



**STEPHENSON
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Planning, Landscape & Environment
an **RSK** company

SALISBURY HOSPITAL DIAGNOSTIC AND SURGICAL HUB (DASH)

Landscape and Visual Appraisal

Salisbury NHS Foundation Trust

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Stephenson Halliday, an RSK company, has been instructed by Salisbury NHS Foundation Trust to undertake a landscape and visual appraisal (LVA) in respect of a proposed new Diagnostic and Surgical Hub (DASH) (herein after referred to as the 'Proposed Development'), located on the eastern edge of the wider Salisbury Hospital Campus. This appraisal forms part of a suite of documents accompanying the application for this development proposal.
- 1.1.2 This LVA: defines the existing landscape and visual baseline environments; assesses their sensitivity to change; describes the key landscape and visual related aspects of the Proposed Development; and, describes the nature of the anticipated changes and assesses the effects arising during construction, operation and decommissioning.
- 1.1.3 The LVA considers the potential effects upon:
- landscape fabric;
 - landscape character;
 - the special qualities of any landscape designations; and
 - visual receptors including residential, transport and recreational receptors.
- 1.1.4 The LVA has been undertaken in accordance with published best practice; namely the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Third Edition), Landscape Institute and IEMA 2013 (GLVIA3) and associated technical guidance notes published by the Landscape Institute (referenced as appropriate in **Appendix 1**).
- 1.1.5 Although linked, landscape and visual effects are considered separately. Landscape effects derive from changes in the landscape fabric, which may result in changes to the character, whereas visual effects are the effect of these changes as experienced by people (visual receptors). Effects on the setting of any heritage assets are dealt with as part of a separate heritage report.

1.2 The Site and Proposals

- 1.2.1 **Figure 1** places the Proposed Development within its local context. The Site occupies 1.065ha of land on what is currently a helipad, part of the staff parking area and arable field to the east of the hospital, located midway down the eastern edge of the Salisbury District Hospital. The Hospital sits within an open landscape comprising agricultural fields interspersed with shelterbelts, small areas of woodland and occasional hamlets and small villages. Further detail on the Site and Study Area is provided in Section 4 of this appraisal.
- 1.2.2 The Proposed Development comprises the new Diagnostic and Surgical Hub (DASH) facility, which would be located within the existing hospital footprint along with a proposed temporary construction compound that would be situated to the east of the hospital within what is

currently an arable field. Further detail on the Proposed Development is provided in Section 5 of this appraisal.

1.3 Competence

- 1.3.1 This report has been prepared by Chartered Landscape Architects at Stephenson Halliday.
- 1.3.2 The Practice is a Landscape Institute and IEMA registered practice and all work is prepared and reviewed internally by senior highly experienced landscape planners with Public Inquiry experience.

1.4 Stakeholder Consultation

- 1.4.1 A Landscape and Visual Consultation document was submitted to Wiltshire Council in July 2025, as part of the scoping opinion request. This was subsequently updated and re-submitted to Wiltshire Council in April 2026. The Landscape and Visual Consultation document set out: the methodology; the proposed scope of the assessment; a proposed selection of representative viewpoints and a description of likely effects.
- 1.4.2 The emerging proposals were presented to a design review panel in May 2026.
- 1.4.3 The key responses are detailed below in Table 1.1: Summary of Stakeholder Consultation.
- 1.4.4 The final list of viewpoints agreed through consultation is described separately in Table 6.1.

Table 1.1 Summary of Stakeholder Consultation

Consultee	Issue	How this is addressed
Maxine Russell – Wiltshire Council	<i>There is a PROW, DOWN12, that links the A338 to Clearbury Ring and Clearbury Down open access land approximately 2.5-3km south of the site. It looks like the track might be enclosed by trees/hedgerows which may shut down views towards the hospital in combination with several scattered copses and plantations in the intervening landscape. I realise it is outside the agreed area of search, but I have flagged it because it is in the National Landscape so worth checking.</i>	PRoW DOWN 12 lies approximately 2.7km south of the Site at its closest point. The route is lined with a native hedgerow with occasional trees and benefits from screening from pockets of intervening woodland. It is considered that views would be intermittent and seen from a distance of over 2km. As such, the Proposed Development would form a very small part of the view, alongside the existing hospital site. The PRoW has been considered further in Section 6 as part of the assessment of effects on the special qualities of the National Landscape, rather than as a receptor in its own right.
Jocelyn Sage - Wiltshire Council	<i>I would also suggest they need to consider whether the proposals would be visible from Old Sarum, across the city, towards the site. This is more a landscape issue but</i>	The location of the Proposed Development on the eastern edge of Salisbury District Hospital would be largely screened by the wider hospital at a distance of approximately 5km. The possibility

	<i>could be included within the heritage appraisal.</i>	of views is noted, however given that Salisbury and the wider hospital sit in between the Site and Old Sarum, as well as an appreciable distance, the magnitude of effect is unlikely to exceed negligible. Therefore, views from Old Sarum have been considered but will not be assessed in detail within this LVA.
Maxine Russell – Wiltshire Council	<i>The applicant needs to adopt a low pollution lighting strategy following the guidelines published by the Institution of Lighting Engineers (www.ile.org.uk) and aiming for Environmental Zone E2: Low district brightness areas e.g. Rural, small village, or relatively dark urban locations where safe to do so.</i>	The effects of proposed lighting within views have been considered within Section 6.

1.5 Study Area

- 1.5.1 In GLVIA3 it recommends that the Study Area for a consideration of landscape effects should *‘include the site itself and the full extent of the wider landscape around it which the proposed development may influence in a significant manner.’* It also recommends that the LVA should consider the area from which the Proposed Development will potentially be visible but that the emphasis *‘must be on a reasonable approach which is proportional to the scale and nature of the Proposed Development.’*
- 1.5.2 It is accepted practice within landscape and visual appraisal work that the extent of the Study Area for a development proposal is broadly defined by the visual envelope of the Proposed Development. In this case a Study Area of 2km offset from the Site boundary has been used (as shown by **Figures 1 to 5**). While there are views of the Proposed Development from outside of this Study Area, it will be visible in the context of the wider hospital and as such unlikely that the scale of effect would be greater than negligible. The 2km Study Area is considered proportionate and adequate to identify all non-negligible effects on landscape and visual receptors.

1.6 Report Structure and Terminology

- 1.6.1 This report is structured as set out in the table of contents.
- 1.6.2 Supporting appendices have been prepared that supplement the sections regarding methodology, planning policy and baseline. The appendices are important to the assessment and should be read alongside this report.
- 1.6.3 Key terms used within the assessment are described in **Appendix 1** which set out the methodology. A glossary is provided within **Appendix 1**.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 This section provides a summary of the methodology adopted for the LVA. Full details of the assessment methodology, including assessment criteria, are provided in **Appendix 1**.

2.1.2 In accordance with GLVIA3, the level of landscape and visual effects is determined by considering, in tandem, the sensitivity of landscape and visual receptors (landscape elements, landscape character areas, landscape designations and groups of people who may be affected by changes in visual amenity) and the magnitude of effect arising from the Proposed Development.

2.2 Sensitivity

2.2.1 Sensitivity (described as High, Medium or Low) is judged by combining component judgements about the value and susceptibility of the receptor, as illustrated in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2. An explanation of how susceptibility and value has been determined is provided in **Appendix 1**. Detailed susceptibility and value criteria for landscape and visual receptors are established in **Appendix 1**. It should be noted that intermediate assessments of value or susceptibility may be applied (e.g. High/Medium, Medium/Low or National/Regional, Regional/Community). Likewise, when combining susceptibility and value to determine sensitivity, an intermediate assessment is adopted where overall sensitivity is judged to lie between levels. In all instances, professional judgement is employed and the tables below should not be interpreted rigidly to give a specific answer. A slightly greater weight is given to susceptibility in judging the sensitivity of visual receptors.

Table 2.1 Landscape Sensitivity

LANDSCAPE RECEPTORS		Susceptibility		
		High	Medium	Low
Value	National	High	High/Medium	Medium
	Regional	High/Medium	Medium	Medium/Low
	Community	Medium	Medium/Low	Low

Table 2.2 Visual Sensitivity

VISUAL RECEPTORS		Susceptibility		
		High	Medium	Low
Value	National	High	High/Medium	Medium
	Regional	High/Medium	High/Medium	Medium/Low
	Community	High/Medium	Medium	Low

2.3 Magnitude

- 2.3.1 The magnitude of effect arising from the Proposed Development (described as Substantial, Moderate, Slight or Negligible) is assessed in terms of its scale, geographic extent of the area or receptor that is influenced and its duration.
- 2.3.2 Scale of change (expressed as Large, Medium, Small, Negligible) is the first and primary factor in determining magnitude. Geographical extent and duration of the effect are modifying factors to the overall magnitude judgement which may be higher if the effect is particularly widespread and/or long lasting, or lower if it is constrained in geographic extent and/or timescale.
- 2.3.3 The diagrams presented below in Plate 1 below illustrate in outline how these two modifying factors are considered in a two-stage process and further explanation is provided in **Appendix 1**. Plate 1 is not intended to be interpreted rigidly as a chart to provide definitive answers; professional judgement is employed as appropriate to arrive at an overall judgement on the magnitude of effect. A definition of the terms used in the diagrams in Plate 1 is provided in **Appendix 1**.
- 2.3.4 Where magnitude of effect (or other judgements) is judged to lie between levels, an intermediate assessment is adopted and is expressed as e.g. moderate/slight.

Plate 1 - Illustration of how Magnitude of Effect is Established

Stage 1 - Modifying Influence of Geographic Extent on Magnitude of Effect



Stage 2 - Modifying Influence of Duration on Magnitude of Effect



2.4 Level of Effects

- 2.4.1 The significance of a landscape or visual effect (described as Major, Moderate, Minor or Negligible) is assessed using professional judgement, combining the sensitivity of the receptor with the predicted magnitude of effect, as summarised in Table 2.3. Table 2.3 is not used as a prescriptive tool and illustrates the typical outcomes, allowing for the exercise of professional judgement. In some instances, a particular parameter may be considered as having a determining effect on the analysis. Where significance is judged to lie between levels, an intermediate assessment will be adopted for example 'Moderate/Minor'. Such a judgement indicates that the significance of effect is less than Moderate but more than Minor.

Table 2.3 Significance

		Magnitude of Change			
		Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible
Receptor Sensitivity	High	Major	Major/Moderate	Moderate	Minor
	Medium	Major/Moderate	Moderate	Moderate/Minor	Minor/Negligible
	Low	Moderate	Moderate/Minor	Minor	Negligible

Beneficial/Adverse

- 2.4.2 Landscape and visual effects can be beneficial or adverse and in some instances may be considered neutral. Neutral effects are those which overall are neither adverse nor positive but may incorporate a combination of both. Whether an effect is beneficial, neutral or adverse is identified based on professional judgement.
- 2.4.3 However, for the avoidance of doubt, in this assessment it has been assumed that where new infrastructure is introduced into the landscape or views, this will generally constitute an adverse effect. Any variation from this stance will be clearly justified.

2.5 Cumulative Assessment

- 2.5.1 Cumulative assessment relates to the assessment of the effects of more than one development. The approach to cumulative assessment is set out within **Appendix 1**.
- 2.5.2 As set out in **Appendix 1**, proposals in planning are considered where there is good reason to assume that the timing of decisions may be similar and significant cumulative effects are likely. Proposals in scoping are not considered within the cumulative assessment, as there is no certainty that these proposals will progress to planning submissions and the nature of the proposed schemes may be subject to change.
- 2.5.3 No developments in planning requiring cumulative assessment have been identified.

2.6 Residential Amenity

- 2.6.1 As set out within LI Technical Guidance Note 02//19 'Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA)':

"Changes in views and visual amenity are considered in the planning process. In respect of private views and visual amenity, it is widely known that, no one has 'a right to a view.' ...

It is not uncommon for significant adverse effects on views and visual amenity to be experienced by people at their place of residence as a result of introducing a new development into the landscape. In itself this does not necessarily cause particular planning concern. However, there are situations where the effect on the outlook / visual amenity of a residential property is so great that it is not generally considered to be in the public interest to permit such conditions to occur where they did not exist before."

- 2.6.2 This report does not include an assessment of residential visual amenity as it is judged that the Proposed Development would not give rise to effects meeting the threshold described above.

2.7 Distances

- 2.7.1 Where distances are given in the assessment, these are approximate distances between the nearest part of the site and the nearest part of the receptor in question, unless explicitly stated otherwise.

2.8 Visual Aids

- 2.8.1 Annotated photographs have been provided for each of the representative viewpoints used in this LVA (bound separately).
- 2.8.2 Photographs of the existing views and wireline parameters showing the Proposed Development are shown in a separate document which accompanies the application. The method of visualisation selected has been informed by Landscape Institute Technical Note 06/19 Visual representation, with wireline parameters being selected as being the most appropriate approach. The methodology of production for the visualisations is described in **Appendix 2**.

3 PLANNING POLICY

- 3.1.1 This assessment has been undertaken in regard to the following planning policy.
- 3.1.2 It should be noted that this report does not assess the compliance of the Proposed Development against relevant planning policy. Such an assessment is presented in the accompanying Planning Statement.

3.2 National Planning Policy

- 3.2.1 Relevant national planning policy is addressed in the Planning Statement which accompanies the planning application for the Proposed Development.

3.3 Local Planning Policy

3.3.1 Current local planning policy is described in the following adopted and emerging policy documents:

- Wiltshire Core Strategy¹ (adopted January 2015).
- Wiltshire Core Strategy: interactive policy map².
- Saved policies from the Salisbury District Local Plan 2011

3.3.2 At the time of writing, the Wiltshire Local Plan Review had been withdrawn. The Wiltshire Core Strategy will therefore continue to be the starting point for considering any planning applications.

Wiltshire Core Strategy

3.3.3 Relevant policies include;

- **Core Policy 51 Landscape:** The policy “*seeks to protect, conserve and enhance Wiltshire’s distinctive landscape character.*” The Landscape Character Assessments for the county “*will be used for the purposes of implementing this policy*”.

The policy also states that proposals for development that may affect a National Landscape “*shall demonstrate that they have taken account of the objectives, policies and actions set out in the relevant Management Plans for these areas.*”

- **Core Policy 52 Green Infrastructure** – notes that development should make provision for retention and enhancement of Wiltshire’s green infrastructure network and that development must make accessible open space and seek to improve linkages to the landscape.
- **Core Policy 57 Ensuring high quality design and place shaping:** The policy states “*applications for new development must be accompanied by appropriate information to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive contribution to the character of Wiltshire*”.

Save policies of the Salisbury District Local Plan, 2011

3.3.4 Relevant policies include;

- **Saved Policy C6 – Special Landscape Area** – Identifies that with the exception of urban areas, all parts of the district not within the Cranbourne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs

¹ Wiltshire Council (2015). *Wiltshire Core Strategy*. Adopted 20 January 2015. Trowbridge: Wiltshire Council.

² Wiltshire Council. *Wiltshire Core Strategy Policies Map (Interactive Map)*. Available at: Wiltshire Council Interactive Policies Map [Accessed 27 May 2026]

National Landscapes are designated as a Special Landscape Area (SLA). The designation is not supported by an evidence base identifying its special qualities and the Wiltshire Core Strategy (2015) notes that '*The emerging Wiltshire Landscape Strategy will review the need for Special Landscape Areas within Wiltshire, and, if necessary, also clarify their special characteristics and boundaries.*' At the time of writing this document was not available for review on line.

4 BASELINE

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The landscape baseline forms the basis for the identification and description of the landscape changes that may result from the Proposed Development. It establishes the character of the area, based on reference to published characterisation studies, designated landscapes, and other sensitive landscape receptors identified via GIS datasets and other desk-based research. The landscape baseline also references the physical landscape elements within the Site.
- 4.1.2 The visual baseline is informed by the landscape baseline. The visual baseline (existing views and visual amenity) forms the basis for the identification and description of the visual changes that may result from the Proposed Development. It establishes the areas from where the Proposed Development may be visible, the different groups of people who may experience views of the Proposed Development, the locations or viewpoints where they would be affected and the nature of the views at those locations. It also establishes the relative number of receptors within each group of people who are likely to be affected by changes in their views or visual amenity.
- 4.1.3 Field surveys have been undertaken to confirm and ground truth the desk-based findings and to verify the extent of potential visibility.
- 4.1.4 An overview of the baseline study results is provided in this section with the full baseline description of the individual landscape and visual receptors being provided alongside the assessment in Section 6 for ease of reference.

4.2 ZTV study

- 4.2.1 A Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) study was generated based on the Proposed Development along with the existing hospital development. This is shown on **Figure 3** and indicates areas of potential visibility of the existing hospital, the Proposed Development and of both together in combination.
- 4.2.2 The ZTV analysis was carried out using a topographic model and including buildings and trees (with heights derived from LiDAR surface mapping data) as visual barriers in order to provide a more realistic indication of potential visibility. It should be noted that some areas shown as having potential visibility may have visibility of the development screened by more recent development, and some new views may have been opened up by demolitions.
- 4.2.3 The ZTV study was used to aid the identification of those receptors that are likely to be most affected by the Proposed Development and those that do not require detailed consideration

- 4.2.4 **Figure 3** illustrates that there is likely to be visibility of the Proposed Development to the immediate east and south within 1km, however there will also be visibility of the existing hospital across the vast majority of the Study Area. To the north and west, the Proposed Development would be screened by the existing hospital within 1km.
- 4.2.5 Beyond 1km, visibility of both the existing hospital and Proposed Development is indicated from within areas of Odistock, Nunton and from the rising land to the south. Blocks of woodland to the east associated with Longford Park would screen views of the Proposed Development. There is intermittent visibility of the Proposed Development in the context of the existing hospital to the north east due to screening provided by small pockets of existing vegetation. To the north west there is no visibility of the Proposed Development from the residential edge of Salisbury. Beyond 1km to the west the ZTV indicates the Proposed Development may be visible upon the rising land up to Homington Road.
- 4.2.6 The ZTV suggests that the Proposed Development would only be seen in the context of the existing hospital and not introduce development into views which were not already influenced by views of the hospital.
- 4.2.7 As is typical for all such ZTVs, the visibility shown on the figure is exaggerated and the actual extent of visibility of any development on the Site would be considerably more constrained than is indicated on the ZTV. Effects on landscape or visual receptors outside the areas of visibility shown on the ZTV study are considered to be Negligible and are not assessed in detail.
- 4.2.8 The ZTV study was used to aid the identification of those receptors that are likely to be most affected by the Proposed Development and those that do not require detailed consideration

4.3 Landscape Baseline

The Site and Local Context

- 4.3.1 **Figure 1 Site Context** illustrates the location of the Site on what is currently the helipad and part of the staff parking area. It is located midway down the eastern edge of the Salisbury District Hospital.
- 4.3.2 Salisbury District Hospital sits separate to the city of Salisbury lying approximately 0.5km to the south of the residential area of Harnham. The wider hospital development comprises sprawling low-rise development, largely mid-20th century in appearance and some larger, more modern buildings at the northern side. There are also two chimney stacks within the central part of the hospital that are relatively prominent in views from the surrounding area. The buildings are interspersed with grassed areas with some tree and shrub planting. However, the majority of the space between buildings is taken up by circulation / access roads, footpaths and car parking.
- 4.3.3 Along the eastern side of the hospital there is a large open car park that runs along the entirety of the boundary. Midway along its length, the car park is dissected by a helipad. The eastern boundary of the car parking is bound by a band of relatively young but well established shelterbelt vegetation. The majority of the remaining boundary of the hospital site is also bound by existing vegetation of varying degrees of maturity. Bordering the north-west boundary of the hospital is the Oak Tree Field Travellers site.

Topography and Land Cover

- 4.3.4 **Figure 2** illustrates the topography and land cover (woodland blocks and watercourses/waterbodies) of the Site and study area. In the context of Salisbury District Hospital, the Site is located on elevated land and only partly enclosed by existing tree cover. The Site topography ranges from 83.50m AOD in the northeast to 87.00m AOD in the southwest.
- 4.3.5 From the Site the land falls steadily to the north and east towards the valley of the River Avon, whilst also falling south from the edge of the wider hospital site into the valley of the River Ebble in which Odstock and Nunton are located.
- 4.3.6 Within the wider Study Area there are two notable areas of higher ground, one to the north west of the Site at Harnham Hill and one to the south west at approximately 2km from the Site.
- 4.3.7 Generally within the Study Area there is minimal woodland cover, however there are numerous blocks of deciduous woodland to the east of the A338 associated with Longford Park Registered Park and Garden (RPAG), these serve to contain views within the RPAG and prevent any visibility of either the Proposed Development or the wider hospital site. To the south and west of the Site are primarily agricultural fields bound by native hedgerows, whilst to the north beyond 1km wet meadows are bisected by channels fed by the River Avon. In regard to settlement pattern, the Study Area comprises the suburban fringes of Salisbury to the north, Britford to the north east and the hamlets of Odstock, Nunton and Bodeham located along the base of the River Ebble valley to the south. There are also numerous farmsteads scattered across the study area.

Transport and Access Routes

- 4.3.8 The primarily transport route within the Study Area is the A338 running northwest to southeast from the suburban edge of Salisbury. The other key roads within the Study Area are the A354 which heads south west from Salisbury, and Odstock Road which extends south from Salisbury, along the western edge of Salisbury District Hospital and into Odstock.
- 4.3.9 **Figure 5 Designations** presents the Public Rights of Way within the Study Area, the closest of which is the Restricted Byway BRIT 16 running along the Site's western boundary, connecting the hospital with the Park and Ride site to the north; and Public Footpath BRIT 7, which extends across fields to the immediate south and east of the Site. Within 1km are Public Bridleways BRIT 7, BRIT 15 and BRIT 7A which connect to form a route running from the southern tip of the hospital site to High Road in the east, Restricted Byways BRIT 17 and SALS 99, and Public Footpath BRIT 8 all sit to the north west of the hospital. To the south of the Site runs the Avon Valley Path (a long distance path) which heads westwards past Odstock before turning at Dogdean Farm to head northwards. Where the Avon Valley Path meets the Restricted Byway SALS 99 it turns westwards before turning to head into the centre of Salisbury.

4.4 Landscape Character

- 4.4.1 Published landscape character documents which are relevant to the Study Area have been reviewed and these documents have helped to inform the description of the existing

baseline. The following documents have been referenced within the landscape character assessment:

- National Character Area (NCA) Profile: 134. Dorset Downs and Cranbourne Chase.
- Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment Final Report (2005).
- Salisbury District Character Assessment (2008).

National Landscape Character

- 4.4.2 The landscape character of England was assessed and classified as part of the Character of England project published by the then Countryside Agency in 1999 and updated between 2011 and 2014 by Natural England. The studies identified a number of National Character Areas (NCA). The NCA profiles are available online and are updated on an ongoing basis as new information becomes available.
- 4.4.3 The Site and approximately two thirds of the Study Area sits within NCA 134: Dorset Downs and Cranbourne Chase with some identified key elements of the wider NCA, as described by Natural England:
- 4.4.4 *“Large, open fields of pasture and arable make this a strongly rural NCA. There are occasional blocks of woodland across the rolling chalk landscape.*
- 4.4.5 *Food production is the most visible service provided by the NCA. The provision of drinking water and recharge of the landscape’s chalk rivers are also essential services.”*
- 4.4.6 Key characteristics of this NCA 134 considered relevant to the Study Area include:
- *“North-west to south-east transition through dramatic scarps, plateaux, rolling chalk upland, and a gentle but expansive dip slope – all dissected by often steep-sided, sheltered valleys and coombes.*
 - *Relict, species-rich calcareous grassland, meadows, water meadows, ancient woodland and parkland. Chalk streams and rivers play host to a thriving, distinctive community of plants, invertebrates and fish.*
 - *Semi-natural ancient woodlands, with large coups of hazel coppice, and the deer parks of Cranborne Chase, clothe the undulations of the dip slope. Prominent planted shelterbelts and hill-top clumps of beech, oak and ash emphasise and reinforce the simple but expansive geometry of the high downland.*
 - *Highly legible and coherent history of early human occupation, including a particularly well-preserved network of imposing hill forts, clusters of barrows, field systems, earthworks, ancient lanes and other prehistoric features, often delineating ritual landscapes.*
 - *Very large fields, resulting from the enclosure of downland for sheep and corn that took place between the 16th and 19th centuries. Changes during the 20th century have resulted in an intensively arable agricultural landscape.*

- *An intimate and older (often medieval in origin) enclosed, mixed-farming landscape of smaller, often hedgerow-bounded fields is found in the valleys and combes, and around the formally landscaped estate parklands.*
- *River valleys, dry in their upper sections, are often occupied by winterbournes, each with its own character, with thick hedgerows, flood meadows and linear villages in a variety of vernacular styles and materials.*
- *Isolated farmsteads punctuate the highest downland areas, contrasting with closely spaced, linear villages and hamlets close to water along the valley bottoms or at the foot of the combes and scarp, along the springline.*
- *A suite of large houses and estates have played a key role in the formation of the character of the NCA.”*
- *The chalk plateau of Cranborne Chase itself, particularly the Inner Bounds and the Walks.*

4.4.7 Although the Site and Study area includes elements of the key characteristics listed above, the scale of the Proposed Development in comparison to the size of the NCA it lies within, and the lack of perceptibility of the Site from the wider NCA, means there would never be greater than a negligible overall effect on the landscape character of NCA 134 Dorset Downs and Cranbourne Chase, and as such it is not considered further within this appraisal.

4.4.8 In addition to NCA 134, NCA 132 Salisbury Plain and West Wiltshire Downs is also within the Study Area, located to the east of NCA 134. For the same reasons identified for NCA 134 above, there would never be greater than a negligible overall effect on the landscape character, and as such NCA 132 it is also not considered further within this appraisal.

County Landscape Character

4.4.9 At county level the landscape character is covered by the Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment. Within the Study Area it identifies 3no. Landscape Character Types (LCT): 2- Wooded Downland, 5 – Chalk River Valley and 14 – Forest Heathland Mosaic. The LCT are further subdivided into Landscape Character Areas (LCA). **Figure 4** presents the Wiltshire LCT and LCA within the Study Area.

4.4.10 The entirety of the Site, the majority of the surrounding landscape within 1km and extending to the north west are located within **LCA 2F – Fovant Down Wooded Downland**. It is described as *"a sinuous ridge of Upper Chalk, descending to the Ebble Chalk River Valley to the south and Lower Avon Chalk River Valley to the north east through a series of undulating dry river valleys.... The Fovant Down Wooded Downland is largely unsettled and has few roads heightening the sense of isolation of this highly rural area however the outskirts of Salisbury at the far east of the area has a local influence through views to the urban area, the immediate suburban edge and lighting and kerbing of roads".*

4.4.11 Other Wiltshire LCA within the Study Area include:

- **LCA 2D – Cranbourne Chase Wooded Downland:** This LCA lies approximately 1.3km to the south of the Site at the closest point.

- **LCA 5B – Avon Valley:** This LCA lies approximately 750m to the north east of the Site at the closest point.
- **LCA 5F – River Ebbles:** This LCA lies approximately 700m to the south of the Site at the closest point.

4.4.12 As with the NCA these are useful high level descriptions of the local landscape character and where relevant, descriptions from this characterisation study are included in **Appendix 3 Landscape Sensitivity**. The Wiltshire LCA are not considered to be a landscape receptor for the purposes of this report and effects upon them are not assessed.

District Landscape Character

- 4.4.13 At district level the landscape character is covered by the Salisbury District Landscape Character Assessment which is of most relevance to this report, describing the landscape at the most local and detailed level of assessment for the Site and the Study Area.
- 4.4.14 Within the Study Area it identifies 5no. LCT: A – Narrow Chalk River Valley, B – Broad Chalk River Valley Slopes, C – Broad Chalk River Valley Floor, D – Chalk Downland and F – Forest Heath Mosaic. The LCT are further subdivided into smaller LCA. **Figure 4** presents the Salisbury District LCT and LCA within the Study Area.
- 4.4.15 The entirety of the Site, the majority of the surrounding landscape within 1km and extending to the north west are located within **LCA D8 – Netherhampton Chalk Downland**. It is expected to experience physical, visual and perceptual effects as a result of the Proposed Development.
- 4.4.16 Other Salisbury District LCA within the Study Area include:
- **LCA A4 - Lower Avon Narrow Chalk River Valley:** This LCA lies approximately 750m to the east of the Site at the closest point. As LCA A4 lies adjacent to the host LCA any effects will be restricted to visual or perceptual effects with no physical effects on landscape character. Whilst the ZTV indicates there is potential for visibility of the Proposed Development from within LCA A4, it is unlikely to result in any notable change to the key characteristics with the scale of change to LCA A4 likely to be no greater than negligible. As such effects on this LCA will not be considered further in the LVA.
 - **LCA C2 - Ebbles Broad Chalk River Valley Floor:** This LCA lies approximately 700m to the south of the Site at the closest point. Similarly to LCA A4, effects upon LCA C2 will only be visual or perceptual effects, which will be diminished by distance and the degree of physical and visual separation between the Site and LCA C2. The ZTV suggests the possibility of interaction with this LCA, in particular along its northern edge. However, given the physical separation between the LCA and the Proposed Development, the magnitude of effect on LCA C2 is not expected to exceed negligible. As such, effects on this LCA will not be considered further within this LVA.
 - **LCA B2 - Ebbles Broad Chalk River Valley Slopes:** This LCA lies approximately 1.3km to the south of the Site at the closest point. Whilst the ZTV suggests visibility of the Proposed Development from within LCA B2, the Site will sit behind the existing built form of the hospital. As such it is unlikely that the scale of change to LCA B2 will be any

greater than negligible. As such effects on this LCA will not be considered further in the LVA.

- **LCA D7 - Cranborne Chase Chalk Downland:** This LCA lies approximately 1.7km to the south west of the Site at the closest point. The elevated nature of LCA D7 will result in the Proposed Development being seen within the context of the wider hospital site. Whilst visible, due to the distance from the Site and context of the view it is unlikely that the scale of change to LCA D7 will be any greater than negligible. As such effects on this LCA will not be considered further in the LVA.

4.5 Landscape Designations and Value

Designated areas

- 4.5.1 There are no national designations within the Site or the immediate surrounding landscape. The Site does not lie within Green Belt.

National Landscapes

- 4.5.2 The Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs National Landscape lies to the south, approximately 0.8km from the Site at its closest point. This designation is illustrated on **Figure 5**. The ZTV suggests the potential for views towards the Proposed Development within the National Landscape. Effects on the special qualities of the National Landscape will be assessed further within Section 6.

Special Landscape Area

- 4.5.3 The Site, and a large part of the open landscape to the south of Salisbury, fall within an area designated as a Special Landscape Area (SLA) in the Local Plan. It is a non-statutory designation indicating a landscape of County Importance. Much of Wiltshire's countryside outside of the National Landscapes is designated as SLA. This designation is illustrated on **Figure 5**.
- 4.5.4 The characteristics of the SLA are not defined, however, Policy C6 from the Salisbury Local Plan states that "*Where proposals which would not have an adverse effect on the quality on the landscape are acceptable, they will be subject to the following criteria;*
- 4.5.5 *(i) the siting and scale of development to be sympathetic with the landscape; and*
- 4.5.6 *(ii) high standards of landscaping and design, using materials which are appropriate to the locality and reflect the character of the area."*
- 4.5.7 The landscape within the SLA will therefore be considered in relation to the LCA it falls within rather than in relation to the SLA itself.

Registered Park and Garden

- 4.5.8 The Longford Castle Grade II* Registered Park and Garden lies approximately 700m to the east on the opposite side of the A338, extending east beyond the Study Area. The ZTV suggests that the existing woodland around the periphery of the RPAG prevents notable visibility of the Site and as such will not be considered in the LVA.

4.6 Visual Baseline

- 4.6.1 The hospital site sits within a relatively open landscape which results in it being visible within much of the surrounding landscape, in particular within farmland to the west, the River Ebble valley to the south, and from within the River Avon Valley to the north-east. Woodland prevents visibility from within Longford Park to the east, with visibility within the southern part of Salisbury also relatively limited due to a mix of topography, vegetation and existing built form.

Specific viewpoints

- 4.6.2 There are no promoted viewpoints within the Study Area.

Visual Receptors

- 4.6.3 Visual receptors are “*the different groups of people who may experience views of the development*” (GLVIA, 3rd edition, para 6.3). The ZTV study, baseline desk study and a Site visit have been used in order to identify those groups who may be significantly affected.
- 4.6.4 The different types of groups assessed within this report encompass local residents; people using key routes such as roads; cycle ways, people within accessible or recreational landscapes; people using Public Rights of Way; or people visiting key viewpoints. In dealing with areas of settlement, Public Rights of Way and local roads, receptors are grouped into areas where effects might be expected to be broadly similar, or areas which share particular factors in common.
- 4.6.5 Representative viewpoints have been selected to aid the assessment of effects on visual receptors.

Visual Receptor Groups

- 4.6.6 The following visual receptor groups are located within the Study Area and are likely to have visibility of the Proposed Development, as shown on the ZTV study on **Figure 3** and are considered further in Section 6:
- **Local roads and Public Rights of Way (PRoW) within 0.5km** – this visual receptor group includes users of Public Footpaths BRIT 5, BRIT 6, BRIT 7A and BRIT 8, Public Bridleways BRIT 7 and BRIT 15 and Restricted Byways BRIT 11, BRIT 16, BRIT 17 and SALS99.
 - **Britford** – this visual receptor group considers the residents of Britford. The ZTV suggests the potential for some level of visibility from residences along High Road and around Manor Farm.
 - **Odstock and Nunton** - this visual receptor group considers the residents of Odstock and Nunton. The ZTV suggests the potential for some level of visibility from within both villages. While the Proposed Development would sit within the context of the existing hospital buildings from this location, there is a possibility of small scale changes in the view from limited locations within both villages as a result of the Proposed Development.

- 4.6.7 There are also a number of receptor groups which are excluded from the detailed assessment, on the basis that visual effects are likely to be Neutral or Negligible, in particular Harnham, located on the southern residential edge of Salisbury. The ZTV suggests very limited visibility from within the bulk of this largely residential area. While the ZTV suggests the potential for visibility from the south eastern edge of Harnham, in reality visibility of the Proposed Development would be limited by the buildings in the foreground with only the potential for small glimpses of the proposed building. As such it is unlikely that the scale of change would be greater than negligible from this location and therefore Harnham will not be considered further in the LVA.
- 4.6.8 Whilst the ZTV indicates the potential for visibility of the Proposed Development to the west of the Salisbury District Hospital site, this area has been scoped out based on the fact that the Proposed Development would sit behind the existing hospital when viewed from this direction, and is of a height and scale that any visual effect would be no greater than negligible. The ZTV also maps the visibility of the existing hospital buildings within the landscape, with the Proposed Development mapped alongside to check the extent to which the Proposed Development would introduce built form into views. This demonstrates that the Proposed Development would sit wholly within the existing visual envelope of the wider hospital site.

Key routes

- 4.6.9 As shown on **Figures 1 and 5**, the following longer distance routes lie within the Study Area:
- Roads and Rail**
- **A338** - (approximately 700m east at its closest point to the Site) – within the Study Area the road runs in a northwest-southeast. Existing vegetation to the east of the hospital along with roadside vegetation is likely to largely screen views towards the Proposed Development. It is acknowledged that there is potential for some visibility towards the upper parts of the building and taller construction activity, seen through intermittent gaps in the roadside vegetation and in the direction of existing views towards the wider hospital site. Views from the A338 would be transient, fleeting and viewed obliquely to the receptors direction of travel. There are also existing views of built form within Salisbury District Hospital from along the road, in particular the chimney stacks which form a beacon in the landscape. As such, it is considered that any magnitude of effect on this receptor group would be unlikely to exceed negligible. Therefore, visual effects on receptors using the A338 will not be considered further in this LVA.
 - **Odstock Road** – this route lies in close proximity to the Proposed Development to the west of the wider hospital site has a strong band of vegetation running along both sides. The ZTV suggests potential visibility of the Proposed Development on the approach from the residential edge of Salisbury heading south. However, this visibility is only likely to be possible through vegetation during winter months when the trees are not in leaf. Furthermore, the Proposed Development would be visible within the context of the existing hospital buildings when viewed from this section of the road. The scale of change along the road is not expected to exceed negligible and as such Odstock Road will not be considered further within the LVA.
- 4.6.10 Other roads in the Study Area are more likely to be used for local journeys and are considered within the receptor group areas they lie within.

Recreational Routes

- **Avon Valley Path - Long Distance Route** (approximately 1.2km south west at its closest point to the Site) – within the Study Area the recreational route runs westwards past Odstock before turning at Dogdean Farm to head northwards. Where the Avon Valley Path meets the Restricted Byway SALS 99 it turns westwards before turning to head into the centre of Salisbury.

Whilst the long distance path is always over 1km from the Site, the extent of potential visibility indicated by the ZTV suggests the opportunity for views back towards the Proposed Development from various points along the route. The possibility for sequential views along the route will also need to be considered. The Avon Valley Path is considered further in Section 6.

5 THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

5.1 The Proposal

- 5.1.1 The following section provides an overview of the main aspects of the Proposed Development which might give rise to landscape and visual effects. Please refer to the planning application documents for full and further detail.
- 5.1.2 The Site covers an area of 1.065ha with the Proposed Development comprising the new DASH facility, including external plant compound, external staircase and flue, along with associated landscaping and car parking. The Proposed Development is considered to be a permanent new feature.
- 5.1.3 The Proposed Development would introduce built form into an area that currently comprises hardstanding and managed grassland, and would extend the built form of the hospital eastwards. The Proposed Development would comprise built form of up to 15.25m in height (to the top of the building railing), with the quench pipe extending to a maximum height of 17.16m. The latter would comprise a relatively minor component of the overall development. In order to facilitate the Proposed Development, a small amount of the existing shelterbelt that runs along the eastern edge of the car park would require removal (approximately 20sq/m).

5.2 Design Approach and Mitigation

- 5.2.1 The design of the Proposed Development has followed an iterative process that has considered the Site location and Site constraints and looked to minimise any adverse landscape and visual effects where possible.
- 5.2.2 The Site massing and Layout is shown in detail in the Design and Access Statement that accompanies this application.
- 5.2.3 In terms of Site location, careful consideration has been given to the siting of the Proposed Development within the existing hospital footprint to avoid the perception of built form extending out into the undeveloped landscape that surrounds Salisbury District Hospital, avoiding fragmentation of the established landscape pattern.

- 5.2.4 The siting, layout and appearance of the Proposed Development have been considered to minimise any landscape and visual effects within the Study Area, which is addressed in Section 6 of this report. The height and massing of the Proposed Development would be in keeping with the scale of built form within the wider hospital site.
- 5.2.5 In terms of primary mitigation, siting of the proposals within the Site has been a paramount concern, ensuring that an appropriate offset from the existing shelterbelt vegetation has been adhered to in order to limit the impact that the Proposed Development would have on this and minimise any loss of existing vegetation. The location of the Proposed Development has also been sited to fall within the same visual envelope as the built form within the wider hospital, ensuring that any perception of the new building is experienced in the context of existing built form, and of a similar scale and appearance. This would help to reduce the perception of change from surrounding landscape and visual receptors and help integrate the Proposed Development into its setting.
- 5.2.6 Visual and perceptual effects would be reduced as a result of the Site selection and siting of the proposals, allowing sufficient room to accommodate new landscaping including tree planting which would soften the appearance of built form when viewed from the north and south. Specifically, new trees and soft landscaping have been introduced along the access route to the expansion land to the south of the proposed DASH building and within the arrival forecourt to the north of it. New soft landscape is also proposed to reinforce the existing woodland screen to the immediate east of the DASH building and to form a landscaped edge to Victoria Drive East that forms the western boundary of the Site. This would help to integrate the Proposed Development into its landscape setting as well as providing new green infrastructure and habitats that would contribute towards the Site's BNG, in a manner appropriate to the local landscape character.
- 5.2.7 The Site would be accessed via the existing Salisbury District Hospital entrance along Odstock Road to the west and then directly from Victoria Drive East which forms part of the main circular vehicular route around the hospital site.
- 5.2.8 The design approach also adheres to Core Policy 51 which seeks to conserve and enhance the landscape character that development proposals should demonstrate they have conserved. These are set out in the following table with commentary provided on the response of the emerging masterplan proposals.

Criterion	Design Response
i. The locally distinctive pattern and species composition of natural features such as trees, hedgerows, woodland, field boundaries, watercourses and waterbodies.	Existing band of vegetation to the east of the DASH building has been largely retained with building positioned to sit outside of root protection areas.
ii. The locally distinctive character of settlements and their landscape settings.	Siting of proposed building ensures visibility of building restricted to areas with visibility of existing hospital complex.
iii. The separate identity of settlements and the transition between man-made and natural landscapes at the urban fringe.	DASH building sits within existing hospital footprint
iv. Visually sensitive skylines, soils, geological and topographical features.	The existing hospital has a prominent hilltop location within the landscape, the siting of the DASH building seeks to sit within the existing view of hospital rather than notably add to it.

v. Landscape features of cultural, historic and heritage value.	None would be directly affected by the Proposed Development.
vi. Important views and visual amenity.	Visual effects on views and visual amenity are considered within Section 6.
vii. Tranquillity and the need to protect against intrusion from light pollution, noise and motion.	The existing hospital has a localised influence on tranquillity with the existing lighting of the main car park notable in views from the east. The Proposed Development will be subject to a lighting assessment with a commitment to the use of directional lighting to minimise light spill into the wider landscape.
viii. Landscape functions including places to live, work, relax and recreate	The Proposed Development includes both public and staff outdoor amenity space. The proposals have considered the wider development of the expansion land in the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes.
ix. Special qualities of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (n.b. now National Landscape) and the New Forest National Park, where great weight will be afforded to conserving and enhancing landscapes and scenic beauty	Potential impacts on the Cranbourne Chase National Landscape are considered in Section 6.

5.2.9 In addition Core Policy 56 aims to ensure high quality design in all new development and sets out a range of criteria that proposals should meet. Those of relevance to landscape and visual aspect of the development are set out in the following table with commentary provided on the response of the Proposed Development.

Criterion	Design Response
Enhancing local distinctiveness by responding to the value of the natural and historic environment, relating positively to its landscape setting and the existing pattern of development and responding to local topography by ensuring that important views into, within and out of the site are to be retained and enhanced.	The materiality of the elevation treatments responds to the locality with the massing of the building reduced through the breaking up of the elevations and the use of different material palettes. The proposed landscape also seeks to provide a layered screen to the Proposed Development, filtering views from the surrounding landscape. The DASH building has been sited to avoid introducing development into views which do not already have visibility of the existing hospital complex.
The retention and enhancement of existing important landscaping and natural features, (e.g. trees, hedges, banks and watercourses), in order to take opportunities to enhance biodiversity, create wildlife and recreational corridors, effectively integrate the development into its setting and to justify and mitigate against any losses that may occur through the development.	The existing vegetation that borders the Site will be retained with the proposed landscape scheme seeking to prioritise the use of native species and to maximise onsite biodiversity net gain.
Responding positively to the existing townscape and landscape features in terms of building layouts, built form, height. Mass, scale, building line, plot size, elevational design, materials,	Building scale seeks to sit secondary to the existing hospital in views with elevation al design responding to the locality positively to

streetscape and rooflines to effectively integrate the building into its setting.	integrate the proposals into the surrounding environment.
Being sympathetic to and conserving historic buildings and historic landscapes.	The proposed building sits within the criteria defined as part of the proposed expansion land which avoids the introduction of new views towards the hospital within the wider landscape.
Making efficient use of land whilst taking account of the characteristics of the site and local context to deliver an appropriate development which relates effectively to immediate setting and to the wider character of the area.	Elevational treatments respond to the locality while also providing a distinct frontage and entrance to aid with waymarking within the wider hospital site. The Proposed Development includes new areas of hard and soft landscape to aid with integration into the wider landscape.

- 5.2.10 The landscape proposals, including mitigation planting, are illustrated on the Landscape General Arrangement Plan (ref: STECC-COL-XX-XX-D-L-1001).

5.3 Construction

- 5.3.1 Construction of the development would typically take 48 months and would involve the following operations:

- Levelling of the Site.
- A temporary compound for the construction phase (including storage and welfare facilities) to be located within the existing hospital footprint.
- Movement and operation of plant, including cranes to lift equipment into place.
- Areas for material and equipment set down.
- Excavation and infill for access roads.
- Reinstatement works, including the removal of the temporary compound.

- 5.3.2 The construction works detailed above are likely to give rise to some landscape and visual effects. They would however be temporary and would mainly arise through the excavation and re-profiling of the site and the installation of the building frame. These effects would be localised in extent and of a short-term duration.

6 LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL EFFECTS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 This section sets out the effects that the Proposed Development would have on landscape and visual receptors.
- 6.1.2 To inform the appraisal, a Site visit was made to various locations within the Study Area including, but not restricted to, representative viewpoints by Stephenson Halliday's assessment team during March 2026.

6.2 Effects on Site Fabric

- 6.2.1 The primary effects would be the loss of existing managed grassland, helipad and staff car parking that currently makes up the Site. This would be replaced by the new diagnostic and surgical hub building, plant compound, landscaping and arrival plaza. The proposals would introduce new built features into the Site, comprising a three storey hospital building set back into the slope and a new plant compound.
- 6.2.2 There are two young trees along the Site's western boundary, as well as some areas of scrub to the east along the interface with the helipad that would require removal to facilitate the Proposed Development. The existing shelterbelt vegetation that lies within the Site would remain largely unaffected by the Proposed Development, with only a small area at the southern part of the vegetation requiring removal.
- 6.2.3 The proposed landscape scheme would introduce a variety of new trees, hedgerows and shrubs into the Site that would also change the Site fabric, replacing the existing groundcover. The construction phase would result in increased human activity within the Site, however on completion, the levels of activity externally would be broadly similar to the existing.

6.3 Viewpoint Analysis

- 6.3.1 A total of 8no. viewpoints have been selected from representative viewpoint locations to inform the assessment of landscape and visual effects arising as a result of the Proposed Development. The viewpoint locations are illustrated on **Figure 6** and annotated viewpoint photosheets and photo wirelines are presented in **Appendix 5**.
- 6.3.2 The full viewpoint analysis is contained within **Appendix 4: Viewpoint Analysis**. The findings are summarised below in Table 6.1: Viewpoint Analysis Summary. In each case, distances are listed in relation to the nearest section of the boundary fence around the Proposed Development.
- 6.3.3 Please note that **Appendix 4: Viewpoint Analysis** considers the nature and the scale of changes to character and views at each viewpoint location only. The sensitivity of receptors and wider extent of the effect (beyond the individual viewpoint location) and its duration are considered in the main body of the assessment text below as part of the consideration of the magnitude and significance of effects.

Table 6.1 Viewpoint analysis summary

Viewpoint No.	Viewpoint	Distance to Proposed Development/ direction	Scale of Landscape Effect	Scale of Visual Effect
1	Bridleway north of Site (ref: BRIT 16)	0.7km north	Small (Construction, Year 1 & Year 15)	Medium (Construction) Small (Year 1 & Year 15)
2	Lower Road, Britford	0.85km north-east	Negligible (Construction, Year 1 & Year 15)	Negligible (Construction, Year 1 & Year 15)

3	Bridleway south of Site (ref: Brit 7)	0.25km south-east	Large (Construction) Large / Medium (Year 1) Small (Year 15)	Large / Medium (Construction) Medium / Small (Year 1) Small (Year 15)
4	Avon Valley Path, Nunton (ref ODST 5)	1.62km south-east	Negligible (Construction, Year 1 & Year 15)	Negligible (Construction & Year 1, Year 15)
5	Odstock close to junction with 'The Avenue'	0.92km south	Negligible (Construction, Year 1 & Year 15)	Medium / Small (Construction) Negligible (Year 1, Year 15)
6	Southampton Road	1.77km north-east	Negligible (Construction, Year 1 & Year 15)	Negligible (Construction & Year 1, Year 15)
7	Britford (North) from Lower Road	1.34km north-east	Negligible (Construction, Year 1 & Year 15)	Negligible (Construction & Year 1, Year 15)
8	Laverstock Down	3.5km north	Negligible (Construction, Year 1 & Year 15)	Negligible (Construction, Year 1 & Year 15)

6.3.4 Each of the viewpoints is a 'sample' of the potential effects, representing a wide range of receptors – including not only those actually at the viewpoint, but also those nearby, at a similar distance and/or direction. From these viewpoints it can be seen that the distribution of effects would be as follows:

6.3.5 Effects on landscape character:

- Large scale effects would be limited to the field to east of the current hospital site.
- Effects would reduce to small scale, due to the increased visibility of built form and its greater proximity in the nearby fields between Odstock Road, the A338 and the tree belt to the south of the Site and north of the River Ebble, where there is a break in visibility as shown by the ZTV. Medium scale effects would not arise as the Proposed Development would add to the existing presence and views of the hospital in these areas and would not be a new element.
- Effects on landscape character are likely to be negligible beyond these areas as the proposals would slightly alter the appearance of the existing hospital rather than notably increase its scale or introduce new elements into the character area.
- Effects on character, outside of the site itself, would generally be more pronounced in the short and medium term, becoming less so as the proposed mitigation planting matures and reflects the character of other vegetation in the existing landscape.

6.3.6 Effects on views:

- The extent of large scale visual change, where the Proposed Development would form a very noticeable addition to key elements, features, qualities and characteristics of views would generally be limited to those receptors within 500m of the Site, primarily local PRoW users.

- Beyond this area, medium scale visual change would arise between 500m and 1km, as the Proposed Development would be partially filtered by the intervening vegetation and built form and would be viewed in the context of the wider hospital site.
- Beyond approximately 1km from the Site boundary, the scale of change would be small, where the Proposed Development would increasingly only partially seen in glimpses and in many cases, screened by intervening vegetation.

6.4 Effects on Landscape Character

- 6.4.1 A description for the assessed character areas is briefly summarised below, along with further observations from site-based work. Information and detail on how landscape sensitivity, magnitude of change and level of effects are assessed is provided in **Appendix 1** Methodology.

LCA D8 – Netherhampton Chalk Downland

- 6.4.2 As illustrated on **Figure 4** entirety of the Site, the majority of the surrounding landscape within 1km and a trajectory to the north west is located in LCA D8 – Netherhampton Chalk Downland within LCT D Chalk Downland. It is described within the Salisbury District Landscape Character Assessment as being *“strongly influenced along its northern boundary by the settlement edges of Salisbury and Wilton, which impart a human influence over the landscape and introduce a source of noise and visual intrusion.”*
- 6.4.3 It should be noted that given the extent of LCA D8, some of the descriptive text within the Salisbury District Landscape Character Assessment is not relevant to the Site or its immediate environs. The discussion of landscape character below specifically focuses on the tract of landscape local to the Site within the Study Area.
- 6.4.4 Key characteristics and key features of LCA D8 extracted from the Salisbury District Landscape Character Assessment relevant to this appraisal are as follows:
- *“Gently sloping topography, consisting of a series of low ridges and slopes.*
 - *Patches of woodland such as Warren Down and Hunt’s Down create a localised sense of enclosure*
 - *Urban influence of the edges of Salisbury is strong, with strong intervisibility between the urban edge and surrounding landscape*
 - *Small linear settlement of Netherhampton and scattered farmsteads contribute to a dispersed and generally scattered settlement pattern*
 - *Sense of tranquillity is strong towards the southern edges of the area, becoming more greatly disturbed to the north, approaching the urban edges of Salisbury and Wilton.”*
- 6.4.5 The Salisbury District Landscape Character Assessment provides an evaluation on the condition of the LCA, inherent landscape sensitivities, key landscape changes and management strategy and objectives. It is noted that the assessment was published in 2008 and it is likely that the LCA will have changed over time from what is described in the Salisbury District Landscape Character Assessment. Perhaps most importantly in relation to

the Site is new residential development to the south of Downton Road between Rowbarrow and the Britford Park and Ride.

Landscape Condition

- 6.4.6 The Salisbury District Landscape Character Assessment states that *“the blocks of mature woodland within this Landscape Character Area are generally in good condition, however field boundaries of hedgerows are gappy and declining in places, partly due to and intensification of agricultural practices.”* It was observed during field survey work that this remains an accurate description of the landscape condition.

Inherent Landscape Sensitivities

- 6.4.7 In regard to the landscape character sensitivity, the Salisbury District Landscape Character Assessment identifies *“patches of woodland, remnant pockets of calcareous grassland and the small-scale, dispersed settlement pattern”* as sensitive landscape elements. It states *“this area has a mixed strength of character, resulting from the varying combination of elements, some of which impart a human influence over the character of the area. Overall landscape character sensitivity is considered to be moderate.”*
- 6.4.8 In regard to the visual sensitivity the Salisbury District Landscape Character Assessment identifies it to be moderate *“as a result of the variable sense of enclosure, strong intervisibility with Salisbury urban area and partly with the Lower Avon River Valley corridor.”*

Key Landscape Changes

- 6.4.9 The Salisbury District Landscape Character Assessment identifies the following key landscape changes relevant to this appraisal:
- *“Decline of hedgerows and estate boundaries is evident in the landscape.*
 - *Expansion of the urban edges of Salisbury and Wilton and associated noise and visual intrusion.”*

Management Strategy and Objectives

- 6.4.10 The Salisbury District Landscape Character Assessment identifies the following management objectives relevant to this appraisal:
- *“Restore hedgerows where gappy and fragmented and repair or replacement of estate boundaries where in decline.*
 - *Encourage planting of native species to restore deciduous character and ecological diversity of replanted woodlands. Beech may also be an appropriate species in this area, particularly planted as hedgerows and clumps.*
 - *Enhance urban edges of Salisbury and Wilton, where harsh, with using locally appropriate species.”*
- 6.4.11 With reference to Appendix 3, LCA D8: Netherhampton Chalk Downland is assessed as being of **Community** value largely due to the extent of existing built features, particularly within the existing hospital site, that diminishes the sense of tranquillity and remoteness. Its susceptibility is assessed as **Low** to the type of development proposed due to the large scale

of the landscape in comparison to that of the Proposed Development and its relatively simple landcover. The overall sensitivity for LCA D8: Netherhampton Chalk Downland is assessed as **Medium**.

Construction Phase Effects on LCA D8: Netherhampton Chalk Downland

- 6.4.12 The Proposed Development would introduce new construction activities into the Site which currently comprises existing hospital infrastructure. The introduction of construction activities, including the movement of plant and materials, earthworks, and construction of the new building would be an increase in built form compared to the existing Site uses.
- 6.4.13 The construction works would affect the physical characteristics of a relatively small area of already developed land within LCA D8, limited to the Site and its immediate setting. The construction activities would be afforded a degree of containment by the existing hospital site to the west and from the extent of existing vegetation within LCA D8, which includes areas of shelterbelt vegetation and woodland within Longford Park. Therefore, although the construction works would have a direct effect on LCA D8, only a comparatively small part of LCA D8 would have any perception of the construction works. Construction works would only affect the physical features of the Site itself, for the most part limited to existing built features associated with the hospital site. There would be a noticeable change in character within the Site and its immediate setting.
- 6.4.14 Temporary lighting associated with construction of the Proposed Development may result in some effects on local landscape character. As illustrated on **Figure 7**, the Site is already influenced by existing lighting within the hospital complex, meaning that, in most areas, any temporary lighting would be perceived within an established lit context.
- 6.4.15 During construction, a sensitive lighting strategy would be implemented, with all temporary lighting designed to avoid or minimise light spill into surrounding areas. This would include particular consideration of nearby sensitive receptors, notably the Dark Sky Reserve within the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs National Landscape.
- 6.4.16 The magnitude of effect on LCA D8 is assessed as **Moderate** due to the large scale of change over an intermediate extent and short-term duration. There would therefore be an effect of **Moderate Adverse** on the Site and its immediate setting during construction.
- 6.4.17 Beyond the Site and its immediate setting within LCA D8, any effects on the wider LCA would be perceptual only. The magnitude of effect is therefore considered to be **Negligible** due to the small / negligible scale of change over a limited extent and short-term duration. This would result in a **Negligible Adverse** effect on the wider LCA D8: Netherhampton Chalk Downland.

Year 1 Operational Effects on LCA D8: Netherhampton Chalk Downland

- 6.4.18 On completion (at Year 1 of operation), the Proposed Development would introduce a new hospital building into the Site, permanently altering the landscape character of the Site and its immediate setting. There would be localised effects on the character of this part of LCA D8, with the completed development increasing the extent of built development within the hospital site. There would be some minor vegetation loss to accommodate the Proposed Development, but it is noted that the wider hospital site would provide a good degree of containment from much of the wider LCA.

- 6.4.19 The Proposed Development would remove some small grassed areas, the existing hospital helipad and some existing car parking areas from their current use, ensuring that the extent of new permanent built development is contained within the already developed hospital footprint, and would not result in any incursion into the surrounding agricultural countryside. The Proposed Development would sit alongside the other buildings within the wider hospital site and would not appear uncharacteristic in the landscape. The influence of the existing built form would reduce the prominence of the Proposed Development and it would appear as a natural addition to the hospital.
- 6.4.20 As the proposed landscaping establishes, it would provide some softening to the Proposed Development. Given the scale of the Proposed Development, the new vegetation would not screen the proposals but would represent a minor increase to the overall tree resource of the landscape.
- 6.4.21 At Year 1 the magnitude of effect is assessed as **Moderate** due to the medium scale of change over an intermediate extent and medium-term duration. The overall effect on the Site and its immediate setting is assessed as **Moderate Adverse**.
- 6.4.22 Within the wider landscape of LCA D8, the Proposed Development would introduce new built components into the landscape that would occupy a small proportion of LCA D8. Changes to the character of the landscape receptor would be localised, situated within the existing hospital site. The magnitude of effect on the wider character of LCA D8 is assessed as **Negligible** as a result of the negligible scale of change over a limited extent. The overall effect is assessed as **Negligible Adverse** at Year 1.

Year 15 Operational Effects on LCA D8: Netherhampton Chalk Downland

- 6.4.23 By Year 15, the proposed landscaping would have matured, softening the perceived elevations of the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development would still be evident within the landscape but would appear as a minor addition to the wider hospital site.
- 6.4.24 It is considered that the magnitude of effect on the landscape character of LCA D8 would reduce to **Moderate / Slight** within the context of the Site and its immediate setting, due to the medium / small scale of change over an intermediate extent and long-term duration. The overall effect is assessed as **Moderate / Minor Adverse** on the Site and its immediate setting. Effects on the wider LCA are considered to remain as **Negligible Adverse** in the long term.

Visual Effects

- 6.4.25 Section 4.4 identifies the visual receptors to be included in the assessment of effects.

Visual Receptor Groups

- 6.4.26 This assessment focuses on effects on groups of visual receptors, incorporating effects on views from public spaces and streets within neighbourhoods. The assessment of effects focuses on the visual amenity of public spaces, though views from groups of dwellings will also be noted in the descriptions.
- 6.4.27 Information and detail on how visual sensitivity, magnitude of effect and level of effects are assessed is provided in **Appendix 1 LVA Methodology and Criteria**.

Local roads and Public Rights of Way (PRoW) within 0.5km

6.4.28 As illustrated on **Figures 1 and 5**, there are a number of local roads and PRoW within 0.5km of the Proposed Development that are likely to experience views of the Proposed Development. These are primarily located to the north, south and east of the Site, as views to the west are likely to be screened by the existing hospital built form. With reference to **Appendix 1**, PRoW and rural lanes are considered to be of **Community** value and **High** susceptibility. Their overall sensitivity is assessed as **High / Medium**.

6.4.29 **Viewpoints 1 & 3** illustrates views from this receptor group.

Construction Phase Effects on Local Roads and PRow within 0.5km.

6.4.30 From the majority of these receptors, the construction activities associated with the Proposed Development would be noticeable and in some cases fairly prominent, particularly from routes closest to the Site including PRoW BRIT 7, BRIT 7A, BRIT 15 and BRIT 16. The baseline views from these routes are already heavily influenced by the built form within Salisbury District Hospital, however the construction activities would introduce new features into views, primarily construction plant such as cranes, the steel frame of the buildings and introduction of built form into this part of the wider hospital site. These would however be seen in the context of the wider hospital and therefore would not appear entirely uncharacteristic in views. The existing shelterbelt vegetation to the east of the Site would soften lower level activity to a degree, but clear views would remain in some locations and during the winter months. These would be of a temporary nature and would be reversible once the construction of the Proposed Development was completed.

6.4.31 Urbanising features are an existing component of these routes, within both the hospital site and within Salisbury. This would reduce the influence that the Proposed Development has on views, and while construction activities would be more visually intrusive in the landscape but would be present over the short-term only.

6.4.32 During construction, the magnitude of effect is assessed as **Moderate / Slight** due to the medium scale of change over an intermediate extent and short-term duration. The overall effect on these receptors, during the construction phase is considered to be **Moderate Adverse**.

Year 1 and Year 15 Operational Effects on Local Roads and PRoW within 0.5km.

6.4.33 On completion, there would be clear views towards the new building from a number of routes within 0.5km, predominantly to the south and east of the Site, during both the winter and summer months. The completed development would replace some views of the staff car parking area and hospital helipad and would occupy a notable proportion of the views, particularly in close proximity to the Site, with visibility and extent of visual change diminishing with distance. As receptors move away from the Proposed Development, the completed building would reduce in prominence and would appear as a natural addition to the wider hospital built form. In all cases, the Proposed Development would sit alongside this wider built form and would appear sympathetic to the nature and character of its setting. There would be permanent new built form introduced into views, however it would not be out of character with its setting. The existing shelterbelt woodland would soften and to an extent, screen some lower areas of the Proposed Development.

- 6.4.34 New lighting within the completed development would also be visible, primarily from new lighting associated with the new areas of car parking and from within the building itself. The Proposed Development is being introduced into a location already characterised by a number of lighting features into an already well-lit environment, as illustrated on **Figure 7**, including dual lighting columns within the car park to the immediate south of the Site. This would ensure that where new lighting is visible, it would sit in this context and would integrate into the already lit hospital site. It is also considered that there are likely to be fewer receptors using the PRow network during the hours of darkness, further reducing the impact that new light sources would have on these receptors.
- 6.4.35 By Year 15, New vegetation associated with the Proposed Development would soften views of the new building, which by Year 15 would have established to provide some additional filtering to views. However, the introduction of the Proposed Development would remain a noticeable feature in close range views.
- 6.4.36 At both Year 1 and Year 15 of operation, the magnitude of effect is assessed as **Moderate** due to the medium scale of change over an intermediate extent and medium to long-term duration. The overall effect is assessed as **Moderate Adverse**.

Britford

- 6.4.37 As illustrated on **Figures 1 and 5**, there are a number of residential properties, local roads and PRow located within Britford that the ZTV identified as potentially experiencing views of the Proposed Development. With reference to **Appendix 1**, settlements that include residential properties, PRow and local roads are considered to be of **Community** value and **High** susceptibility. Their overall sensitivity is assessed as **High / Medium**.
- 6.4.38 **Viewpoints 2 & 7** illustrate views from this receptor group.

Construction Phase Effects on Britford

- 6.4.39 For the majority of receptors within Britford, there would be little or no perception of the construction works associated with the Proposed Development. Due to the extent of intervening vegetation and undulating landform to the north of the Site, particularly the native hedgerow along the southern edge of High Road and pockets of woodland, there would be only limited glimpses towards the construction activities from a small number of locations, contained to the upper storeys of a small number of properties along Lower Road. From ground level, there would be little to no perception of the construction works, as illustrated on **Viewpoint 7**, even during the winter months. Where any glimpses are available, these would be located alongside the existing hospital buildings and would not create a notable new urbanising or uncharacteristic feature in the views.
- 6.4.40 Temporary lighting associated with construction of the Proposed Development has the potential to result in some visual effects within Britford. As illustrated on **Figure 7**, the Site is already influenced by existing lighting within the hospital complex, and views within Britford are already influenced by lighting within residential properties, although street lighting is largely absent. Where visible, temporary construction lighting would be seen in this context and would not form a notable increase above the baseline view. During construction, a sensitive lighting strategy would be implemented, with all temporary lighting designed to avoid or minimise light spill into surrounding areas.

- 6.4.41 During construction, the magnitude of effect for receptors within Britford is assessed as **Slight / Negligible**, due to the small / negligible scale of change over a localised extent and short-term duration. The overall effect is assessed as **Minor Adverse**.

Year 1 and Year 15 Operational Effects on Britford.

- 6.4.42 At Year 1 of operation, the Proposed Development would introduce a new building into the eastern edge of the existing Salisbury District Hospital site. Views would be experienced by a relatively small proportion of the settlement during both the winter and summer months but would largely be limited to upper storey windows and glimpsed through established vegetated. The Proposed Development would represent a very minor built addition within the footprint of the hospital, but would be afforded a high degree of containment from intervening vegetation and landform. Views are likely to comprise mainly glimpses of the upper storeys of the Proposed Development, with the majority of ground level activity being screened.
- 6.4.43 It is considered that the majority of the proposed landscaping along the northern edge of the Proposed Development would also be screened. Where it may be visible, this would provide a further layer of softening to the Proposed Development.
- 6.4.44 New lighting within the completed development would be visible from a limited number of locations within Britford, and would comprise new lighting within the building itself. Where visible, this would sit alongside the existing light sources within the wider hospital building, which is already a component of the night time views, and would not appear as an entirely new feature of these views. It is considered that ground level lighting would be contained from the majority of this receptor group.
- 6.4.45 At Year 1 and Year 15 of operation, the magnitude of effect for receptors within Britford is assessed as **Slight / Negligible** as a result of the small / negligible scale of change over localised extent and medium to long-term duration. The overall effect is assessed as **Minor Adverse**.

Odstock and Nunton

- 6.4.46 As illustrated on **Figures 1 and 5**, there are a number of residential properties, local roads and PRow located within Odstock and Nunton that the ZTV identified as potentially experiencing views of the Proposed Development. With reference to **Appendix 1**, settlements that include residential properties, PRow and local roads are considered to be of **Community** value and **High** susceptibility. Their overall sensitivity is assessed as **High / Medium**.
- 6.4.47 **Viewpoints 4 & 5** illustrate views from this receptor group.

Construction Phase Effects on Odstock and Nunton

- 6.4.48 Views of the construction activities associated with the Proposed Development would be evident in distant glimpsed views from a relatively small extent of this receptor group, limited to locations along the unnamed road between Odstock and Nunton. Views would be experienced by a relatively small proportion of these settlements during both the winter and summer months, but for the majority of the receptor group, views would be screened by the combination of intervening built form and vegetation. There would be views from some residential properties, as well as few localised locations along the streetscene. Where visible, views would be at a distance of over 1km and would sit alongside the built form within

Salisbury District Hospital, which is already a component of views, situated on the elevated horizon line. From this distance, views of the construction works would appear as a relatively discreet addition to the view and comprise only a small part of the wider panoramic view.

- 6.4.49 Where views of the construction activities are readily available, they would comprise construction hoarding, vehicle and plant movement within the Site, temporary construction lighting, stockpiling of materials and an increased human presence. However, from this distance the perception of individual construction components would be greatly diminished. It is considered that views of the construction activities would be evident for a very small proportion of this receptor group, with views from the wider settlements remaining screened by built form and vegetation.
- 6.4.50 Temporary lighting associated with construction of the Proposed Development has the potential to result in some visual effects within Britford. As illustrated on **Figure 7**, the Site is already influenced by existing lighting within the hospital complex, and views from Odstock and Nunton are already influenced by lighting within residential properties. During construction, a sensitive lighting strategy would be implemented, with all temporary lighting designed to avoid or minimise light spill into surrounding areas.
- 6.4.51 During construction, the magnitude of effect for receptors within Odstock and Nunton is considered to be **Slight**, due to the small scale of change over a localised extent and short-term duration. The overall effect during construction is assessed as **Moderate / Minor Adverse**.

Year 1 and Year 15 Operational Effects on Odstock and Nunton.

- 6.4.52 At Year 1 of operation, the Proposed Development would introduce a new building into the existing Salisbury District Hospital site, views of which would be experienced from a relatively small number of locations within the receptor group. The Proposed Development would be perceptible during both the winter and summer months but would be afforded a good degree of softening and filtering from the intervening vegetation. The distance from which the Proposed Development would be viewed would also diminish its prominence. Views would mainly comprise the upper extent of the Proposed Development, with ground level activity being screened by vegetation and landform to the south of the Site. This would be seen alongside the existing built form within the wider hospital site and would not appear uncharacteristic in the views.
- 6.4.53 It is considered that the majority of the proposed landscaping along the southern edge of the Proposed Development would also be screened. Where it may be visible, this would provide a further layer of softening to the Proposed Development.
- 6.4.54 New lighting within the completed development would be visible from a limited number of locations within the receptor group, and would comprise new lighting within the building itself. Where visible, this would sit alongside the existing light sources within the wider hospital building as well as from the car park to the south, which is already a component of the night time views, as illustrated on **Figure 7**. This would ensure that the new lighting would not appear as an entirely new feature of these views.
- 6.4.55 At Year 1 and Year 15 of operation, the magnitude of effect for receptors within Odstock and Nunton is assessed as **Slight / Negligible** as a result of the small / negligible scale of change over localised extent and medium to long-term duration. The overall effect is assessed as **Minor Adverse**.

Key Routes

Recreational Routes

Avon Valley Path - Long Distance Path

6.4.56 As illustrated on **Figure 5**, the Avon Valley Path extends throughout the southern and western parts of the Study, with the ZTV identifying intermittent visibility of the Proposed Development from the section that lies within the National Landscape. With reference to **Appendix 1**, views from Long Distance Footpaths are considered to be of **Regional** value and **High** susceptibility. Their overall sensitivity is assessed as **High / Medium**.

6.4.57 **Viewpoints 4** illustrates views from this receptor group.

Construction Phase Effects on the Avon Valley Path

6.4.58 During construction, views of the construction activities would be evident for very brief sections of the route, primarily from open locations around Nunton where the Proposed Development would sit on higher ground, above the intervening built form and vegetation. Views would be experienced from over 1km and as such would form a very small part of the distant view. It is considered that the construction activities would be barely noticeable in the context of the route, with residential and agricultural built form within Nunton and Odstock forming a more noticeable existing component of the views that ensures the route is already partially influenced by urban features. Furthermore, where visible, the construction works would sit alongside the existing built form within Salisbury District Hospital, the southern extents of which are often exposed to the lower lying valley landscape. Extensive parts of the Avon Valley Path would have little or no perception of the construction works due to the combination of intervening vegetation and built form within the settlements, particularly as receptors move north west towards Odstock and beyond. Views of the construction activities from locations within the western part of the Study Area would be screened by existing built form within the hospital site.

6.4.59 New temporary lighting may be noticeable from a limited number of locations along the route, seen in the context of the already lit hospital and built form within the intervening landscape. During construction, a sensitive lighting strategy would be implemented, with all temporary lighting designed to avoid or minimise light spill into surrounding areas, ensuring that there would be no worsening of lighting effects on views.

6.4.60 The magnitude of effect is assessed as **Slight / Negligible** due to the small scale of change over a localised extent and short-term duration. The overall effect during the construction phase is assessed as **Minor Adverse**.

Year 1 and Year 15 Operational Effects on the Avon Valley Path

6.4.61 On completion, the new building would be introduced into the eastern edge of the existing hospital site, alongside the existing built form and chimney stacks that are already visible from locations along the Avon Valley Path. As with the construction phase, the Proposed Development would be a new feature in views, located on the distant hill top, but would be seen in the context of the existing hospital built form, as well as residential and agricultural properties within the intervening valley. Comparatively, the completed development would appear recessive in views and would form a very small part of the wider backdrop to the views.

- 6.4.62 The Proposed Development would only be visible from occasional more open locations along the route, and for the majority of receptors, there would be little to no perception of the new building due to the intervening built form and vegetation.
- 6.4.63 By Year 15, there would be some limited additional softening provided to the Proposed Development from the new landscaping along the southern edge of the new building. Distant views of the upper extent of the Proposed Development would remain, but would not be overbearing or appear and an incongruous addition to views from the Long Distant Footpath.
- 6.4.64 New lighting within the completed development would be visible from a limited number of locations along the Avon Valley Path, and would comprise new lighting within the building itself. Where visible, this would sit alongside the existing light sources within the wider hospital building as well as from the car park to the south, which is already a component of the night time views, and would not appear as an entirely new feature of these views.
- 6.4.65 At Year 1 and Year 15 of operation, the magnitude of effect is assessed as **Slight / Negligible** as a result of the small / negligible scale of change over a localised extent and medium to long-term duration. The overall effect is assessed as **Minor / Negligible Adverse**.

6.5 Designated Areas

Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs National Landscape

- 6.5.1 The Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs National Landscape lies to the south, approximately 0.8km from the Site at its closest point. This designation is illustrated on **Figure 5**. The National Landscape is considered to be of **National** value and **High** susceptibility to the type of development proposed. The overall sensitivity of the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs National Landscape is **High**.
- 6.5.2 The Proposed Development is not within the designation so the physical integrity of the National Landscape would remain intact. Effects on the National Landscape would be restricted to the identified special qualities (as set out in the Cranbourne Chase National Landscape Partnership Plan 2025 - 2030) but restricted to those which are visual or perceptual.
- 6.5.3 An assessment has been made on the relevant visual or perceptual special qualities and summarised in the table below.

Table 6.2 Effects on the Special Qualities of the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs National Landscape

Special Quality	Effect of Proposed Development on Special Quality
<i>A peaceful, tranquil, deeply rural area; largely 'unspoilt' and maintained as a living agricultural landscape.</i>	The Partnership Plan identified that much of the National Landscape exhibits a tranquil and rural character. The Proposed Development is situated on the eastern edge of the existing Salisbury District Hospital site which already has a limited influence on views from the National Landscape through its built form and lighting. At the construction stage, there would be some alterations to views from the National Landscape given its proximity to the Site, which would contrast with the existing rural

	characteristics of the National Landscape. However, the Proposed Development would read as a minor component of the distant view, set alongside the existing hospital buildings, which already somewhat detract from the sense of tranquillity and remoteness where visible. There would be no effect on the rural and living agricultural aspects of this special quality as a result of the Proposed Development. The magnitude of effect on the tranquillity of the National Landscape is assessed as Negligible due to the small / negligible scale of change over a very limited extent and short-term duration. The overall effect is assessed as Minor Adverse during construction. At both Year 1 and Year 15 of operation, there is potential for view of the Proposed Development from within the National Landscape, limited to the edge of the designation where vegetation, landform and built form would not screen the Site. The Proposed Development would be visible against the backdrop of the wider hospital site which already has an influence on the tranquillity of the designation. It is also noted that from the majority of the National Landscape, there would be no perception of the Proposed Development. The magnitude of effect is assessed as Negligible, with an overall effect on the tranquillity of the National Landscape reducing Negligible Neutral in both the medium and long-term due to the barely perceptible degree of change that the Proposed Development would have on this special quality.
<i>The open downland offers wide expansive skies, dominant skylines, dramatic escarpments and panoramic views.</i>	From the majority of the National Landscape within the Study Area, both the construction of the Proposed Development and the completed development would be barely perceptible or screened by the combination of intervening vegetation and built form. In some locations, the Site's location on the edge of Salisbury District Hospital would ensure that the Proposed Development would be introduced into an already developed landscape. The Proposed Development would introduce new built form into the view, however it would be in keeping with the adjacent development. The Proposed Development would remove an area of managed grassland and the hospital helipad but would retain the majority of the existing vegetation and supplement this with new landscaping. This would ensure that the existing skyline features would remain largely intact and that the new building would not represent an uncharacteristic feature on the skyline. The Proposed Development would not affect the expansive skies or dramatic escarpments experienced within the National Landscape itself. During the construction and operational stages of the Proposed Development, the magnitude of effect on this special quality is assessed as Negligible due to the negligible scale of change over a highly limited extent and short-term to long-term duration. The overall effect on this special quality at all stages is assessed as Negligible Neutral.
<i>Strong sense of remoteness.</i>	The Partnership Plan identifies that the National Landscape exhibits a strong sense of remoteness, which is true for large

	parts of the designation. Within the context of the Study Area, the northern edge of the National Landscape exhibits a distinctly settled character within Odstock and Nunton, from which views are influenced by residential, agricultural and hospital built form, reducing the perception of remoteness in this part of the National Landscape. Built form within the hospital is an existing component and the introduction of the Proposed Development is considered to be in keeping with the existing hospital site and would not noticeably increase the sense of remoteness within the National Landscape. During both the construction and operational stages of the Proposed Development, the magnitude of effect is assessed as Negligible, due to the small / negligible scale of change over a highly limited extent and short-term to long-term duration. The overall effect on this special quality for all stages is assessed as Negligible Neutral.
<i>Expanse of dark night skies and ability to see the Milky Way.</i>	The Proposed Development would introduce new lighting within the hospital building, however, its location within the context of the existing Salisbury District Hospital site, which already exhibits a degree of artificial lighting, already influences views from within the northern parts of the National Landscape. Figure 7 illustrates the extent of lighting already present within the hospital, ensuring that the Proposed Development would be introduced into an already well-lit location. The Proposed Development would therefore represent a minor addition of an established lit environment, rather than a new source of light within an otherwise dark landscape. Lighting would be designed in accordance with best practice, including the use of downward-directed and shielded fittings to minimise light spill and sky glow, and would be sympathetic to the surrounding landscape. Given the contained nature of the Site and its location within the wider hospital grounds, any effects would be localised and viewed in the context of the existing hospital. During both the construction and operational stages of the Proposed Development, the magnitude of effect is assessed as Negligible, due to the small / negligible scale of change over a highly limited extent and short-term to long-term duration. The overall effect on this special quality for all stages is assessed as Negligible Neutral.

6.6 Summary of Landscape and Visual Effects

- 6.6.1 The Proposed Development comprises part of the existing Salisbury District Hospital site, located to the south of Salisbury. It is considered that the scale and nature of the Proposed Development would be in keeping with the existing hospital and would sit within the existing hospital footprint.
- 6.6.2 Long-term effects on landscape character within the Site and its immediate setting, as a result of the Proposed Development, are considered to be **Moderate / Minor Adverse** due to the removal of all temporary structures and the fact that the Proposed Development would sit within the footprint of the wider hospital. Long-term effects on the wider landscape character of LCA D8 are considered to be **Negligible Adverse**.
- 6.6.3 Effects on visual amenity would be greatest within the Site itself and for receptors in closest proximity to the Proposed Development, mainly from the network of nearby PRoW within 0.5km. These receptors are assessed as having **Moderate Adverse** long-term effects as a result of the Proposed Development.
- 6.6.4 Further afield, long-term effects on receptors within Britford are assessed as **Minor Adverse**, mainly due to small / negligible scale of change within views and that much of the ground level activity is likely to be screened by intervening features.
- 6.6.5 Similarly, receptors within Odstock and Nunton would experience long-term **Minor Adverse** visual effects due to the fact that the Proposed Development is in a fairly prominent location but would be seen in the context of the wider hospital site and would not form an uncharacteristic feature in views.
- 6.6.6 Views from the Avon Valley Path are assessed as having long-term **Minor / Negligible Adverse** effects due to localised extent of views from the route and, where visible, the Proposed Development would appear alongside the existing hospital built form.
- 6.6.7 There would be some highly localised effects on the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs National Landscape. However, given the scale of the Proposed Development in relation to the wider hospital, as well as the intervening distance and presence of lit features within the hospital, long-term effects on the special qualities of this landscape designation would not exceed Negligible Neutral.

APPENDIX 1:

LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY AND CRITERIA

Introduction

1. The purpose of a Landscape and Visual Appraisal (LVA) is to identify and report the level of landscape and visual effects arising from the Proposed Development.
2. The following appendix sets out the methodology and criteria against which the appraisal of landscape and visual effects has been undertaken.
3. The Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Third Edition) (GLVIA3)¹ are widely recognised as the primary source of guidance for LVA in the UK but clearly state that: *“The guidance concentrates on principles while also seeking to steer specific approaches where there is a general consensus on methods and techniques. It is not intended to be prescriptive, in that it does not provide a detailed ‘recipe’ that can be followed in every situation. It is always the primary responsibility of any landscape professional carrying out an assessment to ensure that the approach and methodology adopted are appropriate to the particular circumstances.”* (paragraph 1.20)
4. GLVIA 3 also states that: *“professional judgement is a very important”* (paragraph 2.23) and that *“in all cases there is a need for the judgements that are made to be reasonable and based on clear and transparent methods so that the reasoning applied at different stages can be traced and examined by others.”* (paragraph 2.24).
5. Wherever possible, identified effects are quantified, but as noted above, the nature of LVA requires interpretation using professional judgement. In order to provide a level of consistency to the LVA, the appraisal of landscape and visual effects is based on pre-defined criteria as set out in this appendix.
6. Landscape and Visual Appraisals are separate, though linked processes which GLVIA3 notes are *“related but very different considerations”*. The appraisal of the potential effect on the landscape is carried out as an effect on the environmental resource (i.e. the landscape). Visual effects are appraised as an inter-related effect on people.
 - Landscape effects derive from changes in the physical landscape elements which may give rise to changes in its distinctive character and how this is experienced, including consideration of aesthetic and perceptual aspects.
 - Visual effects relate to changes that arise in the composition of available views as a result of changes to the landscape, to people’s responses to the changes and to the overall effects with respect to visual amenity.

Establishing the Baseline

7. The baseline for consideration of landscape and visual effects is evaluated through desk study and site work and is the current situation at the time of the appraisal, unless noted otherwise. Existing

¹ The Landscape Institute/Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment; *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Third Edition*; Spon; 2013

operational/ built development and development under construction is considered as part of the baseline.

8. The **future baseline**, where relevant, incorporates any anticipated natural change to the landscape (eg change to land cover through natural regeneration or forestry rotation), and also in the case of built development, changes which are considered certain or likely to happen (including consented proposals which are not yet present in the landscape but which are expected to be constructed). These may or may not be included as part of the landscape and visual baseline depending on individual project circumstances. Where the future baseline differs from the current baseline, it is clearly stated in the LVA which baseline has been adopted for the appraisal of effects and a rationale for the approach taken is provided as necessary.

Direct and Indirect Effects

9. Direct and indirect effects are defined in GLVIA3. Direct effects may be defined as resulting “*directly from the development itself*” (paragraph 3.22). An indirect (or secondary) effect is one that results “*from consequential change resulting from the development*” (paragraph 3.22) and is often produced away from the site of the proposed development or as a result of a complex pathway or secondary association.

Landscape Effects

10. The starting point for an appraisal of landscape effects is a desk-based assessment of published landscape studies, which may include landscape character assessments, sensitivity and capacity studies and/or landscape designation reviews. Relevant documents are listed as appropriate in the appraisal and relevant extracts may be included as appendices where this is judged appropriate. Desk based assessment is supplemented by field work to verify the key characteristics of the landscape.
11. In accordance with GLVIA3, the level of landscape effects is determined by combining judgements regarding the sensitivity of the receiving landscape and the magnitude of the landscape effects arising from the Proposed Development.
12. An appraisal of the degree to which the proposed development changes “*distinct and recognisable pattern of elements, or characteristics, in the landscape that make one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse*” (‘An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment’, Natural England, 2014), enables a judgement to be made as to the level of the effect in landscape character terms.
13. In order to reach an understanding of the effects of development upon the landscape resource it is necessary to consider different aspects of the landscape baseline including:
 - **Landscape Fabric/Elements:** The individual features of the landscape, such as hills, valleys, woods, hedges, tree cover, vegetation, buildings and roads for example which can usually be described and quantified.
 - **Landscape key characteristics:** The particularly notable elements or combinations of elements which make a particular contribution to defining or describing the character of an area, which may include experiential characteristics such as wildness and tranquillity.

Landscape Sensitivity

14. It should be noted, as stated in GLVIA3, “*LVIA sensitivity is similar to the concept of landscape sensitivity used in the wider arena of landscape planning but is not the same as it is specific to the*

particular project or development that is being proposed and to the location in question” (paragraph 5.39).

15. In LVA, landscape sensitivity is assessed by combining judgements about the value attached to a landscape and its susceptibility to the type of change and nature of the development proposed. The overall sensitivity of the landscape to a particular development is described in the appraisal as **High**, **Medium** or **Low**.

- **Landscape Value:** This is the relative value or importance attached to different landscapes by society on account of their landscape qualities. Sometimes it is used as a basis for designation or recognition which expresses national or local authority consensus, because of its special qualities/attributes. Whilst the presence of formal designations are an important component when determining landscape value, other aspects are also considered as part of the judgement process as explained in Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 02-21², especially when considering the value of landscapes outside of national designations. These include factors related to natural and cultural heritage (for example ecological, geological or heritage matters), landscape condition, cultural associations (in terms of connections with people, arts or events), distinctiveness (i.e. a sense of unique identity in the landscape), recreational opportunities, perceptual aspects (including scenic quality, wildness and tranquillity) and landscapes with a clearly identifiable role or function. In this appraisal, the value attributed to the landscape is described as: **National**, **Regional** or **Community**.
- **Landscape Susceptibility:** Landscape Susceptibility according to GLVIA3 means “*the ability of the landscape receptor to accommodate the proposed Development without undue consequences for maintenance of the baseline situation and/or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies*” (paragraph 5.40). The susceptibility of the landscape varies depending on the type of development proposed and the particular site location. Judgements on landscape susceptibility include references to both the physical and aesthetic characteristics and the potential scope for mitigation. In this appraisal, the susceptibility of the landscape is described as **High**, **Medium** or **Low**.

16. The criteria and the detailed judgements regarding susceptibility and value of landscape receptors are identified within the sensitivity tables included within Appendix 3 to this appraisal.

17. Sensitivity is evaluated taking into account the component judgements about the value and susceptibility of the receptor as illustrated by the table below. Where sensitivity is judged to lie between levels, an intermediate assessment is adopted. Note that equal weighting is attributed to susceptibility and value when determining overall landscape sensitivity.

		Susceptibility		
		High	Medium	Low
Value	National	High	High/Medium	Medium
	Regional	High/Medium	Medium	Medium/Low
	Community	Medium	Medium/Low	Low

² Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 02-21: Assessing Landscape Value Outside National Designations

Magnitude of Landscape Change

18. The magnitude of landscape change arising from the proposed development at any particular location is assessed in terms of *“size or scale, the geographic extent of the area or receptor that is influenced and its duration and reversibility”* (paragraph 5.48).
19. Judgements concerning the **Scale** of the change take account of:
 - degree of loss or alteration to key landscape features/elements; characteristics; and for designated areas – special qualities and/or purposes of designation;
 - distance from the development; and
 - landscape context to the development.
20. The approach to appraising effects on landscape character is to consider the key characteristics for the Landscape Character Area (LCA) within which the proposed development is located (the host LCA) and if relevant the adjacent LCA's (non-host) and identify which of these the proposed development would affect. A large scale change in landscape character is likely to occur where key characteristics would be lost or substantially changed. A small scale change is likely to occur where key characteristics are altered to a lesser degree and this can be influenced by distance and surrounding context.
21. Where particular views are a key characteristic of a landscape type, large or medium scale landscape character effects may occur where the proposed development becomes a key feature of those views. A similar approach applies to designated landscapes, for which the effects on the defined purposes of designation and special qualities are considered.
22. In this appraisal, the scale of landscape change is described as: **Large, Medium, Small or Negligible**.
23. Having established the scale of change to the landscape baseline, the **Geographic Extent** of the change can be identified. In this appraisal, the geographical extent of landscape change is described as: **Wide, Intermediate, Localised or Limited**.
24. **Duration and Reversibility** can be linked depending on the nature of the development. Reversibility is a judgement about the practicality of reversing the landscape effects of the proposed development (for example, solar farms are ultimately largely reversible whilst housing is permanent). Duration reflects how long the change will last and can include frequency the effect would be experienced. In this appraisal, the duration of the change would be considered:
 - **short term** when lasting less than 2 years;
 - **medium term** when lasting between 2 and 15 years;
 - **long term** when lasting longer than 15 years; and
 - **permanent** not reversible or time limited.
25. Magnitude is considered taking into account the three contributory factors as illustrated by the diagrams in Plate 1 below.

Visual Effects

26. In accordance with GLVIA3, the level of visual effects is determined by combining judgements regarding the sensitivity of visual receptors (people who view the landscape) and the magnitude of the change they experience arising from the Proposed Development.

Visual Receptor Sensitivity

27. In visual appraisal, visual receptor sensitivity is assessed by combining judgements about the value attached to views and the susceptibility of the viewer to the type of change and nature of the development proposed. The overall sensitivity of the visual receptor to a particular development is described in this appraisal as **High, Medium** or **Low**.

- **Value of Views:** The value of public views, which is the focus of GLVIA3, will vary depending on the nature, location and context of the view and the recognised importance of the view. Considerations include cultural associations; designation or policy protection; views of or from landmarks; and/or the scenic quality of the view. It should be noted that the value attributed relates to the value of the view only (e.g. a National Trail is nationally valued for access, but not always for the available views from every section). In this appraisal, the value attributed to visual amenity is described as: **National, Regional** or **Community**.
- **Susceptibility of Visual Receptors:** Those living within view of the Proposed Development are usually regarded as the highest susceptibility group as well as those engaged in outdoor pursuits for whom landscape experience is the primary objective. The susceptibility of potential visual receptors will also vary depending on the activity of the receptor. For visual receptors, susceptibility and value are closely linked - the most valued views are also likely to be those where viewer's expectations will be highest. In this appraisal, visual receptor susceptibility is defined in accordance with the criteria below.

High - Local residents; tourists; people engaged in outdoor recreation focused on an appreciation of views including users of footpaths and quiet country lanes, beauty spots and picnic areas and people experiencing views to or from important features of physical, visual, cultural or historic interest.

Medium - Local road users and travelers on trains. People engaged in outdoor recreation with some appreciation of the landscape e.g. road cycling, nature conservation, golf and water based recreation.

Low - Workers, users of facilities and commercial buildings (indoors) experiencing views from buildings. Road and rail users on fast moving commuting or trunk routes. Visual receptors where views are incidental to the activity and/or location.

28. Sensitivity is evaluated taking into account component judgements about the value and susceptibility of the receptor as illustrated by the table below. Where sensitivity is judged to lie between levels, an intermediate assessment is adopted. Note that a greater weight is intentionally attributed to the susceptibility of the visual receptor than to value. This is in recognition of the fact that relatively few views are specifically recognised through designation or cultural reference. This approach still acknowledges that value associations influence sensitivity.

		Susceptibility		
		High	Medium	Low
Value	National	High	High/Medium	Medium
	Regional	High/Medium	High/Medium	Medium/Low
	Community	High/Medium	Medium	Low

Magnitude of Visual Change

29. The magnitude of visual change arising from the Proposed Development is appraised in terms of its size or scale, geographic extent of the area or receptor that is influenced and its duration.
30. Representative viewpoints are used in the LVA as 'samples' on which to base judgements of the scale of change experienced by visual receptors. The wider extent of the effect and its duration are not captured in the viewpoint analysis (as a viewpoint cannot capture these factors for an entire route or area). As duration and extent are necessary considerations in determining magnitude of change, judgements concerning magnitude and level of effect are provided for visual receptors and not for representative viewpoints. The only exception to this would be a specific viewpoint – where people visiting that location to look at the view are assessed as a visual receptor group in its own right.
31. With the exception of specific viewpoints (as noted above), each route (e.g. a footpath or road) and receptor group (e.g. a community or village) will encompass a range of possible views, which might vary from no view of the development to very clear, close views. Therefore, effects are described in such a way as to identify where views towards the development are likely to arise and what the scale and duration and extent of those views is likely to be. In some cases, this will be further informed by a nearby viewpoint and in others it will be informed with reference to ZTV studies, aerial photography and site visits. Each of these individual effects are then considered together in order to reach a judgement of the effects on the visual receptors along that route, or in that place.
32. The Scale of change arising from the Proposed Development as experienced by a visual receptor group reflects the degree to which the nature of the views from that location would be changed taking into account:
 - The distance of the viewpoint from the development;
 - the degree to which the development is visible or screened;
 - the angle of view in relation to main receptor activity or main focus of the view;
 - the horizontal and vertical field of view occupied by the development; and
 - the extent and nature of other built development visible.
33. In this appraisal, the scale of change in view is described as: **Large, Medium, Small or Negligible**.
34. The approach to appraising effects on views is to consider the full 360 degree view from any given receptor – not just those towards the development and/or shown in visualisations. It is assumed that the change would be seen in clear visibility and the appraisal is carried out on that basis. Seasonal variation in visibility due to varying vegetation cover is also taken into account in all judgements. Where there are operational (and consented) developments considered as part of the baseline, the visual effects consider the effects of adding the proposed development to that baseline. Where appropriate, comment may be made on lighting and weather conditions.
35. For visual receptors moving through the landscape (e.g. road and footpath users), the length of their journey during which they would see the Proposed Development is reflected in the judgement of the **Geographic Extent** of effects. In this appraisal, the geographical extent of visual change is described as: **Wide, Intermediate, Localised or Limited**.
36. **Duration** reflects how long the change will last and judgements are framed in the same way as described above for landscape effects. In this appraisal, the duration of the change would be considered:
 - **short term** when lasting less than 2 years;
 - **medium term** when lasting between 2 and 15 years;
 - **long term** when lasting longer than 15 years; and

- **permanent** not reversible or time limited.

37. Magnitude is considered taking into account the three contributory factors as illustrated by the diagrams in Plate 1 below.

Combining Scale of Change, Extent and Duration to Determine Magnitude of Landscape and Visual Effects

38. Scale of change is the first and primary factor in determining magnitude. Geographical extent and duration of the effect are modifying factors to the overall magnitude judgement which may be higher if the effect is particularly widespread and/or long lasting, or lower if it is constrained in geographic extent and/or timescale.
39. The diagrams presented below in Plate 1 illustrate in outline how these two modifying factors are considered in a two-stage process. A judgement is first formed about the scale of the change to the landscape or visual receptor. The geographic extent of the effect is then considered as a modifying influence in the first part of Plate 1 (Stage 1). The result or outcome of Stage 1 is then considered again in relation to the duration of the effect as illustrated in the second part of Plate 1 (Stage 2). The outcome of Stage 2 is the overall magnitude of effect judgement reported in the assessment. Plate 1 is not intended to be interpreted rigidly as a chart to provide definitive answers; professional judgement is employed as appropriate to arrive at an overall magnitude judgement.
40. In this appraisal, the magnitude of effects is described as **Substantial**, **Moderate**, **Slight** or **Negligible**. Where magnitude is judged to lie between levels, an intermediate assessment will be adopted.

Plate 1 Combining Scale of Change, Extent and Duration to Determine Magnitude of Landscape and Visual Effects

Stage 1 - Modifying Influence of Geographic Extent on Magnitude of Effect



Stage 2 - Modifying Influence of Duration on Magnitude of Effect



Level of Landscape and Visual Effects

41. The level of any identified landscape or visual effect is described as **Major, Moderate, Minor** or **Negligible**. These categories are based on the consideration of receptor sensitivity with the predicted magnitude of effect. The table below is not used as a prescriptive tool and illustrates the typical outcomes, allowing for the exercise of professional judgement. In some instances a particular parameter may be considered as having a determining effect on the analysis.

Receptor Sensitivity	Magnitude of Effect				
		Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible
	High	Major	Major/ Moderate	Moderate	Minor
	Medium	Major/ Moderate	Moderate	Moderate/ Minor	Minor/ Negligible
	Low	Moderate	Moderate/ Minor	Minor	Negligible

Beneficial/Adverse

42. Landscape and visual effects can be beneficial or adverse and in some instances may be considered neutral. Neutral effects are those which overall are neither adverse nor positive but may incorporate a combination of both. Whether an effect is beneficial, neutral or adverse is identified based on professional judgement. GLVIA 3rd edition indicates at paragraph 2.15 that this is a “*particularly challenging*” aspect of assessment, especially in the context of a changing landscape.
43. However, for the avoidance of doubt, in this appraisal it has been assumed that where new infrastructure is introduced into the landscape or views, this will generally constitute an adverse effect. Any variation from this stance will be clearly justified.

ANNEX 1: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Definition
CLVIA	Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment.
Cumulative Effects	Cumulative effects are the additional effects arising from changes caused by a development in conjunction with other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions.
Direct Effect	A direct (or primary) effect may be defined as an effect that is directly attributable to the development. ³
GLVIA3	‘ <i>Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition</i> ’, published jointly by the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment 2013.
Indirect Effect	An indirect (or secondary) effect is an effect that results indirectly from the proposed project as a consequence of the direct effect, often occurring away from the site, or as

³ The Landscape Institute/Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment; *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*; Spon; 2013; p155

Term	Definition
	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. ⁴
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.
LVA	Landscape and Visual Appraisal
Landscape Capacity	The amount of change which a particular landscape character type or area is able to accommodate without significant detrimental effects on its character. Capacity is likely to vary according to the type and nature of change proposed.
Landscape Character	The distinct and recognisable pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse. ⁵
Landscape Character Areas	These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type. ⁶
Landscape Character Types	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.
Landscape Effects	Effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right. ⁷
Landscape Elements	Individual components which make up the landscape such as trees and hedges.
Landscape Features	Particularly prominent or eye-catching elements, like tree clumps, church towers or wooded skylines.
Landscape Quality or Condition	This is a measure of the physical state of the landscape. It may include the extent to which a typical character is represented in individual areas, the intactness of the landscape and the condition of individual elements. ⁸
Landscape Receptor	Defined aspects of the landscape resource that have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
Landscape Resource	The combination of elements that contribute to landscape context, character and value.
Landscape Value	The relative value or importance attached to different landscapes by society on account of their landscape qualities. ⁹

⁴ The Landscape Institute/Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment; *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*; Spon; 2013; p156

⁵ The Landscape Institute/Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment; *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*; Spon; 2013; p156

⁶ The Landscape Institute/Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment; *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*; Spon; 2013; p157

⁷ The Landscape Institute/Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment; *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*; Spon; 2013; p157

⁸ The Landscape Institute/Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment; *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*; Spon; 2013; p157

⁹ The Landscape Institute; Technical Guidance Note 02/21 Assessing Landscape Value Outside National Designations

Term	Definition
Level of Effect	Determined through the combination of sensitivity of the receptor and the proposed magnitude of change brought about by the development.
Magnitude (of effect)	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.
Mitigation	Measures including any process, activity or design to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for adverse environmental impact or effects of a development.
Photomontage	A visualisation which superimposes an image of a proposed development upon a photograph or series of photographs.
Residential Visual Amenity	A collective term describing the views and visual amenity from a residential property, relating to the type, nature, extent and quality of views that may be experienced from the property and its 'domestic curtilage' including gardens and access driveway. Residential Visual Amenity is only one component of the overall Residential Amenity, others being for example noise, shadow flicker and access amongst others.
Residual Effects	Potential environmental effects remaining after mitigation.
Sense of Place	The essential character and spirit of an area: <i>genius loci</i> literally means 'spirit of the place'.
Sensitivity	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. ¹⁰
Type or Nature of Effect	Whether an effect is direct, indirect, temporary or permanent, positive (beneficial), neutral or negative (adverse) or cumulative.
Visual amenity	Value of a particular place in terms of what is seen by visual receptors taking account of all available views and the total visual experience.
Visual Effect	Effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people. ¹¹
Visual Receptors	Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
Visualisation	Computer simulation, photomontage or other technique to illustrate the appearance of a development. ¹²
Wildness	A quality of appearing to be remote, inaccessible and rugged with little evidence of human influence.
Wireframe or Wireline	A computer generated line drawing of the DTM (Digital Terrain Model) and the proposed development from a known location.

¹⁰ The Landscape Institute/Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment; *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*; Spn; 2013; p157

¹¹ The Landscape Institute/Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment; *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*; Spn; 2013; p158

¹² The Landscape Institute/Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment; *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*; Spn; 2013; p158

Term	Definition
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	Area within which a proposed development may have an influence or an effect on visual amenity. ¹³

¹³ The Landscape Institute/Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment; *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*; Spon; 2013; p158

APPENDIX 2: VISUAL AIDS

Guidance and Standards Used

1. All Visibility Maps (ZTVs), photography, and their graphical presentation have been undertaken in line with the Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note 06/19, Visual Representation of Development Proposals.

Visibility Maps: Zone of Theoretical Visibility

2. Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) maps have been generated using GIS to assist in identifying areas where visibility would not occur as well as viewpoint selection, to illustrate areas from where part or all of the proposed development may be visible and to indicate its potential influence in the wider landscape.
3. Unless expressly stated, the visibility maps present the extent of potential visibility on the basis of a 'bare ground' scenario: They do not account for the effects of screening and filtering of views as a result of intervening features (e.g. buildings, trees, hedgerows, etc) and so tend to over-estimate visibility, both in terms of the area from which the project can potentially be seen and potentially in terms of the extent of the development visible from a particular viewpoint.
4. ZTVs which include vegetation and buildings may use real height information derived from standard Digital Surface Model (DSM) products such as LiDAR – this approach is typically used for smaller study areas and urban areas. For larger study areas assumed heights are used which are stated on the ZTV figure. The location and extent of woodland and buildings is derived from OS Open data and assumed heights for these are added to the bare ground model. As a result, the ZTV study does not take account of all above ground features – only those included as woodland and buildings in the OS mapping at the time the ZTV was prepared. These ZTV studies present a more realistic visibility pattern than bare ground studies, but do not take detailed account of felling cycles, tree growth, demolition or construction.

Visualisations: Annotated Photographs (Type 1)

5. Baseline photography has been undertaken at each representative viewpoint location using a high-quality digital SLR camera with full frame sensor and a 50mm fixed focal length lens, in accordance with the relevant guidance identified above. The resulting photos are either presented as single frame images or combined into panoramas using PTGui photo stitching software and saved as planar projection images. Single frame and panoramic images are presented at either A3 or on wide format sheets, in accordance with Technical Guidance Note 06/19, and are annotated to indicate the extent of the proposed development and highlight any important features within the view.

Visualisations: Photomontages (Types 3)

1. Baseline photography has been undertaken at each agreed representative viewpoint location using a high-quality digital SLR camera with full frame sensor and a 50mm fixed focal length lens, in combination with a panoramic head equipped tripod at 1.5m height Above Ground Level (AGL) unless stated otherwise – in accordance with the relevant guidance identified above. The resulting photos are combined into panoramas using PTGui photo stitching software and saved as cylindrical and planar projection versions for use in visualisation production. 'Single frame' 50mm and 75mm planar images are produced by cropping and re-projecting stitched cylindrical images to match the extent of the original 50mm photographs.

2. The LSS computer model is used to generate a perspective view from each viewpoint of the proposed development, using landform in the computer model and the specified geometry and position of the proposed development.
3. Using the computer model, a wireline diagram showing the proposed development (and any cumulative sites as required) is generated for each viewpoint to meet the relevant requirements of guidance (e.g. blades upwards, numbered, facing the viewpoints, etc).
4. To produce a photomontage, the above wireline is combined with the photographic panorama using Adobe Photoshop. Detailed viewpoint information as recorded on site (e.g. GPS grid co-ordinates; ground level information; compass bearings; and any other known references; etc) is used to enable the accurate alignment of the photographs with the computer model. A perspective match is achieved between the computer generated wireline and the photographs by iteratively adjusting the parameters until all the major features in the image are aligned satisfactorily. The proposed development is then rendered using 3DS Max taking into account the time and conditions occurring on the day of the photography to provide a realistic image.
5. Where provided, dusk/dawn visuals are prepared on the same basis as daytime visuals but there is a degree of judgement required to illustrate the brightness of the lighting compared to the background photography (which is more constrained than daytime photography) including exposure settings.
6. A minimal amount of image processing is undertaken. Where necessary, the contrast between the background photograph and the proposed development is increased to ensure that the development is apparent in the photomontage, as far as possible. It should be noted that there is an element of professional judgement inherent in the illustration of the changes represented by any photomontage.
7. The information shown on the visualisations and within the TVA is generated via the computer model or from mathematical calculations.
8. The completed base photography, wirelines and accompanying data are then presented as figures using desktop publishing/graphic design software to meet the relevant guidance requirements.

Data Accuracy

9. The Ordnance Survey (OS) provides accuracy figures for the following terrain data products expressed statistically as root-mean-square error (RMSE) in metres:
 - OS Terrain@50 (50m resolution): 4m RMSE.
 - OS Terrain@5 (5m resolution): Urban and major communication routes 1.5m RMSE; Rural 2.5m RMSE; Mountain and moorland 2.5m RMSE.

APPENDIX 3: LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

The sensitivity of the landscape character areas which may receive important landscape effects are assessed below. Landscape sensitivity is not absolute and can only be defined in relation to each development and its location. To assess the sensitivity of a particular landscape it is good practice to consider the value attached to the landscape and its susceptibility to the particular form of change likely to result from the proposed development. Assessment text relates to sensitivity of the landscape receptor as a whole, to the proposed development, with additional comments regarding the Site where relevant. In the main this has been taken from the Salisbury District Landscape Character Assessment (quotes shown in *italics*) as well as from local sources and site assessment. The table below is based on guidance provided within LI TGN 02/21 - specifically table 1 within that document.

Host Landscape: LCA D8: Netherhampton Chalk Downland

Factors affecting sensitivity	Lower Sensitivity to Commercial Development	Higher Sensitivity to Residential Development	Explanation	Judgement
Value attached to Landscapes				
Designated scenic quality	No specific designation	National or regional designation	There are no national landscape designations within LCA D8. The LCA does coincide with a Special Landscape Area (SLA), which is considered to be of local importance only. Much of the character area also forms part of the setting of the Cranbourne National Landscape located to the south of the Study Area.	Regional / Community
Natural Heritage	Low presence of ecological or geological / geomorphological interest.	High presence of ecological or geological / geomorphological interest.	The majority of the LCA is in agricultural use but areas of shelterbelt woodland and field boundary hedgerows are present. There are a number of rare species associated with the River Avon SSSI.	Regional / Community
Cultural Heritage	Low presence of archaeology or historical interests	High presence of archaeology or historical interests	Woodbury ancient village falls within the Study Area but otherwise limited features of historical or archaeological importance.	Community
Landscape condition/ quality	Landscape in a poor state of repair with incongruous elements	Landscape fully intact in good condition with limited incongruous elements	<i>"The blocks of mature woodland within this Landscape Character Area are generally in good condition, however field boundaries of hedgerows are gappy and declining in</i>	Community

			<i>places, partly due to and intensification of agricultural practices.”</i> Salisbury District Hospital is a notable component of LCA D8. While not necessarily considered to be an incongruous feature, it does represent an often prominent feature in this otherwise rural landscape.	
Cultural associations	No strong associations with notable people, events or the arts.	Strong cultural associations with notable people, events or the arts, which contribute to perceptions of natural beauty.	There are no known cultural associations with LCA D8.	Community
Distinctiveness	Commonplace elements and features, or the landscape itself. Lacking distinctive and strongly expressed character and with no important relationship to a settlement.	Presence of rare elements or features or rarity of the landscape itself. Landscape with a distinctive and clearly expressed character and/or with an important relationship to a settlement.	The landscape is in predominantly agricultural use and the features within it are typical of such a landscape.	Community
Amenity and recreation	Limited amenity/recreational function where experience of the landscape is important	Well used for recreation where experience of the landscape is important; or forms part of a view that is important to a recreational experience. May contain National Trails or other long distance routes.	There is a good PRoW network within LCA D8 which includes a combination of footpaths, bridleways, byways and a section of the Avon Valley Path Long Distance Footpath.	Regional
Perceptual (Scenic)	Landscape with no particular scenic / visual appeal.	Landscape with strong appeal to the senses, particular visual.	The area is generally attractive, particularly within the more remote PRoW away from the hospital site. There are longer distance views towards the National Landscape which forms a notable feature, with the character area forming part of the setting of the National Landscape.	Regional / Community
Perceptual (Wildness and Tranquillity)	Busy with evidence of human activity, well-lit.	Remote, peaceful or with a sense of wildness. Dark skies.	Visible built form within the LCA reduces the perception of wildness and tranquillity, however there are areas that do exhibit these qualities. Urban areas are well lit but the	Community

Function	No important blue/green infrastructure function or important relationship with national landscape designation.	Landscape with important blue/green infrastructure function or strong relationship that is important to a national landscape designation.	character area sits close to the edge of Cranborne Chase International Dark Sky Reserve. The existing shelterbelt vegetation and field boundary hedgerows provide some limited green infrastructure function.	Community
Overall Judgement of Value				
Susceptibility				
Scale	Landscapes where scale of development is similar to or smaller than scale of receiving landscape	Landscapes where scale of development is larger than scale of receiving landscape	This is a large scale landscape where the scale of the Proposed Development is considerably smaller than that of LCA D8.	Low
Openness/enclosure	Enclosed and sheltered landscapes	Open and exposed landscapes	Given its broadly agricultural function, enclosure is limited. This does increase around the hospital and near to shelterbelt vegetation but in other areas, the landscape remains relatively open.	Medium
Land cover, landform, complexity and patterns	Extensive areas of simple or regular landcover or simple and sweeping lines, linear feature and patterns	Complex, intimate or mosaic cover or complex or irregular patterns	Landcover typically comprises agricultural fields across a large scale landscape, representing a relatively simple landcover. There are limited complex or irregular patterns within the Study Area.	Low
Built Environment	Within the urban area or urban fringe	Established, traditional or historic built character, or open countryside	<i>"Due to its proximity, Salisbury dominates the settlement pattern. Otherwise, settlement is focused on Wilton or in small farmsteads and hamlets. Traditionally buildings in this area are of brick, timber-framed with brick noggings or brick laced flint, with thatched roof."</i>	Low
Key Views and intervisibility	Visually contained and have limited inward or outward views	Extensive views within or of the area from key views	<i>"Overall visual sensitivity within this Landscape Character Area is considered to be moderate as a result of the variable sense of enclosure, strong intervisibility with</i>	Medium

Landscapes that form settings, skylines, backdrops, focal points	Generally low lying landscapes without a strong visual relationship or association with adjacent areas.	Areas with strong features, focal points that define the skyline; or that form the landscape setting to historic towns or other valued townscapes or landscapes.	<i>Salisbury urban area and partly with the Lower Avon River Valley corridor."</i>	Medium / Low
Overall Judgement of Susceptibility				
Overall Judgement of Sensitivity				
				Low
				Medium

Adjacent Landscape: LCA C2: Ebble Broad Chalk River Valley Floor

Factors affecting sensitivity	Lower Sensitivity to Commercial Development	Higher Sensitivity to Residential Development	Explanation	Judgement
Value attached to Landscapes				
Designated scenic quality	No specific designation	National or regional designation	Small portion of Cranborne Chase National Landscape falls within the landscape character area which will be considered separately within the assessment of effects on the special qualities of the National Landscape. SLA also lies within LCA C2.	Regional
Natural Heritage	Low presence of ecological or geological / geomorphological interest.	High presence of ecological or geological / geomorphological interest.	“Small areas of unimproved chalk grassland, rough pasture, cress beds (dating from the post-medieval and modern periods), as well as remnant water meadows, woodland blocks and belts can be found on the floodplains of this area, providing habitats for wildlife. Woodland blocks and belts are predominantly willow and poplar and follow the course of the river.”	Community
Cultural Heritage	Low presence of archaeology or historical interests	High presence of archaeology or historical interests	“The dominant character of historic landscape is its medieval settlement pattern, with closely spaced settlements, some identified now only by manor houses, farms and contracted or deserted villages. These form part of a changed agricultural landscape, one improved in the post medieval period, enclosed in the late 18th / early 19th century, and further rationalised in the 20th century. Channels of post-medieval water meadows are visible in the valley floor east of Steeple Langford. Neolithic long barrows and Bronze Age round barrows are also features of the valley floor.”	Regional
Landscape condition/ quality	Landscape in a poor state of repair with incongruous elements	Landscape fully intact in good condition with limited incongruous elements	“The natural landform of this landscape has retained its distinctive form and strong sense of intactness and continuity – the open, flat floodplain, giving way to the gently sloping valley sides, with its dry tributary valleys (within LCA B2). The condition of habitats along the floodplain varies. Today, very few areas of semi-natural	Community

Cultural associations	No strong associations with notable people, events or the arts.	Strong cultural associations with notable people, events or the arts, which contribute to perceptions of natural beauty.	<i>habitat remain – former extensive wet woodland is now mostly restricted to a narrow line of willow along the river and traditional water meadow management is no longer practiced. The loss of features such as hedgerows and the poor/ inconsistent management of those that survive, gives an unkempt appearance to the landscape. Signs of decline are also evident at settlement edges due to poor maintenance of some farm outbuildings that evoke an untidy approach to settlements. Overall landscape condition is moderate.</i>	Community
Distinctiveness	Commonplace elements and features, or the landscape itself. Lacking distinctive and strongly expressed character and with no important relationship to a settlement.	Presence of rare elements or features or rarity of the landscape itself. Landscape with a distinctive and clearly expressed character and/or with an important relationship to a settlement.	Large parts of LCA C2 are in agricultural use and the features within it are typical of such a landscape.	Community
Amenity and recreation	Limited amenity/recreational function where experience of the landscape is important	Well used for recreation where experience of the landscape is important; or forms part of a view that is important to a recreational experience. May contain National Trails or other long distance routes.	The most notable route is the Avon Valley Path Long Distance Footpath. Aside from this, there is a relatively limited PRoW network within the LCA.	Regional
Perceptual (Scenic)	Landscape with no particular scenic / visual appeal.	Landscape with strong appeal to the senses, particular visual.	The area is generally attractive, particularly around the small villages of Odstock and Nunton at the base of the valley floor.	Community
Perceptual (Wildness and Tranquillity)	Busy with evidence of human activity, well-lit.	Remote, peaceful or with a sense of wildness. Dark skies.	Parts of LCA C2 are remote and tranquil. Evidence of human activity increases in the villages and around local farmsteads but these are in themselves relatively quiet locations. Salisbury District Hospital forms a prominent	Community

Function	No important blue/green infrastructure function or important relationship with national landscape designation.	Landscape with important blue/green infrastructure function or strong relationship that is important to a national landscape designation.	feature in views to the north within the adjacent landscape. The river valley corridor plays an important green and blue function locally.	Regional / Community
Overall Judgement of Value				
Susceptibility				
Scale	Landscapes where scale of development is similar to or smaller than scale of receiving landscape	Landscapes where scale of development is larger than scale of receiving landscape	This is a large scale landscape where the scale of the Proposed Development is considerably smaller than that of LCA C2.	Low
Openness/enclosure	Enclosed and sheltered landscapes	Open and exposed landscapes	The river corridor is relatively well enclosed due to the combination of vegetation and lower lying landform.	Low
Land cover, landform, complexity and patterns	Extensive areas of simple or regular landcover or simple and sweeping lines, linear feature and patterns	Complex, intimate or mosaic cover or complex or irregular patterns	The combination of agricultural landcover and river valley corridor creates a more diverse and complex pattern.	Medium
Built Environment	Within the urban area or urban fringe	Established, traditional or historic built character, or open countryside	<i>“Brick and flint are common building materials within the settlements. Broadchalke for example contains stone and flint chequer boarding, red brick, and black weatherboarding whilst thatch and slate are characteristic roofing materials. New development is occurring within the villages. Settlement edges are often defined by concrete roadside kerbs – changing the rural character.”</i>	Low
Key Views and intervisibility	Visually contained and have limited inward or outward views	Extensive views within or of the area from key views	<i>“Overall visual sensitivity within this Landscape Character Area is considered to be moderate to high, as a result of</i>	Medium / High

Landscapes that form settings, skylines, backdrops, focal points	Generally low lying landscapes without a strong visual relationship or association with adjacent areas.	Areas with strong features, focal points that define the skyline; or that form the landscape setting to historic towns or other valued townscapes or landscapes.	<i>locally enclosing elements of riparian woodland, shelter belts, mature hedgerows and tree lines of willow and poplar following the course of the river. These all serve to limit views and invoke a semi-enclosed character.”</i>	Low
Overall Judgement of Susceptibility				
Medium				
Overall Judgement of Sensitivity				
Medium				

APPENDIX 4: VIEWPOINT ANALYSIS

Introduction

1. A viewpoint assessment has been carried out from a selection of representative viewpoint locations to inform the assessment of the likely magnitude and importance of landscape and visual effects arising as a result of the Proposed Development.
2. The locations of the selected viewpoints are shown on Figures 1 – 5. Details for each viewpoint are provided below. Panoramic photographs are provided to illustrate the existing view at each viewpoint location and the likely extent of the Proposed Development within the view (see Viewpoints 1-8). A summary of the viewpoint analysis is provided in Table 6.1 in the main LVA Report.
3. A total of 8 viewpoint locations were selected to represent the main landscape and visual receptors found in the Study Area. The viewpoint locations were selected following a combination of desk top and field survey work, which identifies a series of key views within and around the settlement. Key views in which there is potential for the Proposed Development to be visible, were selected as representative viewpoints.
4. This viewpoint assessment considers the nature of the predicted view and the scale of change. The wider extent of the effect (beyond the individual viewpoint considered), and its duration, are not captured in the viewpoint analysis (as a single viewpoint cannot capture extent or duration), and are considered in the main body of the assessment (see Section 6). Extent and duration are factors in the overall judgement on magnitude of effect, therefore judgements on magnitude of effect and overall level of effect and importance are also provided in the main assessment.
5. The method of assessment used for the viewpoint analysis, which is described in Appendix 1, accords with current best-practice guidance for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management, 2013). Observations are made of the baseline landscape and visual characteristics at each of the representative viewpoints. Observations, computer modelling and professional judgement are applied to determine the scale of change attributable to the Proposed Development (**Large, Medium, Small and Negligible**) upon landscape character and visual amenity at each individual viewpoint in order to determine the scale of effect.
6. The visual assessment takes into account the screening effect of intervening landform, vegetation and built form and the potential for changes to those baseline features. It assumes excellent clear weather conditions; although the influence of different seasons, weather, sunlight and visibility conditions have been considered, where relevant.

VP	Location	Key features of existing view	Predicted Visual Change	Predicted Change to Landscape Character
1	Bridleway north of Site (ref: BRIT 16)	The view comprises a narrow, track contained by closely managed hedgerows on both sides, creating a narrow corridor that channels views along towards Salisbury District Hospital. The landform is gently undulating as is characteristic of the area. Mid and long-distance visibility is restricted, with the built form at the Salisbury District Hospital visible in the distance, partially filtered by the hedgerow alignment, introducing a limited urban influence. Views towards the national landscape are largely restricted along the route due to the vegetation and built form within the wider hospital site. Northwards, the view is similar in character as it heads towards Downton Road, with limited references to built form visible in the view.	The introduction of a new ECC ward building alongside the existing hospital buildings would result in a noticeable increase in built form but would be seen in the context of the existing hospital infrastructure, ensuring it is not an uncharacteristic feature in views. Part of the car parking to the east of the hospital would be replaced to make way for the new building, however the overall composition of the view would remain broadly similar. Construction activities would introduce new temporary features into the view which would create new urbanising features and increased movement. On completion, the new hospital building would be evident, visible above the car parking and hedgerow line to the left of the route. As the receptor moves south towards the Site, the building would become more prominent but would continue to be viewed as an extension to the built form within the hospital which is already a key component of the view. By Year 15, the proposed landscaping on the northern edge of the Proposed Development would provide some softening to the view, however the new building would continue to be evident.	This viewpoint is located within LCA D8: Netherhampton Chalk Downland. From this location, the Proposed Development would introduce new built form alongside the existing hospital buildings, replacing some of the low level car parking with new infrastructure. Whilst the new building would increase the extent of visible built form from the route, its location immediately adjacent to the existing buildings would ensure that the overall character of the view would remain broadly similar. The proposed landscaping around the edges of the proposed ECC ward on the northern edge of the Site would help to soften the appearance of built form and aid local landscape integration from this location.

VP	Location	Key features of existing view	Predicted Visual Change	Predicted Change to Landscape Character
2	Lower Road, Britford	The baseline view comprises a narrow, gently curving rural lane defined by strong enclosure and a distinctly semi-rural character. The immediate foreground comprises Lower Road, bound by a continuous brick wall to the left and a vegetated embankment to the right. This enclosure is reinforced by mature deciduous trees lining both sides of the lane, which limits visibility. In the middle distance, the road continues southwards towards Downton Road, which is largely screened by intervening vegetation. In the far distance only fragmented and filtered glimpses of Salisbury District Hospital are perceptible beyond intervening vegetation, with the chimney stacks forming beacons in the landscape.	During construction, the view would experience a temporary but noticeable increase in activity within the currently filtered gap in the middle-to-far distance through the introduction of construction activities associated with the new building. Some vegetation disturbance or clearance may locally increase openness, allowing slightly more pronounced views into the Site. However, the strong enclosure created by the lane, boundary wall and vegetation would contain the majority of the ground level activity, ensuring that visibility of construction activity is partial, intermittent and short-term in duration . At operation, the completed development would introduce new permanent built form into the filtered distant view. The building would be visible through the existing vegetation, increasing the scale and extent of visible built form. By Year 15, the establishment of mitigation planting and natural vegetation growth would help to integrate the new building, reducing its prominence. While the development would result in a permanent change to the character of the distant field parcel, the immediate roadside experience would remain largely unchanged, retaining its enclosed, vegetation-dominated, semi-rural qualities.	This viewpoint is located within LCA A4: Lower Avon Narrow Chalk River Valley. Given the good degree of containment that the view benefits from, the overall character of the view would remain broadly similar to the baseline during both the construction and operational stages. There would be an increase in visible built form in the view but this would sit alongside the more prominent hospital buildings and would not appear uncharacteristic of the views.

VP	Location	Key features of existing view	Predicted Visual Change	Predicted Change to Landscape Character
3	Bridleway south of Site (ref: Brit 7)	The view is characterised by a wide, open agricultural landscape, with a broad expanse of low, uniform grassland extending across the foreground and middle distance. The landform is predominantly flat with only subtle undulations. In the foreground to the right, a timber post-and-wire fence runs alongside the PRoW. The skyline is defined by a mix of scattered buildings within and on the edge of Salisbury District Hospital and intermittent tree belts.	During construction, the view would experience a notable increase in activity across the currently open and undeveloped field. Construction plant, machinery, material stockpiles and vehicular movement would be clearly perceptible due to the open and expansive nature of the view, with little enclosure to filter or contain visibility. This would introduce movement and activity into a scene that is presently simple, static and rural in character. At operation, the completed development would form a prominent new built element within the middle distance, clearly visible within the open field context but set back against the existing built form within the wider hospital. There would however be a new permanent built feature in the view. By Year 15, mitigation planting and vegetation establishment would provide some partial filtering and softening of the built form, reducing contrast and assisting integration. However, given the open nature of the landscape and the scale of the Proposed Development, the building would remain a noticeable and defining feature within the view.	This viewpoint is located within LCA D8: Netherhampton Chalk Downland. The Proposed Development would sit within the existing development footprint of the wider hospital site but introduce new built form into an area which is currently utilised for car parking and the helipad. While this would extend built form slightly to the east of the site the proposed building would sit within the context of existing hospital development. The characteristics of the surrounding agricultural landscape would remain broadly unaltered.

VP	Location	Key features of existing view	Predicted Visual Change	Predicted Change to Landscape Character
4	Avon Valley Path, Nunton (ref ODS15)	The view is taken from the Avon Valley Path to the south of the Site looking northwards towards Salisbury District Hospital. The view is characterised by open agricultural fields in the river valley floor in the foreground and middle ground, with a well-wooded character and interspersed built form from residential properties and farmsteads. Towards the far distance, the landform rises sharply towards the Site where the agricultural landscape continues to the south and east of Salisbury District Hospital. The chimney stacks at the existing hospital site are evident and form beacons in the landscape from this lower lying location.	From this location during construction and operation, the Proposed Development would form a discreet addition to the view and would be barely perceptible from this distance. The new built form would be visible but would sit alongside the other hospital buildings and would not represent an uncharacteristic feature in the views. There would be no change to any features within the immediate setting of the route or within the valley landscape.	This viewpoint is located within LCA C2: Ebble Broad Chalk River Valley Floor. The Proposed Development would extend new built form into the area currently used as car parking and a helipad but would sit alongside the existing built form within the wider hospital. The new building would not appear as an uncharacteristic feature in the view.

VP	Location	Key features of existing view	Predicted Visual Change	Predicted Change to Landscape Character
5	Odstock close to junction with 'The Avenue'	This view is taken from a local road on the northern edge of Odstock and is characterised by an open, lowland agricultural landscape comprising predominantly pastoral fields enclosed by a combination of post-and-wire fencing, hedgerows and scattered scrub vegetation. The foreground contains roadside vegetation, including rough grassland, bramble and unmanaged hedgerows, which partially filters views into the wider landscape. The middle ground is defined by a gently undulating expanse of improved grassland, interspersed with small areas of scrub and wetland vegetation associated with the river corridor. Tree and hedgerow belts provide intermittent field boundaries and contribute to the established landscape structure. Vegetation cover is generally moderate, allowing extensive views across the landscape while maintaining a degree of enclosure at lower levels. The far distance view comprises agricultural fields and linear tree belts extending across the horizon. The landform rises gently in the distance, with occasional farmsteads and the chimney stacks at the existing hospital site clearly visible. Settlement influence is limited and there are no prominent urbanising features apparent within the view.	From this location during construction and operation, the Proposed Development would form a discreet addition to the view and would be barely perceptible from this distance. The new built form would be visible but would sit alongside the other hospital buildings and would not represent an uncharacteristic feature in the views. There would be no change to any features within the immediate setting of the route or within the valley landscape.	This viewpoint is located within LCA C2: Ebble Broad Chalk River Valley Floor. The Proposed Development would extend new built form into the area currently used as car parking and a helipad but would sit alongside the existing built form within the wider hospital. The new building would not appear as an uncharacteristic feature in the view.

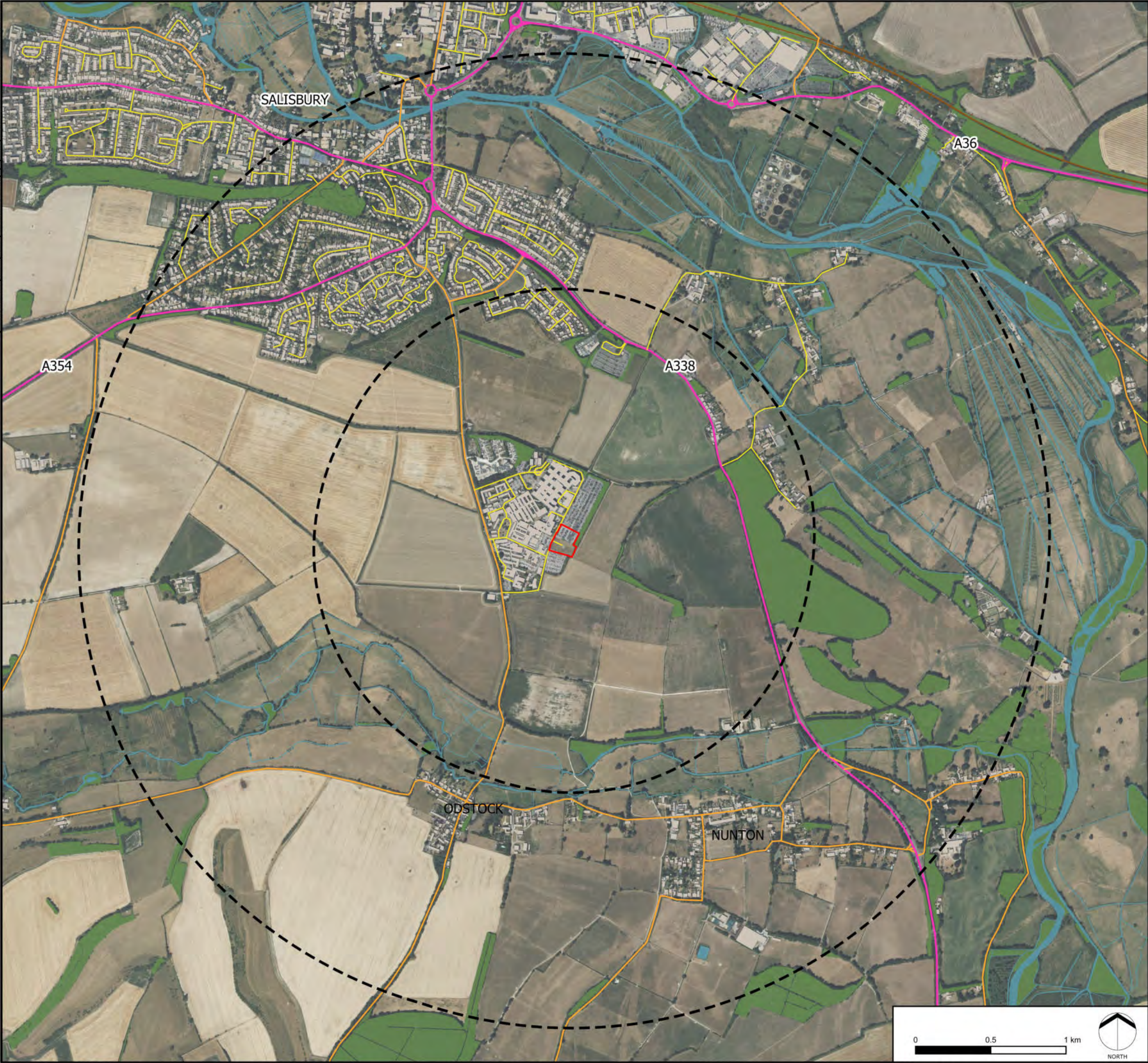
VP	Location	Key features of existing view	Predicted Visual Change	Predicted Change to Landscape Character
6	Southampton Road	This view is characterised by a predominantly open rural landscape with a strong agricultural character. The foreground comprises species-poor grassland managed for grazing, with a series of regularly spaced trees. Post-and-wire fencing and timber field gates define field boundaries and contribute to the managed agricultural appearance of the landscape. The middle ground is formed by a broad expanse of enclosed grassland. The landscape structure is reinforced by linear belts of mature trees, scrub vegetation and hedgerows, which create a well-defined framework and provide visual containment. The newly established tree planting introduces a strong linear pattern across the field, although the young trees currently make only a limited contribution to screening due to their young age. The far distance view comprises a series of woodland blocks, tree belts and hedgerow corridors that define the horizon and filter longer-distance views. Landform variation is subtle. Built form is largely absent or heavily filtered by vegetation, resulting in a landscape that is largely free from prominent urban influences. Although built form within the wider hospital is evident.	During the construction phase, visual receptors would experience temporary visual effects associated with construction activities, including plant, machinery, materials and site compounds. Construction activity would be seen in the distance, adjacent to the existing hospital buildings, but would not be prominent in the view. Intervening vegetation, including woodland belts, hedgerows and scattered trees, would partially filter views of the works. Temporary increases in visibility may occur where taller construction equipment extends above the surrounding vegetation. These effects would be short-term and reversible following completion of the works. During operation, the proposed hospital building would introduce an additional built feature to the left of the existing buildings visible in the distance. The development would appear as an extension of the established hospital complex rather than a new, isolated feature within the countryside. The building would occupy a relatively small proportion of the overall view and would be partially filtered by the existing landscape structure. The overall view would not greatly alter at Year 15 and from this distance, the Proposed Development would continue to be seen as a minor built addition in the landscape.	This viewpoint is located within LCA A4: Lower Avon Narrow Chalk River Valley. The proposed hospital building would introduce an additional element of built development within the distant landscape, resulting in a minor change to the character of the view. The development would be perceived as an extension of the existing hospital. The key characteristics of the view would remain intact and continue to define the landscape.

VP	Location	Key features of existing view	Predicted Visual Change	Predicted Change to Landscape Character
7	Britford (North) from Lower Road	This view comprises a predominantly enclosed agricultural landscape. The foreground is dominated by a dense roadside hedgerow containing bramble, scrub and tall ruderal vegetation, which forms a strong visual barrier and substantially restricts views into the wider landscape. Beyond the hedgerow, intermittent gaps allow filtered views across a gently undulating agricultural landscape. The middle ground comprises a mosaic of pasture and arable fields enclosed by mature hedgerows, scattered trees and small woodland blocks. Vegetation structure is well established, creating a strong sense of enclosure and contributing to the intimate character of the local landscape. Mature deciduous trees form prominent features within the view, particularly to the eastern side, where they help define the field pattern and skyline. The background is characterised by rising landform and a largely vegetated horizon, with occasional glimpsed elements of distant built development visible through breaks in the vegetation.	The Proposed Development would be screened within the view during both the construction and operational stages. Therefore there would be no change to the characteristics of the view.	This viewpoint is located within LCA A4: Lower Avon Narrow Chalk River Valley. Similarly to the predicted visual change, the Proposed Development would be screened by the intervening landform, resulting in no change to the landscape characteristics of the view.

VP	Location	Key features of existing view	Predicted Visual Change	Predicted Change to Landscape Character
8	Public footpath BRIT7A to the east of the Site	This view is taken from an elevated location along PRoW BRIT7A looking south towards Salisbury District Hospital. The view comprises vegetation alongside the PRoW, beyond which the rolling agricultural landscape can be seen in the middle to long distance view. The existing built form associated with Salisbury District Hospital can just about be seen in the far distance, noted by its chimney stacks that form local beacons in the landscape. The rolling agricultural landscape is well treed which creates a sense of enclosure in the landscape.	From this location during construction and operation, the Proposed Development would form a discreet addition to the view and would be barely perceptible from this distance. The new built form would be visible but would sit alongside the other hospital buildings and would not represent an uncharacteristic feature in the views. There would be no change to any features within the immediate setting of the route or within the valley landscape.	The Proposed Development would extend new built form into the area currently used as car parking and a helipad but would sit alongside the existing built form within the wider hospital. From this distance, the overall characteristics of the view would be broadly unchanged.

SALISBURY HOSPITAL DASH

FIGURE 1
Site Context

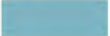


KEY

- 

Site Boundary
- 

Distance Radii from Site (1, 2km)
- 

Existing Buildings
- 

Existing Watercourses/Waterbodies
- 

Existing Woodland
- 

Railway Line
- Road Network



Primary Road



Secondary Road



Tertiary Road

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FIGURE 2
Topography



KEY

- Site Boundary
- Distance Radii from Site (1, 2km)
- Existing Woodland
- Existing Watercourses/Waterbodies

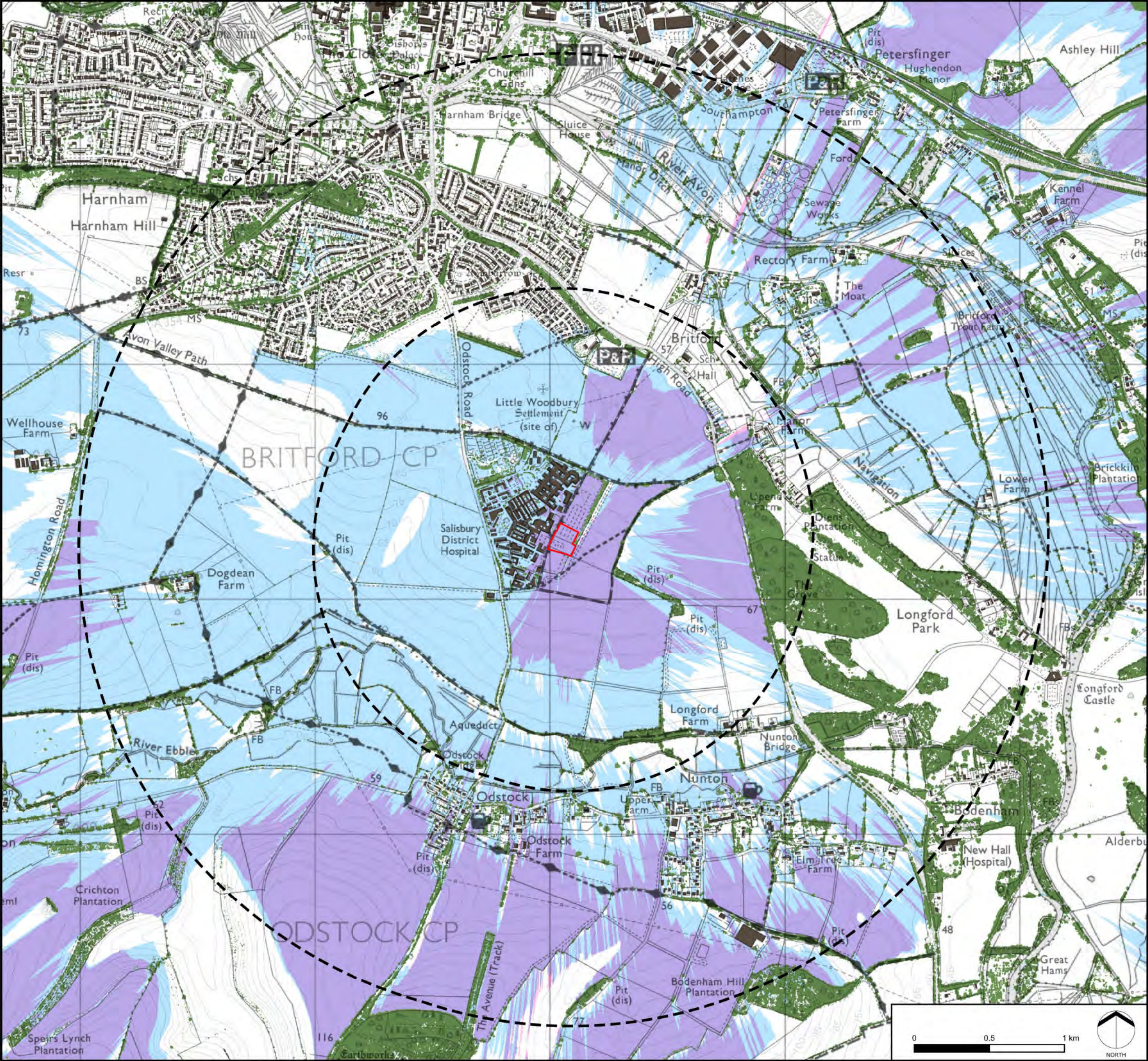
Elevation (AOD)

152m

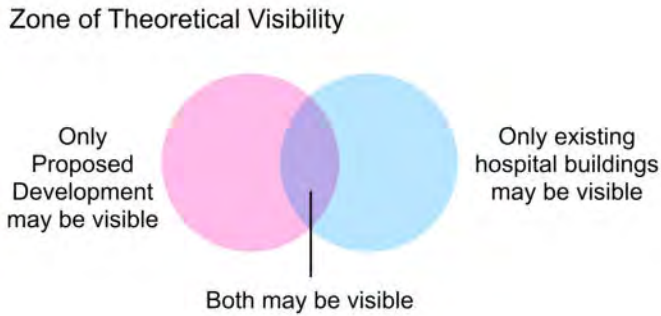
33m

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FIGURE 3
Zone of Theoretical Visibility and Viewpoint Locations



- KEY
- Site Boundary
 - Distance Radii from Site (1, 2km)
 - Existing Vegetation
 - Existing Buildings



Projected Coordinate System: OSGB36 / British National Grid

DATE	SCALE	PAPER	BY	CHK	QA	REV
JUL 2026	1:16,000	A3	EF	CS	CS	01

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FIGURE 4
Landscape Character

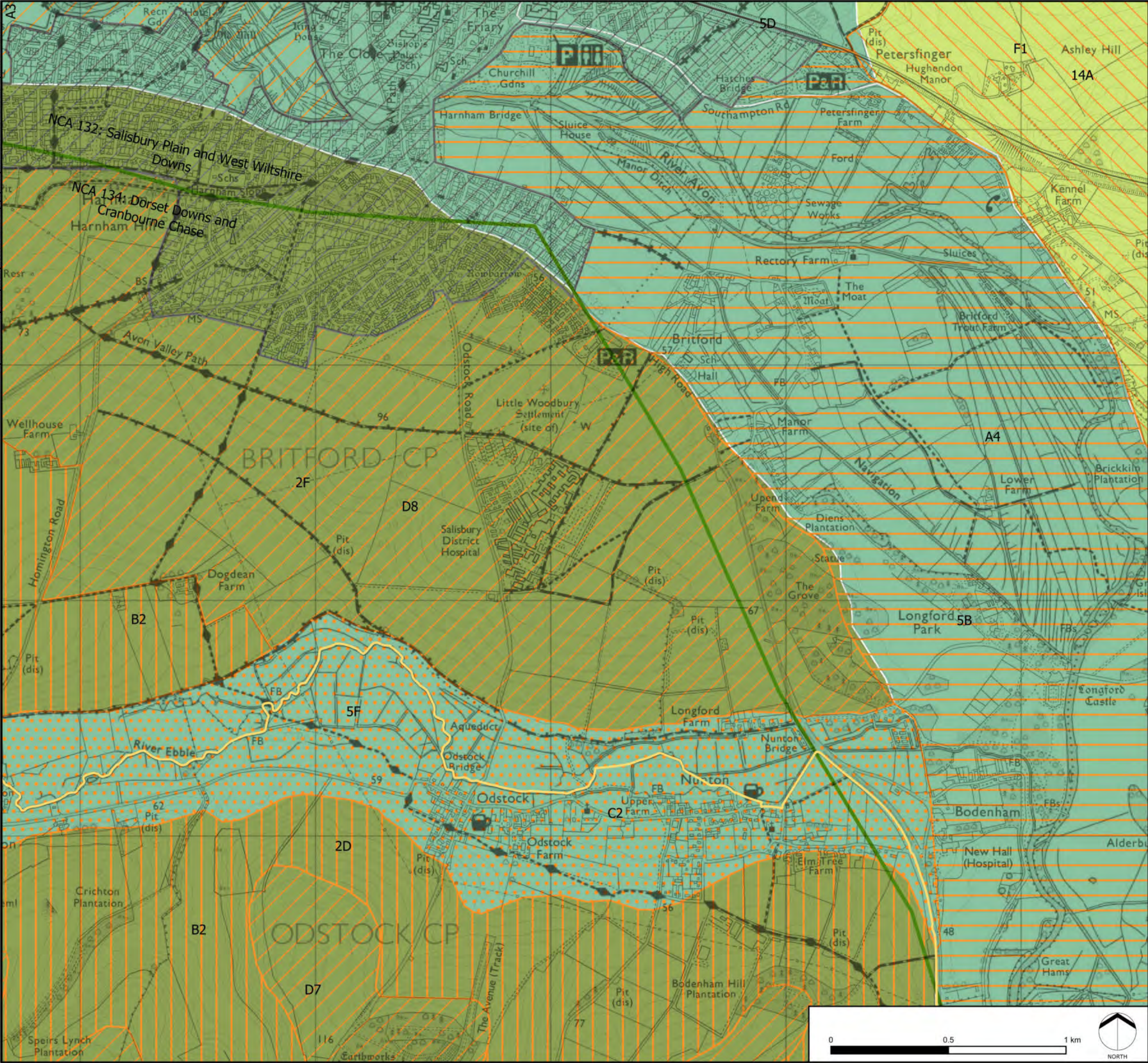


FIGURE 5
Designations

KEY

- 
- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
|  | Site Boundary |
|  | Distance Radii from Site (1, 2km) |
|  | Cranborne Chase National Landscape |
|  | Special Landscape Area |
|  | Registered Park and Garden |
| Open Access Land (CROW) | |
|  | National Cycle Network |
| Public Rights of Way (PRoW) Network | |
|  | Public Footpath |
|  | Public Bridleway |
|  | Byway Open to All Traffic (BOAT) |
|  | Road used as a Public Path |

Projected Coordinate System: OSGB36 / British National Grid

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JUL 2026	1:16,000	A3	EF	CS	CS	01

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FIGURE 6

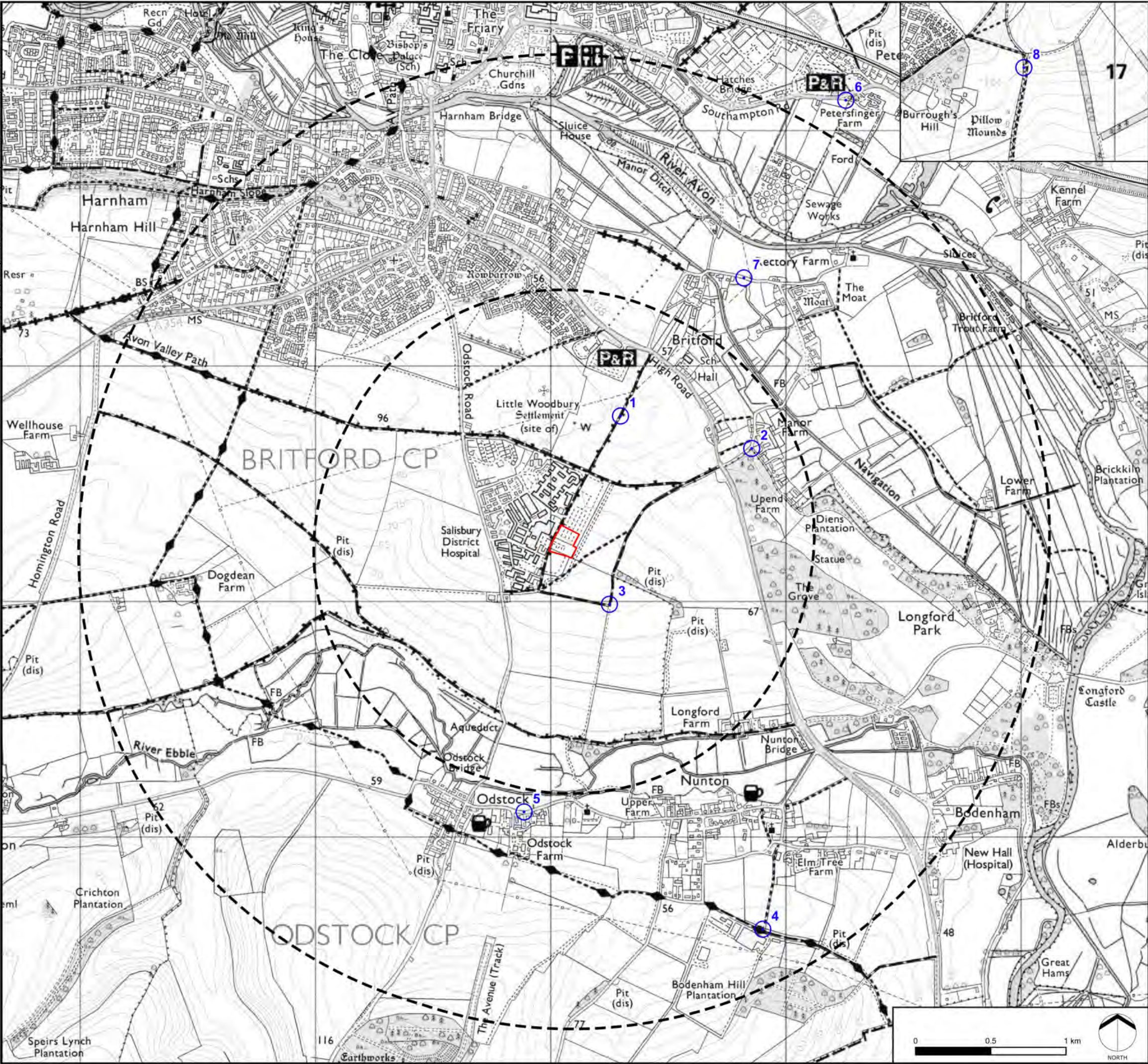
Viewpoint Locations

KEY

Site Boundary

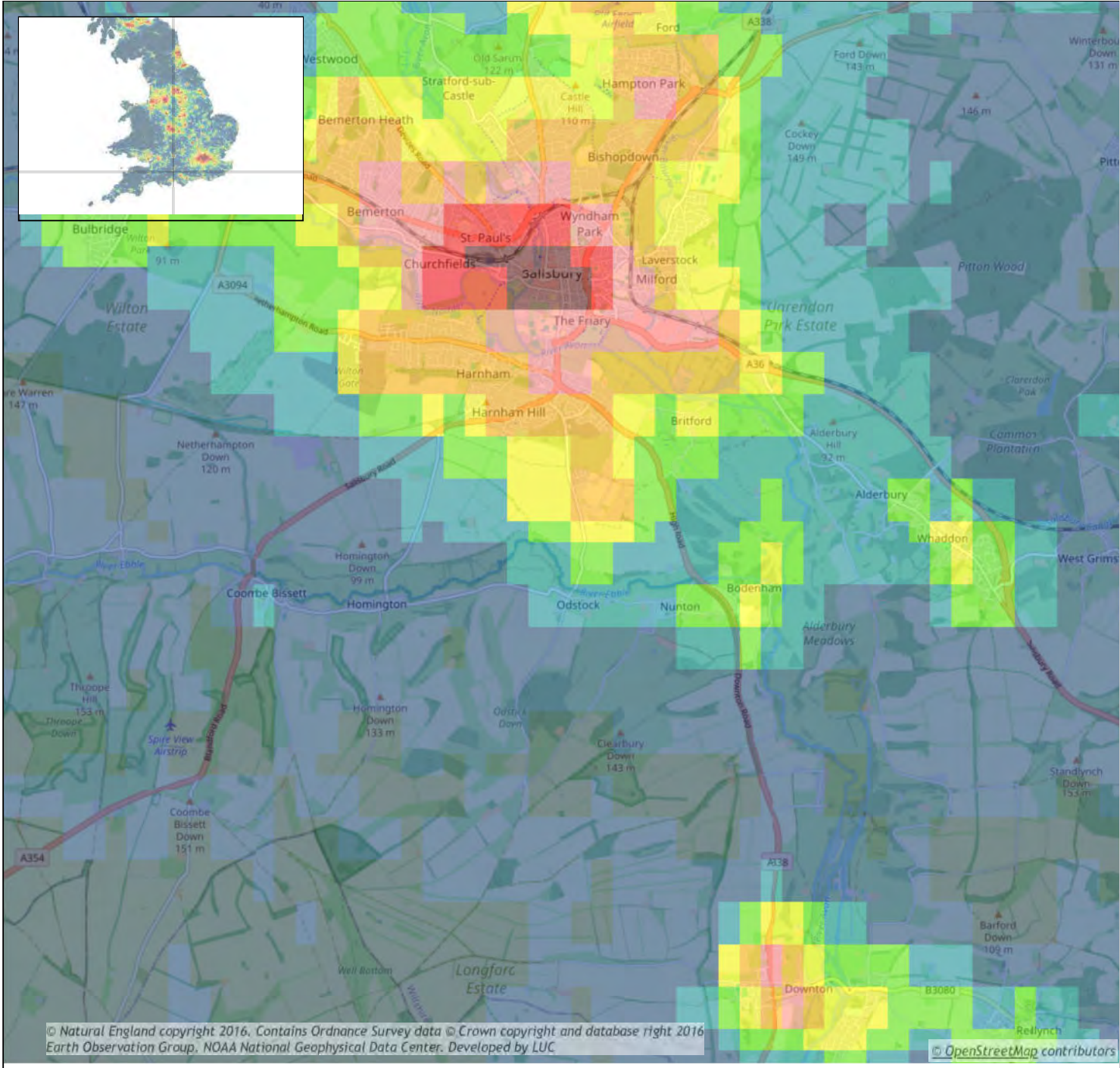
Distance Radii from Site (1, 2km)

Viewpoint Locations



Projected Coordinate System: OSGB36 / British National Grid

DATE	SCALE	PAPER	BY	CHK	QA	REV
JUL 2026	1:16,000	A3	EF	CS	CS	01



Great Britain's Light Pollution and Dark Skies

Night Lights

(Nights / cm²/sr)

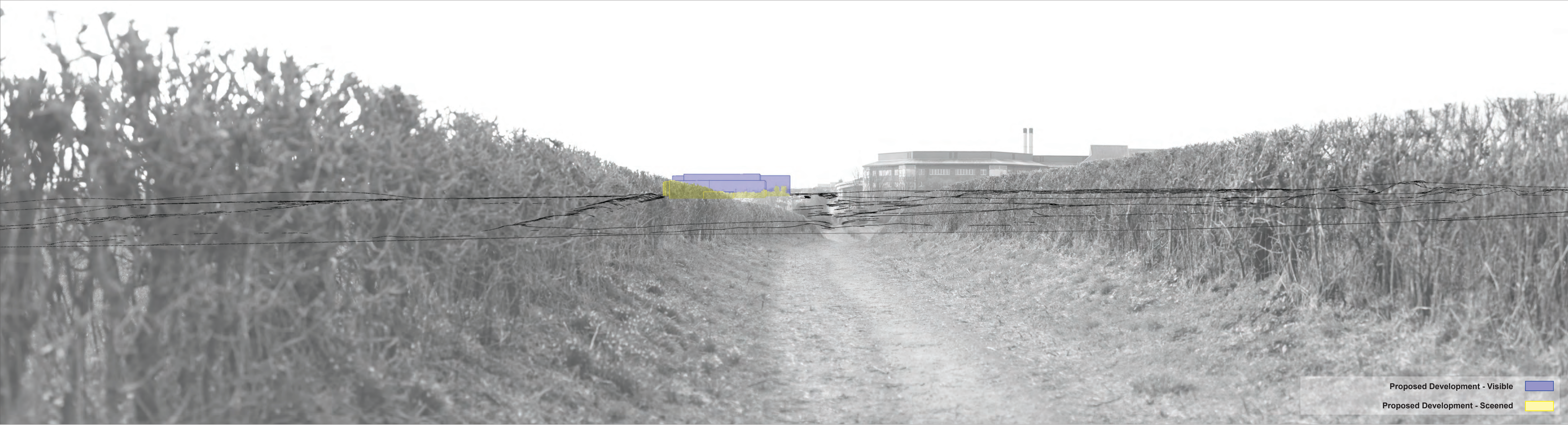
- >32 (Brightest)
- 16 - 32
- 8 - 16
- 4 - 8
- 2 - 4 (Brighter)
- 1 - 2
- 0.5 - 1
- 0.25 - 0.5
- < 0.25 (Darkest)

Each pixel shows the level of radiance (Night Lights) shining up into the night sky. These have been categorised into colour bands to distinguish between different light levels. Please see the report for more information on this.





Date April 2026	By AW		Notes: 1) This visualisation is a cylindrical projection panorama. It provides landscape and visual context only. 2) All directions given as bearings relative to Grid North (GNG). 3) Location map scale: 1:25,000. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026	Viewpoint Information: Grid Reference: 415296E 127789N Ground Height: 73.67m AOD Direction of Centre of View: ² 206.8° Horizontal Field of View: 90° Vertical Field of View: 24° Viewing Distance: 522mm	Photography Information: Camera: Canon EOS 6D Mk II Lens: 50mm Fixed Focal Length Camera Height: 1.8m Photography Date: 03/03/2026 Photography Time: 11:32 Enlargement Factor: approx. 96%
Image Size 820 x 222mm	QA DT				
Paper Size 841 x 297mm	Rev -				
1085-photo-wires					



Date April 2026	By AW		Notes: 1) This visualisation is a cylindrical projection panorama. It provides landscape and visual context only. 2) All directions given as bearings relative to Grid North (GNG). 3) Location map scale: 1:25,000. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026	Viewpoint Information: Grid Reference: 415296E 127789N Ground Height: 73.67m AOD Direction of Centre of View: 206.8° Horizontal Field of View: 90° Vertical Field of View: 24° Viewing Distance: 522mm	Photography Information: Camera: Canon EOS 6D Mk II Lens: 50mm Fixed Focal Length Camera Height: 1.8m Photography Date: 03/03/2026 Photography Time: 11:32 Enlargement Factor: approx. 96%
Image Size 820 x 222mm	QA DT				
Paper Size 841 x 297mm	Rev -				
1085-photo-wires					



Salisbury Hospital ECC

Viewpoint 1: PRoW BRIT 16
PHOTOWIRELINE



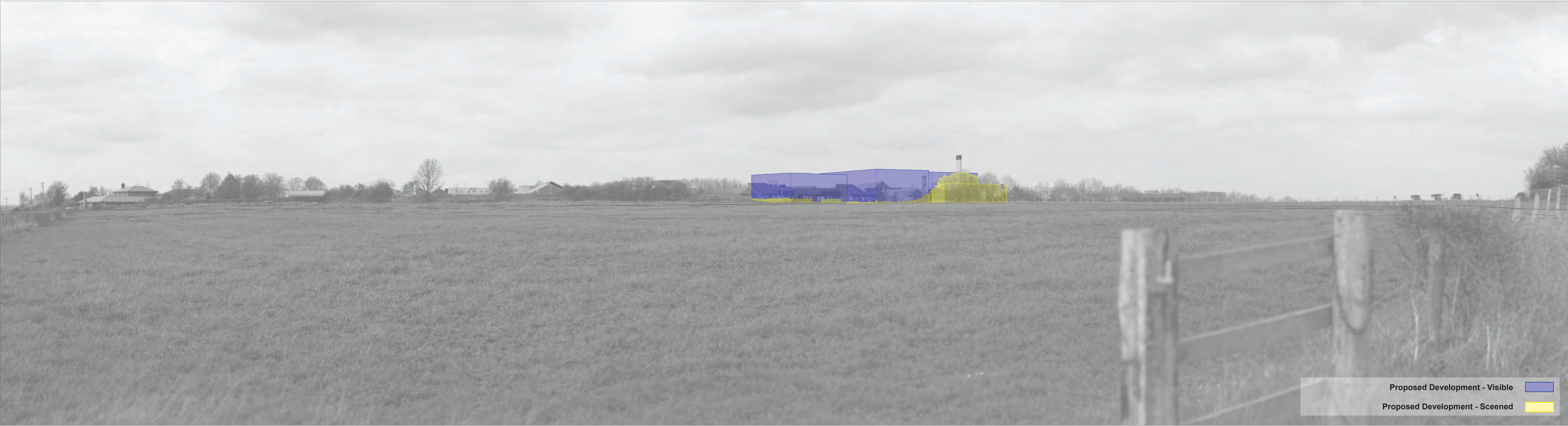
Date April 2026	By AW		Notes: 1) This visualisation is a cylindrical projection panorama. It provides landscape and visual context only. 2) All directions given as bearings relative to Grid North (GNG). 3) Location map scale: 1:25,000. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026	Viewpoint Information: Grid Reference: 415854E 127651N Ground Height: 46.56m AOD Direction of Centre of View: 241.27° Horizontal Field of View: 90° Vertical Field of View: 24° Viewing Distance: 522mm	Photography Information: Camera: Canon EOS 6D Mk II Lens: 50mm Fixed Focal Length Camera Height: 1.8m Photography Date: 03/03/2026 Photography Time: 11:54 Enlargement Factor: approx. 96%
Image Size 820 x 222mm	QA DT				
Paper Size 841 x 297mm	Rev -				
1085-photo-wires					



Date April 2026	By AW		Notes: 1) This visualisation is a cylindrical projection panorama. It provides landscape and visual context only. 2) All directions given as bearings relative to Grid North (GNG). 3) Location map scale: 1:25,000. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026	Viewpoint Information: Grid Reference: 415854E 127651N Ground Height: 46.56m AOD Direction of Centre of View: 241.27° Horizontal Field of View: 90° Vertical Field of View: 24° Viewing Distance: 522mm	Photography Information: Camera: Canon EOS 6D Mk II Lens: 50mm Fixed Focal Length Camera Height: 1.8m Photography Date: 03/03/2026 Photography Time: 11:54 Enlargement Factor: approx. 96%
Image Size 820 x 222mm	QA DT				
Paper Size 841 x 297mm	Rev -				
1085-photo-wires					



Date April 2026	By AW		Notes: 1) This visualisation is a cylindrical projection panorama. It provides landscape and visual context only. 2) All directions given as bearings relative to Grid North (GNG). 3) Location map scale: 1:25,000. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026	Viewpoint Information: Grid Reference: 415249E 126989N Ground Height: 81.82m AOD Direction Centre of View: ² 321.05° Horizontal Field of View: 90° Vertical Field of View: 24° Viewing Distance: 522mm	Photography Information: Camera: Canon EOS 6D Mk II Lens: 50mm Fixed Focal Length Camera Height: 1.8m Photography Date: 03/03/2026 Photography Time: 13:53 Enlargement Factor: approx. 96%
Image Size 820 x 222mm	QA DT				
Paper Size 841 x 297mm	Rev -				
1085-photo-wires					



Date April 2026	By AW	
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Date April 2026	By AW		Notes: 1) This visualisation is a cylindrical projection panorama. It provides landscape and visual context only. 2) All directions given as bearings relative to Grid North (GNG). 3) Location map scale: 1:25,000. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026	Viewpoint Information: Grid Reference: 415901E 125609N Ground Height: 64.13m AOD Direction of Centre of View: ² 332.77° Horizontal Field of View: 90° Vertical Field of View: 24° Viewing Distance: 522mm	Photography Information: Camera: Canon EOS 6D Mk II Lens: 50mm Fixed Focal Length Camera Height: 1.8m Photography Date: 03/03/2026 Photography Time: 14:21 Enlargement Factor: approx. 96%
Image Size 820 x 222mm	QA DT				
Paper Size 841 x 297mm	Rev -				
1085-photo-wires					



Proposed Development - Visible

Proposed Development - Screened

Date April 2026	By AW		Notes: 1) This visualisation is a cylindrical projection panorama. It provides landscape and visual context only. 2) All directions given as bearings relative to Grid North (GNG). 3) Location map scale: 1:25,000. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026	Viewpoint Information: Grid Reference: 415901E 125609N Ground Height: 64.13m AOD Direction of Centre of View: ² 332.77° Horizontal Field of View: 90° Vertical Field of View: 24° Viewing Distance: 522mm	Photography Information: Camera: Canon EOS 6D Mk II Lens: 50mm Fixed Focal Length Camera Height: 1.8m Photography Date: 03/03/2026 Photography Time: 14:21 Enlargement Factor: approx. 96%
Image Size 820 x 222mm	QA DT				
Paper Size 841 x 297mm	Rev -				
1085-photo-wires					





Date April 2026	By AW	
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Date April 2026	By AW		Notes: 1) This visualisation is a cylindrical projection panorama. It provides landscape and visual context only. 2) All directions given as bearings relative to Grid North (GNG). 3) Location map scale: 1:25,000. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026	Viewpoint Information: Grid Reference: 414886E 126107N Ground Height: 47.2m AOD Direction of Centre of View: 2 4.56° Horizontal Field of View: 90° Vertical Field of View: 24° Viewing Distance: 522mm	Photography Information: Camera: Canon EOS 6D Mk II Lens: 50mm Fixed Focal Length Camera Height: 1.8m Photography Date: 03/03/2026 Photography Time: 14:09 Enlargement Factor: approx. 96%
Image Size 820 x 222mm	QA DT				
Paper Size 841 x 297mm	Rev -				
1085-photo-wires					





Date April 2026	By AW		Notes: 1) This visualisation is a cylindrical projection panorama. It provides landscape and visual context only. 2) All directions given as bearings relative to Grid North (GNG). 3) Location map scale: 1:25,000. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026	Viewpoint Information: Grid Reference: 416254E 129130N Ground Height: 43.98m AOD Direction of Centre of View: ² 208.93° Horizontal Field of View: 90° Vertical Field of View: 24° Viewing Distance: 522mm	Photography Information: Camera: Canon EOS 6D Mk II Lens: 50mm Fixed Focal Length Camera Height: 1.8m Photography Date: 03/03/2026 Photography Time: 12:31 Enlargement Factor: approx. 96%
Image Size 820 x 222mm	QA DT				
Paper Size 841 x 297mm	Rev -				
1085-photo-wires					



Date April 2026	By AW		Notes: 1) This visualisation is a cylindrical projection panorama. It provides landscape and visual context only. 2) All directions given as bearings relative to Grid North (GNG). 3) Location map scale: 1:25,000. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026	Viewpoint Information: Grid Reference: 416254E 129130N Ground Height: 43.98m AOD Direction of Centre of View: ² 208.93° Horizontal Field of View: 90° Vertical Field of View: 24° Viewing Distance: 522mm	Photography Information: Camera: Canon EOS 6D Mk II Lens: 50mm Fixed Focal Length Camera Height: 1.8m Photography Date: 03/03/2026 Photography Time: 12:31 Enlargement Factor: approx. 96%
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Date April 2026	By AW		Notes: 1) This visualisation is a cylindrical projection panorama. It provides landscape and visual context only. 2) All directions given as bearings relative to Grid North (GNG). 3) Location map scale: 1:25,000. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026	Viewpoint Information: Grid Reference: 415821E 128375N Ground Height: 43.14m AOD Direction of Centre of View: ² 217.94° Horizontal Field of View: 90° Vertical Field of View: 24° Viewing Distance: 522mm	Photography Information: Camera: Canon EOS 6D Mk II Lens: 50mm Fixed Focal Length Camera Height: 1.8m Photography Date: 03/03/2026 Photography Time: 12:10 Enlargement Factor: approx. 96%
Image Size 820 x 222mm	QA DT				
Paper Size 841 x 297mm	Rev -				
1085-photo-wires					



Date April 2026	By AW		Notes: 1) This visualisation is a cylindrical projection panorama. It provides landscape and visual context only. 2) All directions given as bearings relative to Grid North (GNG). 3) Location map scale: 1:25,000. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026	Viewpoint Information: Grid Reference: 415821E 128375N Ground Height: 43.14m AOD Direction of Centre of View: ² 217.94° Horizontal Field of View: 90° Vertical Field of View: 24° Viewing Distance: 522mm	Photography Information: Camera: Canon EOS 6D Mk II Lens: 50mm Fixed Focal Length Camera Height: 1.8m Photography Date: 03/03/2026 Photography Time: 12:10 Enlargement Factor: approx. 96%
Image Size 820 x 222mm	QA DT				
Paper Size 841 x 297mm	Rev -				
1085-photo-wires					





Date April 2026	By AW		Notes: 1) This visualisation is a cylindrical projection panorama. It provides landscape and visual context only. 2) All directions given as bearings relative to Grid North (GNG). 3) Location map scale: 1:25,000. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026	Viewpoint Information: Grid Reference: 416613E 130517N Ground Height: 101.97m AOD Direction Centre of View: ² 202.87° Horizontal Field of View: 90° Vertical Field of View: 24° Viewing Distance: 522mm	Photography Information: Camera: Canon EOS 6D Mk II Lens: 50mm Fixed Focal Length Camera Height: 1.8m Photography Date: 03/03/2026 Photography Time: 13:21 Enlargement Factor: approx. 96%
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Date April 2026	By AW		Notes: 1) This visualisation is a cylindrical projection panorama. It provides landscape and visual context only. 2) All directions given as bearings relative to Grid North (GNG). 3) Location map scale: 1:25,000. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026	Viewpoint Information: Grid Reference: 416613E 130517N Ground Height: 101.97m AOD Direction of Centre of View: ² 202.87° Horizontal Field of View: 90° Vertical Field of View: 24° Viewing Distance: 522mm	Photography Information: Camera: Canon EOS 6D Mk II Lens: 50mm Fixed Focal Length Camera Height: 1.8m Photography Date: 03/03/2026 Photography Time: 13:21 Enlargement Factor: approx. 96%
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