



## **Rampion Offshore Wind Farm**



### **ES Section 26 – Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment – Appendices 26.1 & 26.2**

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**E.ON Climate & Renewables UK Rampion Offshore Wind Limited**

# Landscape Character Areas

## National Landscape Character Areas

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The key characteristics for NCA 126 – South Coastal Plain are identified by Natural England as follows:

- *Major urban developments including Portsmouth, Worthing and Brighton linked by the A27/M27 corridor dominate much of the open, intensively farmed, flat, coastal plain;*
- *Coastal inlets and ‘harbours’ contain a diverse landscape of narrow tidal creeks, mudflats, shingle beaches, dunes, grazing marshes and paddocks. From the Downs and coastal plain edge there are long views towards the sea and the Isle of Wight beyond;*
- *Trees are not a dominant feature – there are some small woods and a few windswept individual trees in the farmland or the occasional poplar shelter belt;*
- *A pattern of large arable fields, defined by low hedgerows, are often interspersed by horticultural glasshouse ‘estates’ and isolated remnants of coastal heath; and,*
- *The complex series of creeks, mudflats and shingle beaches along the coastal edge becomes less apparent to the east with the intensively-farmed plain increasingly dominated by disordered seaside towns and leisure developments.*

The key characteristics for NCA 121 – Low Weald are identified by Natural England as follows:

- *“Broad, low lying and gently undulating clay vales underlie a small-scale intimate landscape enclosed by an intricate mix of small woodlands, a patchwork of fields and hedgerows;*
- *Topography and soils vary locally in relation to higher drier outcrops of limestone or sandstone, which are commonly sites of settlements;*
- *The Low Weald generally includes an abundance of ponds and small stream valleys often with wet woodlands of alder and willow;*
- *Tall hedgerows with numerous mature trees link copses, shaws and remnant woodlands which combine to give the Low Weald a well-wooded character. Field trees, usually of oak but now declining, are characteristic of the area south-east of Dorking;*
- *Grassland predominates on the heavy clay soils while lighter soils on higher ground support arable cropping in a more open landscape;*
- *Rural in character with dispersed farmsteads, small settlements often include many timber and brickbuilt traditional buildings where not now dominated by recent urban development;*
- *Historic settlement pattern was dictated by a preference for higher drier outcrops of limestone or sandstone with moated manor houses being a characteristic feature;*
- *Urban and airport related development sprawl in the flat plain around Gatwick, and in the Horley-Crawley commuter settlements, contrast with the pleasant, wet, woody, rural character of the area and as such are less distinctively Wealden;*
- *Hop growing and orchards are still a distinctive land use in the east; and*

- *The Kentish Low Weald is traversed by numerous narrow lanes with broad verges and ditches; these are continuous with the drove roads of the North Downs.”*

The key characteristics for NCA 125 – South Downs are identified by Natural England as follows:

- *“Prominent Chalk outcrop rising gently from the South Coast Plain with a dramatic north-facing scarp and distinctive chalk cliffs formed where the Downs end abruptly at the sea. A chalk landscape of rolling arable fields and close-cropped grassland on the bold scarps, rounded open ridges and sculpted dry valleys;*
- *Lightly settled landscape with scattered villages, hamlets and farmsteads – flint is conspicuous in the buildings, walls of villages, farms and churches;*
- *Roman roads and drove roads are common and characteristic features and the area is rich in visually prominent prehistoric remains, particularly Neolithic and Bronze Age barrows and prominent Iron Age hillforts;*
- *In the east, rivers from the Low Weald cut through the Downs to form river valleys and broad alluvial floodplains with rectilinear pastures and wet grazing meadows – a contrast with the dry uplands. Above these valleys, the high, exposed, rounded uplands of white chalk have a simple land cover of few trees, an absence of hedgerows, occasional small planted beech clumps, and large arable areas and some grassland;*
- *The eastern Downs have a distinctive escarpment which rises prominently and steeply above the Low Weald. It is indented by steep combs or dry valleys;*
- *Woodlands – both coniferous and broadleaved – are a distinctive feature of the western Downs; and,*
- *In the west, large estates are important features with formal designed parkland providing a contrast to the more typical farmland pasture.”*

## West Sussex Landscape Character Areas

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The key characteristics for SC13: Worthing and Adur Fringes are as follows:

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

The land management guidelines for SC13: Worthing and Adur Fringes are as follows:

- *Strengthen the landscape framework and filter views of the urban edge through planting of woodland, tree and shrub belts and groups. Use these to screen and unify disparate suburban elements especially along roadside verges, village edges and around glasshouses.*
- *Establish landscape management plans for urban edges.*
- *Maintain and strengthen existing field boundaries such as hedgerows and shelterbelts. Conserve and link existing hedgerows and trees with new planting.*
- *All new planting to be of coastal tolerant plants which are adapted to the maritime winds.*
- *Establish new areas of planting through the creation of sheltered areas using sympathetic measures, such as low stone walls and earth mounds, and nurse species for wind protection.*
- *Create a new large scale tree and hedgerow framework to complement the open, intensively farmed landscape, whilst maintaining important views.*
- *Restore field boundaries through shelterbelt planting, especially around horse paddocks.*

- *Maintain and enhance the landscape and biodiversity of rife and other existing wetland habitats such as salt marsh, mud flats and water meadows.*
- *Encourage and promote land management schemes to increase species rich grassland areas.*
- *Carry out colour and design studies for industrial and large farm buildings.*
- *Encourage landscape enhancements around villages and on their approaches.*
- *Conserve, manage and enhance existing village ponds.*
- *Encourage the creation of new suburban woodlands, preferably with community involvement, for recreation and to link up with existing woodlands.*
- *Encourage bold tree planting adjacent to roads to enhance both the visual and wildlife value of these areas.*
- *Encourage conservation and community involvement in urban spaces and village greens.*

The key characteristics for SD3: Central Downs are as follows:

- *Elevated chalk hills;*
- *Smooth, gently rolling landform, cut by trough-shaped dry valleys, sometimes branching;*
- *Dramatic, steep, mostly open escarpment, deeply indented by rounded coombes;*
- *Open, expansive landscape mostly with few trees and hedgerows;*
- *Areas of woodland mostly limited to narrow belts along the edge of the scarp slope;*
- *Spectacular panoramic views over the Low Weald to the north;*
- *Arable farming predominates in large, rectilinear fields;*
- *Surviving fragmented and isolated blocks of species-rich chalk grassland on steeper slopes and on the escarpment;*
- *Distinctive historic landscape features including hill forts, barrows, cross dykes, ancient chalk tracks, field systems, windmills and dew ponds;*
- *Isolated yet prominent farmsteads and barns; and*
- *Strong sense of remoteness and solitude in some areas.*

The land management guidelines for SD3: Central Downs are as follows:

- *Maintain the strong historic character of the area, including typical features such as archaeological monuments and their settings, ancient chalk tracks, windmills and dew ponds*
- *Maintain surviving species-rich chalk grassland and target restoration of chalk grassland on the upper slopes of the downs and around recreation sites, using the Environmental Sensitive Stewardship Scheme where appropriate*
- *Encourage landscape enhancements of the existing urban edge between Worthing and Shoreham*
- *Protect the open skyline of the upper crest of the Chalk Downs*

- *Maintain and enhance existing hedgerows. The planting of new ones should be limited to the more sheltered minor valleys and restoration of the historic hedgerow pattern*
- *Restore and manage visually important tree clumps and belts where this does not conflict with historic and nature conservation features*
- *Encourage the planting of single trees to enhance a sense of isolation and scale*
- *Encourage new tree planting away from breaks of slope forming special hilltop features or around farmsteads following contours*
- *Encourage landscape enhancement schemes for existing car park, “honey pot” recreation sites*
- *Conserve and enhance the setting of historic farmsteads and barns*
- *Ensure the siting and design of new agricultural buildings is sympathetic to the landform and reflects the vernacular style*
- *Conserve and enhance the experience of the South Downs Way long distance path and other rights of way*
- *Conserve existing narrow chalkland roads*

The key characteristics for SD5: Downland Adur Valley are as follows:

- *Wide open flat bottomed valley, with gently meandering river;*
- *Wide sloping chalk valley sides with steep tops;*
- *Main river tidal, with salt marsh and mud flats. Mostly canalised, and contained by levees;*
- *River levees carrying recreational routes adjacent to river on both sides;*
- *Wet floodplain meadows, streams, and water channels;*
- *Some significant areas of arable farmland on the valley floor and lower slopes;*
- *Relatively open character, with a denser network of hedgerows and small woodlands on the tributaries;*
- *Downland turf and invading scrub on the valley sides;*
- *Small lanes and brick bridges;*
- *Impressive views across the valley including striking views of Lancing College;*
- *Visual intrusion from the disused cement works and chalk quarries, major roads and pylons;*
- *Bounded on the south by the complex of flyovers where the A27 trunk road and the A283 intersect;*
- *Small hamlets and farmsteads on lower sides using varied materials including flint, brick and tile hanging; and*
- *Two disused railways, now major recreational routes, and also crossed by the South Downs Way.*

The land management guidelines for SD5: Downland Adur Valley are as follows:

- *Conserve existing areas of chalk downland. Encourage conversion of the valley slopes from arable to pastoral open chalk grassland and attempt to link them on the upper slopes through Stewardship schemes*
- *Discourage use of fencing where aligned straight up the valley slopes, especially where they separate contrasting land uses*
- *Conserve, manage and improve existing hedgerows particularly where the local landscape is degraded and visually intrusive elements dominate. Consider replanting hedgerows where they have been lost, especially at the edges of footpaths and on lower valley slopes*
- *Encourage small scale tree planting at the foot of coombes (dry valleys) and around settlements and farms*
- *Conserve and manage the small irregular field patterns on the valley floor and drainage ditches between pastures*
- *Encourage the creation of more extensive river valley meadow and wet woodland through water table management via Stewardship schemes*
- *Encourage removing, realigning or under grounding the pylons. Avoid planting near pylons so as not to exaggerate their scale*
- *Investigate ways of assimilating the A27 flyover more satisfactorily into the landscape*
- *Carry out bold tree planting alongside and partially up the slopes of the eastern valley sides to screen and integrate the main road*
- *Partially infill and restore the cement works main quarry area to original levels and manage as chalk grassland, retaining some of the quarry elements as features for future historical reference. Ensure this takes account of the proposals set out in the Horsham District and Adur Local Development Plans*
- *Conserve and frame key views to Lancing College from the valley floor*
- *Conserve traditional farm buildings and their associated flint walls*
- *Conserve and enhance the special character of small local lanes on the western side of the valley. Notable Road Verges are also located on the eastern side of the valley along Steyning Road*
- *Maintain and enhance the recreational network of footpaths and bridleways along and across the valley*

The key characteristics for SD6: Eastern Downs are as follows:

- *Elevated, open rolling landform of hills, dry valleys and a steep escarpment (scarp) across uniform chalk upland scenery close to the sea, within the Sussex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB);*
- *Panoramic views across the Weald to the Surrey Hills and the North Downs;*
- *Southern boundary of the area is fringed by the major coastal towns of Brighton, Hove and Shoreham-by-Sea;*

- *Predominance of open arable and grassland cultivation with irregular, smaller pastures, woodland patches and hedgerows in the chalk valleys and coombes, on parts of the scarp, and along the scarp foot;*
- *Remnant species-rich grassland;*
- *Isolated farms and farm buildings on the high downland and sparse settlement elsewhere, clustered in the valleys, in hamlets and farmsteads;*
- *Ridge line was line of a major ancient routeway, today the South Downs Way;*
- *Many landmarks and distinctive prehistoric and historic landscape features;*
- *Chalk quarries and pits, telecommunications masts, pylon lines, golf courses, and intensive recreational use centred on Devil's Dyke;*
- *Crossed by the A23 Trunk Road, the A27 Trunk Road (Brighton By-Pass) to the south, and by modest network of high lanes, some of them busy with traffic;*
- *Much localised traffic noise from roads within and on the edges of the downland;*
- *London to Brighton Railway Line crosses the area via Clayton Tunnel;*
- *Traditional rural buildings built of local flint and brick with weatherboarded barns.*

The land management guidelines for SD6: Eastern Downs are as follows:

- *Conserve and enhance the essence of the open downland and scarp landscapes through scrub clearance and grazing*
- *Ensure that any new development has a minimum impact on views from the downs and is integrated within the landscape*
- *Pay particular attention to the siting of telecommunications masts*
- *Maintain and manage surviving species-rich chalk grassland and plan for the restoration of extensive new areas*
- *Protect and enhance the historic legacy of the area including important archaeological remains and ancient routeways*
- *Maintain, restore and manage woodland and hedgerow landscapes, and visually important tree clumps and belts where this does not conflict with conservation of the historic and natural environment*
- *Carry out landscape improvements to the rural urban fringe to the south in accordance with a long-term plan to be agreed by all partners*
- *Maintain and manage dew ponds for their landscape diversity and nature conservation value*
- *Protect the character of rural lanes and manage road verges to enhance their nature conservation value*
- *Resist creating areas of horse paddocks, riding schools and stabling in open downland*
- *Reduce the visual impact of recreational activities including golf courses, car parks, horse stabling and grazing, and enhance the landscape at Truleigh Hill and around the recreational facilities at Devil's Dyke*
- *Conserve and enhance the setting of historic farmsteads and barns*

- *Minimise the effects of adverse incremental change by seeking new development of high quality that sits well within the landscape and reflects local distinctiveness*

The key characteristics for LW11: Eastern Scarp Footslopes are as follows:

- *Undulating Lower Greensand sandstone ridges and gentle Gault Clay vales drained by the River Adur, most of which lie within the Sussex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB);*
- *Concentration of ancient woodland lying on the Gault Clay;*
- *Views dominated by the steep downland scarp;*
- *Arable and pastoral rural landscape, secluded in places, a mosaic of small and larger fields, woodlands, shaws and hedgerows with hedgerow trees;*
- *Includes the extensive designed landscape of Danny Estate;*
- *Small historic commons and orchards around Henfield in the north of the area;*
- *Modest network of country lanes and underhill lanes beneath the scarp;*
- *Pockets of biodiversity limited to woodland, ponds and stream valleys;*
- *Characteristic spring-line villages and dispersed farmsteads, some historic;*
- *Township of Henfield and expanded ridge line villages with suburban development at Hurstpierpoint and Hassocks;*
- *Criss-crossed by roads, many of them busy, including the A23 Trunk Road;*
- *London to Brighton Railway Line crosses the area;*
- *Varied traditional rural buildings built with diverse materials including flint, timber-framing, Horsham Stone roofing and varieties of local brick and tile-hanging;*
- *Dominance of painted render and a wide range of modern styles and materials from the Victorian period onwards;*
- *Few visitor and recreational attractions.*

The land management guidelines for LW11: Eastern Scarp Footslopes are as follows:

- *Maintain and restore the scenic historic pattern and fabric of the agricultural landscape including irregular patterns of smaller fields*
- *Avoid skyline development and ensure that any new development has a minimum impact on views from the downs and is integrated within the landscape*
- *Pay particular attention to the siting of telecommunications masts*
- *Plan for long-term woodland regeneration, the planting of new small broad-leaved farm woodlands, and appropriate management of existing woodlands*
- *Promote the creation of arable field margins and corners including alongside the sides of streams*
- *Increase tree cover in and around villages, agricultural and other development and on the rural urban fringe, along the approach roads to settlements, and along busy urban routes including the A23 Trunk Road*
- *Carry out tree and woodland planting around Small Dole to screen intrusive development*

- *Conserve and replant single oaks in hedgerows to maintain succession and replant parkland trees*
- *Conserve, strengthen and manage existing hedgerows and hedgerow trees, especially around irregular fields, and replant hedgerows where they have been lost*
- *Maintain and manage all lakes and ponds and their margins for their landscape diversity and nature conservation value*
- *Protect the character of rural lanes and manage road verges to enhance their nature conservation value*
- *Reduce the visual impact of horse stabling and grazing, for instance, under the downland edge in the vicinity of Tottington and Edburton*
- *Minimise the effects of adverse incremental change by seeking new development of high quality that sits well within the landscape and reflects local distinctiveness*

The key characteristics for LW9: Upper Adur Valley are as follows:

- *Extensive upper river catchment drained by a network of long, leisurely streams in confined narrow, shallow valleys, a small part within the Sussex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)*
- *Relatively few panoramic or long views within the valley although views to the south are dominated by the steep downland scarp*
- *Small woodlands and networks of hedgerows with hedgerow trees*
- *Smaller pastures in the valley bottoms and mixed arable and pastoral farming, medium to large-sized fields on the valley sides*
- *Expansive, open brooks pastures of the Henfield and Beeding Brooks including small fields, occasional scrub and a small area of remnant ancient woodland*
- *Canalisation and embankment of the main river throughout the brooks pastures and localised river straightening elsewhere*
- *Wildlife corridor with pockets of rich biodiversity*
- *Local roads, farmsteads and the old townships of Bramber, Henfield and Steyning lie on higher ground flanking the brooks pastures*
- *Varied traditional rural buildings built with diverse materials including flint, timber-framing and varieties of local brick and tilehanging*
- *Brick and stone bridges*

The land management guidelines for LW9: Upper Adur Valley are as follows:

- *Conserve and enhance the undeveloped character and pastoral qualities of the valley and the character of the river including its drainage pattern*
- *Ensure that any new development has a minimum impact on views from the downs and is integrated within the landscape*
- *Pay particular attention to the siting of telecommunications masts*
- *Minimise the adverse impact of flood defences and structures*

- *Pursue active management of the brooks pastures, maintaining and extending the small-scale pattern of the pastures and enriching biodiversity including streamside vegetation*
- *Plan for long-term woodland regeneration the appropriate management of existing woodland, the planting of new small broadleaved farm woodlands on the valley edges including pollarding of wetland trees, and the creation of landscape features along streams and water channels through alder and willow planting*
- *Conserve, strengthen and manage existing hedgerows and hedgerow trees, especially around irregular fields, and re-plant hedgerows where they have been lost*
- *Promote the creation of arable field margins and corners including alongside the sides of streams*
- *Undertake landscape improvements and tree planting on the margins of the brooks pastures and around urban areas*
- *Ensure that any valley-edge road improvements do not damage character*
- *Reduce the visual impact of horse stabling and grazing*
- *Minimise the effects of adverse incremental change by seeking new development of high quality that sits well within the landscape and reflects local distinctiveness*

The key characteristics for LW10: Eastern Low Weald are as follows:

- *Gently undulating low ridges and clay vales;*
- *Views dominated by the steep downland scarp to the south and the High Weald fringes to the north;*
- *Arable and pastoral rural landscape, a mosaic of small and larger fields, scattered woodlands, shaws and hedgerows with hedgerow trees;*
- *Quieter and more secluded, confined rural landscape to the west, much more development to the east, centred on Burgess Hill;*
- *Biodiversity in woodland, meadowland, ponds and wetland;*
- *Historic village of Cowfold and suburban village development at Partridge Green, Shermanbury and Sayers Common;*
- *Mix of farmsteads and hamlets favouring ridgeline locations, strung out along lanes;*
- *A modest spread of designed landscapes;*
- *Crossed by north-south roads with a rectilinear network of narrow rural lanes;*
- *London to Brighton Railway Line crosses the area through Burgess Hill;*
- *Varied traditional rural buildings built with diverse materials including timber-framing, weatherboarding, Horsham Stone roofing and varieties of local brick and tile-hanging;*
- *Major landmarks include Hurstpierpoint College and St Hugh's Charterhouse Monastery at Shermanbury; and*
- *Principal visitor attraction is the Hickstead All England Equestrian Showground*

The land management guidelines for LW10: Eastern Low Weald are as follows:

- *Maintain and restore the historic pattern and fabric of the agricultural landscape including irregular patterns of smaller fields*
- *Plan for long-term woodland regeneration, the planting of new small and medium-sized broad-leaved farm woodlands, and appropriate management of existing woodland*
- *Promote the creation of arable field margins and corners including alongside the sides of streams*
- *Avoid skyline development and ensure that any new development has a minimum impact on views from the downs and is integrated within the landscape*
- *Pay particular attention to the siting of telecommunications masts*
- *Where appropriate, increase tree cover in and around villages, agricultural and other development and on the rural urban fringe of suburban areas and Burgess Hill, including along the approach roads to settlements and along busy urban routes including the A23 Trunk Road*
- *Conserve and replant single oaks in hedgerows to maintain succession and replant parkland trees*
- *Conserve, strengthen and manage existing hedgerows and hedgerow trees, especially around irregular fields, and replant hedgerows where they have been lost*
- *Maintain and manage all lakes and ponds and their margins for their landscape diversity and nature conservation value*
- *Protect the character of rural lanes and manage road verges to enhance their nature conservation value*
- *Reduce the visual impact of stabling and grazing for horses*
- *Minimise the effects of adverse incremental change by seeking new development of high quality that sits well within the landscape and reflects local distinctiveness*

### **South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Areas**

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The key characteristics for A3: Arun to Adur Open Downs are as follows:

- *Vast open rolling upland chalk landscape of blunt, whale-backed Downs reaching 238m at Chanctonbury Hill;*
- *Furrowed by extensive branching dry valley systems which produce deep, narrow, rounded coombs - the main dry valley (the Findon Valley) contains the A24;*
- *Dominated by large scale irregular fields of arable and pasture (of 20th century date) bounded by visually permeable post and wire fencing or sparse thorn hedgerows creating a very open landscape supporting a range of farmland birds;*
- *Hedgerows and tracks survive from the earlier manorial downland landscape;*
- *Significant areas of unimproved chalk grassland, for example at Cissbury Ring and Lancing Ring, which support nationally scarce plant species;*
- *Occasional scrub and woodland on steeper slopes and beech clumps on hill tops contribute to biodiversity and provides visual texture in the landscape;*

- *A landscape managed for country sports (game shooting) which preserves the shape and form of the landscape and creates a distinctive landcover including small woodlands and game cover plots;*
- *Large open skies ensure that weather conditions are a dominant influence creating a dynamic, landscape, with considerable seasonal variation;*
- *A strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity with pockets of deep remoteness associated with hidden dry valleys;*
- *Large number of prehistoric and later earthworks, including causewayed enclosures, long barrows and round barrows, providing a strong sense of historical continuity. Iron Age hillforts at Cissbury Ring and Chanctonbury Ring form prominent features on the skyline.*

Land management guidelines A3: Arun to Adur Open Downs are as follows:

- *Seek opportunities to reduce the visual impact of existing visually intrusive elements such as the infrastructure and traffic associated with the A24, and prominent built elements on the coastal plain (particularly industrial structures) through sensitive planting such as scrub, informally spaced groups of trees and hedgerow planting. Avoid linear planting along roads. Bold new planting schemes may be appropriate in some locations.*
- *• Maintain the open and undeveloped skyline of the secondary scarps – avoid siting of buildings, telecommunication masts, power lines and wind turbines on these sensitive skylines.*
- *• Consider opportunities for landscape enhancement on the edge of Findon village and avoid further extension of development into the Open Downland. In particular maintain an open landscape along the A24 between Findon and the northern edge of Worthing.*

The key characteristics for G3: Adur Valley Sides are as follows:

- *Valley sides carved from chalk, relatively steep along their whole length. The large disused chalk quarry at Shoreham Cement Works forms a white scar in the landscape.*
- *Pasture, chalk grassland and woodland occupy steeper slopes, for example at Mill Hill and Anchor Bottom – these are important for biodiversity;*
- *The valley sides support an extensive road network, including the A283 on the eastern valley side and Coombes Road in the western valley side;*
- *Minor lanes and unsurfaced tracks descend the valley sides – many of these are now public rights of way that allow access up onto the adjacent downs;*
- *A string of shrunken medieval villages lie along the lower slopes of the western valley side e.g. Botolphs, Coombes, Applesham Farm. These are surrounded by early enclosures;*
- *Woodlands along the lower slopes are particularly distinctive and form a strong wooded edge to the floodplain;*

- *Away, from the roads, the valley sides form a tranquil, rural setting to the floodplain;*
- *The prominent Gothic chapel of Lancing College is a particularly distinctive landmark standing at the southern end of the Adur valley. The chimney of the Shoreham Cement Works is also a key landmark feature.*

The land management guidelines for G3: Adur Valley Sides are as follows:

- *Encourage the creative restoration of the redundant chalk quarry and Shoreham Cement Works, exploiting the potential for geological interest, nature conservation, education, and recreation, and ensuring they blend with their surroundings.*
- *Conserve the small blocks of 18th-19th century enclosure around the medieval settlements of Botolphs, Coombes, Applesham and Erringham.*
- *Seek opportunities for creation of additional chalk grassland sites on steep valley sides, linking them to existing chalk grassland at Mill Hill and Anchor Bottom.*

The key characteristics for F3: Adur Floodplain are as follows:

- *Flat valley floor of the deep U-shaped Adur Valley between Bramber (a former port) and Old Shoreham;*
- *A landscape of apparent large and expansive scale as a result of the flat landform, consistent pasture land cover, lack of vertical elements and far-reaching views across the open floodplain. Views are contained by the valley sides;*
- *Contains the meandering course of the tidal River Adur which flows between artificial flood banks. Public rights of way provide access along the tops of the floodbanks;*
- *Saltern mounds provide evidence of the medieval salt-extraction industry;*
- *Periodically waterlogged silty soils support permanent pasture, within fields reclaimed from the floodplain, giving the floodplain a lush, pastoral character and supporting an important ecological flora;*
- *Groups of willows and alders occur sporadically alongside the river and drainage channels providing important visual and ecological features;*
- *A large area of water meadows and wet woodland survives north of Bramber;*
- *A small area of the Adur Estuary (designated as a SSSI) extends into the character area, supporting ecologically important saltmarsh and intertidal mudflats, of high value to wading birds;*
- *Typically absent of settlement, with the exception of the ancient settlement of Beeding (a medieval port);*
- *The absence of woodland and generally low incidence of trees results in a large scale, open landscape with extensive views across the floodplain;*
- *Tranquillity affected by proximity of built development on the valley sides, the A283 and A27; and*
- *Views to the landmarks of Bramber Castle and Lancing College on the adjacent valley sides – Lancing College is a particularly distinctive building at the ‘entrance’ to the Adur valley.*

The land management guidelines for F3: Adur Floodplain are as follows:

- *Conserve, and expand the traditional landscape of grassland meadows and wet woodland on the floodplain, particularly linking to the area north of Bramber.*
- *Celebrate the industrial history of the valley and conserve the saltern mounds and their settings which provide evidence of the medieval salt-extraction industry. Avoid ploughing or and protect from encroachment by woody scrub to maintain them as visual features in the floodplain.*

The key characteristics for A2 Adur to Ouse Open Downs are as follows:

- *Vast open rolling upland chalk landscape of blunt, whale-backed Downs reaching 248m at Ditchling Beacon.*
- *Furrowed by extensive branching dry valley systems which produce deep, narrow, rounded coombs. The main dry valleys contain transport routes, for example the A23(T) in the Pyecombe Gap.*
- *Large scale irregular fields (of 20th century date) of arable and pasture bounded by visually permeable post and wire fencing or sparse thorn hedgerows creating a very open landscape supporting a range of farmland birds. Hedgerows and tracks survive from the earlier manorial downland landscape.*
- *Significant areas of unimproved chalk grassland, for example at Castle Hill, which supports nationally scarce plant species.*
- *Occasional scrub and woodland on steeper slopes adds to the overall diversity of chalk grassland habitats, contributes to biodiversity and provides visual texture in the landscape.*
- *A landscape managed for country sports (game shooting) which preserves the shape and form of the landscape and creates a distinctive landcover including small woodlands and game cover plots.*
- *Large open skies ensure that weather conditions are a dominant influence creating a dynamic landscape, with considerable seasonal variation.*
- *A strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity in close proximity to the south coast urban area. Pockets of deep remoteness associated with hidden dry valleys landscape.*
- *A large number of prehistoric and later earthworks providing a strong sense of historical continuity; a concentration of Iron Age hillforts which form prominent features on the skylines, three overlooking the Weald (Devil's Dyke, Ditchling Beacon and Wolstonbury) and one commanding the coastal plain (Hollingbury).*
- *Includes the site of the registered battlefield of Lewes, fought in 1264 with cavalry action as a dominant theme.*
- *Stanmer Park with areas of original parkland surviving around Stanmer House, including 18th century plantations, smaller clumps and trees belts. Stanmer village is a good example of an estate village.*
- *Good public access with a network of public rights of way and open access land.*
- *Severe cuttings and ridges associated with the A27(T) around Brighton.*

- *The Jack and Jill windmills at Clayton and the communication masts at Truleigh Hill are prominent features of the skyline.*
- *The typical settlement form is relatively late in origin, and comprises isolated farmsteads of 18th-19th century. The individual farmsteads are often prominent features in the landscape.*
- *Building materials are typically flint, red brick and clay tiles, with more modern materials used in farm buildings.*

The land management guidelines for A2: Adur to Ouse Open Downs are as follows:

- *Seek opportunities to reduce the visual impact of existing visually intrusive elements on the downs. These include the severe cuttings and traffic associated with the A23(T) and A27(T) roads, the prominent urban fringes of Brighton, the large electricity pylons, golf courses, and cluster of communication masts at Truleigh Hill.*

The key characteristics for H2 Adur to Ouse Downs Scarp are as follows:

- *A dramatic steep north-facing chalk escarpment with a distinctive concaveconvex slope profile which provide opportunities for hang-gliding and paragliding.*
- *Deeply indented by 'coombes', including the complex and well known coombe of Devil's Dyke, to form a locally sinuous scarp.*
- *Well drained calcareous soils covering the precipitous slopes support unbroken tracts of chalk grassland, scrub and hanger woodland of outstanding ecological mportance which provide texture and create dramatic shadows on the scarp.*
- *Sunken terraced tracks and rights of way that zig zag across the open scarp, some representing historic 'bostals', the routes by which sheep were herded between the downland pastures and the scarpfoot arable fields.*
- *At the foot of the scarp where the slopes are less steep the land is ploughed for crops – here colours contrast with the muted grey-green colours of the scarp face.*
- *Abandoned chalk quarries, resulting from the exploitation of chalk in the past to produce lime, appear as white scars on the scarp and are now ecologically notable habitats.*
- *Elevated landform provides panoramic views over the scarp footpslopes to the north and, in the distance, the Low Weald.*

The land management guidelines for H2 Adur to Ouse Downs Scarp are as follows:

- *Conserve the distinctive coombe formation at Devil's Dyke – avoid activities that could affect the natural landform and maintain grazed grassland which exposes its dramatic valley form.*
- *Conserve species-rich woody scrub and seek opportunities to extend such habitats, particularly the occurrence of juniper which is a UK priority BAP species.*
- *Manage hanger woodland to ensure a diverse species and age structure by light thinning, clearance of some of the scrub, re-coppicing (especially hazel) and replanting as necessary. This will also minimise risk of damage as a result of increased storms and high winds. Consider opening up paths/rides for access.*
- *Promote enhanced environmental management of chalk grassland habitats and control scrub invasion.*

- *Maintain panoramic views over the surrounding lowlands, particularly from the popular viewpoints at Ditchling Beacon, Devil's Dyke, and Edburton Hill.*

The key characteristics for I2 Adur to Ouse Scarp Footslopes are as follows:

- *Complex geology comprising bands of chalk, mudstones and sandstones giving rise to a locally undulating lowland landscape at the foot of the northern scarp of the Adur to Ouse Downs.*
- *Large, fertile straight-sided arable fields on the Lower Chalk geology at the foot of the scarp, enclosed in the 20th century from open fields and earlier piecemeal enclosures.*
- *Small irregular fields of pasture on the less productive clay soils, which originated as woodland assarts, represent a largely intact late medieval landscape.*
- *Frequent but small blocks of ancient woodland of pre-1600 date, as well as more recent post-1800 plantations and game coverts (e.g. Foxhole Shaw near Hurstpierpoint).*
- *Hedgerows with mature hedgerow oaks link closely with the woodland, forming an interlocking network that is of high biodiversity value as well as creating a sense of seclusion and enclosure.*
- *Sandstone outcrops give rise to locally sandy soils, e.g. at Truleigh Sands, which support areas of acid grassland, bracken and coniferous plantations.*
- *Streams, arising from springs at the foot of the chalk flow northwards in narrow, hidden stream valleys, some enshrouded in woodland. Field ponds, mill ponds and designed water bodies are common features of the clay.*
- *Villages, located on the springline, are often associated with springs, mill ponds and mills – Edburton, Fulking, Poynings, Westmeston, Plumpton, and Offham are all linked by an underhill lane. The steep chalk scarp forms a dramatic backdrop to these villages.*
- *Secondary row of settlements located on the sandstone outcrops further north e.g. Ditchling, Streat, and East Chiltington.*
- *Historic picturesque parkland landscapes at Plumpton, Danny and Newtimber Parks, although the small size of these suggests that the character area was too valuable for agricultural use to waste on unproductive aesthetics.*
- *A well developed network of rights of way, and Stonewish Country Park on the edge of Ditchling, provide opportunities for countryside access.*
- *A consistent palette of building materials (a mixture of flint, brick, rendering and half timber, with clay tile roofs) provides unity across the area.*
- *Visually dominated by the steep chalk scarp to the south, which forms a backdrop to views. Impressive panoramic views from adjacent scarp and downs reveal a pleasingly balanced woodland and farmland mosaic.*

The land management guidelines for I2 Adur to Ouse Scarp Footslopes are as follows:

- *Conserve the intact medieval landscape on the clay, particularly the fields originating as woodland assarts.*
- *Conserve the historic picturesque parkland landscapes of Plumpton, Danny and Newtimber Parks - encourage reversion of arable to pasture in these landscapes.*

- *Conserve areas of chalk grassland, for example the small area of Beeding Hill to Newtimber Hill SSSI, and seek to extend such habitats on areas of Lower Chalk at the scarp foot.*
- *Conserve, and seek to extend, areas of unimproved acid grassland on sandstone outcrops.*
- *Conserve ancient deciduous woodland, for example Tottington Wood SNCI, and support the restoration of conifer plantations to native species.*

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### **Horsham Landscape Character Areas**

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The key characteristics for A2 Amberley to Steyning Downs:

- *Elevated, mostly rounded hills.*
- *Strong sweeping skylines.*
- *Intensive arable farmland, but with significant areas of chalk grassland adjoining the ridgeline of the scarp.*
- *Large rectilinear fields.*
- *A few curving strips of woodland on shallow dry valleysides.*
- *Lack of settlement apart from a few isolated barns and farmsteads.*
- *Largely remote and tranquil.*
- *A few weather boarded barns and small groups of knapped flint/brick farm buildings.*

The land management guidelines for A2 Amberley to Steyning Downs:

- *Conserve the open undeveloped character of the area. Many of the hilltops and upper downland slopes are very prominent. Any development such as telecommunications in these locations will be highly visible and likely to damage the character of the area.*
- *Ensure any small scale development associated with existing farm groups is sited and designed to avoid further erosion of their settings.*
- *Ensure any new agricultural buildings are sited and designed to avoid visually prominent slopes, are normally grouped with other farm buildings, and incorporate traditional materials, e.g. weatherboarding.*
- *Conserve and manage existing areas of chalk grassland on the hilltops and in the dry valleys by grazing and clearing scrub where necessary.*
- *Encourage reversion of existing arable farmland on highest slopes to create sweeps of chalk grassland. Also encourage utilising field edges, public rights of way, steep ground, around car parks and public viewpoints.*

The key characteristics for C2 Washington to Steyning Scarp:

- *Dramatic, mainly wooded scarp.*
- *Dense deciduous woodland extending from the scarp foot to the skyline, with woods ('hangers') clinging to the steep slopes.*

- *Contrasting open chalk grassland in the Steyning Bowl.*
- *Distinctive projecting headlands of wooded scarp between Wiston and Steyning.*
- *Sunken wooded tracks and lanes climbing the steep slopes.*

The land management guidelines for C2 Washington to Steyning Scarp:

- *Conserve the undeveloped character of the area. Any built development or structures such as masts are likely to be very prominent and damage landscape character.*
- *Conserve and manage chalk grassland at Steyning Bowl, clearing scrub as necessary.*
- *Conserve and manage the overall deciduous woodland cover. Some replanting of beech may be required in areas where it is not being replaced by natural regeneration. Control sycamore.*
- *Keep edges of woodland in proportion to variations in landform. Avoid small open areas with distracting shapes.*

The key characteristics for O4 Lower Adur Valley:

- *Broad open, flat bottomed valley.*
- *Gently sloping lower valleysides, steeper upper valleysides.*
- *Open character with few hedgerow/hedgerow trees.*
- *Large scale field patterns with arable farmland dominant. Some floodmeadows remaining on the valleyfloor.*
- *Visual intrusion from quarry, cement works, pylons and the A283.*
- *Important cross valley views from higher slopes.*
- *Sparse historic settlement pattern. Distinctive local flint vernacular with brick detailing in Botolphs.*

The land management guidelines for O4 Lower Adur Valley:

- *Conserve the open character of the floodplain.*
- *Ensure any small scale development on valleysides respects historic settlement pattern, form and building materials.*
- *Maintain cross valley views.*
- *Secure landscape improvements at the Shoreham Cement Work site.*
- *Conserve and manage watermeadows.*
- *Conserve small pastures.*
- *Conserve and manage drainage ditches to maximise floristic diversity.*
- *Encourage the reversion of valleyfloor arable land to pasture.*
- *Encourage the reversion of valleyside from arable to chalk grassland.*

- *Encourage small scale tree planting at the foot of combes and around settlements and farms where appropriate.*
- *Encourage the planting of native alder and willow riverside trees where appropriate.*
- *Incorporate the embankments of the A283 by scrub and woodland planting.*

The key characteristics for A1 Beeding Downs:

- *Small area of elevated open chalk hills.*
- *Smoothly rolling landform, partly cut into by winding dry valleys running north to south.*
- *Subtle curves and undulations of the landform are readily revealed beneath a clothing of cropped grass or cereals, creating a landscape with a simple and elemental quality, accentuated by vast skies.*
- *Tranquility and sense of remoteness eroded by the visual intrusion of radio masts/pylons and by noise from the A283 in the Adur Valley to the west.*
- *Dry valleys have a more secluded character.*
- *Long views over the Adur Valley, the Low Weald and towards the south coast.*

The land management guidelines for A1 Beeding Downs:

- *Conserve the open, largely undeveloped character of the area.*
- *The hilltops and upper downland slopes are very prominent. Any development such as telecommunication masts in these locations will be highly visible and likely to further erode the character of the area.*
- *Manage existing chalk grassland by grazing and scrub clearance when necessary.*
- *Encourage reversion of existing arable farmland to create broad sweeps of chalk grassland.*
- *Encourage the preparation of a management plan to improve the visual appearance of horse grazed paddocks around Truleigh Hill farm.*
- *Encourage irregularly spaced copse and groups of tree planting to improve the setting of Truleigh Hill farm.*

The key characteristics for C1 Beeding to Edburton Scarp:

- *Steep north to north west facing slopes.*
- *Dramatic undulating ridgeline with smooth rounded summits.*
- *Deep combes.*
- *Panoramic views extending to the distant High Weald and North Downs.*
- *Mainly open sheep grazed chalk grassland. Small patches of woodland at the base of the combes.*
- *Distinctive historic drive routes following winding pathways (bostals) up the face of the scarp.*

The land management guidelines for C1 Beeding to Edburton Scarp:

- *Conserve the open undeveloped character of the area. Any built development or vertical structures such as masts would be very prominent and damaging to the character of the area.*
- *Conserve the open nature of the scarp summits by scrub clearance and grazing.*
- *Avoid the use of fencing straight up or across the grain of the steep slopes, particularly where this separates different land uses.*
- *Remove scattered scrub and linear scrub along fencelines.*
- *Conserve and manage ancient semi natural woodlands at the base of the scarp.*
- *Conserve chalkland tracks and manage their associated verges, banks and hedgerows to avoid erosion and encourage wildflower interest.*

The key characteristics for D2 Henfield and Small Dole Farmlands:

- *Undulating landscape of low ridges and narrow valleys with small streams.*
- *Steep visually prominent Lower Greensand ridge at Henfield.*
- *Long views to and from the ridges.*
- *Small to large size regular and irregular fields with a variable hedgerow pattern.*
- *Small historic commons and orchards are distinctive features in the north of the areas.*

The land management guidelines for D2 Henfield and Small Dole Farmlands:

- *Ensure any new development does not intrude on visible ridgelines.*
- *Ensure any appropriate new development responds to traditional local design and materials, including flint/brick and sandstone.*
- *Carry out native tree and woodland planting around Small Dole to screen intrusive industry and housing.*
- *Conserve and manage existing hedgerows, especially where they surround small scale irregular field patterns.*
- *Restore hedgerow, hedgerow tree planting and plant small woodlands on farmland north of Tottington and Edburton.*
- *Encourage coppice management of existing woodlands where appropriate.*

The key characteristics for P2 Upper Adur Valleys:

- *Small gently undulating valleys with very restricted valley bottoms.*
- *Small pastures on the valley bottom. Mixed farmland on the valleysides.*
- *Meandering river/stream courses, locally straightened.*
- *Occasional small farmsteads on valleysides.*

The land management guidelines for P2 Upper Adur Valleys:

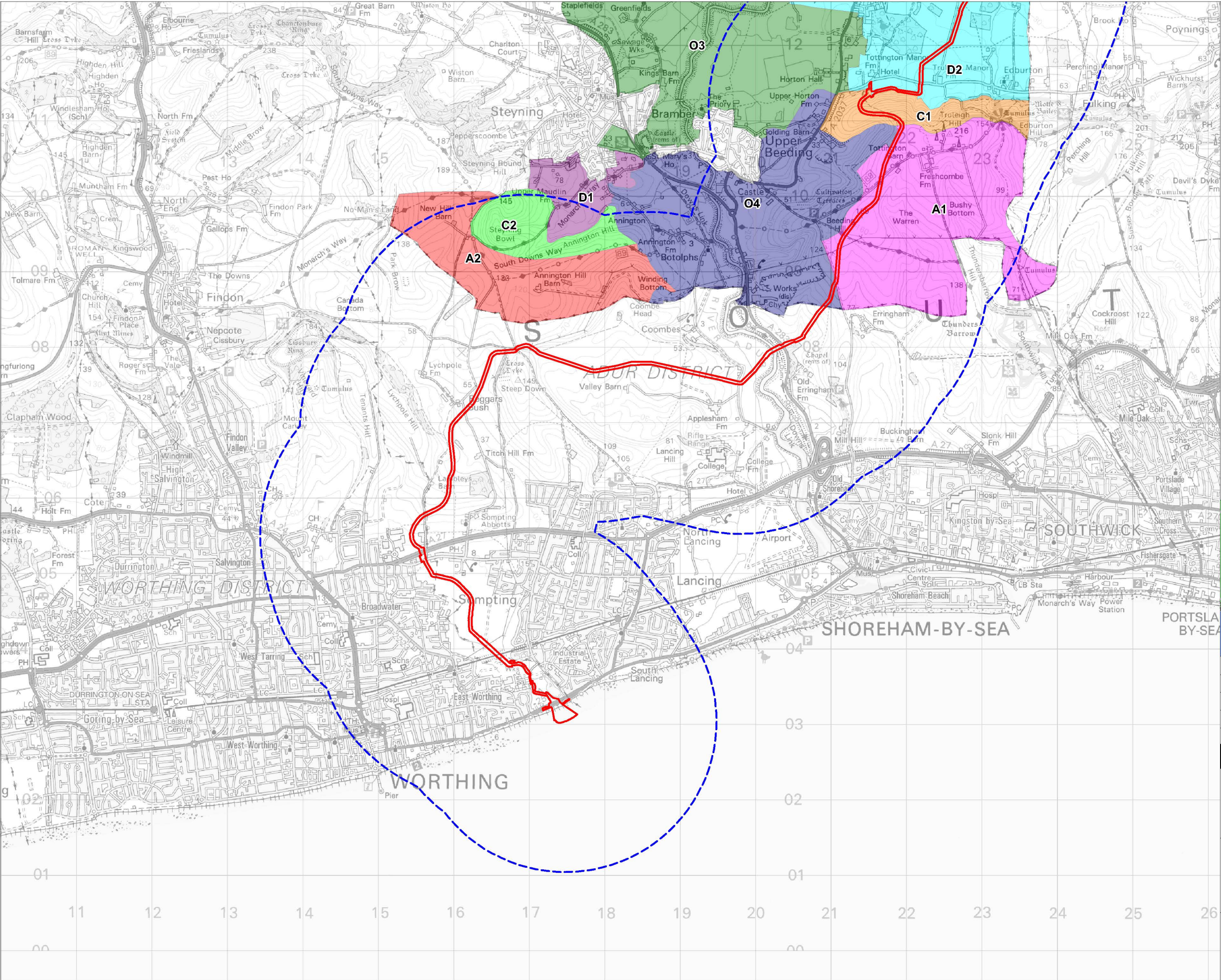
- *Conserve the undeveloped rural character.*
- *Conserve the open character of the floodplain.*
- *Conserve the small valley floor pastures.*
- *Conserve and restore hedgerows on valleysides.*
- *Conserve streamside vegetation.*
- *Promote natural floodplain management.*
- *Avoid the introduction of unsympathetic flood defences and engineered changes to the river course.*

The key characteristics for J3 Cowfold and Shermanbury Farmlands:

- *Gently undulating low ridges and valleys.*
- *Scattered small woodlands.*
- *Small and medium size pasture fields and some larger arable fields.*
- *Mostly small scale and intricate landscape. Localised areas with more open character.*
- *Field ponds.*

The land management guidelines for J3 Cowfold and Shermanbury Farmlands:

- *Conserve the rural undeveloped character.*
- *Conserve and enhance existing network of hedgerows and shaws.*
- *Maintain the pattern of small scale pastures.*
- *Encourage the natural regeneration of hedgerow oaks and or plant new ones.*
- *Encourage establishment of new woodlands.*



- Legend :
- Development Area
  - 2km Study Area
  - A2 Amberley to Steyning Downs
  - D1 Amberley to Steyning Farmlands
  - A1 Beeding Downs
  - C1 Beeding to Edburton Scarp
  - J3 Cowfold and Shermanbury Farmlands
  - D2 Henfield and Small Dole Farmlands
  - O4 Lower Adur Valley
  - P2 Upper Adur Valleys
  - C2 Washington to Steyning Scarp



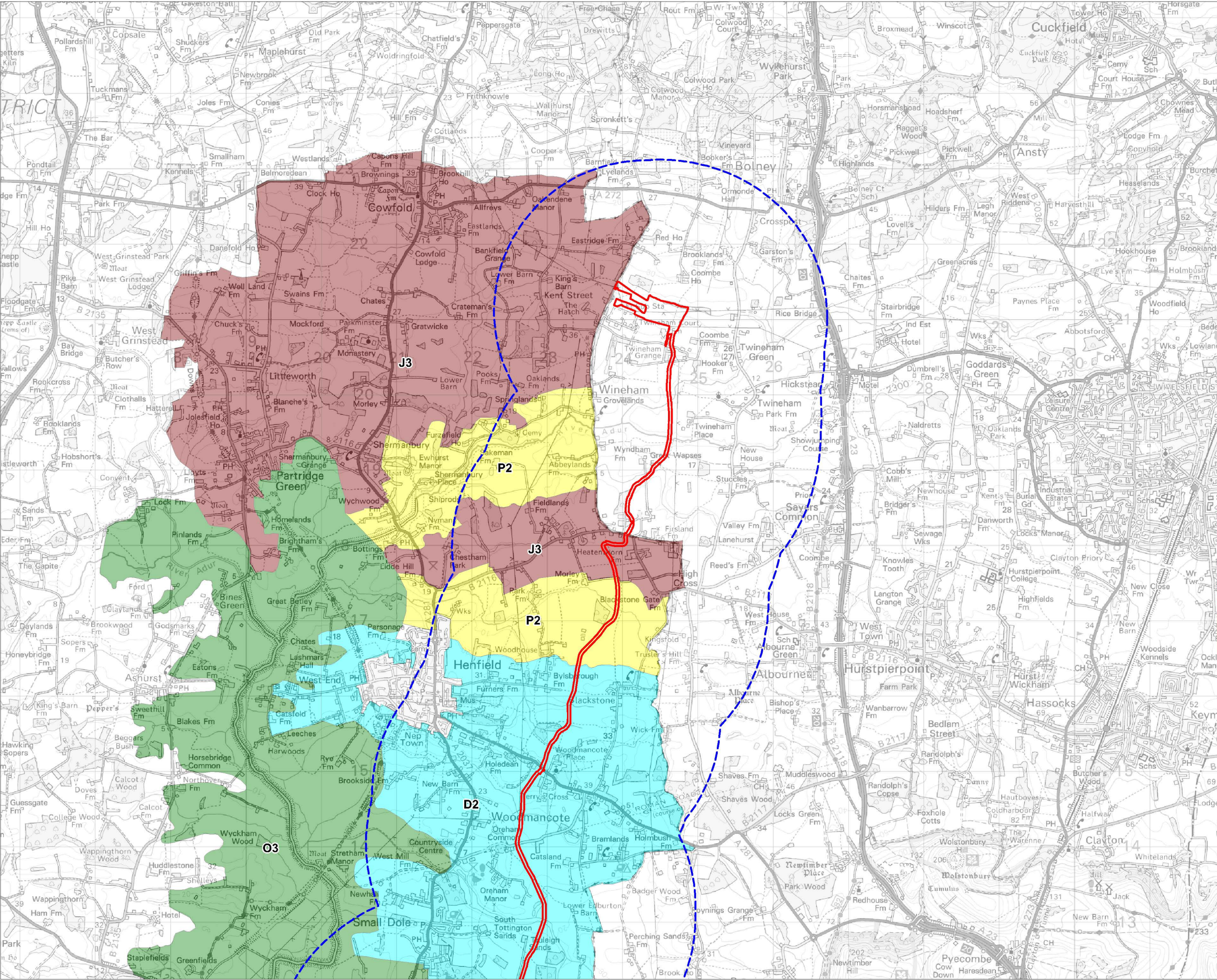
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| 00                         | 22.10.12 | First Draft          | AJ  | EB  | KB  |
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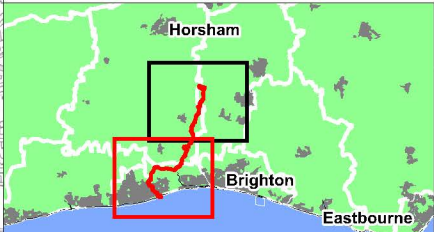
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Figure 26.1.1 -  
Landscape Character Context:  
Horsham Landscape Character  
Assessment  
(Map 1 of 2)

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- Legend :
- Development Area
  - 2km Study Area
  - A2 Amberley to Steyning Downs
  - D1 Amberley to Steyning Farmlands
  - A1 Beeding Downs
  - C1 Beeding to Edburton Scarp
  - J3 Cowfold and Shermanbury Farmlands
  - D2 Henfield and Small Dole Farmlands
  - O4 Lower Adur Valley
  - P2 Upper Adur Valleys
  - C2 Washington to Steyning Scarp

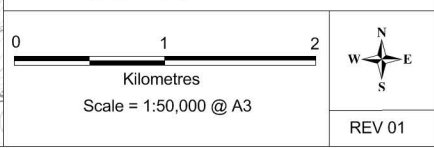


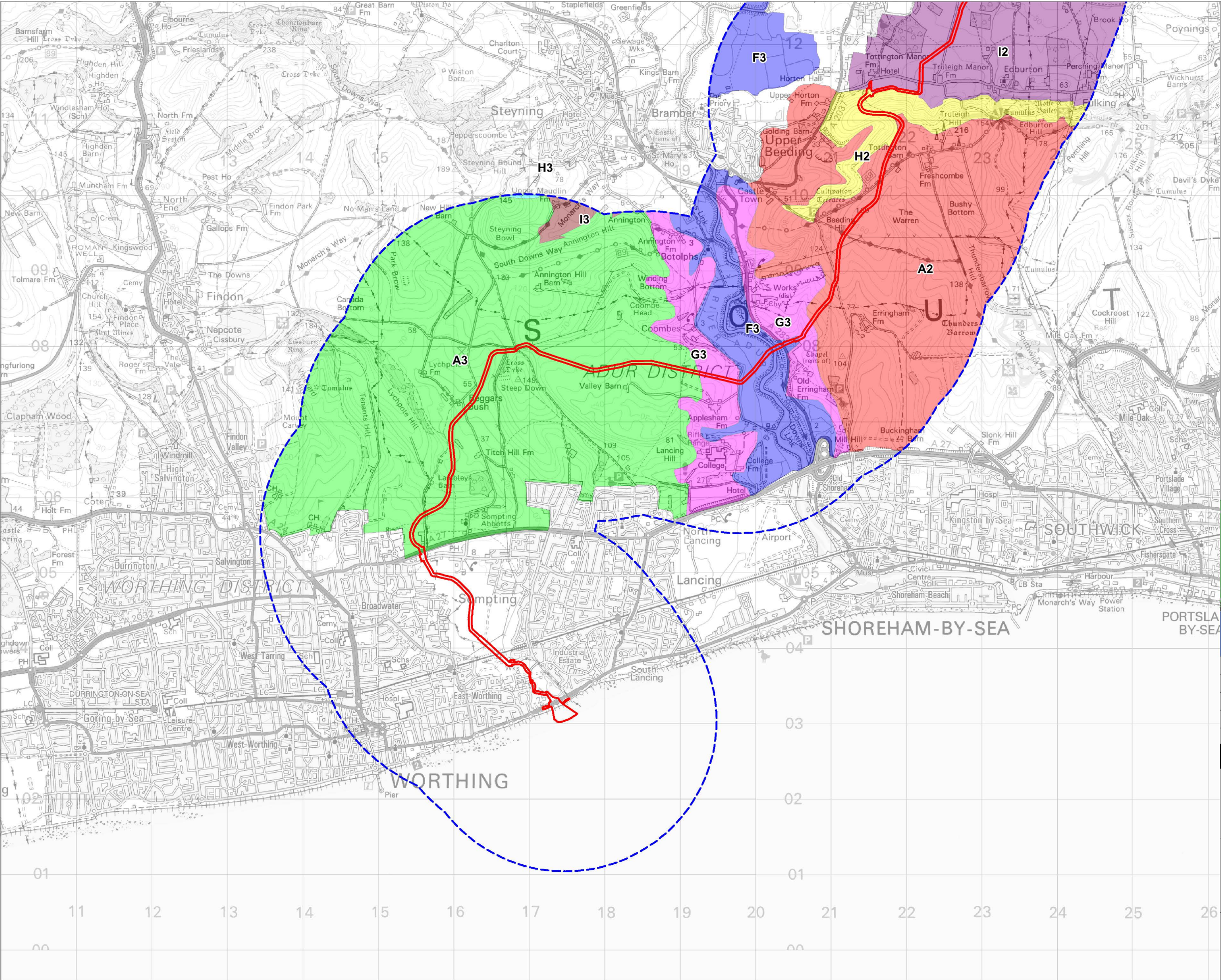
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Rampion Offshore Wind Farm



Title :  
Figure 26.1.1 -  
Landscape Character Context:  
Horsham Landscape Character  
Assessment  
(Map 2 of 2)





- Legend :
- Development Area
  - 2km Study Area
  - F3 Adur Floodplain
  - H2 Adur to Ouse Downs Scarp
  - A2 Adur to Ouse Open Downs
  - I2 Adur to Ouse Scarp Footslopes
  - G3 Adur Valley Sites
  - H3 Arun to Adur Downs Scarp
  - A3 Arun to Adur Open Downs
  - I3 Arun to Adur Scarp Footslopes

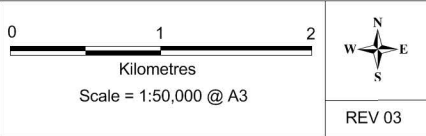


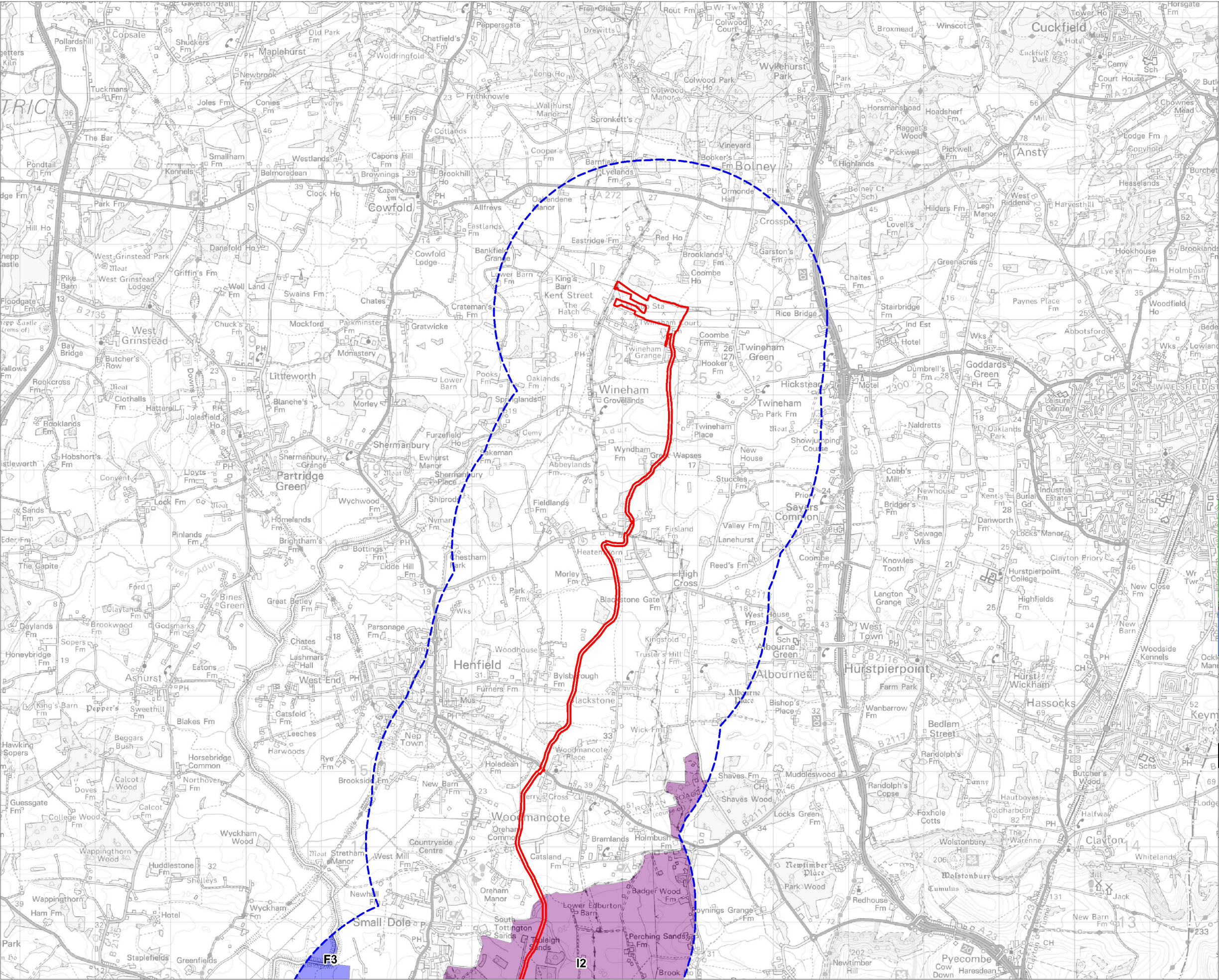
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| 02  | 22.10.12 | Development area added | AJ  | EB  | KB  |
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| Rev | Date     | Description            | Drn | Chk | App |

Rampion Offshore Wind Farm



Title :  
Figure 26.1.2 -  
Landscape Character Context:  
South Downs Integrated  
Landscape Character Assessment  
(Map 1 of 2)





**Legend :**

- Development Area
- 2km Study Area
- F3 Adur Floodplain
- H2 Adur to Ouse Downs Scarp
- A2 Adur to Ouse Open Downs
- I2 Adur to Ouse Scarp Footslopes
- G3 Adur Valley Sites
- H3 Arun to Adur Downs Scarp
- A3 Arun to Adur Open Downs
- I3 Arun to Adur Scarp Footslopes



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| 02  | 22.10.12 | Development area added | AJ  | EB  | KB  |
| 01  | 28.06.11 | LCA title              | NH  | CF  | DW  |
| 00  | 06.04.11 | First Draft            | LH  | CF  | DW  |
| Rev | Date     | Description            | Drm | Chk | App |

**Rampion Offshore Wind Farm**



**Title :**  
Figure 26.1.2 -  
Landscape Character Context:  
South Downs Integrated  
Landscape Character Assessment  
(Map 2 of 2)

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Plate 1.A



Shingle beach shoreline at East Worthing

Plate 1.B



Amenity grassland within Brooklands Pleasure Park

Plate 1.C



Trees with a TPO within the golf course

Plate 1.D



Railway line

Plate 1.E



Arable field with a narrow dry ditch

Plate 2.A



Improved grassland, gently rising in elevation to the north



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Rampion Offshore Wind Farm



TITLE: Figure 26.1.3 Rampion Cable Route  
Route Description Plates  
(Page 1 of 5)

|            |        |
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| SCALE: N/A | REV 00 |
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Plate 2.B



Hedgebank between two fields of semi improved pasture

Plate 2.C



Chalk grassland at Steep Down

Plate 2.D



Large scale arable field

Plate 3.A



Clipped hedgerow with mature trees

Plate 3.B



River Adur

Plate 3.C



Chalk grassland on either side of a narrow valley



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Rampion Offshore Wind Farm



TITLE: Figure 26.1.3 Rampion Cable Route  
Route Description Plates  
(Page 2 of 5)

|            |        |
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Plate 4.A



Beeding Hill

Plate 4.B



Summit of Tottington Mount

Plate 4.C



South face of Tottington Mount scarp slope

Plate 5.A



Flat field at the foot of Tottington Mount scarp slope

Plate 5.B



Five fields of improved grassland in linear succession

Plate 5.C



Damp species poor grassland on the flood plain



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Rampion Offshore Wind Farm

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TITLE: Figure 26.1.3 Rampion Cable Route  
Route Description Plates  
(Page 3 of 5)

SCALE: N/A REV 00

Plate 6.A



Rough grassland lined along its northern boundary by a hedgerow featuring semi-mature Oaks

Plate 6.B



Marshy grassland, featuring a shallow muddy stream

Plate 6.C



A PROW lined by a steep hedge bank on both sides

Plate 7.A



An arable field lined by mature Oak, with Woodhouse Wood to the north

Plate 7.B



Narrow wet ditch lined by a gappy hedgerow

Plate 7.C



A slow flowing river



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Rampion Offshore Wind Farm



TITLE: Figure 26.1.3 Rampion Cable Route  
Route Description Plates  
(Page 4 of 5)

SCALE: N/A

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Plate 9.A



A species poor, intact field hedge

Plate 9.B



Herrings stream

Plate 9.C



Species poor grassland dominated by coarse grasses

Plate 10.A



A species poor grassland

Plate 10.B



Bob Lane

Plate 10.C



Grazed fields of improved pasture



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| Rev | Date     | Description | Drn | Chk | App |

Rampion Offshore Wind Farm



TITLE: Figure 26.1.3 Rampion Cable Route  
Route Description Plates  
(Page 5 of 5)

SCALE: N/A REV 00

## Route Description

### Character Section 1:

The proposed cable would land ashore at a point between East Worthing and Lancing, to the south of the Brooklands Pleasure Park. The cable would be routed in a northwesterly direction across a short expanse of shingle beach (refer to Plate 1.A), and then across a dual cycle way, a footpath and the A259 Brighton Road. Next it would pass through an intact hedgerow and into The Pleasure Park (refer to Plate 1.B). This is an area of publically accessible recreational open space, which features a pond, miniature railway and a golf course. The Pleasure Park is enclosed by low density native hedgerows and hedgerow trees, and is relatively flat. The settlement edges of Worthing to the west and South Lancing to the east contrast with this pocket of green space. The cable would then travel in a westerly direction, crossing a fragmented hawthorn hedgerow, and into a golf course. The golf course comprises close mown golf tees, fairways, greens and areas of rough grassland, interspersed with sand bunkers and clumps of semi mature trees and shrub vegetation including species such as hawthorn, poplar, willow, and viburnum. A number of the trees have TPOs attached (refer to Plate 1.C).

The cable would go across the northern boundary of the golf course, crossing a small stream and continue in a northwest direction along a road, which runs parallel to a sewage works. The road is enclosed by native deciduous and coniferous trees and a mixed hedgerow, which screens the sewage works. The cable route would continue in a north westerly direction through a public open space of amenity grassland, which features a World War 1 bomb crater, and narrow belts of semi-mature trees and shrub planting dominated by Poplar, Willows, and an under storey of Hawthorn. Next the route would take a more westerly direction across the northwestern boundary of the public open space, through an area of mixed plantation woodland featuring groups of mature conifers. Beyond this woodland the cable would be routed through a disused and overgrown allotment area. The allotments are dominated by scrub vegetation including Elder and Bramble. Beyond the allotments, the ground drops steeply downhill for approximately three metres towards the edge of a railway line (refer to Plate 1.D). Narrow wet ditches are located on both sides of the railway line within the fence line. The cable would be routed in a northwesterly direction across the railway line, and into a medium sized arable field. The settlements of Broadwater and Sompting contain this area to the east and west, sharply contrasting the adjacent open fields. The cable would continue in a northwesterly direction through a series of flat and low lying pastoral fields. Both feature shallow wet depressions, narrow drainage channels and abundant Rush growth.

The cable would then be routed in a more northerly direction, following the eastern edge of East Worthing urban fringe, and passing through a further nine small sized fields, a tree lined stream and a PROW. The fields are a mixture of arable (refer to Plate 1.E) and pastoral fields featuring species poor semi-improved and improved grasslands. The boundaries are defined by a mixture of narrow dry ditches, and overgrown scrubby hawthorn dominated hedgerows.

The cable would continue in a northerly direction for approximately 0.09km, through a gappy hawthorn hedgerow and up to the Upper Brighton Road.

### Character Section 2:

Character Section 2 begins at Upper Brighton Road, and onward through a semi-improved pastoral field to the edge of the A27 Sompting Bypass; a two lane carriageway that runs in a

northeast to southwest direction. The cable would continue across the Sompting Bypass in a north-northwesterly direction, which is lined on both sides by a narrow grass verge and a tall intact roadside Hawthorn hedgerow.

The cable would continue through two large pastoral fields (refer to Plate 2.A) which gently slopes northwards. The northern edge of the first field is lined by a PROW, which the cable would cross. The cable would pass through the eastern boundary of the second pastoral field, which is defined by a tall outgrown intact mixed hedgerow, across the single track Lambleys Lane, and onward through an area of patchy Bramble scrub and a post and wire fence. From Lambleys Lane the cable would carry on in a northeasterly direction across a large gently undulating field of semi-improved pasture. Open views are available to the south. This field was formally two fields joined together; a former field boundary running along the centre of this field is now preserved as a low-lying hedge bank (refer to Plate 2.B). The cable would pass through the northern boundary of this field, which is lined by a banked field boundary, lined by a gappy deciduous hedgerow and post and wire fencing. A PROW runs along the southern side of this boundary.

The cable route would continue in a northerly direction through two small sized, rectangular pastoral fields of unimproved calcareous grassland. These pastures form the slightly humped summit of the landform, known as The Nore. The fields are defined by post and wire fences with one boundary featuring a gappy, Hawthorn hedgerow. The cable would pass through this hedgerow and then continues north down a steeply sloped field of tussocky, chalk grassland (refer to Plate 2.C). Beyond the fenced boundary, the cable would continue in a northerly direction through a pastoral calcareous grassland field, and then through a species-poor Hawthorn hedgerow, which features small amounts of Dog-rose, and Elder.

The landscape is smooth and gently rolling beyond this hedgerow. This is generally an open and expansive landscape, with few trees and hedgerows, facilitating distant views across the surrounding hills. The cable would continue in a northerly direction, routed through three medium scale fields, all enclosed by post and wire fencing. The first field is improved grassland; the second field is semi-improved grassland, with a narrow corridor of Ash trees along its western limit, and mature, planted Beech trees along its eastern limit; the third field is improved grassland. The cable would then turn in a northeasterly direction through another post and wire enclosed pastoral field. Titch Hill Road runs in a north to south direction to the immediate east of this field. The cable would cross over this road, which is lined on both sides by post and wire fencing. The eastern side of the road is backed by a 2 metre high gappy, species poor roadside hedgerow comprising Blackthorn, and the western side features a newly planted Hawthorn hedgerow.

The cable would continue in a northeasterly direction through an arable field which is currently left to fallow, and has a whaleback shape which rises towards the east. Open views to the north and south are available, with a strong sense of remoteness due to the surrounding lack of built form, with only occasional farmsteads and barns visible across the landscape. A line of overhead electricity pylon lines and a well-trodden PROW, which doubles as a farm-track, runs along the eastern boundary of this arable field, and is enclosed on both sides by post and wire fencing (refer to Plate 2.D). The cable would turn to a more easterly direction through the arable field, and is routed east through the PROW and into a field of improved grassland. The field is 50% bare soil due to heavy cattle poaching. The cable would travel east to the northeastern corner of this field, which is lined by post and wire fencing and a PROW, and into an arable field. The cable would then turn and continues in a southeasterly direction, exiting the arable field over a post and wire fence line, and into a field of improved grassland.

The cable would then be routed east through a series of large scale, gently rolling fields. These fields are rectilinear and enclosed by post and wire fencing. The visually permeable field boundaries embody the open nature of this landscape.

The first field in the series is an arable field featuring vegetable cropping, which slopes up slightly to the north. The cable would travel in an easterly direction exiting this field through a post and wire fence, and continuing east through a field of improved grassland. The field features a trough shaped valley orientated in a north to south direction, before doming up in the east to a relative high point. The cable route would cross this indentation at a perpendicular angle, before rising up steeply to the east. The cable route would continue through another field of improved grassland, which has expansive views to the east and then go southeast through two arable fields, enclosed by post and wire fencing.

Character Section 2 terminates along the PROW that runs in a north to south direction between Commbes and Cow Bottom, along the eastern extent of this second arable field.

### Character Section 3

Character Section 3 begins along the PROW that runs in a north to south direction between Commbes and Cow Bottom. The cable would be routed through an area of improved grassland, and then a roadside hedgerow, which contains English Elm, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, and Bramble, and is backed by post and wire fencing.

The cable would continue across Coombes Road, which is lined on its eastern side by an overgrown, intact hedge, which features Sycamore and Ash trees, and into a species-poor pasture. The species-poor pasture is enclosed on its eastern edge by a clipped hedgerow dominated by Hawthorn, and featuring mature trees (refer to Plate 3.A).

The cable would be routed east through this hedgerow, and then turn to a more northeasterly direction through an area of floodplain associated with the Adur Valley, which features two medium scale arable fields. A large drain runs in a north to south direction between these two fields.

The cable route would cross the River Adur in an easterly direction. The River Adur meanders centrally along the valley between two earth embankments, which support rough grassland, and have sparsely vegetated tracks (designated as PROW) running between the embankments and the channel (refer to Plate 3.B). The river levees carry recreational routes adjacent to the river on both sides. Views east towards the gently rolling chalk valley sides are interrupted by the visual intrusion of a disused cement works and chalk quarry, and the A27 to the south.

Beyond the eastern bank of the River Adur, the cable would travel northeast up to Steyning Road through a rough, tussocky grassland. The Down's Link, a Cycle Route and named PROW, runs in a north to south direction through the centre of this grassland, and is lined on either side by a dense band of scrub. The Down's Link would be crossed by the cable route.

The cable would continue in a north east direction across Steyning Road, which is lined on either side by post and wire fencing, and into an area of species-poor grassland. The cable route would follow a well-trodden footpath along a valley-bottom, which gently slopes uphill eastwards. The side slopes of this narrow valley feature species-rich chalk grassland (refer to Plate 3.C).

The cable would pass through the eastern boundary of this grassland, which is lined by post and wire fencing and low-lying, scrubby vegetation, and continue in a north east direction up

the steep sides of the Adur Valley, through two large scale arable fields. These arable fields rise from approximately 25m AOD to approximately 100m AOD, and are separated by a post and wire fence line. Mill Hill Road forms the eastern boundary of this second field. Low-level scrub and isolated hawthorn trees are interspersed along the northern edge of the Road. There are long ranging views west, across the valley, towards Lancing College, from the elevated Mill Hill.

#### Character Section 4:

Character Section 4 begins at Mill Hill Road – the cable route would continue in a northeasterly direction across a large field of improved grassland. The field rises gently towards the northeast, and offers open views to the south and southwest. The cable would cross a named PROW (Monarch's Way), and then continues in a northeasterly direction towards the summit of Beeding Hill (refer to Plate 4.A), and then on towards Mill Hill Road.

The South Downs Way National Trail runs along the northern edge of Mill Hill Road. The cable would cross this road into a large-scale field of grazed, improved grassland in a northeast direction, lined along its eastern edge by a well-trodden PROW. This field rises steeply to the south, and offers open views to the west. The cable would be routed across the PROW, and turn in a westerly direction onto Tottington Mount; an elevated, whale-backed, open rolling hill, with a smooth, grazed appearance (refer to Plate 4.B). Tottington Mount is covered with calcareous grassland; extensive and panoramic views are available from this hill. The cable route would continue in a westerly direction across this hill, which gently rises to the north, before crossing the summit and beginning to descend down. The cable would be routed in a sinuous loop in order to negotiate the steep, north-facing chalk escarpment of Tottington Mount. The slope is covered in tracts of calcareous grassland, scrub, and hanger woodland, which provide a visual texture to the landscape (refer to Plate 4.C), and descends from approximately 200m OD to 40m AOD. Sunken terraced tracks zig zag across the scarp, representing historic 'bostals', the routes by which sheep were herded.

Character Section 4 terminates at a flat, straight-sided improved grassland field located at the foot of the scarp.

#### Character Section 5

Character Section 5 begins on the flat, straight-sided improved grassland field that is located at the foot of Tottington Mount scarp slope (refer to Plate 5.A). The cable would be routed in an easterly direction for 0.6km through this field, which runs parallel to Edburton Road. A post and wire fence backed by a relict hedgerow consisting of leggy Hawthorn bushes, and two Ash trees, defines the eastern boundary of this field. The cable would be routed through this hedgerow, and then make a tight turn and travel north through a field of species-poor pasture for 0.12km. Tottington Mount's steep scarp to the south visually dominates views, and provides a backdrop to view to the south.

The cable would then be routed in a northerly direction for 0.3km, crossing Edburton Road, which is lined on both sides by post and wire fencing and an intact roadside hedgerow dominated by Hawthorn, and into a medium scale field of grazed semi-improved grassland. The cable would continue north through this field for 0.2km, before turning to a more northeasterly direction and travelling for 0.3km. The cable would cross the northern boundary

of this field, which is lined by a species-poor intact hedge and a wet ditch, and then continue into a field of improved grassland pasture. The cable would travel through this field in a northeasterly direction for 0.3km, before crossing a 2metre high, intact hedgerow that comprises a dense mix of Hawthorn and Blackthorn, and has a PROW running alongside it. The cable would then travel in a northeasterly direction through the southwestern corner of a field of improved grassland for 0.03km. The eastern boundary of this field comprises a trackside hedgerow, featuring a mixture of Hawthorn and Blackthorn which the cable route would cross before crossing a narrow road, which is lined along its eastern edge by a hedge similar to its western side.

The cable route would continue in a northeast direction across the road and into a field of species poor grassland for 0.06km. It features scattered rush in wetter areas around its peripheries (refer to Plate 5.B). The cable would then turn to travel in a more northerly direction for 0.25km. The field is lined along its northern boundary by a species poor hedge, strongly dominated by Blackthorn, and approximately 3.5m high. The cable would be routed through this hedgerow, and then continue north for 1km, passing through five further fields of improved grassland in linear succession. The fields gently slope southwards, from approximately 45m AOD at their northernmost extent to 20m AOD at their southernmost limit. The first is lined along its northern boundary by a tall scrubby hedgerow dominated by Blackthorn, and includes a PROW alongside its southern edge; and the second is lined by species poor, slightly gappy hedgerow that comprises mainly Hawthorn; these hedgerows limit views in and out of these fields, and the cable route would pass through both. The next two fields of improved grassland are divided into paddocks by electric fences. The fifth field of improved grassland in this linear sequence is lined along its northern boundary by a tall, unmanaged hedgerow, dominated by Blackthorn.

The cable would be routed through this hedgerow, and enter a damp, species-poor grassland on the flood plain of a small stream (refer to Plate 5.C). The cable would continue through this area in a northerly direction for 0.3km, which is enshrouded by the dense hedgerows and mature trees that surround it, limiting views in and out. The cable would pass through a narrow corridor of woodland, featuring Blackthorn, Oak, and Grey willow for 0.05km, before continuing in a north westerly direction into an arable field for 0.19km, and then into a woodland corridor which features a stream for 0.04km. The scrubby vegetation within this woodland primarily comprises dense Blackthorn, and Grey willow. Beyond this woodland, the cable route would continue in a north west direction for 0.06km into a field of rough, species poor grassland. A line of post and wire fencing marks the edge of this grassland.

The cable would be routed in a north westerly direction for 0.3km through an area of species poor pasture. Individual, mature trees, along with newly planted whips, are scattered across this area. A high level of mature hedgerows and trees line the edge of the field beyond the fenced boundary, limiting views in and out, as well as providing an element of seclusion.

The northern edge of the field is bounded by a single lane track, which is lined by scattered mature Pedunculate oak trees to the south and an unmanaged hedge which is approximately 6-10metres high to the north. The hedge includes Field Maple, Hazel, and Hawthorn, and is classified as an Important Hedgerow. Routed through this, the cable continues in a northwest direction for 0.17km through a field of semi-improved pasture lined along its northern boundary by a tall hedgerow, which comprises Blackthorn scrub with three mature Pedunculate oak trees. The cable would be routed through this hedgerow, and then into a field of rough grassland and continues in a north west direction for 0.23km. The rough grassland field is lined along its northern boundary by a hedgerow which features frequent semi-mature Pedunculate Oak, and a dry ditch. This hedgerow is classified as an Important

Hedgerow. The cable would travel through this hedgerow and into a small field of semi-improved grassland, continuing in a north westerly direction for 0.06km. The field is lined by a hedge comprising a mixture of Field Maple, Hazel, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, and Dog-rose. This hedge is classified as an Important Hedgerow. The dense vegetation that surrounds the fields limits views in and out. The cable route would then cross Horn Lane.

A 1.1km section of the route between Horn Lane and the A281 Brighton Road was not accessible. From public highways and footpaths, it would appear that the cable would cross improved or poor semi-improved pasture, enclosed by hedgerows. At least five hedgerows, and possibly two small streams would be crossed.

The cable would continue north at Brighton Road, routed through a line of wooden post fencing, which is backed by a leggy roadside hedge dominated by Hawthorn, and enter a series of semi-improved grazed pastures (refer to Plate 6.A). The cable route would continue in a north east direction through these fields for 0.3km, and up to a slow-flowing stream, lined by scrub. These fields are lined by wooden post fencing, and gently descend to the south. The northern boundary of the first field, which the cable would be routed through, is lined by young planted Lime trees. Dense bands of mature hedgerows and small woodland blocks that line the edge of these fields limit views in and out, as well as imparting a scenic quality to the landscape.

The cable would be routed across the 1m wide stream, which has a well-trodden PRoW running along its southern extent, and continue in a north easterly direction through a small field of species-poor marshy grassland for 0.2km. Wooden post fencing defines the edge of the field, and an area of scrubby undergrowth, followed by an ancient, semi-natural woodland block, is located along its northwestern boundary. Dense, unmanaged hedgerows along the remaining peripheries enclose this small field and limits views in and out. The hedgerows comprise Blackthorn with frequent Hazel, and single trees of Ash and Pedunculate Oak. In addition, a PRoW runs along the eastern boundary of the field.

The cable would continue in a north east direction for 0.15km, routed across the PRoW, and an overgrown intact hedgerow, and into a small field of mown, species-poor grassland. Marshy grassland features along the northern edge of this field, along with a shallow, muddy stream about 4m wide (refer to Plate 6.B). The margins support scattered bushes of Grey Willow. A PRoW also runs along the northern edge of this boundary, backed by an unmanaged field hedge approximately 5m high and wide and dominated by *Prunus spinosa* (Blackthorn).

The cable would be routed through the hedgerow, and travel north through a large-scale arable field for 0.4km, which gently rises to the north. Dense hedgerows and woodland blocks that surround the field limit views in and out. A small stream about 0.5m wide runs through the centre of this arable field in an east to west direction, which also features one mature Pedunculate Oak tree, and scattered bushes of Hawthorn and Elder alongside it. A PRoW lined on both sides by a steep hedge bank and hedgerow trimmed to about 1.4m (classified as Important Hedgerows). The hedgebank and hedgerow forms the northern boundary of this field (refer to Plate 6.C).

The cable would continue north for 0.3km through a large arable field and then travel parallel to a field hedge dominated by Hawthorn, before being routed through a dry ditch and another hedgerow dominated by Hawthorn. Character Section 5 terminates at this hedgerow. The mosaic of mature deciduous hedgerows and small woodland that surround it, limits views in and out.

## Character Section 6:

The cable would continue north for 0.26km through an arable field, before turning in a north easterly direction and crossing a line of semi-mature Pedunculate Oak trees with a hedge along the base containing Field Maple, Spindle, Blackthorn, and Hawthorn. This hedge is lined by a wet ditch and classified as an Important Hedgerow.

Upon crossing this hedgerow, the cable would be routed in a north easterly direction for 0.17km, before crossing a field hedge which includes Pedunculate Oak standards and a dry ditch (refer to Plate 7.A). This hedgerow is classified as an Important Hedgerow. The cable route would continue in a north east direction through another arable field. An ancient semi-natural woodland, Woodhouse Wood, is located along the northern boundary of this field. It is dominated by mature Pedunculate Oak standards and Ash trees, and links into the network of hedgerows that border it. The cable route would avoid the woodland and pass through a field hedgerow dominated by Hawthorn and Blackthorn. This hedgerow is classified as an Important Hedgerow. The cable would continue north for 0.3km through a species-poor grassland, and then cross a narrow ditch, which is lined by a gappy hedgerow dominated by Blackthorn (refer to Plate 7.B).

After crossing this ditch, the cable would continue north for 0.2km through a field comprising species-poor grassland, before reaching a river about 5m wide (refer to Plate 7.C). The river is lined by a dense deciduous hedgerow and mature trees, and features a robust wooden bridge crossing. The cable would continue north for 0.1km before crossing a species poor field hedge, dominated by Hawthorn and Blackthorn, which has a PRow running along its eastern edge.

The cable route would continue north through two arable fields for 0.17km. The first field is lined along the northern boundary by a dense hedgerow approximately 2m tall and wide comprising mainly Blackthorn, and the second field is lined along the northern boundary by a dense clipped hedgerow about 1.m tall, dominated by Hawthorn, and Blackthorn; the cable is routed through both of these boundaries. A PRow runs along the southern edge of this hedgerow, and terminates the end of Character Section 6.

## Character Section 7

The cable route would continue northwards beyond the track for 0.45km, through two arable fields. The cable route would run parallel to a dense overgrown hedgerow, dominated by Hawthorn. The two arable fields are separated by a 1.5m high field hedge, which comprises a mixture of Hawthorn and Blackthorn. The cable would then be routed eastwards, passing through a tall, overgrown hedgerow with an adjacent dry ditch. This hedgerow is classified as an Important Hedgerow and dominated by mature Pedunculate Oak trees. The cable would then continue into a series of small scale fields that comprise improved grassland.

The cable route would continue for 0.2km east through two fields of improved grassland, and then through a fragmented hedgerow, which comprises scattered mature trees and overgrown shrubs. The cable would then travel north east and then northwards, through a small scale field of improved grassland, running parallel to an unmanaged hedgerow dominated by mature Pedunculate Oak trees, over a thin shrub layer of mostly Blackthorn.

A narrow strip of woodland consisting of mature Pedunculate Oak standards and a younger growth of Ash lines the northern boundary of this field; the cable would be routed through this woodland, and over the B2116 Henfield Road. Continuing in a northerly direction, the cable would then cross a scrubby, overgrown hedgerow several metres high and wide, which features a few, taller Pedunculate Oak standards. This hedgerow is classified as an Important Hedgerow. The cable route would continue north through a field comprising improved grassland for 0.15km, and up to a semi-natural woodland with mature Ash and Pedunculate Oak trees. The cable would be routed through this woodland in a northerly direction for 0.02km and cross a species poor horse pasture in a north easterly direction for 0.7km.

The cable would be routed out of the horse pasture along its north eastern corner, through a farm track which is lined on both sides by a hedgerow, approximately 2metres high and wide. The hedgerows comprise a mixture of Hawthorn and Blackthorn, along with Pedunculate Oak standards, and are both classified as Important Hedgerows. The cable route would continue in a north east direction through an arable field for 0.12km. A clear flowing stream, approximately 2metres wide, also runs through this field, lined along its southern edge by a very dense, Blackthorn hedgerow. The cable route would cross this hedgerow and stream after 0.13km, and into a field of improved grassland.

The cable would be routed across a PRoW that forms the southern boundary of an arable field. The footpath is well trodden, and is lined by a small drain that contains a trickle of flowing water at the bottom, and a 1.5m hedgerow consisting of Hawthorn. Beyond this, the cable route would continue northeast for 0.4km through a medium scale field of rough, heavily trampled grassland. This field is relatively flat, and the network of small woodlands and hedgerows surrounding it limits views.

A PRoW, lined by a species-poor, intact field hedge trimmed to a height and width of 1.6m and dominated by Blackthorn, lines the northern edge of this field (refer to Plate 9.A). The cable would be routed across this footpath, and move through into a field of species-poor rough grassland for 0.18km, which slightly rises to the north, and offers an open aspect to the south. This grazed field has a PRoW and a field hedge dominated by Hawthorn along its northern boundary.

The cable would continue into a rough grassland on the floodplain of Herrings Stream, a slow flowing river approximately 5 metres wide (refer to Plate 9.B). The cable would be routed through this rough grassland and river for 0.12km, before crossing a new Hawthorn hedgerow. The cable route would continue north for 0.2km through a field of rough grassland, until it reaches a field hedge approximately 1.4m high, with an adjacent ditch. The hedge is dominated by Hawthorn. The cable would continue north through an area of improved grassland for 0.2km, before transecting a 5m wide river, and then continuing north for 0.05km through a species-poor grassland dominated by coarse grasses (refer to Plate 9.C). A post and wire fence marks the northern boundary of this field. The cable would then be routed for 0.17km north through a fallow arable field, up to a dense, intact species poor Blackthorn hedgerow, approximately 2.5m high. The hedgerow is classified as an Important Hedgerow. This hedgerow defines the northern boundary of this field.

The cable route would continue north for 0.46km through species poor grassland, probably derived from fallow arable. The cable route would run parallel to a species poor field hedge about 3.5m high, which features a few mature Pedunculate Oak trees and a dry ditch. The northern boundary of this field, which the cable route would cross, is lined by a track which runs in an east to west direction towards Twineham Grange. The track is lined along its

southern edge by a hedgerow containing Hawthorn, Blackthorn, and Dog-rose, and a hedgerow containing Field Maple, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, and Dog-rose. Both hedgerows are classified as Important Hedgerows. A track runs along the northern edge of this hedgerow. The cable route would continue north for 0.2km through a semi improved grassland (refer to Plate 10.A), and up to Bob Lane, which is lined on both sides by a dense, well-maintained hedgerow approximately 1.6m high (refer to Plate 10.B). The hedgerows on both sides of Bob Lane are classified as Important Hedgerows.

The cable would transect Bob Lane and run north into a series of grazed fields of improved grassland (refer to Plate 10.C). The cable would continue for 0.15km up to a farm track, which is lined by post and wire fencing, and a newly planted Hawthorn hedgerow along its southern boundary. A further grazed pasture is located beyond, which the cable route travels northwards through for 0.1km, and then north easterly for 0.1km, before passing through a hedge approximately 15m in height. The hedge comprises a line of Pedunculate Oak trees, approximately 15m tall, with a shrub layer of Blackthorn, Field Maple, and Hawthorn.

The cable route would terminate at a mature hedgerow dominated by mature Pedunculate Oak trees.