Effect           | No Effect         | No Effect | No Effect       |
|                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <p><b>Year 5 - Post Restoration</b> – no discernible changes, owing to intervening trees screening views of the Site from the route of footpath WHIT12.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Medium-High | No Effect           | No Effect         | No Effect | No Effect       |

| Receptor           | Baseline                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Change                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Sensitivity | Magnitude of change | Effect    | Nature    | Significance |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| <b>Viewpoint 2</b> | View immediately west of the Site on footpath WHIT 12.<br><br>Glimpsed view through ruderal margins and mature vegetation along the footpath corridor, looking towards the extraction area and associated grassland sward.                                                                                                                                                                                           | <b>Year 2 - Completion of Sand Extraction</b> – perimeter bunds will be in-situ, top of the excavation void maybe visible.                                                                                                                                                                                                    | High        | Moderate            | Moderate  | Adverse   | Moderate     |
|                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <b>Year 5 - Post Restoration</b> – no discernible change to the extraction area, the perimeter bunds will have been removed, the void backfilled and the field returned to arable usage.                                                                                                                                      | High        | No Effect           | No Effect | No Effect | No Effect    |
| <b>Viewpoint 3</b> | View immediately southeast of the Site on footpath WHIT 12.<br><br>Glimpsed view towards the southern extent of the extraction area, through semi-mature trees and scrub planting. The existing field grassland is visible, with the mature boundary oak beyond.<br><br>The post and wire fence that demarks the field extent is visible to the front of the semi mature tree and scrub planting.                    | <b>Year 2 - Completion of Sand Extraction</b> – The perimeter bunds will still be in place and the face of the excavation void maybe visible. Backfilling operations with inert materials will have commenced.                                                                                                                | High        | Moderate            | Moderate  | Adverse   | Moderate     |
|                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <b>Year 5 - Post Restoration</b> – no discernible change to the extraction area, the perimeter bunds will have been removed, the void backfilled and the field returned to arable usage. The existing semi-mature trees and scrub planting will have matured, further restricting views towards the proposed extraction area. | High        | No Effect           | No Effect | No Effect | No Effect    |
| <b>Viewpoint 4</b> | View south; from footpath WHIT 12 adjacent to the Phase 8 dig area.<br><br>The extraction area is visible in the middle distance, with the mature oak tree and vehicle height restriction poles (on the quarry access road) visible on the horizon.<br><br>Screening planting and vegetation clearance associated with the Phase 8 dig is visible beyond the post and wire fence that demarks the footpath corridor. | <b>Year 2 - Completion of Sand Extraction</b> – The perimeter bunds will still be in place and the face of the excavation void maybe visible. Backfilling operations with inert materials will have commenced.                                                                                                                | High        | Moderate            | Moderate  | Adverse   | Moderate     |
|                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <b>Year 5 - Post Restoration</b> – no discernible change to the extraction area, the perimeter bunds will have been removed, the void backfilled and the field returned to arable usage. Existing planting along the Phase 8 dig will have matured, further restricting views towards the proposed extraction area.           | High        | No Effect           | No Effect | No Effect | No Effect    |
| <b>Viewpoint 5</b> | View southeast; from footpath WHIT 2 looking towards the existing Brickworth Quarry Processing Area.<br><br>The extraction area is visible centrally below the wooded horizon. Beyond the post and wire fence that demarks the corridor of WHIT 12, is a fallow arable field with lone standing field trees that funnel the view.                                                                                    | <b>Year 2 - Completion of Sand Extraction</b> – The excavation void will be visible towards the horizon, backfilling operations will have commenced, the mineral processing area will be in continued usage.                                                                                                                  | High        | Minor               | Minor     | Adverse   | Minor        |
|                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <b>Year 5 - Post Restoration</b> – The extraction area will have been restored and return to an arable field; the mineral processing area will have been restored as per the consented restoration scheme.                                                                                                                    | High        | No Effect           | No Effect | No Effect | No Effect    |
| <b>Viewpoint 6</b> | View southeast; from footpath WHIT 2 adjacent to Harestock Cottage, looking towards the existing Brickworth Quarry Processing Area – extraction area not visible.<br><br>The view is over a fern fringed post and wire fence, across a fallow arable field with a single large standalone tree. Beyond is the woodland vegetation along the corridor of the A36 and screening associated with the existing quarry.   | <b>Year 2 - Completion of Sand Extraction</b> – no discernible changes, owing to intervening woodland screening along the A36 and a single large mature field tree precluding views towards the Site. The mineral processing area will be in continued usage                                                                  | High        | No Effect           | No Effect | No Effect | No Effect    |
|                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <b>Year 5 - Post Restoration</b> –Intervening woodland along the A36 precludes views of the extraction area, the mineral processing area will have been restored as per the consented restoration scheme.                                                                                                                     | High        | No Effect           | No Effect | No Effect | No Effect    |

| Receptor            | Baseline                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Change                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Sensitivity | Magnitude of change | Effect    | Nature    | Significance |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| <b>Viewpoint 7</b>  | View north-east from verge of carriageway of A36, adjacent to the residential property known as 'Woodpeckers' - Site not visible.<br><br>The View is over the carriageway of the A36, with visibility towards the Site restricted by the mature woodland that forms the boundary between the A36 and the quarry.                           | <b>Year 2 - Completion of Sand Extraction</b> – no discernible changes, owing to intervening woodland bounding the A36, precluding views towards the Site.                                                                           | Medium      | Minor               | Minor     | Adverse   | Minor        |
|                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <b>Year 5 - Post Restoration</b> – no discernible changes, owing to intervening woodland bounding the A36, precluding views towards the Site.                                                                                        | Medium      | No Effect           | No Effect | No Effect | No Effect    |
| <b>Viewpoint 8</b>  | View south; from footpath WHIT 12 adjacent to Moor Lane and the northern boundary of New Forest National Park - Site not visible.<br><br>The View is across gently undulating grazed pasture adjacent to Moor Farm, looking towards mature woodland screening surrounding the existing quarry.                                             | <b>Year 2 - Completion of Sand Extraction</b> – There would be no changes to the view resulting from the proposed development, owing to existing woodland screening and topography.                                                  | High        | No Effect           | No Effect | No Effect | No Effect    |
|                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <b>Year 5 - Post Restoration</b> - There would be no changes to the view resulting from the proposed development, owing to existing woodland screening and topography.                                                               | High        | No Effect           | No Effect | No Effect | No Effect    |
| <b>Viewpoint 9</b>  | View north-west from Pepper Box Hill, adjacent to Pepperbox Folly - Site not visible.<br><br>The view is across grazed grassland and woodland scrub, towards arable fields and the wooded horizon - Site not visible.                                                                                                                      | <b>Year 2 - Completion of Sand Extraction</b> – There would be no changes to the view resulting from the proposed development, owing to existing woodland scrub, vegetative screening and topography.                                | High        | No Effect           | No Effect | No Effect | No Effect    |
|                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <b>Year 5 - Post Restoration</b> - There would be no changes to the view resulting from the proposed development, owing to existing woodland scrub, vegetative screening and topography.                                             | High        | No Effect           | No Effect | No Effect | No Effect    |
| <b>Viewpoint 10</b> | View northwest, from footpath WHIT 17 (and access to Lower Bush Farm), adjacent to the A36 - Site not visible.<br><br>The view is across an undulating arable field looking towards the Site. Woodland screening along the Site boundary and vegetation along the corridor of WHIT 12 is visible on the rising ground towards the horizon. | <b>Year 2 - Completion of Sand Extraction</b> – There would be no changes to the view resulting from the proposed development, owing to existing mature woodland along the Site boundary and the corridor of WHIT 12.                | High        | No Effect           | No Effect | No Effect | No Effect    |
|                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <b>Year 5 - Post Restoration</b> – There would be no changes to the view resulting from the proposed development, owing to existing mature woodland along the Site boundary and the corridor of WHIT 12.                             | High        | No Effect           | No Effect | No Effect | No Effect    |
| <b>Viewpoint 11</b> | View northwest, from footpath WHIT 1- Site not visible.<br><br>View from the route of the footpath, looking towards the Site across an arable wheat field. The Site is not visible due to the robust hedgerow and mature field trees that fringe the footpath, enclosing the wider landscape.                                              | <b>Year 2 - Completion of Sand Extraction</b> – There would be no changes to the view resulting from the proposed development, owing to the enclosing nature of the existing hedgerow and trees, restricting views towards the Site. | High        | No Effect           | No Effect | No Effect | No Effect    |
|                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <b>Year 5 - Post Restoration</b> - There would be no changes to the view resulting from the proposed development, owing to the enclosing nature of the existing hedgerow and trees, restricting views towards the Site.              | High        | No Effect           | No Effect | No Effect | No Effect    |

## Appendix 2

### Methodology and Glossary of Terms

#### 1. Methodology

- 1.1 The following section provides a description of the survey and assessment methods used within this LVIA.

#### Assessment Terminology

- 1.2 Whilst the process of assessment is referred to as landscape and visual impact it is important to note the difference between 'impact' and 'effect'. The impact is what will happen i.e. the permanent loss of trees and hedgerows. The effect is the result of the impact i.e. opening of new views or a change in the perception of the local landscape character.
- 1.3 The term 'Study Area' relates to the area of land that has been described and assessed as part of this LVIA. The term 'Development' or 'Proposals' refer to all the elements of the proposed development. The term 'Site' refers to the area that contains the existing elements such as hedgerows, fields etc within the planning application boundary. A full glossary of the terms used in this assessment is provided at the end of this **Appendix**.

#### Guidance and Approach

- 1.4 This assessment has been prepared in accordance with the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition)<sup>1</sup> and other guidance produced by the Countryside Agency<sup>2</sup> and the former Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR)<sup>3</sup>. Guidance emphasises the responsibility of the landscape professional carrying out the assessment to ensure that the approach and methodology adopted is appropriate for the particular development to be assessed.

#### Overview of the Assessment Process

- 1.5 Professional judgement is a very important part of the LVIA process at every stage of assessment. That said, it is also important that professional judgement is exercised within an overall assessment framework which transparently sets out the steps in the assessment process which have resulted in the final assessment of the level of effects.
- 1.6 In accordance with the above guidance, the preparation of this assessment involved the following key stages:
- 1.7 Establishment of the landscape baseline through identification of the physical and perceptual landscape characteristics within the site and surrounding study area (in the form of landscape character assessment) and the relative value that is attached to the landscape by way of detailed desk-based study (to identify relevant landscape designations and related planning policy) and site field work.

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<sup>1</sup> Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment and the Landscape Institute – 'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment' Third Edition 2013.

<sup>2</sup> Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage – 'Landscape Character Assessment' 2002.

<sup>3</sup> Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions- 'Lighting in the Countryside: Towards Good Practice'.

- **Establishment of the visual baseline** – through identification and analysis of the existing visual resource that may be affected including the extent and nature of principal views to the proposed development from visual receptors in the study area.
- **Identification of Potential effects** - The broad design parameters of the project were established at the time of commission in terms of the nature of the development. This provided sufficient information to identify the likely scale and nature of the changes to landscape characteristics and value as well as changes affecting visual amenity.
- **Identification of landscape and visual receptors** – These are assessed and assigned their sensitivity to change. The sensitivity of landscape and visual receptors is determined by a combination of their value, and their susceptibility to change. (i.e. their ability to accommodate the proposed change without resulting in overly negative effects).
- **Identification of mitigating measures** – Iterative development of the proposals and/ or mitigation measures to avoid, reduce or offset identified adverse effects. Mitigation measures have been considered in relation to 'Primary' measures (inherent) which form part of the design process and 'Secondary' measures (foreseeable) designed to address any residual adverse effects of development.
- **Assessment of the final scheme design** – Assessment of the magnitude and significance of the effects of the proposals during the construction stage, during operations and completion (restoration).

#### **Extent of Study Area**

- 1.8 The definition of a Study Area is an important part of a landscape and visual impact assessment as it describes the predicted maximum geographical extents within which potential environmental effects may occur and which are assessed for their significance.
- 1.9 The study area is determined by a two-stage process: a desk study to identify any relevant landscape designations and sensitive receptors in the landscape surrounding the Site and a field survey to assess the limits of potential significant visibility. The latter is informed by a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) study in which views of the proposals would be confined.
- 1.10 For the Site, the study area is broadly delineated by Pepperbox Hill to the North, Moor Lane and the boundary of the New forest National Park to the south, and land either side of the A36 to the east and west.

#### **Site Surveys**

- 1.11 The Site and surrounding area was visited on 24<sup>th</sup> of June 2025 in order to inform the LVIA and gather photography. The survey was therefore undertaken when the deciduous trees were in full leaf.
- 1.12 A total of 11 locations were selected and used as representative viewpoints. These points were both within the immediate context of the Site and from potential views within the surrounding landscape. They represent a range of potential visual receptors.

## Assumptions and Limitations

### Assessment of Landscape Effects

#### Landscape Baseline

- 1.13 The landscape baseline is the description of the existing environmental qualities of the landscape receptors and the landscape as a whole against which any future changes can be measured or landscape effects predicted and assessed.
- 1.14 The landscape baseline is established by considering both a desk study of existing sources and field work to identify and record the character of the landscape and the existing elements and features as well as the perceptual and aesthetic factors which contribute to it.
- 1.15 Landscape character and value are separately identified. This is done in order to distinguish between the ability of a landscape to physically accommodate a development in terms of landform, landcover and landuse, as opposed to consideration of effects on valued aspects of the landscape which are more subjective in nature.

#### Landscape Character

- 1.16 Existing Landscape, Townscape, Seascapes, Character Assessments are critically judged for their applicability to the application site and wider study area.
- 1.17 Typically, the landscape baseline will identify and describe the elements that make up the landscape in the study area, namely:
  - **Physical Influences:** Geology, Landform/ Topography, Soils, Drainage.
  - **Land Cover:** Vegetation, Tree Cover, Built Form.
  - **Human Influences:** Land use and Management, Field Pattern, Method of Enclosure, Settlement Character, Building Character.

#### Landscape Value

- 1.18 As part of describing the landscape baseline the value of the potentially affected landscape is established. This is done on an element by element basis within the assessment.
- 1.19 Existing landscape designations are an indication of higher landscape value and are identified through desk study. It should be noted that a lack of formal designation does not immediately make the value of a landscape of low importance.
- 1.20 The value for both designated and undesignated landscapes is assessed during the field work stage. Box 5.1 of GLVIA3 guidance is used as the basis of the assessment of landscape value.
- 1.21 Value is presented on a three-point scale of High, Medium, and Low. Split grades may be possible where resulting value falls between two grade levels. Table APP 1.1 below gives an indication of the value assigned to various landscape designations.

**Table APP 1.1 Landscape Receptor Value**

| Designations                                                                                                                  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                | Value                                                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Landscape Designations</li> <li>• National Heritage Designations</li> </ul> | Areas by virtue of their attractive landscape have national importance and or national heritage assets that either themselves or via their setting have natural links to the landscape.    | <b>High</b> – due to national importance.                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Landscape Designations</li> <li>• Regional Heritage Designations</li> </ul> | Areas designated at a county or local level on the basis of the quality of the landscape to the region and or the basis of the heritage importance including matters of setting and views. | <b>High/Medium</b> Due to regional/ local importance.                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Landscape Designations</li> </ul>                                              | Area designated at a local level to reflect the importance of a landscape and or area at a local level.                                                                                    | <b>High/Medium/Low</b><br>Subject to their assessed importance within the locality. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Formal Designation</li> </ul>                                                     | Local importance of undesignated land judged as part of assessment process.                                                                                                                | <b>High/ Medium/Low</b><br>subject to their assessed importance locally.            |

Landscape Susceptibility

- 1.22 Landscape Susceptibility is the ability of an identified landscape receptor to accommodate the proposed development without undue consequences on the baseline conditions of that individual receptor.
- 1.23 Susceptibility of a landscape receptor to change is specific to the type of development being proposed in that particular area to ensure relevancy to the assessment. Where noted, the definition for the grades of susceptibility is described in Table APP 1.2 below.

**Table APP 1.2 Landscape Receptor Susceptibility**

| Grade         | Description                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>High</b>   | Little or no ability to accommodate the proposed development without adverse consequences on the retention of the existing landscape baseline. |
| <b>Medium</b> | Some ability to accommodate the proposed development without adverse consequences on the retention of the existing landscape baseline.         |
| <b>Low</b>    | An ability to accommodate the proposed development without adverse consequences on the retention of the existing landscape baseline.           |

- 1.24 It should be noted that the relationship between susceptibility to change and value can be complex and is not linear. For example, a highly valued landscape (such as an AONB) may have a low susceptibility to change due to both the characteristics of the landscape and/or the nature of the proposed change.

### Landscape Sensitivity

- 1.25 Landscape sensitivity is derived from combining the judgements on landscape value and landscape susceptibility together. It is itself then carried forward to determine the significance of effect.
- 1.26 The assessment provides a clear rationale for both the landscape receptor's existing value and its susceptibility to change arising from the type of development proposed. The rationale is the record of why a receptor's sensitivity has been graded in a particular way.
- 1.27 The determination of sensitivity is based on professional judgement, however, high value/ high susceptibility receptors are likely to be highly sensitive to change, with lower value and/or low susceptibility receptors being likely to be of low sensitivity to change. A three-point scale is used to define landscape receptor sensitivity. Split grades are used when resulting sensitivity falls between two grades. Table APP 1.3 provides a description of the grades of sensitivity along with examples of typical indicators.

**Table APP 1.3 Landscape Receptor Sensitivity**

| Grade  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                           | Typical indicators                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| High   | <p>A landscape area with a particularly distinctive character and sense of place.</p> <p>Landscape characteristics that make a notable contribution to a landscape area.</p>                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highly valued for its scenic quality.</li> <li>• Highly valued for its landscape character.</li> <li>• Designed landscape of historical importance.</li> <li>• Strong heritage or cultural associations.</li> <li>• Appreciated as a recreational resource.</li> <li>• Landscape characteristics that cannot be readily replaced.</li> <li>• Landscape in good condition.</li> </ul>                                                                                     |
| Medium | <p>A landscape area with some distinctive sense of place and character but not nationally rare.</p> <p>Landscape characteristics that make a positive contribution to a landscape area.</p>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some scenic quality with some discordant scenic elements.</li> <li>• Recognisable landscape character that has value.</li> <li>• A recognisable area/ tract of designed landscape.</li> <li>• Some heritage and/or associations.</li> <li>• Some tolerance of the type of proposed development.</li> <li>• Some appreciation as a recreational resource.</li> <li>• Landscape elements that could be replaced.</li> <li>• Landscape in reasonable conditions.</li> </ul> |
| Low    | <p>A landscape area with no distinctive sense of place or notable character and not locally rare.</p> <p>Landscape characteristics that make a limited positive contribution to a landscape area.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited or no scenic quality.</li> <li>• Landscape character is ordinary or weak.</li> <li>• Tolerance to the type of development.</li> <li>• Not a recognisable designed landscape.</li> <li>• No known heritage or cultural associations.</li> <li>• No obvious appreciation as recreational resource.</li> <li>• Landscape characteristics could be readily replaced.</li> <li>• Landscape in poor condition.</li> </ul>                                              |

- 1.28 To allow easier inspection and review of the assessment process Table APP 1.4 below is used to aid consistency in the definition of sensitivity.

**Table APP 1.4 Sensitivity Matrix**

| Category |                 | Susceptibility |             |             |             |            |
|----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
|          |                 | High           | Medium High | Medium      | Medium /Low | Low        |
| Value    | High            | High           | High        | Medium/High | Medium      | Medium     |
|          | Medium/<br>High | High           | Medium/High | Medium      | Medium      | Medium/Low |
|          | Medium          | Medium/High    | Medium      | Medium      | Medium/Low  | Medium/Low |
|          | Medium/<br>Low  | Medium         | Medium      | Medium/Low  | Medium/Low  | Low        |
|          | Low             | Medium         | Medium/Low  | Medium/Low  | Low         | Low        |

*Magnitude of Landscape Effects*

1.29 The magnitude of effect on landscape receptors is assessed by considering a number of factors. The factors considered are listed below and include:

1. Size or scale of the proposed development;
2. Geographical extent of the effect;
3. Contrast or integration with the existing landscape character;
4. Duration of effects; and
5. Reversibility.

1.30 The size or scale of the magnitude of landscape effects relates to the loss or addition of features to the particular landscape receptor likely to be caused by the development. The assessment takes into account:

- The extent/proportion of the landscape element that is lost or added;
- The contribution of that element to the character of the landscape;
- The revised setting of the landscape or landscape element resulting from the development;
- The degree to which aesthetic or perceptual aspects of the landscape receptor are altered; and
- Whether the effect changes the key characteristics of the landscape, which are critical to its distinctive character.

1.31 The geographical extent over which the landscape effects occur is distinct from the size or scale. For example, large scale effects may be limited to the immediate site area. The geographical extent, where noted, is defined as:

- Wide - Influencing several landscape character areas.
- Medium - Landscape character area in which the site lies.
- Local - The Site and immediate surrounds.
- Site - Site level of the development itself.

1.32 The duration of effects is classified as short, medium or long term. Due to the limit temporal nature of the proposed development short term effects are those likely to arise during the extraction and backfilling phases of the proposed scheme; medium term effects are those that are likely to occur post-restoration.

1.33 Reversibility is different from duration and passes a judgement about whether the landscape effect is reversible or not. It is judged on a scale of: reversible, partially reversible and permanent.

- 1.34 The above factors are considered together to derive an overall magnitude of change for each receptor, which is determined by the use of professional judgement. The magnitude of effect is presented on a three-point scale of High, Medium and Low. Split grades may be possible where resulting magnitude falls between two grade levels. A description of the magnitude categories is described below in Table APP 1.5.

**Table APP 1.5 Magnitude of Change for Landscape Receptors**

| Grade  | Description                                                                                                                   |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| High   | The development would result in a substantial alteration to the key landscape character or characteristics of the receptors.  |
| Medium | The development would result in a partial loss of or alteration to key landscape character or characteristics of the receptor |
| Low    | The development would result in a minor alteration to landscape character or characteristics of the receptor.                 |

### **Assessment of Visual Effects**

#### Visual Baseline

- 1.35 The visual baseline is the description of the existing qualities of views and visual amenity for the individual visual receptors against which any future changes can be assessed or visual effects predicted and assessed.
- 1.36 The visual baseline is established by considering both a desk study of existing sources such as landscape character assessments and OS mapping to identify prominent or promoted views and field work to identify and record the character and extent of the views and the features and aesthetic and perceptual factors which contribute to the general visual amenity.

#### Value attached to views and visual amenity

- 1.37 The assessment considers the interest or reason a receptor has in experiencing a view and the value that they can reasonably attach to it.
- 1.38 The value attached to views is described as either High, Medium, or Low. Split grades may be possible where resulting value falls between two grade levels. Table APP 1.6 below gives an indication of the value assigned to views and visual amenity.

**Table APP 1.6 Visual Receptor Value**

| Grade  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| High   | Views from and/or visual amenity associated with viewpoints of regional or national importance, popular visitor attractions where views and visual amenity form a key part of the attraction or route. Inclusion within guidebooks or cultural references. |
| Medium | Views from and/or the visual amenity associated with viewpoints of district or local importance, local visitor attractions or public open spaces and routes where views and visual amenity form an integral part of the attraction.                        |
| Low    | Views from and/or visual amenity associated with every day locations or routes that do not benefit from any designation or cultural associations.                                                                                                          |

- 1.39 Existing landscape designations are a general indication of visual value but this cannot be assumed and must be confirmed by assessment. Likewise, the lack of an existing designation does not mean a view is without value. Value for designated and undesignated views is assessed during the field survey.

Susceptibility of visual receptor to change

- 1.40 Susceptibility of visual receptors to change in views and visual amenity is derived from the consideration of:
1. The occupation or reason why one is experiencing the view or area; and
  2. The amount of interest or attention one may have in the view and appearance of the area.
- 1.41 Judgements on visual susceptibility are presented on a three-step scale of Low, Medium or High. Split grades may be possible where resulting value falls between two grade levels. A description and indication of typical receptors associated with the grades of visual susceptibility are described in Table APP 1.7 below.

**Table APP 1.7 Visual Receptor Susceptibility**

| Scale  | Description of susceptibility                                                                                                                                                     | Typical Receptors                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| High   | Little or no ability to accommodate change caused by development without adverse consequences for the visual receptor group experiencing the view/ and or general visual amenity. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Residential occupiers</li><li>• People who are engaged in outdoor recreation whose attention is on the view e.g. walkers, visitors to heritage attractions, public park users, travellers on recognised scenic routes.</li><li>• Communities where setting of an area contributes to general visual amenity.</li></ul> |
| Medium | Some ability to accommodate change caused by development without adverse consequences for the visual receptor group experiencing the view/ and or general visual amenity.         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Users of transport routes; and</li><li>• People who are engaged in outdoor recreation where the view is not the primary focus of attention.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Low    | An ability to accommodate change caused by development without adverse consequences for the visual receptor group experiencing the view/ and or general visual amenity            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• People at work; or</li><li>• Going about business that is not focussing on the views or general visual amenity.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                              |

Visual Sensitivity

- 1.42 Visual Sensitivity is derived from combining the judgements of value of a view or visual amenity and susceptibility of the visual receptor together. It is itself carried forward to determine the significance of visual effect.
- 1.43 The assessment provides a clear rationale for both the existing value of the view or visual amenity and its susceptibility to change arising from the type of development proposed. The rationale is the record of why a visual receptor's sensitivity has been graded in a particular way.
- 1.44 Determination of sensitivity is based on professional judgement, however, high value/high susceptibility receptors are likely to be highly sensitive to change, with lower value and/or low susceptibility receptors being likely to be of low sensitivity to change. A three-point scale is used to

define visual receptor sensitivity. Split grades are used when resulting sensitivity falls between two grades. As with the determination of landscape sensitivity, to allow easier inspection and review of the assessment process, the sensitivity matrix at Table 2.4 is used to aid consistency in the definition of visual sensitivity. Table APP 1.8 below provides a description of the grades of visual sensitivity along with typical indicators.

**Table APP 1.8 Visual Receptor Sensitivity**

| Grade  | Description                                                                                                          | Typical Indicator                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| High   | A highly attractive view or area with an obvious attraction and lack of discordant features.                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highly valued for its scenic quality</li> <li>• Low tolerance to the type of proposed development.</li> <li>• Designed landscape of historical importance.</li> <li>• Strong heritage /cultural associations.</li> <li>• Focus of a recreational resource.</li> <li>• Views and amenity that cannot be readily replaced.</li> <li>• Potentially benefiting from a national regional or local landscape designation.</li> </ul>                  |
| Medium | An attractive view or area with some attraction and limited discordant features.                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some scenic quality</li> <li>• Some tolerance to the type of proposed development.</li> <li>• A recognised area or piece of designed landscape.</li> <li>• Some heritage and/or cultural associations.</li> <li>• Some appreciation as a recreational resource.</li> <li>• Views and amenity can be recreated.</li> <li>• Potentially benefiting from regional or local landscape or heritage designation.</li> </ul>                           |
| Low    | An ordinary view with no distinguishing visual character or an area with a general lack of positive visual features. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited or no particular scenic quality or elements.</li> <li>• Tolerance to the type of proposed development.</li> <li>• Not a recognised designed landscape.</li> <li>• No known heritage or cultural associations.</li> <li>• No obvious appreciation as a recreational resource.</li> <li>• Views and amenity that can be readily replaced or recreated.</li> <li>• Unlikely to be subject to landscape or heritage designation.</li> </ul> |

#### Viewpoint Selection

1.45 Viewpoints are selected to illustrate the views and visual amenity experienced by the different visual receptors. In selecting the viewpoints, the following factors are taken into account:

- Viewing distance and direction – short, medium, long distance or oblique;
- The nature of the viewing experience – static views, views along a route;
- The type of view- glimpsed, panorama, screened, partial; and
- The potential for cumulative views in conjunction with other existing and proposed development.

### Visual Presentation Methods

- 1.46 Presentation methods for the visual impact assessment comprise panoramic photography consisting of a series of stitched single shot photographs.
- 1.47 All photographs are taken using a 20-megapixel full-frame Canon EOS 6D with a fixed 50mm lens as recommended by Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19 – ‘Visual Representation of Development Proposals’.
- 1.48 Photographs are taken in landscape format with sufficient overlap for stitching. Where it has been necessary to raise or lower the horizon line by cropping, this has been stated. A minimum of three clear reference points are included in each panoramic view to enable the accurate production of the photomontage. GPS co-ordinates for each photomontage viewpoint are taken.
- 1.49 Photographs are stitched by hand in cylindrical projection. Once stitched the resulting panoramic image may be scaled down 50% before the preparation of the photomontage was started but only if the file size was unmanageable. The images have not been cropped. The 3D model used for the photomontage, whether produced in SketchUp or LSS, is output at a 50mm equivalent focal length. The 3D model includes a minimum of 3 clear reference points in the view to fix the position of the proposals. Vertical height data is based on OS data, which may include some inherent inaccuracies, or survey data. An eye height of 1.6m is used.
- 1.50 The final photomontage is produced in Photoshop. The resulting photomontage is then cropped to a 90-degree view angle, up to an ideal maximum of 120 degrees. This is a guide and the proposals, and its relevant landscape, will determine the horizontal field of view from any given viewpoint.
- 1.51 Photomontage sheets are produced in Illustrator using a 400mm viewing distance at A1. Guidance allows between 300mm to 500mm but recommends all montages prepared for a given site should be represented using the same viewing distance, where this is possible.
- 1.52 Information listed on each sheet included:

Camera, lens focal length and horizontal field of view;

- Date, time and direction of view;
- The viewpoint's height above ground level and OS grid coordinates;
- Recommended Viewing Distance; and
- Viewpoint Co-ordinates e.g. Eastings and Northing.

### Magnitude of Visual Effects

- 1.53 The magnitude of visual effect is assessed by considering a number of factors. These typically include:
- **Size and scale of the change in view** – considering the loss or addition of features, changes in composition and consideration of the proportion of view occupied by the proposed development
  - **Geographical extent of the effect**- angle of view, distance of the receptor to the development and the extent over which the changes would be visible.
  - **Contrast or integration with the existing visual character** – possible areas of consideration include form, scale and mass, skyline effects, height, colour and texture.
  - **Duration of visual effects**- 0-5 years short term, 5-15 years medium term and 15 years onwards long term.
  - **Reversibility**.

- 1.54 The above factors are considered together to derive an overall magnitude of change for each receptor, which is determined by the use of professional judgement. The magnitude of visual change is categorised as either High, Medium or Low. Split grades between these categories can be used where the magnitude fits neither category. A description of the visual magnitude categories is shown in Table APP 1.9 below.

**Table APP 1.9. Magnitude of Change for Visual Receptors**

| Grade  | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| High   | The development would result in a substantial alteration to the identified view or visual amenity of an area, largely affect key visual features in the view or introduce new prominent features within the scene or alter the general composition and character of the view.  |
| Medium | The development would result in a partial alteration to the identified view or visual amenity of an area, moderately affect key visual features in the view or introduce new features within the scene or alter some part of the composition and character of the view.        |
| Low    | The development would result in a minor alteration to the identified view or visual amenity of an area, may affect key visual features in the view or introduce new prominent features within the scene or alter some small part of the composition and character of the view. |

**Significance and nature of Effect on Landscape and Visual Receptors**

- 1.55 The assessment of the significance of effect is derived by combining the judgements of sensitivity and magnitude of effect for each landscape and visual receptor along with a clear narrative of the reasoning behind the assessment. The significance of an effect can be beneficial, adverse or neutral, permanent or temporary.
- **Adverse effects** are those that would be damaging to the key characteristics arising from either their loss, reduction or introduction of uncharacteristic elements so as to degrade the quality and integrity of the landscape and or visual resource.
  - **Beneficial effects** are those that would result in an improvement in the key characteristics arising from improvement or introduction of new positive elements so as to improve the quality and integrity of the landscape and/or visual resource.
  - **Neutral effects** are those effects that would maintain, on balance, the key characteristics and existing levels of the quality and integrity of the landscape and/or visual resource.
- 1.56 To aid consistency and allow easier inspection and review of results checklists, tables and matrices have been employed. These include the use of matrices for the determination of significance thresholds, whereby the predicted magnitude of an effect is assessed against the sensitivity of a given receptor. This provides an indication of the level or significance of an effect (see Table APP 1.10 below).
- 1.57 It should be noted that the table is only used as a 'guide' and never used to replace professional judgement, particularly in instances when assessing the nature of an effect (i.e. adverse, neutral or beneficial). Its purpose is solely to ensure consistency of approach and results.

**Table APP 1.10 Significance of Effects Matrix**

| Category | Receptor Sensitivity |        |     |            |
|----------|----------------------|--------|-----|------------|
|          | High                 | Medium | Low | Negligible |

|                            |                   |             |            |            |            |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <b>Magnitude of Effect</b> | <b>High</b>       | Substantial | Major      | Moderate   | Negligible |
|                            | <b>Medium</b>     | Major       | Moderate   | Minor      | Negligible |
|                            | <b>Low</b>        | Moderate    | Minor      | Minor      | Negligible |
|                            | <b>Negligible</b> | Negligible  | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |

- 1.58 The intermediary categories of Minor Negligible, Minor Moderate and Moderate Major will be used where the significance of effect falls between the broad definitions outlined in Table APP 1.11 below.

**Table APP 1.11 Significance of Effect**

| <b>Significance of effect</b> | <b>Landscape</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <b>Visual</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Substantial</b>            | The proposals will result in a total change in the key characteristics of the receptor or alterations to the quality and integrity of the landscape receptor such that the proposals are the dominant element markedly altering the baseline landscape context.     | The proposals will result in a total change in view or introduce/ alter elements, features or characteristics where the baseline visual context markedly alters with the proposals becoming the dominant visual element. |
| <b>Major</b>                  | The proposals will result in a prominent change in the key characteristics of the receptor or alterations to the quality and integrity of the landscape receptor such that the proposals are one of the principle elements altering the baseline landscape context. | The proposals will result in a large change in view or introduce/ alter elements, features or characteristics where the baseline visual context alters with the proposals being one of the principal visual elements.    |
| <b>Moderate</b>               | The proposals will result in a notable change in the key characteristics of the receptor or partial alterations to the quality and integrity of the landscape receptor but where the baseline landscape context remains.                                            | The proposals will result in a noticeable change in view or introduce/ alter elements, features or characteristics but where the baseline visual context remains.                                                        |
| <b>Minor</b>                  | The proposals will result in a small change in character of the receptor that is discernible but does not alter its key characteristics or will alter the quality and integrity of the landscape receptor in a small way.                                           | The proposals will result in a small change in view/ areas of visual amenity or introduce/ alter elements, features or characteristics but where the change is not prominent.                                            |
| <b>Negligible</b>             | No discernible change in the key characteristics of the landscape or alterations to the quality and integrity of the landscape receptor.                                                                                                                            | The proposals will result in some very small change in view/ areas visual amenity or introduce/ alter elements, features or characteristics in a barely perceptible way.                                                 |

## Glossary of Terms

(Derived from current IEMA/LI Guidelines with additional glossary)

|                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Access land</b>                           | Land where the public have access either by legal right or by informal agreement.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Baseline studies</b>                      | Work done to determine and describe the environmental conditions against which any future changes can be measured or predicted and assessed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Characterisation</b>                      | The process of identifying areas of similar landscape character, classifying and mapping them and describing their character.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Characteristics</b>                       | Elements, or combinations of elements, which make a contribution to distinctive landscape character.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Compensation</b>                          | Measures devised to offset or compensate for residual adverse effects which cannot be prevented/avoided or further reduced.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Competent authority</b>                   | The authority which determines the application for consent, permission, licence or other authorisation to proceed with a proposal. It is the authority that must consider the environmental information before granting any kind of authorisation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>Consultation bodies</b>                   | Any body specified in the relevant EIA Regulations which the competent authority must consult in respect of an EIA, and which also has a duty to provide a scoping opinion and information.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Designated landscape</b>                  | Areas of landscape identified as being of importance at international, national or local levels, either defined by statute or identified in development plans or other documents.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Development</b>                           | Any proposal that results in a change to the landscape and/or visual environment.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Direct effect</b>                         | An effect that is directly attributable to the proposed development.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>‘Do nothing’ situation</b>                | Continued change or evolution in the landscape in the absence of the proposed development.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Ecosystem services</b>                    | <p>The benefits provided by ecosystems that contribute to making human life both possible and worth living. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (<a href="http://www.unep.org/maweb/en/index.aspx">www.unep.org/maweb/en/index.aspx</a>) grouped ecosystem services into four broad categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. supporting services, such as nutrient cycling, oxygen production and soil formation – these underpin the provision of the other ‘service’ categories;</li><li>2. provisioning services, such as food, fibre, fuel and water;</li><li>3. regulating services, such as climate regulation, water purification and flood protection;</li><li>4. cultural services, such as education, recreation and aesthetic value.</li></ol> |
| <b>Elements</b>                              | Individual parts which make up the landscape, such as, for example, trees, hedges and buildings.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Enhancement</b>                           | Proposals that seek to improve the landscape resource and the visual amenity of the proposed development site and its wider setting, over and above its baseline condition.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)</b> | The process of gathering environmental information; describing a development; identifying and describing the likely significant environmental effects of the project; defining ways of preventing/avoiding, reducing, or offsetting or compensating for any adverse effects; consulting the general public and specific bodies with responsibilities for the environment; and presenting the results to the competent authority to inform the decision on whether the project should proceed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Environmental Statement</b>               | A statement that includes the information that is reasonably required to assess the environmental effects of the development and which the applicant can, having regard in particular to current knowledge and methods of assessment, reasonably be required to compile, but that includes at least the information referred to in the EIA Regulations.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Feature</b>                               | Particularly prominent or eye-catching elements in the landscape, such as tree clumps, church                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

towers or wooded skylines OR a particular aspect of the project proposals.

**Geographical Information System (GIS)**

A system that captures, stores, analyses, manages and presents data linked to location. It links spatial information to a digital database.

**Green Infrastructure (GI)**

Networks of green spaces and watercourses and water bodies that connect rural areas, villages, towns and cities.

**Heritage**

The historic environment and especially valued assets and qualities such as historic buildings and cultural traditions.

**Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC and Historic Land-use Assessment (HLA))**

Historic characterisation is the identification and interpretation of the historic dimension of the present-day landscape or townscape within a given area. HLC is the term used in England and Wales, HLA is the term used in Scotland.

**Indirect effects**

Effects that result indirectly from the proposed project as a consequence of the direct effects, often occurring away from the site, or as a result of a sequence of interrelationships or a complex pathway. They may be separated by distance or in time from the source of the effects.

**Iterative design process**

The process by which project design is amended and improved by successive stages of refinement which respond to growing understanding of environmental issues.

**Key characteristics**

Those combinations of elements which are particularly important to the current character of the landscape and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place.

**Land cover**

The surface cover of the land, usually expressed in terms of vegetation cover or lack of it. Related to but not the same as land use.

**Land use**

What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover, such as urban and industrial use and the different types of agriculture and forestry.

**Landform**

The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.

**Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)**

A tool used to identify and assess the likely significance of the effects of change resulting from development both on the landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and visual amenity.

**Landscape capacity**

The degree to which a particular landscape character type or area is able to accommodate change without unacceptable adverse effects on its character. Capacity is likely to vary according to the type and nature of change being proposed.

**Landscape character**

A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.

**Landscape Character Areas (LCAs)**

These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.

**Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)**

The process of identifying and describing variation of the character of the landscape and using this information to assist in managing change in the landscape. It seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinctive. The process results in the production of a Landscape Character Assessment.

**Landscape Character Types (LCTs)**

These are distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogeneous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different areas in different parts of the country, but wherever they occur they share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation and historical land use and settlement pattern, and perceptual and aesthetic attributes.

|                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Landscape classification</b>                 | A process of sorting the landscape into different types using selected criteria but without attaching relative values to different sorts of landscape.                                                                                                          |
| <b>Landscape effects</b>                        | Effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right.                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>Landscape features</b>                       | A prominent eye-catching element, e.g. wooded hill top and church spire.                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>Landscape quality (condition)</b>            | A measure of the physical state of the landscape. It may include the extent to which typical character is represented in individual areas, the intactness of the landscape and the condition of individual elements.                                            |
| <b>Landscape receptors</b>                      | Defined aspects of the landscape resource that have the potential to be affected by a proposal.                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Landscape strategy</b>                       | The overall vision and objectives for what the landscape should be like in the future, and what is thought to be desirable for a particular landscape type or area as a whole, usually expressed in formally adopted plans and programmes or related documents. |
| <b>Landscape value</b>                          | The relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society. A landscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a whole variety of reasons.                                                                                                     |
| <b>Magnitude (of effect)</b>                    | A term that combines judgements about the size and scale of the effect, the extent of the area over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short or long term in duration.                                                 |
| <b>Parameters</b>                               | A limit or boundary which defines the scope of a particular process or activity.                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Perception</b>                               | Combines the sensory (that we receive through our senses) with the cognitive (our knowledge and understanding gained from many sources and experiences).                                                                                                        |
| <b>Photomontage</b>                             | A visualisation which superimposes an image of a proposed development upon a photograph or series of photographs.                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Receptors</b>                                | See Landscape receptors and Visual receptors.                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Scoping</b>                                  | The process of identifying the issues to be addressed by an EIA. It is a method of ensuring that an EIA focuses on the important issues and avoids those that are considered to be less significant.                                                            |
| <b>Seascape</b>                                 | Landscapes with views of the coast or seas, and coasts and adjacent marine environments with cultural, historical and archaeological links with each other.                                                                                                     |
| <b>Sensitivity</b>                              | A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor.                                                                 |
| <b>Significance</b>                             | A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Stakeholders</b>                             | The whole constituency of individuals and groups who have an interest in a subject or place.                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)</b> | The process of considering the environmental effects of certain public plans, programmes or strategies at a strategic level.                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Susceptibility</b>                           | The ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific proposed development without undue negative consequences.                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Time depth</b>                               | Historical layering – the idea of landscape as a ‘palimpsest’, a much written-over manuscript.                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Townscape</b>                                | The character and composition of the built environment including the buildings and the relationships between them, the different types of urban open space, including green spaces, and the relationship between buildings and open spaces.                     |
| <b>Tranquillity</b>                             | A state of calm and quietude associated with peace, considered to be a significant asset of landscape.                                                                                                                                                          |

|                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Visual amenity</b>                       | The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings, which provides an attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of the people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area. |
| <b>Visual effects</b>                       | Effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Visual receptors</b>                     | Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal.                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Visualisation</b>                        | A computer simulation, photomontage or other technique illustrating the predicted appearance of the development.                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)</b> | A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which a development is theoretically visible.                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>Zone of Significant Visibility (ZSV)</b> | Area within a ZTV from which a proposed development is likely to draw the eye of a casual observer, based on field observations.                                                                                                                     |

### **Appendix 3**

Field Survey Record Sheets (DJA, June 2025)

## **Appendix 4**

Detailed Published Landscape Character Assessment  
LCA; 10E Drayton Chalk Downland & F2: Landford Forest Heath Mosaic as defined in  
'South Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment', originally published in 2008 as the 'Salisbury District  
Landscape Character Assessment'

## **Appendix 5**

Landscape Restoration Plan (DJA, August 2025)



David Jarvis Associates 2025

Z:\3404\Brickworth Quarry\Extension\LVIA\3404-4-PLANNING\3404-4-4-AP\0003-S4-P1\PhotographicFieldSurvey\ind



The Extraction Area (southern extent)  
Post a wire fence demarking Site boundary with semi  
mature tree & shrub planting beyond

Viewpoint 03 - View south-east, from footpath WHIT 12



Vegetation clearance & tree planting  
associated with current quarry extraction area

Oak tree on north  
eastern site extent

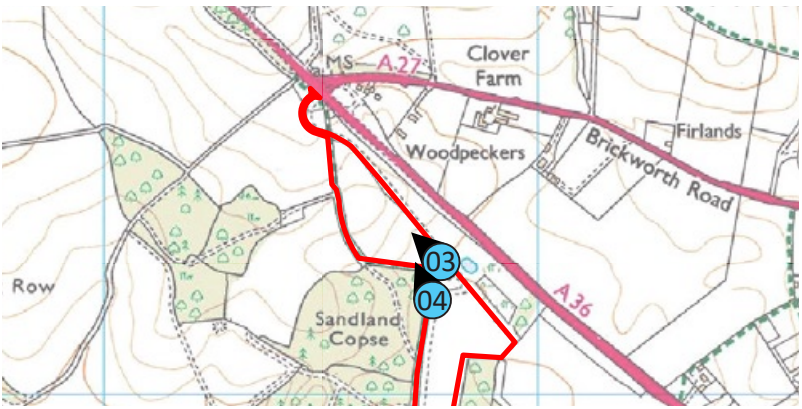
Electricity pole

The Extraction Area  
(southern extent)

Vehicle height restriction poles  
on quarry access road

Route of footpath WHIT 12

Viewpoint 04 - View south, from footpath WHIT 12



Viewpoint 03 details

Grid Reference: E: 422776, N: 123306  
Altitude AOD: 81m  
Distance to Site: 01m

Date: 24/06/2025  
Time: 11:05

Viewpoint 04 details

Grid Reference: E: 422754, N: 123220  
Altitude AOD: 82m  
Distance to Site: 71m

Date: 24/06/2025  
Time: 11:48

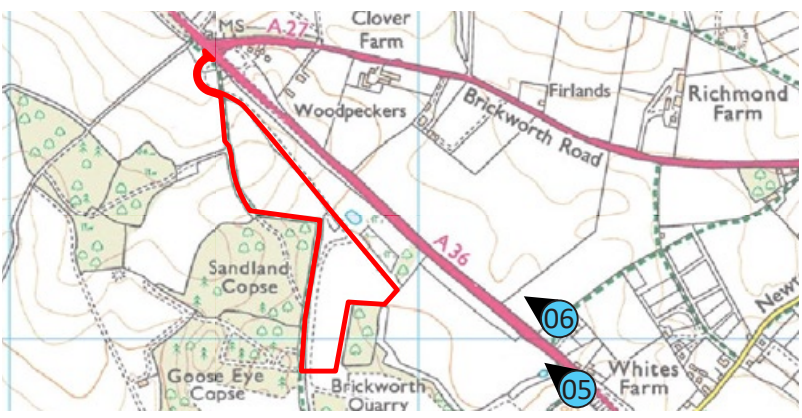
Project BRICKWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION  
Client RAYMOND BROWN  
Drawing Ref & Title 3404-4-4-AP-0003-S4-P1  
PHOTOGRAPHIC FIELD SURVEY RECORD  
APPENDIX 3 - SHEET 2 OF 6  
Date JUL 2025

**DRAFT**

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Viewpoint 05 details

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Time: 11:25

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Time: 11:30

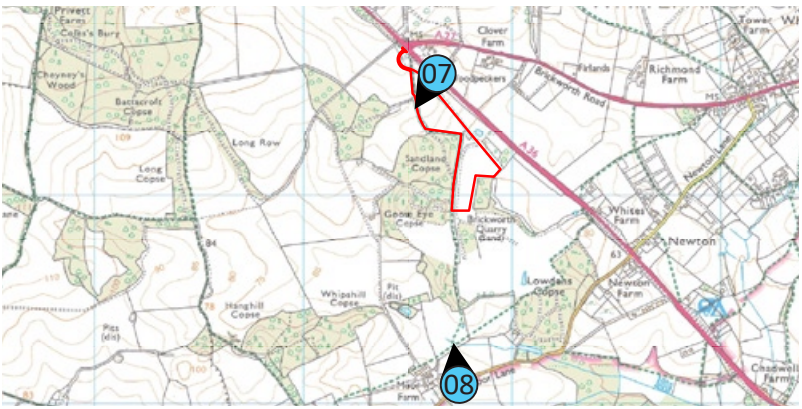
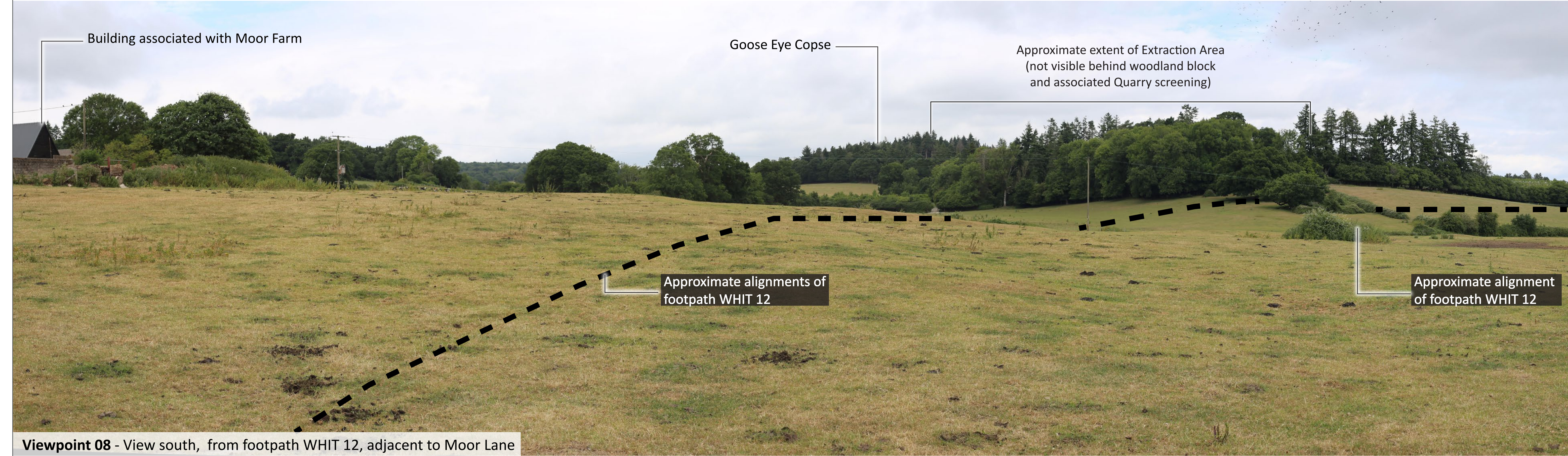
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| Project             | BRICKWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION             |
| Client              | RAYMOND BROWN                           |
| Drawing Ref & Title | 3404-4-4-AP-0003-S4-P1                  |
|                     | <b>PHOTOGRAPHIC FIELD SURVEY RECORD</b> |
|                     | <b>APPENDIX 3 - SHEET 3 OF 6</b>        |
| Date                | JUL 2025                                |

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Viewpoint 07 details

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Date: 24/06/2025  
Time: 12:20

Viewpoint 08 details

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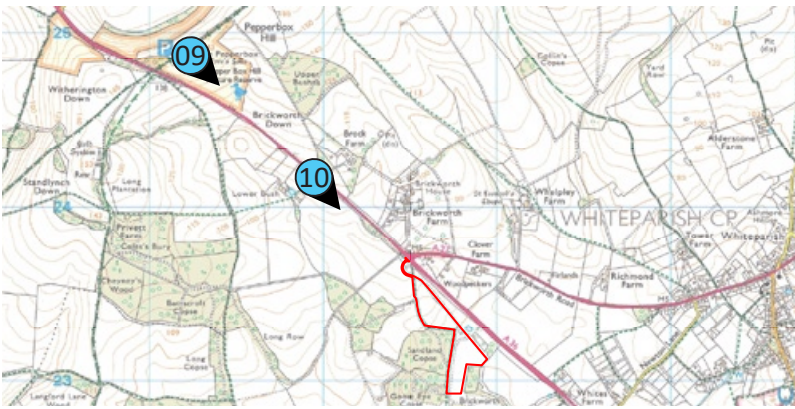
Project  
Client  
Drawing Ref & Title  
Date

BRICKWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION  
RAYMOND BROWN  
3404-4-4-AP-0003-S4-P1  
PHOTOGRAPHIC FIELD SURVEY RECORD  
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JUL 2025

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Viewpoint 09 details

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Time: 13:15

Viewpoint 10 details

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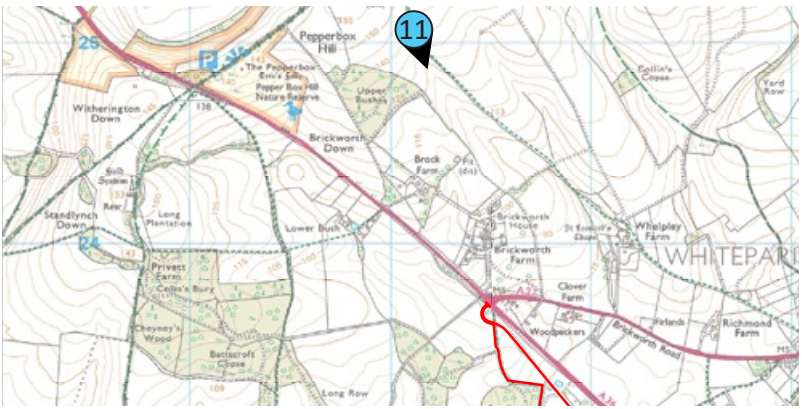
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| Client              | RAYMOND BROWN                           |
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|                     | <b>PHOTOGRAPHIC FIELD SURVEY RECORD</b> |
|                     | <b>APPENDIX 3 - SHEET 5 OF 6</b>        |
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Viewpoint 11 details

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Date: 24/06/2025  
Time: 14:52

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| Project             | BRICKWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION                                                                             |
| Client              | RAYMOND BROWN                                                                                           |
| Drawing Ref & Title | 3404-4-4-4-AP-0003-S4-P1<br><b>PHOTOGRAPHIC FIELD SURVEY RECORD</b><br><b>APPENDIX 3 - SHEET 6 OF 6</b> |
| Date                | JUL 2025                                                                                                |

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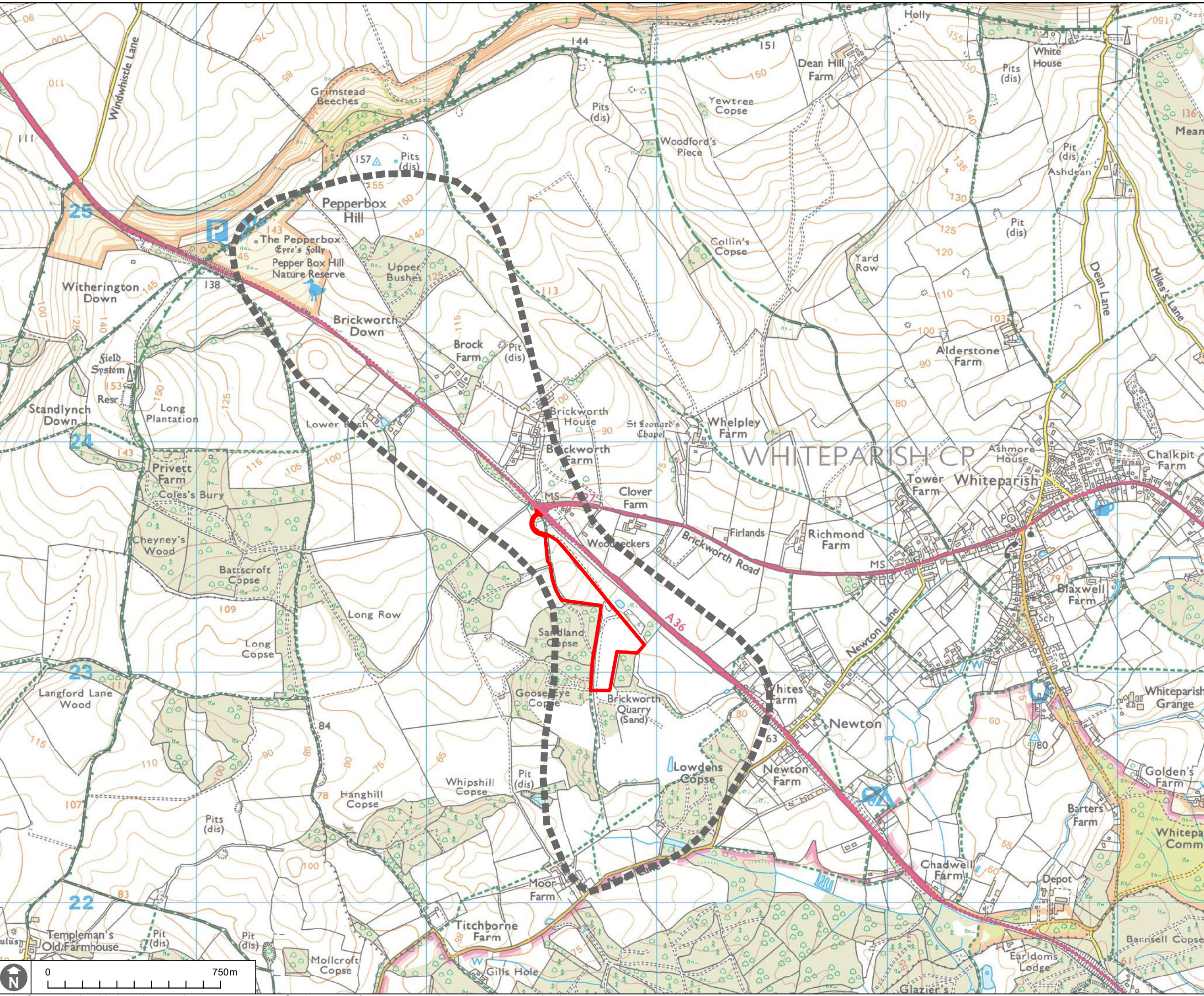
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KEY

Application Boundary

Study Area

Status

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Client

RAYMOND BROWN

Project

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Drawing Title

SITE LOCATION PLAN

Scale  
1:15,000

Sheet Size  
A3

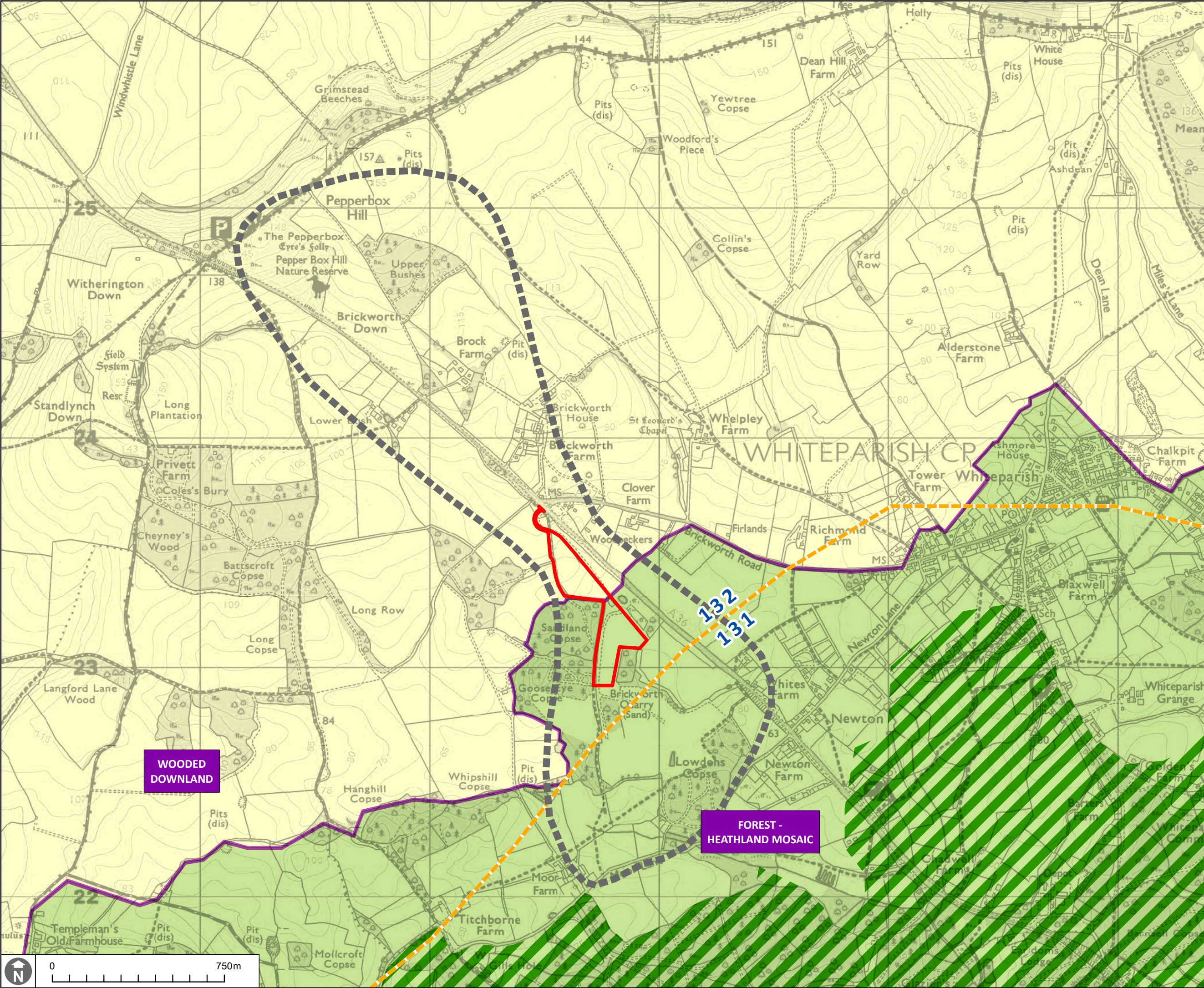
Date  
JUL 2025

Client Ref.  
-

Drawing Ref.  
3404-4-4-4

Drawing No.  
LV-0001

Version  
S4-P1



KEY

Application Boundary

Study Area

National Character Areas

132: Salisbury Plain and West Wiltshire Downs (NE479)

131: New Forest (NE477)

Wiltshire LCA (2005)

Landscape Areas

Witherington Wooded Downland

Landford Forest - Heathland Mosaic

Landscape Types

Wooded Downland

Forest - Heathland Mosaic

New Forest District LCA (2000)

9. Landford Forest Farmlands

Status

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**BRICKWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION**

Drawing Title

**LANDSCAPE CHARACTER A**

Scale  
1:15,000

Sheet Size  
A3

Date  
JUL 2025

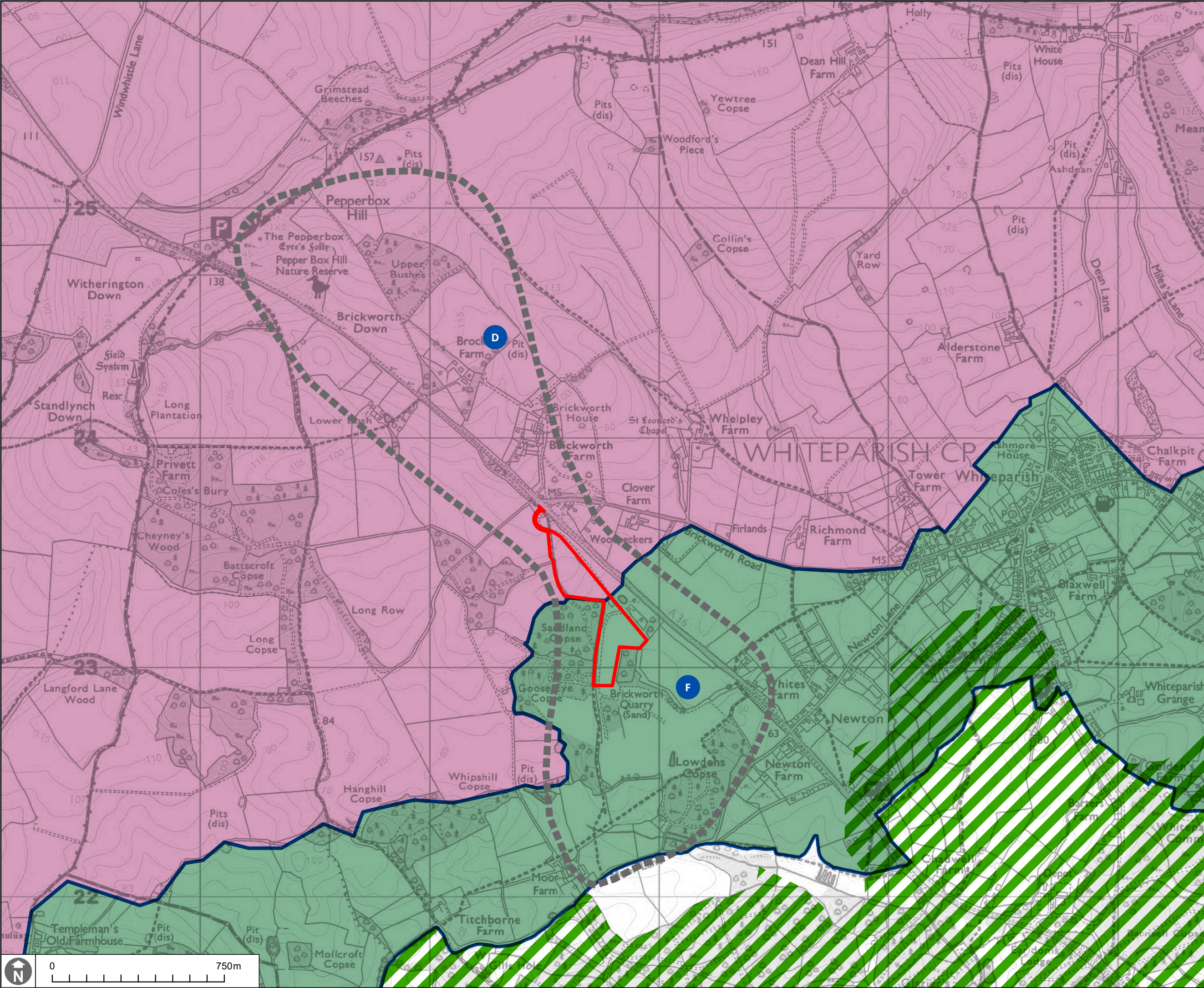
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Drawing Ref.  
3404-4-4-4

Drawing No.  
LV-0002

Version  
S4-P1





KEY

Application Boundary

Study Area

Landscape Character

**Salisbury District LCA 2008**

Landscape Areas

D6 Downton Chalk Downland

F2 Landford Forest Heath Mosaic

Landscape Types

D Chalk Downland

F Forest Heath Mosaic

**New Forest District LCA (2000)**

9. Landford Forest Farmlands

Status

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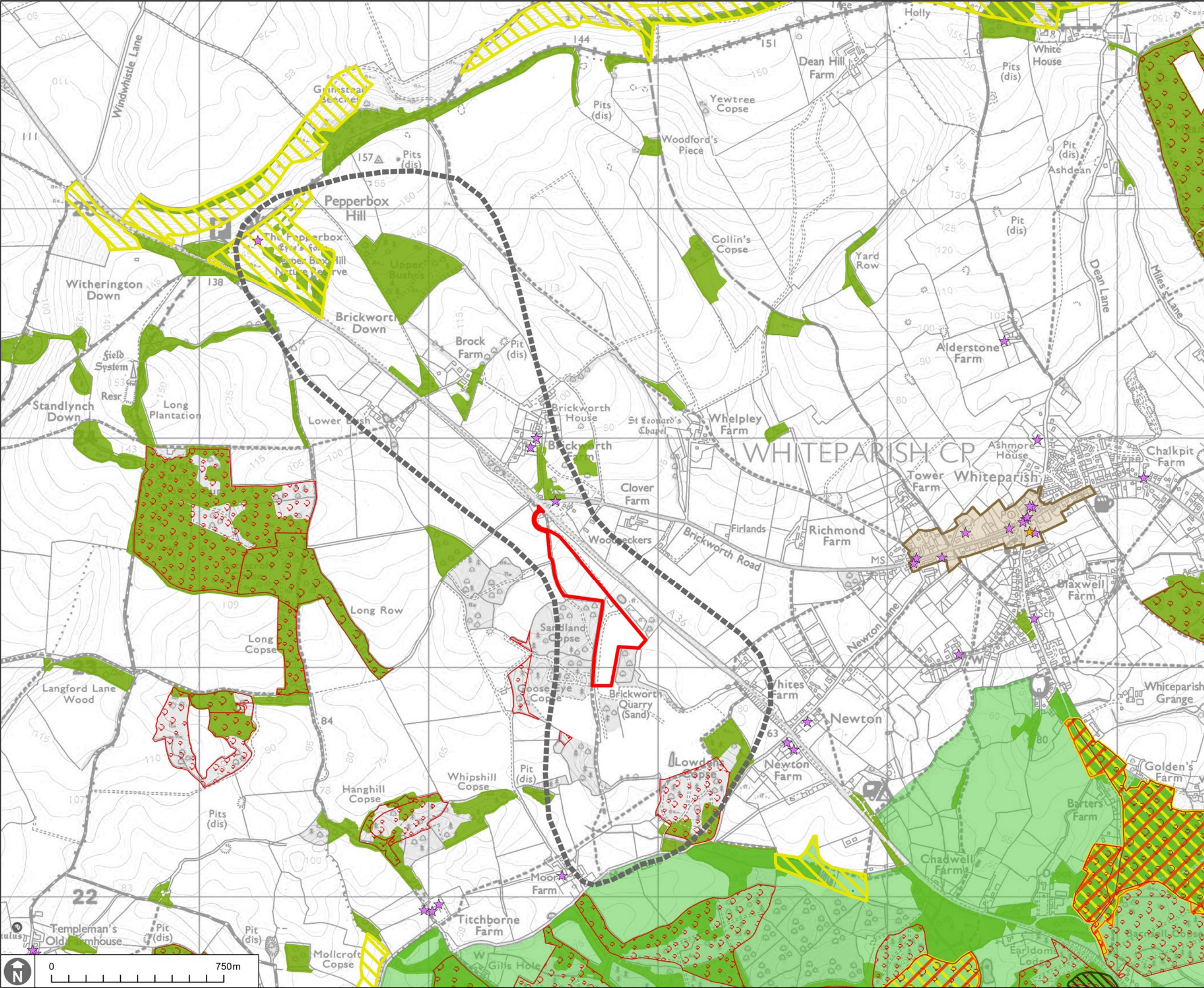
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**BRICKWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION**

Drawing Title

**LANDSCAPE CHARACTER B**

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| Client Ref. | Drawing Ref. | Drawing No. | Version |
| -           | 3404-4-4-4   | LV-0003     | S4-P1   |



KEY

Application Boundary

Study Area

National Heritage List for England

Listed Building

IIII\*Scheduled MonumentsConservation Areas

Natural England

Ancient & Semi-Natural WoodlandAncient Replanted WoodlandSpecial Areas of ConservationSites of Special Scientific InterestNational Nature ReservesNew Forest National Park

Priority Habitat Inventory

Deciduous Woodland

Flood Zones

Flood Zone 2

Status

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Drawing Title

LANDSCAPE VALUE

Scale

1:15,000

Sheet Size

A3

Date

JUL 2025

Client Ref.

Drawing Ref.

Drawing No.

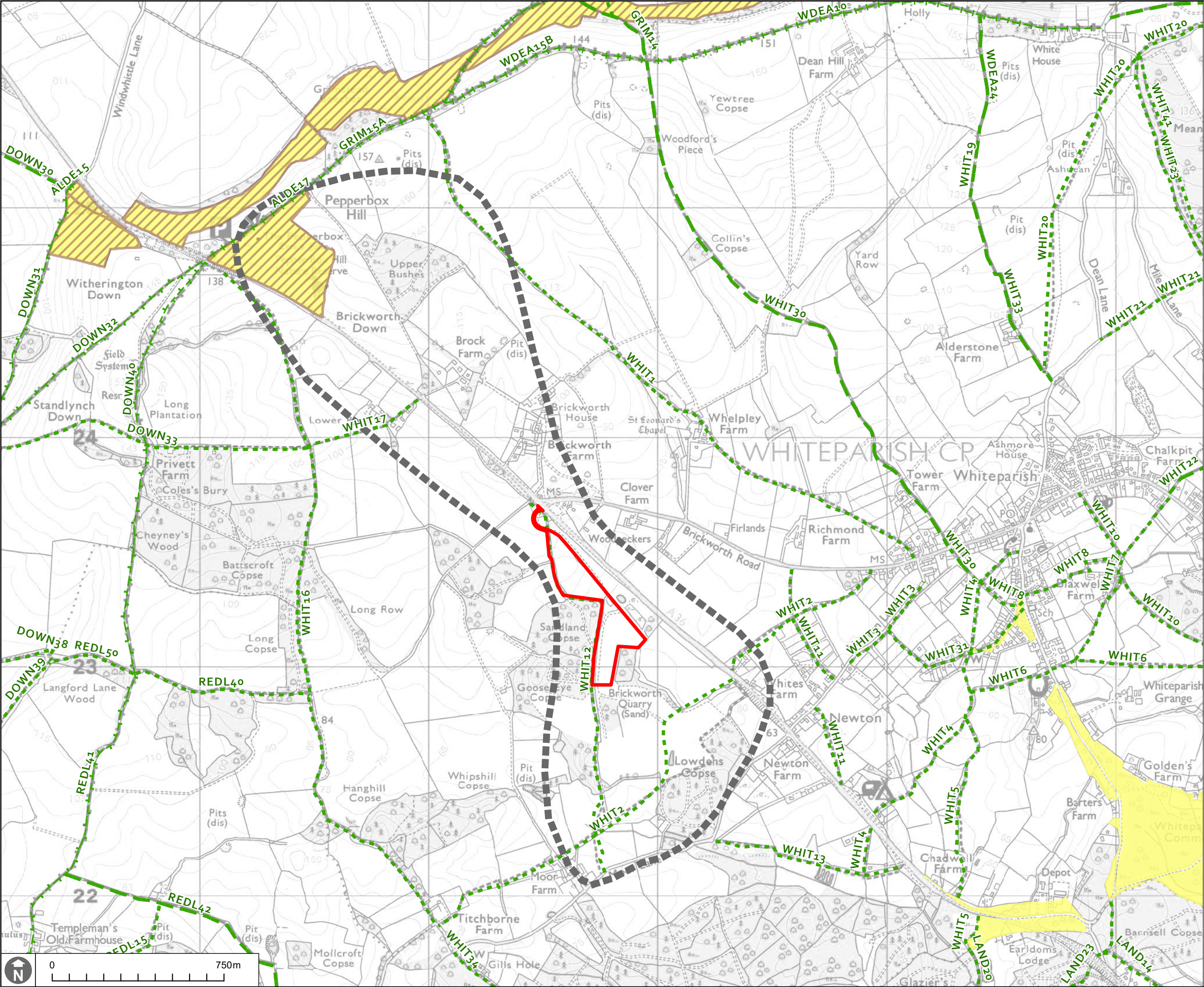
Version

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3404-4-4-4

LV-0004

S4-P1



KEY

Application Boundary

Study Area

Wiltshire PRoW

Bridleway

Byway

Footpath

Restricted Byway

CRoW

Section 4 Conclusive Open Country (CRoW Act 2000)

CRoW Access Land

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Drawing Title

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY (PROW)

Scale

1:15,000

Sheet Size

A3

Date

JUL 2025

Client Ref.

Drawing Ref.

Drawing No.

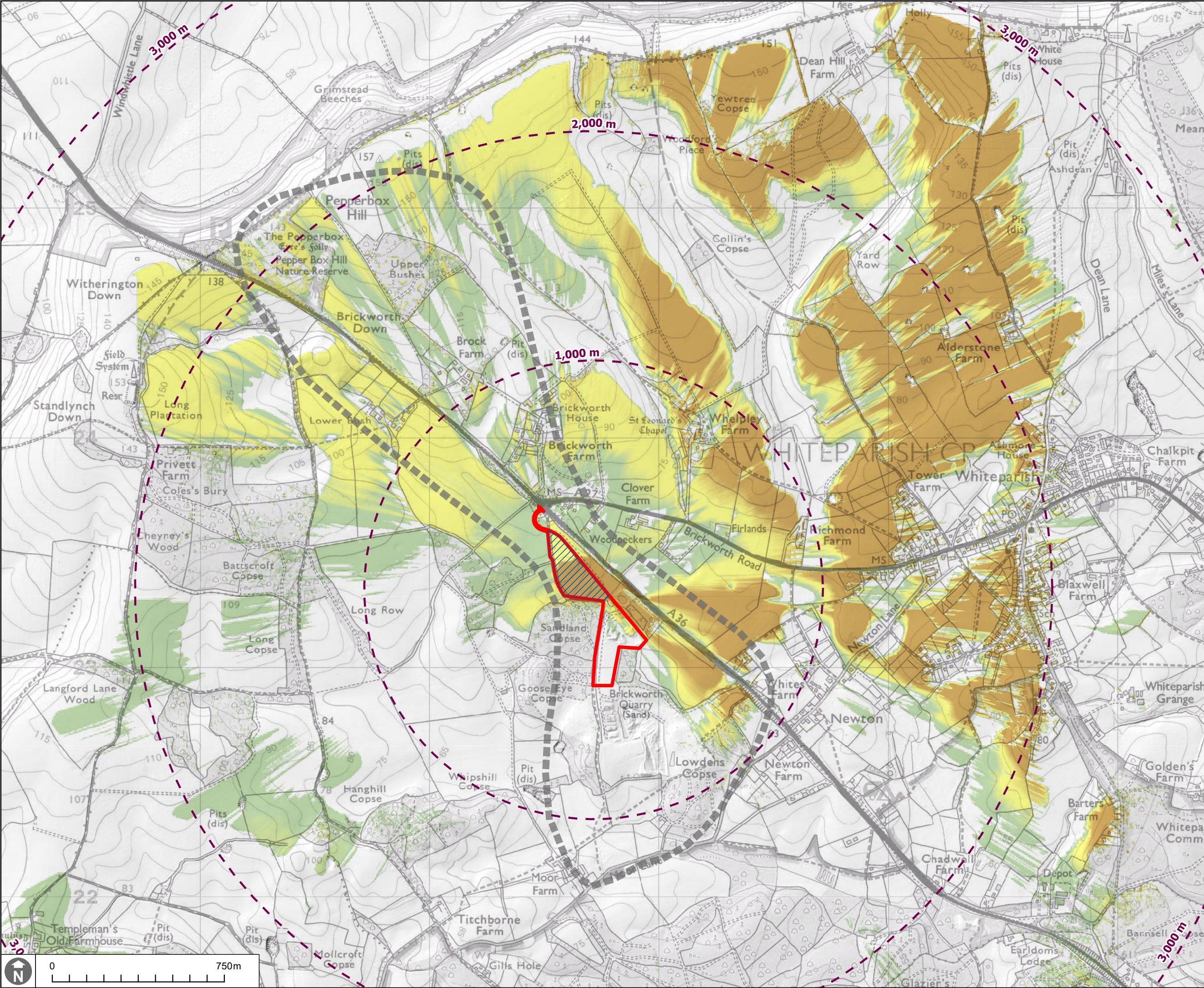
Version

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3404-4-4-4

LV-0005

S4-P1



**KEY**

- Application Boundary
- Study Area
- ZTV Test Area

**Zone of Theoretical Visibility**

- High Visibility
- Low Visibility

The zones of theoretical visibility (ZTV) are shown for the proposed test with the following parameters:

- Digital Elevation Model (DEM): Environment Agency 2022 Composite LIDAR First Return Digital Surface Model, 2m resolution
- Observers: 1.2m above DEM, horizontal resolution as per DEM
- Targets: 10m square grid of target points within the developable area, from ground level
- Adjustments: Atmospheric refraction and Earth's curvature

The model considers the screening effect of vegetation and built form as provided by the DEM. This gives an indication of probable screening effects. The Zone of Visual Significance is defined during field survey and takes into account those aspects missing from the ZTV and may therefore differ from the ZTV. The ZTV is therefore considered to represent a probable scenario to inform field surveys only.

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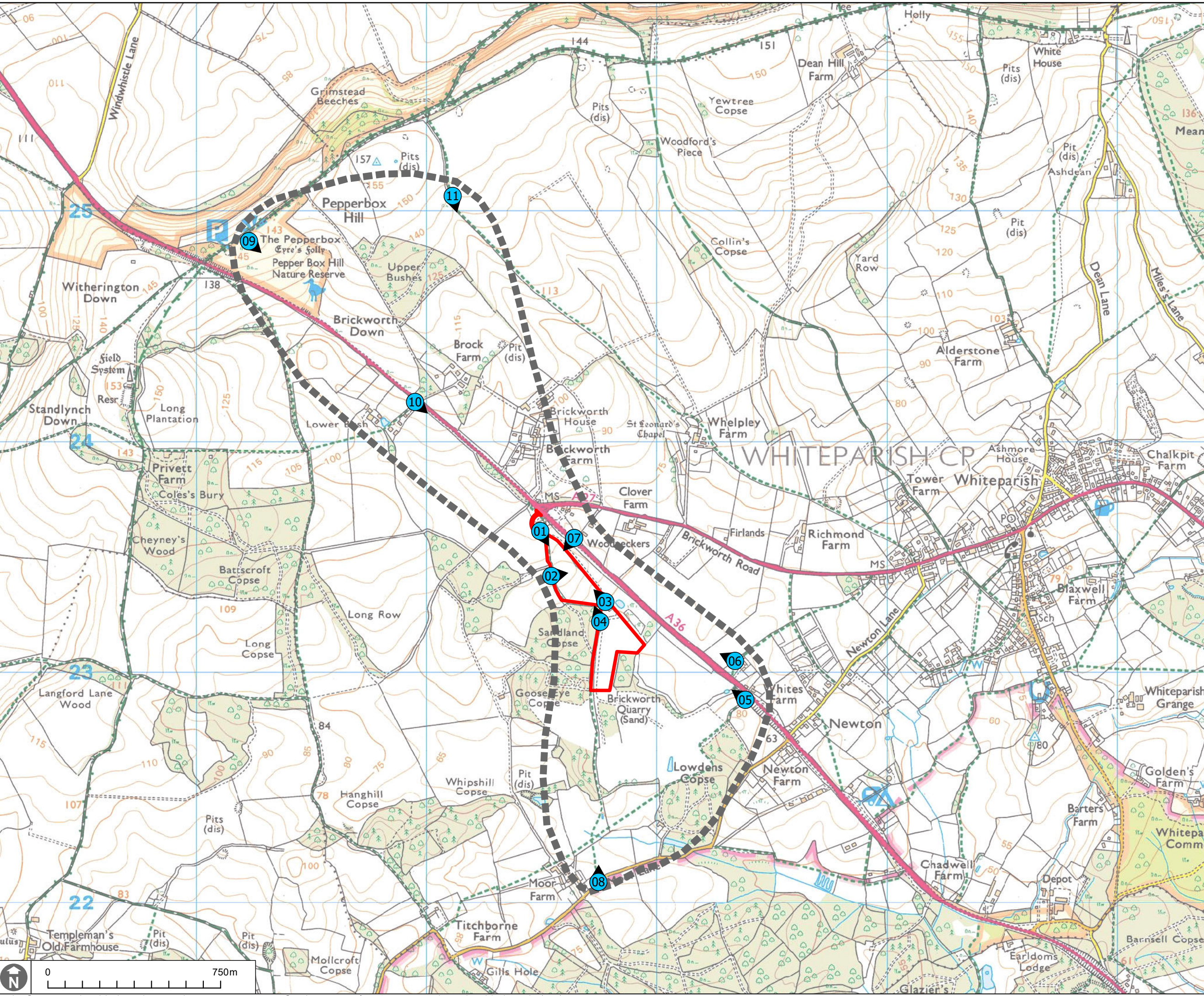
Project  
**BRICKWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION**

Drawing Title  
**ZONE OF THEORETICAL VISIBILITY (ZTV)**

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| Scale<br>1:15,000 | Sheet Size<br>A3           | Date<br>JUL 2025       |                  |
| Client Ref.<br>-  | Drawing Ref.<br>3404-4-4-4 | Drawing No.<br>LV-0006 | Version<br>S4-P1 |

3404-4-4-LV-0001-0007-S4-P1 LVIA Figures

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KEY

Application Boundary

Study Area

Viewpoints

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BRICKWORTH QUARRY EXTENSION

Drawing Title

VIEWPOINT LOCATIONS

|             |              |             |         |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| Scale       | Sheet Size   | Date        |         |
| 1:15,000    | A3           | JUL 2025    |         |
| Client Ref. | Drawing Ref. | Drawing No. | Version |
| -           | 3404-4-4-4   | LV-0007     | S4-P1   |

## **D6: DOWNTON CHALK DOWNLAND**

### **Location and Boundaries**

Downton Chalk Downland Landscape Character Area is situated within the south of Salisbury District, to the north of the New Forest National Park. To the west, this area borders the Lower Avon Narrow Chalk River Valley Landscape Character Area (LCA A4).

### **Key Characteristics**

- Strongly rolling landform with gently domed hilltops, dry valleys and dramatic scarps eroded into rounded spurs and deep coombes;
- A combination of sinuous woodland blocks and copses contribute to sense of enclosure;
- Strong landscape pattern of large-scale open arable fields, small areas of chalk grassland, scrub and woodland (including ash, oak and yew, which is of high nature conservation value);
- Sparse settlement pattern of scattered farmsteads, isolated houses and hamlets, linear villages, such as Landford and Newton;
- Strong sense of tranquillity throughout;
- Predominantly rural landscape which is interspersed by a series of rural lanes;
- Busy road corridors, such as the A36, introduce a source of noise and visual intrusion;
- Strong sense of enclosure to the south as a result of enclosing woodland associated with the northern extent of the New Forest.

### **Summary of Visual Character**

This Landscape Character Area encompasses a strong landscape pattern of large-scale, open arable fields, which are interspersed with sinuous woodland blocks and occasional copses, which provide intermittent sense of enclosure. Sense of place is relatively strong, resulting from views into the Lower Avon Valley to the west and towards more strongly wooded landscapes to the north and south, which provide a distant sense of enclosure. The A36 is a dominant landscape feature, which crosses the centre of the area and disturbs an otherwise strong sense of tranquillity. This is a predominantly rural landscape, crossed by an interconnected network of rural lanes. The sparse settlement pattern of scattered farmsteads, small villages (such as Langford and Newton) and dispersed farmsteads, further contributes to this character.

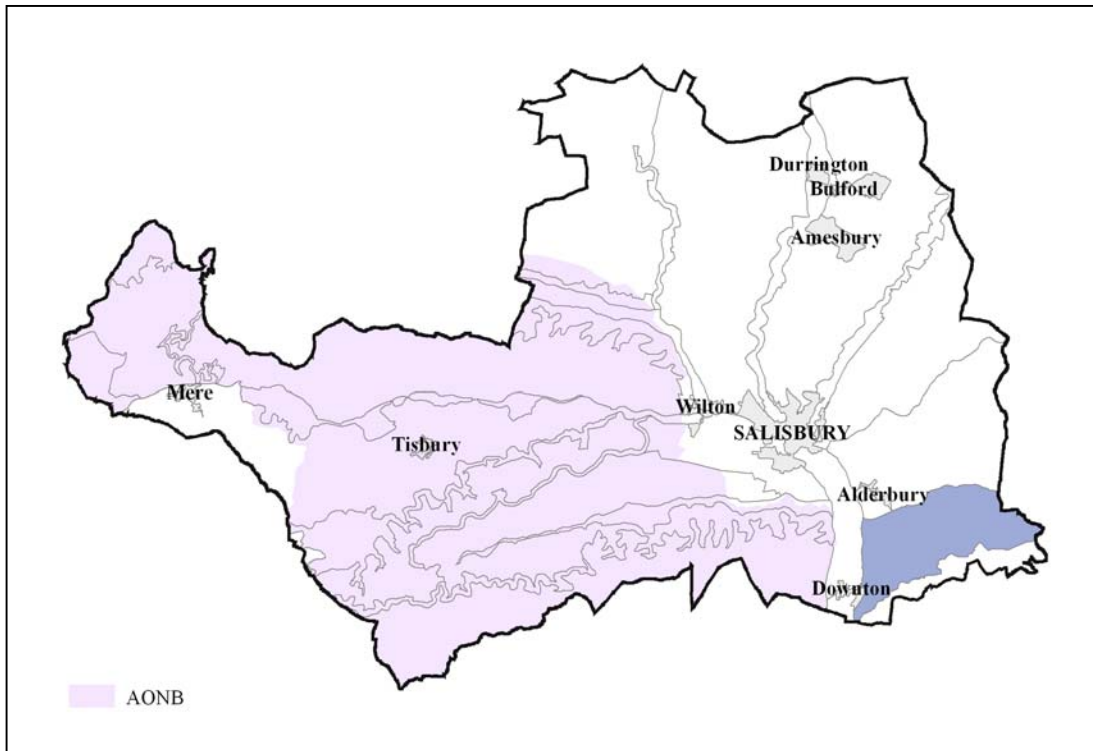
### **Human Influences**

#### ***Historic Environment***

- The landscape was largely cleared of woods as a result of prehistoric and Romano-British farming, although areas of woodland and modern plantation remain within this Character Area;
- Unlike surrounding areas of down, the landscape is almost devoid of large prehistoric monuments, perhaps due to later farming. Relict field systems can be seen in the landscape, for example at Standlynch Down;
- Trafalgar House, a Grade II Registered 18<sup>th</sup> century landscape park and woodland, with mid-19<sup>th</sup> century formal garden beside house, is testament to the 18<sup>th</sup> century land use within the area

#### ***Field Patterns and Boundaries***

- During most of the medieval and post-medieval periods the downs were used largely as unenclosed grazing land, an essential component of the predominant sheep-and-corn agriculture, although there may have been some small-scale and temporary encroachment of cultivation onto marginal land. From the late 18<sup>th</sup> cent there was some inclosure and burnbaking, a method of turf removal in preparation for short-lived or intermittent cultivation, evident in a number of bake field



**Location and boundaries of D6 Downton Chalk Downland landscape character area**



**Strongly rolling landform with sinuous blocks of woodland and copses which contribute to sense of enclosure**

and place-names, and by c.1810 the downland was probably fully enclosed. The present pattern of large straight-sided and predominantly arable fields is the product of 20<sup>th</sup> century agricultural intensification.

### ***Historic Development of Settlement***

- There are remains in the landscape of almost continuous settlement from the Iron Age (and possibly earlier) to the present, although the existing settlement pattern dates mainly from the medieval period;
- Today settlement relates to villages along the major routeways across the landscape however, historically it would have been dominated by small farmsteads and hamlets.

### **Biodiversity**

This area is characterised by intensive and widespread arable cultivation; however, it also supports a number of sites of nature conservation importance particularly woodland. On the downland these are frequently interconnected creating a wooded framework enclosing the mosaic of arable farmland. Woodland habitats consist of shelter-belts, wooded pasture, parkland, copses and ancient semi-natural woodland blocks (such as Cheyney's Wood and Stodlands and Gatmore Copses). A number of the steep slopes of the dry valleys are also extensively wooded and sinuous woodland blocks run along the base of the scarp slopes. There are numerous remnants of ancient semi-natural woodland.

Remnants of floristically rich chalk grassland are an important habitat component within the landscape type surviving, in particular, on the scarp slopes and the steep valley sides. Examples include the Brickworth Down and Dean Hill SSSIs.

## **EVALUATION**

### **Current Condition**

Although this landscape is actively farmed, the intensive farming methods mean that some landscape features have declined. Hedgerows are often fragmented, gappy or over-managed, with post and wire fencing often acting as infill where hedgerow sections have been lost. Patches of woodland are generally in good condition and overall condition is considered to be moderate.

### **Inherent Landscape Sensitivities**

#### ***Landscape Character Sensitivity***

The strong landscape pattern of large-scale open arable fields, small areas of chalk grassland, scrub and woodland (including ash, oak and yew, which are of high nature conservation value) are sensitive elements within this Landscape Character Area. Related to this, the sparse settlement pattern and strong sense of tranquillity throughout much of the area, culminate in a moderate to high landscape character sensitivity overall.

#### ***Visual Sensitivity***

The strongly rolling landform within this Landscape Character Area facilitates panoramic views across the Chalk Downland. To the west, open and framed views into the Lower Avon River Valley can be gained. Large woodland blocks within adjacent Landscape Character Areas to the north and south provide a sense of enclosure and containment within this area. Overall, visual sensitivity is considered to be moderate to high.

## **Key Landscape Changes**

- Scrub invasion and management of grazing levels;
- Past intensification of arable agriculture has resulted in a loss of biodiversity value amongst the chalk grassland, ploughing up of archaeological sites and loss of hedgerow field boundaries;
- Potential future impact of tall structures such as communication masts, transmitters and wind turbines, that will be particularly intrusive on the generally open skylines and could have a major impact on the sense of remoteness;
- Loss of mature woodland copses;
- Introduction of large-scale development, which does not reflect existing settlement scale, pattern and materials and which may potentially block open views.

## **Management Strategy and Objectives**

The overall management strategy for Downton Chalk Downland Landscape Character Area should be to conserve the patchwork of arable farmland and calcareous grassland, and intact hedgerows, including clumps of woodland. Where possible, field boundaries should be restored using locally appropriate species.

Specific objectives are to:

- Conserve the network of remaining hedgerows and restore where possible, using locally appropriate species;
- Conserve open views into the Lower Avon valley;
- Seek active management and scrub removal whenever possible;
- Conserve the relatively strong sense of tranquillity and predominantly rural character throughout;
- Discourage unsympathetic ribbon development and associated planting (such as Leylandii hedges);
- Seek to screen visually harsh urban edges;
- Ensure that any potential new development responds to existing settlement scale and respects local vernacular building materials;
- Conserve open views across this, and adjacent areas of Chalk Downland.

## **F2: LANDFORD FOREST HEATH MOSAIC**

### **Location and Boundaries**

Landford Forest Heath Mosaic Landscape Character Area is situated at the southern edge of Salisbury District and continues outside the boundary of the Study Area, into the New Forest National Park to the south. To the north, the area is bordered by Chalk Downland Landscape.

### **Key Characteristics**

- Predominantly rural landscape, with a strong sense of tranquillity throughout;
- Large areas of 19<sup>th</sup> century broadleaves and coniferous ancient woodland pepper the landscape;
- Patches of remnant heath, wood pasture and small irregular fields, bounded by thick hedgerows;
- Intermittent views to Chalk Downland to the north contribute to recognisable sense of place;
- Strong vernacular built character, with red brick, tile and thatch dominant;
- Thick, mature hedgerow network which contains frequent hedgerow trees;
- Shaded, sometimes sunken lanes cross the landscape, providing access and also forming recognisable landscape features;
- Richly wooded landscape of beech, high oak and wet woodland, which has diverse ecological value;
- Scattered settlement pattern of dispersed houses and farmsteads.

### **Summary of Visual Character**

Intermittent views to Chalk Downland contribute to recognisable sense of place within this Landscape Character Area. There is a richly wooded character, encompassing several patches of beech, high oak and wet woodland, which provide a variable sense of enclosure. There is a predominantly rural character throughout, with associated strong sense of tranquillity. A network of rural lanes cross this landscape, which is delineated by a network of mature hedgerows, which contain frequent hedgerow trees. Settlement pattern is scattered, consisting of a series of dispersed houses and farmsteads.

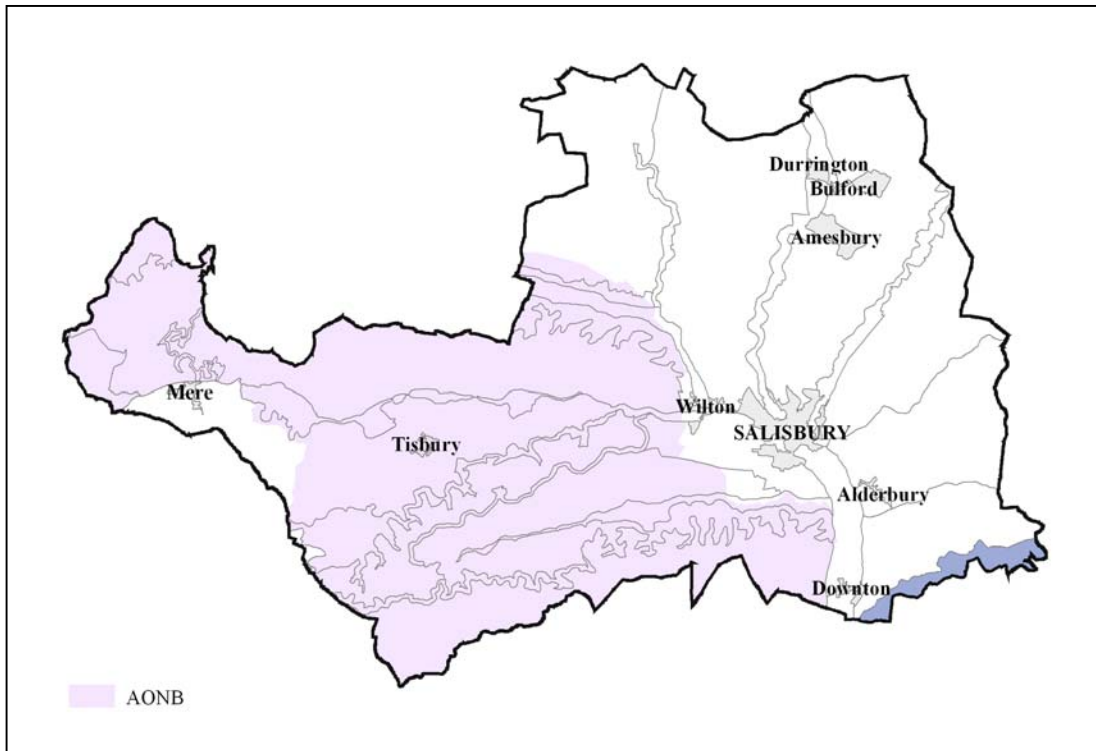
### **Human Influences**

#### ***Historic Environment***

- Although the Whiteparish Forest Heath does not match the preserved ancient landscape of Salisbury Plain to the north or Cranborne Chase to the south, the localised preservation of a range of earthworks suggest that this area was exploited in similar ways. Earthwork features, including Risbury Hill round barrows and Castle Copse Camp illustrate the utilisation of the landscape throughout history;
- From WWII and throughout the Cold War years, Whiteparish existed in the shadow of a Royal Naval Armaments Depot, which was built into the far side of Dean Hill, and was closed in 2003.

#### ***Field Patterns and Boundaries***

- The landscape was largely cleared of woods as a result of prehistoric and Romano-British farming, although large areas of woodland and modern plantation remain. The prehistoric field systems may have been re-used temporarily in the medieval period. However, during most of the medieval and post-medieval periods the heaths were used largely as unenclosed grazing land, an essential component of the predominant sheep-and-corn agriculture, although there may have been some small-scale and temporary encroachment of cultivation onto marginal land;
- Inclosure of this area took place around 1800 with the few remaining open fields being inclosed by 1804;



**Location and boundaries of F2 Landford Forest Heath Mosaic landscape character area**



**Mature tree avenues are a landscape feature**

Today large areas are occupied by woodland with the areas in between occupied by small inclosure fields.

### ***Historic Development of Settlement***

- Settlement within this Character Area is generally linear in form, following the roads which dissect the Character Area;
- Whiteparish Conservation Area contains a number of buildings in the traditional vernacular style. These being built of brick, cob or timber-framed with thatch or tile roofs.

### **Biodiversity**

This area has a complex landscape with a variety of habitats, including large areas of ancient broadleaved and coniferous woodland (including Lowdens Copse and Whiteparish Common), wood-pasture, heath, grassland and several ponds. This abundance of habitats is reflected in parts of the area having been designated as SSSI and SAC.

Whiteparish Common comprises an extensive area of ancient semi-natural woodland designated as SAC, SSSI and County Wildlife Site. It is predominantly a beech wood with pedunculate oak and ash, but also exhibits a large number of other woodland types. It supports an exceptionally diverse woodland flora and some uncommon butterfly species.

Part of the New Forest SAC lies within the area. This SAC embraces the largest area of ‘unsown’ vegetation in lowland England and includes the representation on a large scale of habitat formations formerly common but now fragmented and rare in lowland western Europe. They include lowland heath, valley and seepage step mire, or fen, and ancient pasture woodland, including riparian and bog woodland. Nowhere else do these habitats occur in combination and on so large a scale, supporting a diverse range of nationally and internationally important plant and animal species.

## **EVALUATION**

### **Current Condition**

The overall condition of this Landscape Character Area is considered to be good, resulting from varied woodlands including coppice and wood pasture interspersed with medium scale pastoral and arable fields enclosed by intact hedgerows with hedgerow trees. There are many traditional settlements of red brick and tile dwellings although changing patterns of settlement could be detrimental in joining together separate villages and breaking down the historic patterns of clustered red brick roadside cottages and dense linear settlements fringing the commons.

### **Inherent Landscape Sensitivities**

#### ***Landscape Character Sensitivity***

The relatively intricate pattern of this landscape, results from a combination of sensitive elements, including mature woodland, intact hedgerows and hedgerow trees and traditional settlements displaying a range of vernacular materials including red brick. There is also a strong sense of tranquillity throughout most of the area. As a result, overall landscape character sensitivity is considered to be high.

#### ***Visual Sensitivity***

Views within this Landscape Character Area are generally limited by patches of woodland and mature hedgerows. Towards the edge of the area, there is strong intervisibility with surrounding areas of Chalk Downland and River Valleys. Overall visual sensitivity is considered to be moderate.

## **Key Landscape Changes**

- Agricultural intensification and introduction of arable rotation threatens the medieval field patterns and traditional pastoral landscape;
- Hedgerow trees are generally mature with few new trees to replace them;
- Decline in traditional woodland management leading to weakening in condition of ancient woodlands and particularly areas of wood pasture and coppice;
- Pressure for further linear expansion of settlement along the rural roads, and new development changing the traditional relationship of settlements with the commons;
- Pressure to upgrade roads through additional kerbing and signage to accommodate an increase in traffic volume.

## **Management Strategy and Objectives**

The landscape strategy is to conserve the peaceful rural and enclosed nature of the area and its rich diversity of woodland, wood pasture, parkland, heathland and pastoral and arable farmland along with the settlement pattern of scattered farmsteads, roadside cottages, villages and dwellings alongside commons linked by rural roads.

Specific management objectives are to:

- Retain and manage the medium scale pastoral fields with dense hedgerow network and nurture new hedgerow trees;
- Promote appropriate management of arable land including retaining areas of fallow land and maintaining an unploughed margin around fields to encourage wildlife, particularly farmland birds;
- Conserve the remnant areas of heathland and peat bog, and take opportunities to extend and these habitats;
- Encourage sustainable woodland management of the varied woodlands using tradition techniques such as coppicing where appropriate to maintain the special historic character and ecological interest;
- Encourage new woodland edge planting of native deciduous broadleaved to reduce the visual and ecological impact of the coniferous plantations;
- Encourage management and restoration of the parklands that are characteristic of the area.;
- Minimise small scale incremental change such as signage, fencing or improvements to the road network which could change the rural peaceful character of the landscape;
- Consider developing guidance for built development to ensure both future construction and changes to existing buildings are designed to integrate with the existing character and structure of settlements.