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# South Downs National Park: View Characterisation and Analysis

Final Report  
Prepared by LUC on behalf of the South Downs National Park Authority  
November 2015



**Project Title:** 6298 SDNP View Characterisation and Analysis

**Client:** South Downs National Park Authority

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Design  
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# 1 Introduction

## Background to the study

- 1.1 South Downs National Park Authority commissioned LUC in 2014 to prepare a View Characterisation and Analysis Study comprising a mapping and analysis of views to, from and within the National Park.
- 1.2 The study will form part of the evidence to guide both future planning and development management decisions by the South Downs National Park Authority and its partner authorities.

## Aims and purpose

- 1.3 The existing South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment (SDILCA 2011) is the foundation of the evidence base for landscape for the SDNP. This study will sit alongside the SDILCA to provide evidence on views, as well as providing a visual 'way into' understanding the SDILCA which is perhaps less accessible to the layperson.
- 1.4 The study is intended to provide a foundation for evidence on view types within the National Park and its setting to:
  - support development management, including being used for evidence on landscape and visual matters;
  - provide information to assist Neighbourhood Planning teams and other community planning groups, Parish Councils and Landowners with assessing the impacts of proposed land use change;
  - provide evidence to inform the delivery of the SDNP Partnership Management Plan, supporting the SDNP in working to protect and enhance the Special Qualities of the NP;
  - form part of the landscape evidence base for the South Downs National Park Local Plan which is planned for adoption during 2017;
  - provide a snapshot of the National Park as it is today as a baseline against which future landscape change could be monitored for the 'State of the Park' Reporting<sup>1</sup>;
  - provide evidence about the setting of the park and the range of potential visibility to and from the park.

## Outputs and uses

- 1.5 Outputs are as follows:

**This report** – which presents the key view patterns, a range of representative views and key areas of overlapping visibility (**Section 2**) and presents an analysis of the key types of view to inform decisions about change (**Section 3**).

**Viewsheds from representative viewpoints located in and around the National Park** – this includes 360 degree viewsheds showing areas visible at ground level as well as heights above which objects would become visible from those viewpoints (abbreviated 'HOBV'), covering an area up to 35km from each viewpoint. These can be used to assist with visual impact assessment of a range of potential land use changes. The viewsheds have been provided to the SDNP as GIS

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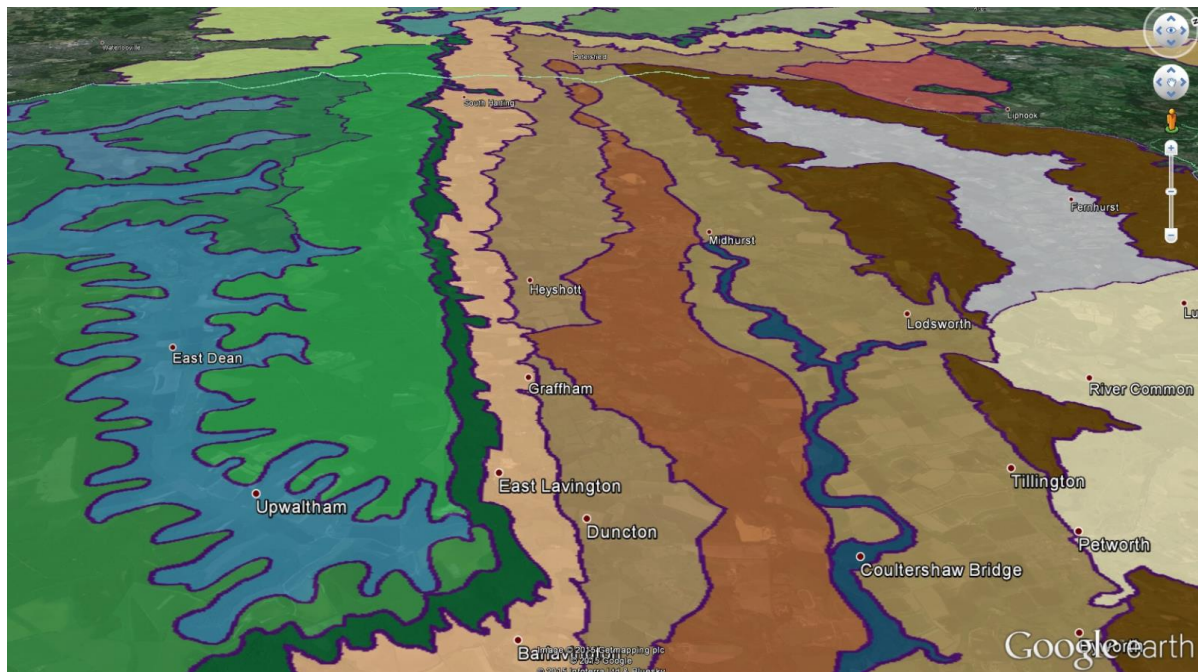
<sup>1</sup> As recommended in DEFRA's 'English National Parks and the Broads UK Government Vision and Circular 2010'

shape files, as well as presented in map form linked to a Google Earth model and provided on the SDNPA website.

**Viewsheds from representative landmarks** – this includes zones of theoretical visibility from the representative landmark features listed in **Appendix 2** of the report. For landmarks that are not publicly accessible simple viewsheds have been produced to reveal areas where these landmarks are visible from. For publicly accessible landmarks, 360 degree viewsheds have been produced showing areas that are visible from the landmark (which also equates to areas where the landmark is visible from), as well as heights above which objects would become visible when viewed from those landmarks (abbreviated 'HOBV'), covering an area up to 35km from each viewpoint. The viewsheds have been provided to the SDNP as GIS shape files, as well as presented in map form on the SDNPA website.

**360 degree panoramic photographs from a selection of the key views** – 30 views have been selected that demonstrate the range of characteristics of views associated with the SDNP (see **Appendix 3** for view selection process). These have been presented in PanoViewer and can be used as a monitoring tool, as well as illustrating the variety and quality of views across the Park. Landscape Character Areas, Historic Landscape Character Types and designation data (Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Listed buildings, National Nature Reserves, Local Nature Reserves, SSSI, Ramsar Sites, Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA) will be presented as overlays onto the photos in PanoViewer – these will be able to be used to understand how landscape and historic character, and valued landscapes/ features are expressed in these views. [NB these overlays will be completed in October once the HLC data has been updated].

- 1.6 **A 3D model of the SDNP showing 'View Analysis Information'** – i.e. showing landscape character areas, historic landscape character types, historic and nature conservation designations that can be turned on and off so that a user can see how these are expressed in views from any point in the Park. The model also shows the location of representative viewpoints and landmarks, and provides links to the 360 degree panoramic photographs presented in PanoViewer and the viewshed/ HOBV maps for each viewpoint. The 3D model is hosted on the SDNPA website. A screen shot from the model is shown below:



- 1.7 NB The HLC layer is to be updated in October 2015 and will be replaced at this point. The information and data sheet accompanying the model should be read to understand how to use the model and what data are included in the model.
- 1.8 It is intended that these tools can be used to support the impact assessment of a range of land use changes including development management, Neighbourhood planning and other community

planning activity, allocations and land management and agricultural activity where appropriate. A **checklist** to aid the use of these tools is presented in **Appendix 5**.



## 2 View patterns, representative views and visual sensitivity

*"There are stunning, panoramic views to the sea and across the Weald as you travel the hundred mile length of the South Downs Way from Winchester to Eastbourne, culminating in the impressive chalk cliffs at Seven Sisters. From near and far, the South Downs is an area of inspirational beauty that can lift the soul"<sup>2</sup>*



### Introduction

- 2.1 This section of the report considers view patterns, representative views and visual sensitivity. It explores view patterns to, from and across the National Park; presents a selection of representative views to represent the various types of view found across the park; examines the viewsheds from these viewpoints; and sets out key landmarks and their viewsheds.

### View patterns

- 2.2 Study of Ordnance Survey maps, literature about the South Downs and its special qualities, guides to the many long distance footpaths that traverse the Park, field visits, and discussions with the National Park's Area Teams indicate that there are a huge number of breathtaking and scenic views to, from and across the South Downs that are experienced by many visual receptors including residents and visitors to the National Park. These include:

- Iconic/ promoted views from specific viewpoints such as:
  - viewpoints marked as such on Ordnance Survey maps;
  - viewpoints where facilities for the enjoyment of the view have been provided;
  - viewpoints noted in the SDLCA as being natural observation points from which to appreciate the landscape;
  - views that have been painted and now form an 'iconic' representation of the South Downs in people's minds.

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<sup>2</sup> Taken from South Downs National Park Special Qualities [<http://southdowns.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/SDNP-Special-Qualities.pdf>]

- Extensive and/or repeating views that may represent certain special qualities or characteristics of the South Downs, or represent sequential views from routes, such as:
  - Views from the high chalk downs looking north (including breathtaking views from north facing scarps) – from the Open Downs, Wooded Estate Downland and Downland Mosaic;
  - Views from the Hampshire Hangers (i.e. from the Selbourne Hangers, part of the 'Major Scarps' LCT);
  - Views from the high chalk downs looking south across the coastal plain/seascape (including breathtaking views from the cliffs) – from the Open Downs, Wooded Estate Downland and Downland Mosaic;
  - Views across the undeveloped downs from within the heart of the National Park, often including a backdrop of land outside the National Park;
  - Views from the Greensand Hills (elevated/panoramic and breathtaking views, as mentioned in the SDILCA);
  - Views towards the strongly sculptural chalk landform viewed against open sky (noted as a key integrating theme at the start of the SDILCA as making the South Downs special) – this can include views from outside the NP;
  - Views associated with chalk river valleys (LCT E in the SDILCA) and major rivers with floodplains (LCT F);
  - Views from the South Downs Way (the "*stunning, panoramic views to the sea and across the Weald as you travel the hundred mile length of the South Downs Way from Winchester to Eastbourne*" are specifically referred to in the special qualities statement for the National Park).
- Views of specific landmarks and features.

## Representative views

- 2.3 A selection of views was drawn up to represent the various types of view found across the park. The list focusses on those:
- that reveal the special qualities of the South Downs;
  - that are noted in the SDILCA as being natural observation points from which to appreciate the landscape character of the South Downs;
  - that are marked as key viewpoints on OS maps;
  - where facilities for the enjoyment of the landscape and views are provided.
- 2.4 The SDNPA ran a public survey which invited public input to the list of views (see Appendix 4 for information about the survey and the survey results). This resulted in an additional 11 views being added to the list.
- 2.5 It should be noted that there will be many other notable and valued views that will require consideration as part of the assessment of any individual development proposal, but this has been drawn up to provide a representative selection. Many of the views are snapshots from a series of sequential views available along a route or series of possible view locations. Even when at a viewpoint the view changes depending on where the viewer is located.

**Table 2-1: List of representative views**

View number and name and	Grid reference <sup>3</sup> (see Figure 2.1 for map of approximate locations at 1:250K scale)		Reason for selection
1 Beachy Head	559045	095749	This viewpoint is located at the Compass Rose (installed to mark the Millennium, located part-way between the Lookout viewpoint marked on OS maps and the Trig point), and is a good point from which to appreciate views of the south east coast. The South Downs Way and Wealdway pass through this area and views are noted in literature about these trails (the Wealdway refers to the 'dizzy heights of Beachy Head'). The Marine Management Organisation's (MMO) commissioned Seascape Assessment for the South Inshore and South Offshore Marine Plan Area <sup>4</sup> indicates that the viewpoint falls within an area with the most extensive sea views.
2 Devil's Dyke	525673	110871	There are a range of viewpoints in this popular recreational area, offering views that are noted in the SDILCA and in literature about the South Downs Way National Trail. These include views into the large dry valley of the Devil's Dyke, a key and distinctive landscape feature of the SDNP, views north from the Adur to Ouse Downs Scarp (LCA H2) over the Low Weald (noted in the SDILCA), and also views southwards to the coast. The selected view, from close to the OS trig point to the west of the Dyke, provides panoramic views over the Weald, along the scarp and also south over the rolling chalk dip-slope down to the sea at Hove.
3 Birling Gap	555611	095753	Noted as a viewpoint that reveals the scenic coastline in the SDILCA, dramatic views west are available from this area east of Birling Gap along the Seven Sister cliffs to Seaford Head and out to sea, revealing the iconic chalk sea cliffs. A nearby car park and visitor facilities mean views from this section of the South Downs Way are well visited.
4 Edburton Hill	523207	111006	An OS-marked viewpoint providing 360 degree panoramic views from the top of a steep Downs scarp looking north to the Low Weald. The viewpoint is noted in the SDILCA as typical of views from the Adur to Ouse Downs Scarp (LCA H2) and is noted as a key viewpoint in literature about the South Downs Way.
5 Old Winchester Hill	464083	120553	Located on an elevated Iron Age hillfort, this is a natural observation point and OS marked viewpoint. From this flat-topped chalk spur there are views in all directions (although the viewer may have to walk to the edge of the hill to experience views in different directions). The South Downs Way and Monarch's Way pass through the hillfort and views are noted in literature about these trails. The viewpoint is also identified in the SDILCA as a key viewpoint from <i>LCT D Downland Mosaic</i> .
6	551085	100908	Located at the crest of a steep slope enclosing the Cuckmere River valley, this OS marked viewpoint provides elevated views along the

<sup>3</sup> The grid references located the viewpoint on a 1:50,000 OS map. In some instances it may be necessary to move around an area to experience different aspects of each view or obtain the best view.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/seascape-assessment-for-the-south-marine-plan-areas-mmo-1037>

View number and name and	Grid reference <sup>3</sup> (see Figure 2.1 for map of approximate locations at 1:250K scale)		Reason for selection
High and Over (White Horse)			chalk river valley to Alfriston. This view reveals the patterns of the river channel and marshland of the lower Cuckmere and the viewpoint is noted in the SDILCA.
7 Firle Beacon	548550	105922	Located at a high point east of the River Ouse, this is a natural observation point where views extend over 360 degrees: north over the Low Weald, north-west to the historic landmark of Caburn Fort, south east along the scarp and south to the sea. It is noted in the SDILCA as a key view from <i>LCA H1 Ouse to Eastbourne Downs Scarp</i> .
8 Butser Hill	471685	120315	Located at the flat-topped summit of a chalk hill south of Petersfield, this OS viewpoint is a natural observation point from where there are panoramic views over the Meon Valley and Rother Valley. The South Downs Way passes beside this hill and views from it are noted in literature about the South Downs Way. It is also noted in the SDILCA as a key viewpoint within <i>LCT D Downland Mosaic</i> .
9 Black Down (Temple of the Winds)	492047	129233	Located on a sandstone ridge overlooking the Weald, this is the highest point within the SDNP. The viewpoint is marked on OS maps and is a natural observation point. It is noted in the SDILCA and views have a strong literary association with Lord Tennyson.
10 Fryan's Hanger (A285 above Duncton)	495487	116072	A key viewpoint marked on OS maps, this viewpoint is located on the A285 above the heavily wooded, steep northern edge of downland at Duncton Down. From here views are available northwards over the Greensand Terrace and the Rother Valley farmland and wooded vales.
11 St Roche's Hill (the Trundle)	487773	111035	St Roche's Hill hillfort otherwise known as 'The Trundle' occupies a prominent hilltop overlooking the coastal plain north of Chichester. It is a natural observation point from which Goodwood Racecourse, the coastal plains and Chichester to the south and extensive views to downland to the north can be seen. The viewpoint is also noted as a key viewpoint in the SDILCA.
12 Beacon Hill 480733,118368	480735	118374	An OS marked viewpoint on the South Downs Way, this is a natural observation point on a prominent chalk hill towards the west of the Downs and provides views over the Rother Valley to the north and the Greensand Hills. It is noted as a key view from the South Downs Way, as well as a key viewpoint in <i>LCT D Downland Mosaic</i> in the SDILCA.
13 Blackcap	537418	112500	Located within a National Trust property just west of the town of Lewes, this is a natural observation point from where there are good views over The Weald to the north and across the dip-slope to the coast. This viewpoint is also noted in the literature about the South Downs Way.
14	452634	127774	This viewpoint provides panoramic views across open chalk downland and the Itchin Valley. It is identified in the SDILCA as

View number and name and	Grid reference <sup>3</sup> (see Figure 2.1 for map of approximate locations at 1:250K scale)		Reason for selection
Cheesefoot Head			representative of views across LCT A Open Downland. It is also located on the South Downs Way and King's Way, and the view is noted in the literature for the South Downs Way as well as in guides to the Allan King Way. [NB the viewpoint marked on the OS map is at a trig point in a field some 500m to the east – close to the car park but not publically accessible].
15 St Catherine's Hill	448320	127618	This viewpoint is located close to the OS marked viewpoint, on an Iron Age hillfort to the southeast of Winchester, providing extensive views along the Itchen Valley and over Winchester. It is identified in the SDILCA as representative of views across <i>LCT A Open Downland</i> . The Pilgrim's Trail long distance footpath passes just to the south of the viewpoint and the view across the water meadows from St Catherine's Hill is referred to in literature about the Trail.
16 Houghton	500975	111213	This location on the Monarch's Way to the west of Houghton provides a natural vantage point from which to enjoy views over the Arun Valley. It is an OS marked viewpoint.
17 Woolbeding Common	486911	126111	This viewpoint, from an OS map marked-viewpoint, is located at the top of a steep scarp slop within Woolbeding Common through which the New Lipchis Way and Serpent's Trail pass. The view is noted in literature associated with these long distance recreational trails. It reveals the distinctive habitats of heath and woodland.
18 Petworth House and Park	496598	122335	Views from the park have famously been painted by JMW Turner but were also captured by John Constable in sketches and water colours. Today it is a well visited National Trust property. The view from Snow Hill is a location within the registered parkscape from which the scarp slope of the downs can be appreciated.
19 Arundel Castle (from Monarch's Way)	502333	106730	From within the river valley, views towards the castle from the Monarch's Way show its prominent position within the Arun River valley, set in front of a wooded ridge. As well as being an important historic building within the park, its relationship with the Downs, river valley and settlement, and coastal plain to the south. This view reveals this relationship with Arundel, which is also clustered on the hillside and surmounted by the castle, and the wooded ridge against which it is set.
20 South Hill/Seaford Head	551259	097681	Views east towards the cliffs of the Seven Sisters with cottages at Cuckmere Haven in the foreground are available from South Hill. This location provides view of some of the most iconic landscape features of the South Downs and is a popular location used for photography and paintings.  This view is considered to be one of the best views in England as set out in The Guardian's '50 Best Views in England', and forms the front cover image for the document <a href="http://guardian.newspaperdirect.com/epaper/viewer.aspx">http://guardian.newspaperdirect.com/epaper/viewer.aspx</a>
21	513820	108834	Cissbury Ring is identified as a landmark feature within the

View number and name and	Grid reference <sup>3</sup> (see Figure 2.1 for map of approximate locations at 1:250K scale)		Reason for selection
View to Cissbury Ring			SDILCA, and views revealing this key landmark feature are available from the Monarch's Way which passes close to the north. The ring is noted as a feature in literature published about the Monarch's Way.
22 Ditchling Beacon	533164	113064	This fort provides a natural vantage point, within National Trust land, from where there are views north over the Low Weald. The South Downs Way passes through this viewpoint (which is noted in the literature about the trail) and the views north from the scarp south of Ditchling are also referred to in the online information about the Sussex Border Path.
23 View to Chanctonbury Ring	513482	111989	This viewpoint, located on the South Downs Way, provides a good view of Chanctonbury Ring - an iron age hill fort, trig point & landmark due to the ring of trees on its summit. Literature for the South Downs Way notes views of Chanctonbury Ring as well as over the Low Weald.
24 Hangers Way above Oakshott	473964	127440	This view, from the Hangers Way, provides a good view north over Oakshott to Hawkley and Noar Hill Reserve in the distance. This viewpoint was suggested for inclusion through a response to the public survey.
25 Brass Point, Seven Sisters	553380	096996	This viewpoint represents views from the Seven Sisters which are noted in literature about the South Downs Way.
26 Bignor Hill	498259	113194	This viewpoint, from Bignor Hill, provides one of many natural vantage points along the South Downs Way. Literature about the South Downs Way highlights this as a notable viewpoint along this National Trail.
27 Selborne Hill	473732	133184	Selborne Hill provides good views eastwards over the adjacent East Hampshire Greensand Terrace which sits at the foot of the scarp. The SDILCA for LCT D4 Newton Valence Downland Mosaic notes views from Selbourne Hill and the adjacent Noar Hill.
28 Long Man of Wilmington	554284	103986	This view, from the Weld Way provides a good view of the Long Man of Wilmington (chalk figure), a view which has been depicted in artworks by Eric Ravilious.
29 Wolstonbury Hill	528398	113840	This viewpoint is located on a prominent hill and is a natural vantage point from which to enjoy views of the weald, the sea and the downs, including Newtimber Hill and Devil's Dyke. The "breathtaking panoramic views" are noted in information about the hill on the National Trust's website.
30 Lancing College	520549	106995	Views from the Downs Link long distance footpath looking across the River Adur from the opposite side of the gap towards the Lancing College Chapel are noted in the literature for the trail. This viewpoint is representative of those views. Lancing College is

View number and name and	Grid reference <sup>3</sup> (see Figure 2.1 for map of approximate locations at 1:250K scale)		Reason for selection
			also noted as 'majestic' when viewed from the Monarch's Way.
31 Highdown Hill (National Trust)	509213	104341	The site of a hillfort, Highdown Hill is owned by the National Trust and a good vantage point from which to view the landscape. Views to the east and south include the densely populated coastal towns of Worthing, Ferring and East Preston, which reduces the remote qualities associated with other elevated viewpoints within the park. Extensive sea views are however the main focus and therefore this view is representative of sea views from the National Park.
32 Amberley Mount	504167	112500	The viewpoint is located on the South Downs Way and is a good point from which to experience panoramic views west along the wooded scarp slopes, and north across the Low Weald, including the River Arun and Amberley Wild Brooks. It is noted in the SDILCA as representing views from the Arun to Adur Downs Scarp,
33 Chantry Hill	508724	111958	This viewpoint is located on the South Downs Way and is a good vantage point from which to enjoy panoramic views over the scarp footslopes and the Low Weald. It is noted in the SDILCA as representing views from the Arun to Adur Downs Scarp.
34 Sullington Hill	509493	112419	This viewpoint is located on Sullington Hill, adjacent to Chantry Hill. It is another good vantage point from which to experience panoramic views over the scarp footslopes and the Low Weald, and view the scarp and is noted in the SDILCA as representing views from the Arun to Adur Downs Scarp.
35 Salt Hill	467491	119769	This view, from Salt Hill, is located on the South Downs Way. It is a prominent point from which to experience views along the scarp to Butser Hill and over the Meon Valley. Views from this location are noted in the literature for the South Downs Way.
36 Harting Down	479019	118128	This viewpoint is a natural vantage point from which to appreciate elevated views over the Rother Valley. It is also an OS marked viewpoint and is located on the South Downs Way. Views from this location, overlooking South Harting and East Harting, are noted in the literature for the South Downs Way.
37 Pen Hill	481191	118257	This viewpoint is a natural vantage point from which to appreciate elevated views over the Rother Valley. It is also located on the South Downs Way and views from this hilltop are noted in the literature for the South Downs Way.
38 Cocking Down	486315	116818	This viewpoint is a natural vantage point from which to appreciate elevated views over the Rother Valley. It is also located on the South Downs Way and views from the top of the Down are noted in the literature for the South Downs Way.
39 Sutton Down	495934	113109	This viewpoint is a natural vantage point from which to appreciate views across the Goodwood to Arundel Wooded Estate Downland and over the Lavant Valley. It is also located on the South Downs Way and views from the top of the Down are noted in the literature

View number and name and	Grid reference <sup>3</sup> (see Figure 2.1 for map of approximate locations at 1:250K scale)		Reason for selection
			for the South Downs Way.
40 Heyshott Down	490000	116738	This viewpoint is a natural vantage point from which to appreciate elevated views over the Rother Valley. It is also located on the South Downs Way and views from the top of the Down are noted in the literature for the South Downs Way.
41 Beeding Hill	520789	109684	The view of the Adur Valley from the downs above Upper Beeding is noted in the literature for the South Downs Way. This viewpoint lies to the west of the summit of Beeding Hill, where the South Downs Way crosses with the Monarch's Way, and where a car park is located.
42 Balmer Down	536214	110698	This viewpoint, on Balmer Huff, is a natural vantage point from which to appreciate views to the surrounding hills of the Downs. It is located close to Balmer Down and the South Downs Way - the views from Balmer Down and to the coast are noted in literature for the South Downs Way.
43 Iford Hill	539503	106530	This viewpoint, at the top of the scarp above Iford, is a good vantage point from which to enjoy views over the valley of the River Ouse and The Brooks towards Lewes. The South Downs Way is close by and views from Iford Hill are noted in the literature for the South Downs Way.
44 Long Burgh, Alfriston	551053	103449	This viewpoint, on Long Burgh above Alfriston, is a good place from which to experience panoramic views, including overlooking Alfriston and extending along the Cuckmere River. The viewpoint is located on the South Downs Way and views from this area are noted in the literature for the South Downs Way.
45 Stoke Clump	483380	109359	This viewpoint, from a public footpath across Stoke Clump, is a good vantage point from which to appreciate views over Chichester to the south. The view is identified in 'The Future Growth of Chichester' report as providing views towards the spire of Chichester Cathedral.
46 Seven Sisters Country Park	552199	098950	This viewpoint, on the South Downs Way and in the Seven Sisters Country Park, is a good location from which to view the Cuckmere meanders from the downs above. This view is noted in the literature for the South Downs Way and is widely photographed.
47 Wheely Down	460383	123224	This area, located on the Monarch's Way is a good location from where to experience views over the Meon Valley. Views from Wheely Down are noted in literature published about the Monarch's Way.
48 Kingley Vale	481931	111049	Views from here reveal some of the iconic habitats of the South Downs such as yew woodland. The superb views are also noted in literature published about the Monarch's Way and by the SDNP Central area team.



View number and name and	Grid reference <sup>3</sup> (see Figure 2.1 for map of approximate locations at 1:250K scale)		Reason for selection
49 Mount Caburn	544439	108915	Mount Caburn provides a good vantage point from which to experience views of the Ouse Valley and Firlle Beacon to the south, and west to Lewes.
50 Arundel Castle	501841	107365	Arundel Castle provides a natural vantage point for views over the Arun Valley. The 'commanding views' from Arundel Castle over the Arun Valley are noted in literature published about the Monarch's Way.
51 Nore Down above Piddinghoe	543274	102404	This viewpoint, located on a public footpath, provides good views of the Ouse Valley, as noted by the SDNP Eastern team.
52 Hollingbury Hillfort	532148	107799	Hollingbury Hillfort provides a natural vantage point from which to experience views of Brighton's urban edge. This location was suggested by the SDNP Eastern team.
53 Race hill area, Brighton	534304	105488	This area provides good views of Brighton's urban edge, as noted by the SDNP Eastern team.
54 Wayfarer's Walk at Wind Farm	457937	124185	This location, on the South Downs Way, provides good views north, as noted by the SDNP Eastern team.
55 Windmill Hill	471620	116081	This hill is a good vantage point from where to experience views of the surrounding downs and was suggested for inclusion by the SDNP Eastern team.
56 Chalton Down	473399	114994	This hill is a good vantage point from where to experience views of the surrounding downs and was suggested for inclusion by the SDNP Eastern team.
57 Queen Elizabeth Country Park above Buriton	473073	119653	This location, on the South Downs Way provides good views north-west and was suggested for inclusion by the SDNP Eastern team.
58 Handcross Hill, A23	526195	129399	The viewpoint, from the A23, represents distant views of the Downs from the north, and was suggested for inclusion by the SDNP Central team.
59 Hesworth Common	500507	119233	This location provides a high point from which there are good views over the Rother valley. It is also located on the Serpent Trail, and was suggested for inclusion by the SDNP Central team.

View number and name and	Grid reference <sup>3</sup> (see Figure 2.1 for map of approximate locations at 1:250K scale)		Reason for selection
60 Pulborough Gun Emplacement	503793	118979	This location, on a locally elevated point, provides a good view of the Arun Valley with the Downs behind. It was suggested for inclusion by the SDNP Central team.
61 Chichester Harbour AONB	479523	101524	This viewpoint represents views of the South Downs from Chichester Harbour AONB and shows these two protected landscapes together. This view is from the New Lipchiss Way at West Itchenor, looking up Bosham Channel and reveals the 'whale-backed' form of the downs.
62 Itchen Valley from St Swithuns Way	448986	131388	This view illustrates the water meadows in the Itchen Valley – illustrating the diverse, inspirational landscapes of the South Downs. It also shows the countryside/urban interface along SDNP boundary at Winchester.
63 Heyshott	489808	117632	This view illustrates the scarp as seen from the New Lipchiss Way between the village of Heyshott and the foot of the scarp – this is also representative of many views gained from 'underhill lanes' along the bottom of the chalk scarp.
64 Uppark from the south	476537	116213	This is a good view of Uppark from the south (from the footpath between Hucksholt Farm and Eckensfield). Suggested for inclusion by one of the SDNP Area Managers. Shows one aspect of the rich cultural heritage of the SDNP.
65 Stane Street South	496550	112450	This view, from Stane Street just south of Bignor Hill (part of the Monarch's Way), provides excellent views of the SDNP merging into the coastal plane. Suggested for inclusion by one of the SDNP Area Managers.
66 Halnaker Windmill	492004	109663	This location (the Halnaker Windmill) provides a natural vantage point from which to experience views across the dip slope of the Goodwood to Arundel Wooded Estate Downland. Suggested for inclusion by one of the SDNP Area Managers.
67 West of Teglease Down	464895	120381	This location, on the Monarch's Way, provides a good view across the Meon Valley to East Meon. Suggested for inclusion through a response to the public survey.
68 Ashford Hangers NNR	473889	126886	This view, from the Ashford Hangers NNR at top of the Shoulder of Mutton, provides a good view south towards to the South Downs. Suggested for inclusion through a response to the public survey.
69 Houghton Bridge	502414	111811	This view, from Houghton Bridge (B2139 road bridge) over the River Arun, provides a good view south over along the Arun valley with the Downs in the backdrop. Suggested for inclusion through a response to the public survey.

View number and name and	Grid reference <sup>3</sup> (see Figure 2.1 for map of approximate locations at 1:250K scale)		Reason for selection
70 Brighton Marina	534316	102769	This view, from Brighton Marina, provides a good view east along the foreshore and cliffs east of Brighton. Suggested for inclusion through a response to the public survey.
71 Midhurst Common	487334	121420	This view, from Sunset Hill on Midhurst Common, provides a good view south towards Bepton Down, Linch Hill and Treyford Hill. Suggested for inclusion through a response to the public survey.
72 A280 at Long Furlong	510326	107593	This view, from the A280 at Long Furlong provides good views of the minor scarp which forms a clear transition from the Arun to Adur Open Downs character area to the wooded landscape of the Angmering and Clapham Woods. Suggested for inclusion through a response to the public survey.
73 Small Down	467498	120654	This view, from Small Down, provides wide panoramas to the Isle of Wight and the Solent, over to Winchester and beyond, East to Blackdown over the Weald and north to the Hangers. The upper Meon Valley and Butser Hill are in the foreground to the East. Suggested for inclusion through a response to the public survey.
74 Telscombe Tye	539737	103700	This viewpoint, from Telscombe Tye, provides a good panorama which includes Firlie Beacon, Belle Tout and Worthing. Suggested for inclusion through a response to the public survey.
75 Steyning Round Hill	516633	110413	This viewpoint, from Steyning Round Hill, provides a panoramic view over Steyning. Suggested for inclusion through a response to the public survey.
76 Marley Common	488945	131295	This viewpoint from the Marley Common NT car park off Marley Lane provides good views over the Milland Valley. Suggested for inclusion through a response to the public survey.
77 West of Blackdown	491770	129976	This viewpoint, from a bench on the west side of Blackdown, provides good views over the Milland Valley. Also located on the Serpent Trail. Suggested for inclusion through a response to the public survey.
Views from the sea			Views of Birling Gap and the Seven Sisters from Marine Character Area (MCA) 8: South Downs Maritime Views of Saltdean & the National Park behind from MCA 7: Selsey Bill to Seaford Head are noted in the MMO) commissioned Seascape Assessment for the South Inshore and South Offshore Marine Plan Area.

NB The above list focuses on views experienced by recreational users of the Park. It should be noted that roads provide varying experiences and views as they traverse different landscape types. Where views from roads coincide with natural stopping and viewing points they have been included in the list above, for example the view from Cheesefoot Head on the A272, Harting Hill on the B2141, Duncton Down on the A285, and Handcross Hill on the A23. Views from the A272 are also of note, particularly as it passes along the north side of the Rother Valley, providing a

sequence of good views of the South Downs scarp to the south. Views from Long Furlong on the A280 between Clapham and Findon and from the B2139 bridge over the Arun near Amberley were noted during the public consultation, and points from these stretches of road are also included in the list above. Views from all routes through the Park are important and will need to be considered when planning any change, but are not the focus of the viewpoint selection or viewshed mapping in this study.

## Viewshed analysis

- 2.6 Overlaying the ground level viewsheds from the representative viewpoints (see SDNPA website for individual viewsheds) produces the map shown in **Figure 2.2**. This shows that the key areas of overlapping visibility are located along the coastal plain to the south of the Park (particularly between Fareham and Worthing), out to sea (particularly up to 20km offshore), along the north facing escarpment, and across the lowland to the north of the Park. These areas are most frequently visible in the selected views and therefore indicate a potential for visual sensitivity both within the Park and its setting.

## Landmark visibility

- 2.7 Landmarks are mapped in **Figure 2.3**, and listed in **Appendix 2**. The computer generated viewsheds from landmarks, presented on the SDNPA website, illustrate areas where these landmarks are potentially visible from, as well as areas visible from these landmarks. For landmarks that are publicly accessible, heights above which objects would become visible when viewed from those landmarks (abbreviated 'HOBV') are also mapped. Any proposal for a development in these areas *could* affect views to or from a landmark and the effect will need to be assessed to ensure it does not unacceptably adversely affect the appreciation or enjoyment of the landmark. Visual management advice for views to specific landmark is provided in **Section 3** of this report.

### 3 Analysis of the view types

- 3.1 This report groups the identified views into the following types of view for analysis:
- views from the scarp looking north across the Rother Valley to the Greensand Hills;
  - views from the scarp looking north across the Low Weald outside the NP;
  - views from the Hampshire Hangers;
  - views from the high downs looking south out to sea;
  - views from the chalk cliffs looking out to sea;
  - views across the undeveloped downs;
  - views from the Greensand Hills;
  - views towards the strongly sculptural chalk landform;
  - views associated with chalk river valleys;
  - views associated with major river floodplains;
  - views of specific landmarks.

3.2 Table 3.1 below lists which of the representative views fall into each of these categories:

**Table 3-1: View Types and Representative Views**

View Type	Example of Views
Views from the scarp looking north across the Rother Valley to the Greensand Hills	10, 12, 26, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 57
Views from the scarp looking north across the Low Weald outside the NP	2, 4, 7, 13, 22, 23, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 41, 43, 44, 75
Views from the Hampshire Hangers	24, 27, 68
Views from the high downs looking south out to sea	11, 31, 45, 48, 52, 53, 55, 56, 65, 66
Views from the chalk cliffs looking out to sea	1, 3, 20, 25
Views across the undeveloped downs	5, 8, 13, 14, 16, 21, 28, 42, 47, 54, 56, 65, 66, 72, 74
Views from the Greensand Hills	9, 17, 76, 77
Views towards the strongly sculptural chalk landform	18, 58, 59, 61, 63, 68, 69, 71
Views associated with chalk river valleys	8, 15, 35, 47, 62, 67 and 73 (all Meon Valley, except 15 and 62 which are the Itchen Valley)
Views associated with major river floodplains	6 and 7 (over the Cuckmere), 16, 19 and 32 (Arun), 43 (Ouse), 46 (Cuckmere), 49 (Ouse), 50 (Arun), 51 (Ouse), 60 and 69

View Type	Example of Views
	(Arun)
Views of specific landmarks	7 (landmark: Caburn Fort), 11 (Goodwood and Chichester Cathedral), 19 (Arundel Castle), 21 (Cissbury Ring), 23 (Chanctonbury Ring), 28 (long Man of Wilmington), 29 (Clayton Windmills), (link to where PanoViewer photos will be on SDNP's website), 30 (Lancing College), 43 (Lewes Castle), 45 (Chichester Cathedral) and 64 (Uppark).

3.3 The information in the analyses below can be used to inform decisions about change.

## Views from the scarp looking north across the Rother Valley to the Greensand Hills



Looking north from Heyshott Down over the village of Heyshott, the wooded commons of Graffham and Ambersham and the Rother Valley settlements of Midhurst and Easebourne, to the Greensand Hills around Henley and, in the distance, the peak of Blackdown (VP40)

### Description

- 3.4 This view type includes views from the steep chalk scarp, between Queen Elizabeth's Country Park and the Arun Valley, looking north across the Rother Valley with the Greensand Hills beyond – these elements are all within the National Park.

### Examples of views

- 3.5 The following viewpoints represent this view type: 10, 12, 26, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 57.

### Monitoring Points

- 3.6 The following viewpoints have been photographed as monitoring points: 12 and 40.

### Special Qualities

- 3.7 The elevated position on the scarp means this view type represents the 'breathtaking views' that are noted in the first of the Park's special qualities. It also reveals a rich variety of wildlife and habitats (the second of the Park's special qualities) including some of the iconic habitats of the South Downs such as the sheep-grazed downland, woodland (including beech forests on the scarp) and heathland. It also reveals the tranquillity of the downs, as a result of the lack of intrusive development and sense of space, which is another of the special qualities of the landscape. It also reveals the way that farming has shaped the landscape (through the field patterns and contrast between enclosed farmland in the valley and unenclosed sheep grazed downs or woodland on the scarp), and the distinctive settlement pattern of settled valleys and spring line villages at the foot of the scarp.

### Threats

- 3.8 Threats to this view type could result from developments that affect the iconic habitats, disrupt field patterns, change the distinctive settlement pattern of small historic villages, or form intrusive new developments within the view either by day or night.

### **Aim & Management Guidance**

- 3.9 The aim is to ensure that there remain opportunities to access and appreciate these panoramic views, and to ensure the special qualities recorded above are retained. In particular, it will be important to:
- Maintain the ability to access and appreciate the panoramic views across the Rother Valley as well as the views along the scarp.
  - Maintain the settlement pattern of small settlements nestled within the valley and at the scarp foot, amongst trees.
  - Maintain the undeveloped character of the downs and greensand hills, particularly their scarps and skylines, and maintain the traditional settlement pattern of villages along the valley and scarp foot.
  - Ensure that development within the valley is integrated into its rural landscape context, fitting with the scale and character of the rural villages and using local building materials.
  - Maintain the distinctive profile of the scarp face and its iconic chalk grassland and woodland habitats.
  - Maintain the scale and shape of the distinctive field patterns (particularly the irregular medieval fields) and well wooded character of the mixed farmland within the valley.
  - Maintain the ridge of undeveloped heathland and woodland to the south of the river, in the centre of the valley, which contrasts with the more settled farmland to the north and south.
  - Maintain the well wooded character of the view.
  - Maintain heritage assets, such as church towers and country houses, as features and landmarks within the views.
  - Refer to guidance for landscape types J, K, L, M and N (LCAs J2, K1, L2, M1 and N1) contained in the South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment.



## Views from the scarp looking north across the Low Weald outside the NP



Looking north from Firl Beacon, across the Low Weald, with High Weald hills in the distance (VP7); the National Park edge is marked by the A27, which runs across the view just beyond Firl Tower and, to its right, Compton Wood

### Description

- 3.10 This view type includes views from the steep chalk scarp, east of the Arun Valley, looking north across the scarp footslopes (within the National Park) and the Low Weald (outside the National Park). These views are probably the most iconic of the views from the South Downs National Park and many of these views are experienced from the South Downs Way National Trail.

### Examples of views

- 3.11 The following viewpoints represent this view type: 2, 4, 7, 13, 22, 23, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 41, 43, 44, 75

### Monitoring Points

- 3.12 The following viewpoints have been photographed as monitoring points: 2, 7, 22, 32, and 43.

### Special Qualities

- 3.13 The elevated position on the scarp means this view type represents the stunning panoramic views that are recognised as contributing to the Park's special qualities. It also reveals a rich variety of wildlife and habitats (the second of the Park's special qualities) including some of the iconic habitats of the South Downs such as the sheep-grazed chalk grassland, juniper scrub and calcareous pedunculate oak-ash woodland. The view also reveals the tranquillity of the downs as a result of the lack of intrusive development and sense of space. The view also reveals the way that farming has shaped the landscape (contrast between enclosed farmland on footslopes and in the Low Weald and open sheep grazed downs scarp), the rich cultural heritage as a result of heritage assets in the view (historic parklands, country houses and churches) and the distinctive settlement pattern including the spring line villages at the foot of the scarp.

### Threats

- 3.14 Threats to this view type could result from changes that affect the iconic habitats of the scarp, disrupt or alter the scale and shape of field patterns, change the distinctive settlement pattern of small historic villages, or form intrusive new developments within the view either by day or night.

### Aim & Management Guidance

- 3.15 The aim is to ensure that there remain opportunities to access and appreciate these panoramic views, and to ensure the special qualities recorded above are retained. In particular, it will be important to:

- Maintain the ability to access and appreciate the panoramic views across the Low Weald as well as the views along the scarp.
- Maintain the generally undeveloped character of the view, especially within the National Park.
- Ensure that development outside the National Park does not detract from the general rural farmland patchwork setting to the Park.
- Ensure that any built development is integrated into its rural landscape context using native vegetation and minimise visibility from the Park.
- Maintain the distinctive profile of the scarp face and its iconic chalk grassland, juniper scrub and woodland habitats.
- Maintain the scale and shape of the distinctive field patterns associated with the scarp footslopes and Low Weald beyond the Park.
- Maintain heritage assets, such as church towers and country houses, as features and landmarks within the views.
- Refer to guidance for landscape type I contained in the South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment.

## Views from the Hampshire Hangers



Looking from the Hangers Way south of Oakshott towards Hawkley Hanger and Noar Hill (VP24)

### Description

- 3.16 This view type represents views from the steep and wooded Hampshire Hangers, looking along the hangers and across the lower lying and more settled landscapes of the Greensand Terrace and Rother Valley. The Greensand Hills form a backdrop to the east and the South Downs forms a backdrop to the south.

### Examples of views

- 3.17 The following viewpoints represent this view type: 24, 27, and 68.

### Monitoring Points

- 3.18 The following viewpoints have been photographed as monitoring points: 24.

### Special Qualities

- 3.19 The elevated position on the scarp means this view type represents the stunning panoramic views that are recognised as contributing to the Park's special qualities. It also reveals a rich variety of wildlife and habitats including some of the iconic habitats such as the ancient hanging woodlands along the scarp (including beech and small-leaved lime). It also reveals the tranquillity of the downs as a result of the lack of intrusive development and sense of space which contributes to the Park's special qualities, the way that farming has shaped the landscape in the form of distinctive field patterns of early enclosures and assarts, and the rich cultural heritage as a result of the historic villages marked by church towers.

### Threats

- 3.20 Threats to this view type could result from changes that affect the iconic wooded habitats of the scarp, disrupt field patterns, change the distinctive settlement pattern of small historic villages, or form intrusive new developments within the view either by day or night.

### **Aim & Management Guidance**

- 3.21 The aim is to ensure that there remain opportunities to access and appreciate these panoramic views, and to ensure the special qualities recorded above are retained. In particular, it will be important to:
- Maintain the ability to access and appreciate the panoramic views from the Hampshire Hangers.
  - Maintain the undeveloped and wooded character of the Hangers scarp, as well as the undeveloped character of the greensand hills to the east and South Downs chalk scarp to the south.
  - Maintain the distinctive field pattern of early enclosures and assarts and strong network of hedgerows in the middle ground of the view.
  - Maintain the low density settlement and absence of overt impact on the Greensand Terrace and valley beneath the hangers, and ensure that any built development within the valley fits with the scale, pattern and materials of rural settlement (see guidance for LCAs J1, J2, K1 and K2 contained in the South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment).
  - Ensure that any built development is integrated into its rural landscape context using native vegetation.
  - Maintain heritage assets, such as church towers, as features and landmarks within the views and ensure development does not compete with these for prominence.

## Views from the high downs looking south out to sea



Looking south-east to Goring-by-Sea (left) and Ferring (right), from Highdown Hill (VP31)

### Description

- 3.22 This view type includes views from the downs above the coastal plain, looking south across the developed coastal plain and out to sea.

### Examples of views

- 3.23 The following viewpoints represent this view type: 11, 31, 45, 48, 52, 53, 55, 56, 65, and 66.

### Monitoring Points

- 3.24 The following viewpoints have been photographed as monitoring points: 31, 48, 52, and 56.

### Special Qualities

- 3.25 The elevated position of these viewpoints on the downs above the coastal plain means this view type represents the 'breathtaking views' that are noted in the first of the Park's special qualities. It also reveals a rich variety of wildlife and habitats including some of the iconic habitats of the South Downs such as the downland and yew woodland (at Kingley Vale), the tranquillity of the downs compared to the settled coastal plain, the way that farming has shaped the landscape in the form of distinctive field patterns, and the rich cultural heritage as a result of heritage assets in the view.

### Threats

- 3.26 Threats to this view type could result from changes that affect the iconic chalkland habitats of the downs, or from intrusive new developments within the view either by day or night that affect the sense of tranquillity within the National Park. Many of these views are across the developed coast and therefore development forms an existing part of these views (often in the background).

### **Aim & Management Guidance**

- 3.27 The aim is to ensure that there remain opportunities to access and appreciate these panoramic views, and to ensure the special qualities recorded above are retained. In particular, it will be important to:
- Maintain the undeveloped character of the downs within the National Park which contrasts with the developed coastal plain, and ensure that development outside the National Park does not block, or adversely affect the quality of, views towards the sea.
  - Ensure that any built development outside the park is integrated into its context in terms of scale, form and materials – consider using native vegetation to enhance existing views that contain development, and minimise visibility of new development from the Park.
  - Maintain the distinctive chalk grassland and woodland habitats that characterise the downland (refer to guidance for the downland landscape types A, B and D, as relevant, contained in the South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment for more guidance).
  - Encourage sensitive integration of fencing, tracks, hardstanding, jumps and other features associated with hobby farms, private stables and urban fringes.

## Views from the chalk cliffs looking out to sea



The view out to sea from Beachy Head (VP1)

### Description

- 3.28 This view type includes views from the dramatic chalk cliffs, where the downs meet the sea at the east end of the NP. The views are of the dramatic coastline and out to sea

### Examples of views

- 3.29 The following viewpoints represent this view type: 1, 3, 20, 25

### Monitoring Points

- 3.30 The following viewpoints have been photographed as monitoring points: 1, 3, and 20.

### Special Qualities

- 3.31 The elevated position of these viewpoints on the downs above the coastal plain means this view type represents the 'breathtaking views' that are noted in the first of the Park's special qualities. These views demonstrate the geology of the park and the dramatic chalk cliffs. It also reveals a rich variety of wildlife and habitats including herb-rich chalk grassland, chalk heath, maritime grassland, foreshore and chalk cliffs, river meanders, and Greensand reef sea cliffs (the second of the Park's special qualities), the tranquillity of the park (the third) and historic sites.

### Threats

- 3.32 Threats to this view type could result from changes that affect the coastal chalk and cliff habitats, the dramatic form of the cliffs and undeveloped skylines, the undeveloped nature of the coastline and seascape, the long views along the cliffs and out to sea or inland views of undeveloped downs. Anything that forms an intrusive development in the view by day or night will change the view.

### Aim & Management Guidance

- 3.33 The aim is to ensure that there remain opportunities to access and appreciate these views, and to ensure the special qualities recorded above are retained. In particular, it will be important to:

- Maintain the long views along the cliffs and out to sea, particularly views that demonstrate the geology of the park, the dramatic chalk cliffs and open sea beyond.
- Maintain the undeveloped character of the downs and shoreline, particularly the undeveloped skylines.
- Minimise visibility of new development by day and by night – ensure it does not detract from the tranquillity associated with these viewpoints.
- Maintain the distinctive habitats that characterise the coastal edge including herb-rich chalk grassland, chalk heath, maritime grassland, foreshore and chalk cliffs, river meanders, and Greensand reef.
- Refer to guidance for downland landscape type A and shoreline landscape type R for more detail, contained in the South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment. For VP20, also refer to landscape character areas F1 and G1.



## Views across the undeveloped downs



Looking north from Old Winchester Hill (VP5)

### Description

- 3.34 This view type includes views from within the heart of the National Park, looking across the typical downland landscape of rounded hills indented by dry valleys and coombes. Some views also reveal secondary scarps, such as seen along the A280 at Long Furlong (view 72), and some views extend well beyond the National Park.

### Examples of views

- 3.35 The following viewpoints represent this view type: 5, 8, 13, 14, 16, 21, 28, 42, 47, 54, 56, 65, 66, 72, and 74.

### Monitoring Points

- 3.36 The following viewpoints have been photographed as monitoring points: 5, 8, 14, 42, 47, and 56.

### Special Qualities

- 3.37 The elevated position of these viewpoints within the core of the downs means they represent some of the 'breathtaking views' that are noted in the first of the Park's special qualities, and are often 'unspoilt'. They also reveal a rich variety of wildlife and habitats including some of the iconic habitats of the South Downs such as the sheep-grazed, ancient woodland and yew woodland. They also reveal the tranquillity of the downs as a result of the relative lack of development and sense of space. The way that farming has shaped the landscape is revealed in these views. They also reveal a rich cultural heritage in the form of hill forts (which often form viewpoints themselves), deserted medieval settlements, barrows, earthworks and field enclosures.

### Threats

- 3.38 Threats to this view type could result from changes that affect the iconic chalkland habitats of the downs, loss of deciduous woodland, affect historic features or form intrusive new developments

within the view either by day or night, affecting the sense of tranquillity and 'unspoilt' nature of the views.

### **Aim & Management Guidance**

- 3.39 The aim is to ensure that there remain opportunities to access and appreciate these views, and to ensure the special qualities recorded above are retained. In particular, it will be important to:
- Maintain the ability to access and appreciate breathtaking views across the downs and to appreciate the rounded hills indented by dry valleys and coombes.
  - Maintain the iconic habitats that are typical of the South Downs such as the sheep-grazed chalk grassland, ancient woodland and yew woodland.
  - Maintain the generally undeveloped character of the downs and the open, undeveloped skylines.
  - Maintain the generally undeveloped backdrop to the views and ensure that new development does not intrude into currently undeveloped and 'unspoilt' views.
  - Maintain heritage assets, such as hill forts, deserted medieval settlements, barrows, earthworks and field enclosures, as features and landmarks within the views.
  - Refer to guidance for downland landscape types A, B and D as well as H (major scarps) for more detail, contained in the South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment.

## Views from the Greensand Hills



Looking west from Woolbeding Common towards the wooded slopes of Dunner Hill and, in the distance, the downland scarp south-west of Petersfield (VP17)

### Description

- 3.40 This view type includes panoramic views from high points within the Greensand Hills.

### Examples of views

- 3.41 The following viewpoints represent this view type: 9, 17, 76, and 77.

### Monitoring Points

- 3.42 The following viewpoints have been photographed as monitoring points: 9, 17.

### Special Qualities

- 3.43 The elevated position of these viewpoints means they represent some of the 'breathtaking views' that are noted in the first of the Park's special qualities. They also reveal a rich variety of wildlife and habitats including some of the iconic habitats of the South Downs such as the heathland habitats and woodland on greensand (the second of the Park's special qualities), the tranquil and unspoilt nature of the National Park (the third), the way in which farming has shaped the landscape (the fourth), and the rich cultural heritage as a result of heritage assets in the view (the sixth).

### Threats

- 3.44 Threats to this view type could result from changes that could block views, affect the iconic wooded and heathland habitats of the greensand hills, disrupt field patterns or change the distinctive settlement pattern in the Low Weald, or form intrusive new developments within the view either by day or night thereby affecting the undeveloped nature of the Park.

### **Aim & Management Guidance**

- 3.45 The aim is to ensure that there remain opportunities to access and appreciate these panoramic views, and to ensure the special qualities recorded above are retained. In particular, it will be important to:
- Maintain the ability to access and appreciate the panoramic views across the surrounding lowlands as well as views to the South Downs scarp.
  - Maintain the generally undeveloped character of the view, especially within the Greensand Hills and Downs.
  - Ensure that any built development is integrated into its rural landscape context using native vegetation.
  - Maintain the smooth profile and undeveloped skyline of the South Downs scarp.
  - Maintain the scale and shape of the distinctive field patterns and settlement pattern of small villages associated with the Low Weald.
  - Maintain the well wooded character of the view.
  - Refer to landscape type N (Greensand Hills) and O (Low Weald) for more detailed guidance contained in the South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment.

## Views towards the strongly sculptural chalk landform



Looking east from Beacon Hill (VP12) along the scarp edge towards the distinctive folds of Treyford Hill and the wooded Linch Down beyond

### Description

- 3.46 This view type includes many views both from inside and outside the National Park looking towards the South Downs. In these views the strongly sculptural chalk ridge is the key feature and the South Downs is perceived as an undeveloped 'island' within a busier surrounding landscape.

### Examples of views

- 3.47 There are many views of the strongly sculptural scarp from the base of the scarp within the National Park (e.g. VP 63), as well as longer distance viewpoints from outside the National Park (e.g. VP 58 and 61). The views from Beacon Hill (12), Petworth Park (18), edge of Wilmington (28), Hesworth Common (59), Ashford Hangers (68), Houghton Bridge (69) and Midhurst Common (71) also reveal the strongly sculptural form of the scarp slope of the downs.

### Monitoring Points

- 3.48 The following viewpoints have been photographed as monitoring points: 59, 61, 63.

### Special Qualities

- 3.49 The closer views of the sculptural chalk scarp provide an intimate and dramatic experience of the scarp face of the chalk ridge that is so typical of the South Downs National Park. These views also reveal the iconic chalk habitats associated with the scarp, impart a timeless quality and sense of tranquillity, and reveal a rich cultural heritage and sense of time depth.
- 3.50 The more distant viewpoints illustrate the profile of the chalk downs and reveal the undeveloped and unspoilt nature of the South Downs National Park (the third of the Park's special qualities), which is made all the more noticeable as a result of its location in one of the most crowded regions of the United Kingdom.

## Threats

- 3.51 Threats to this view type could result from changes that affect the iconic habitats of the scarp, alter the topography of the chalk, affect the undeveloped skylines of the downs or form intrusive new developments within the view either by day or night.

## Aim & Management Guidance

- 3.52 The aim for the closer views of the chalk scarp from the 'underhill lane' and along the scarps is to ensure that there remain opportunities to access and appreciate these near distance views of the South Downs, and to ensure the undeveloped and unspoilt nature are retained. In particular, it will be important to:
- Maintain the ability to access the underhill lane and scarp slopes so that the drama of the scarp can be appreciated at close quarters.
  - Maintain the profile and texture of the scarp, including the smooth profile of chalk grassland, texture profile of wooded parts of the scarp and an undeveloped skyline.
  - Maintain the rich cultural heritage and sense of time depth associated with the scarp, including visibility of individual heritage assets such as chalk figures on the scarp face and hill forts at the top of the scarp.
  - Maintain distinctive landscape features on the scarp, such as the 'V' at Streat.
  - Refer to landscape type H (major scarps) for more detailed guidance, contained in the South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment.
- 3.53 The aim for the more distant viewpoints outside the Park is to ensure that there remain opportunities to access and appreciate these long distance views of the South Downs, and to ensure the undeveloped and unspoilt nature of the downs are retained. In particular, it will be important to:
- Maintain the ability to access and appreciate long distance views of the skyline of the South Downs.
  - Maintain the profile and texture of the chalk downs, including the smooth profile of chalk grassland, texture profile of wooded parts of the scarp and an undeveloped skyline.
  - Maintain heritage assets, such as the hillforts, as features and landmarks on the downs.

## Views associated with chalk river valleys



Looking north along the Itchen and adjacent watermeadows, just north of Winchester (VP62)

### Description

- 3.54 This view type includes short-distance riverside views within the chalk valleys, typically contained by vegetation, and more panoramic views from the adjacent downlands, in which the rivers themselves are often hidden from view.

### Examples of views

- 3.55 There are many views along the chalk river valleys and these don't tend to be specifically marked on a map in the way that the panoramic views from the scarp tops are. Nevertheless they are important to the experience of the South Downs and its special qualities. Viewpoints 8, 15, 35, 47, 62, 67 and 73 represent this view type, although there will be many other localised views within the valleys.

### Monitoring Points

- 3.56 The following viewpoints have been photographed as monitoring points: 8, 15, 47 and 62.

### Special Qualities

- 3.57 These views illustrate the iconic wetland habitats associated with the chalk streams and rivers of the South Downs. They reveal the tranquillity associated with the valleys, the contribution that farming has made to the character of the landscape (watermeadows, late medieval enclosures around villages and later field enclosures). The views also reveal the distinctive settlement pattern (nucleated villages indicative of medieval manorial farm systems and gentry houses with landscaped parks).

### Threats

- 3.58 Threats to this view type could result from changes that affect the iconic wetland habitats associated with the chalk streams and rivers, changes that affect the distinctive settlement pattern of nucleated villages indicative of medieval manorial farm systems surrounded by medieval enclosures, changes that impact on the gentry houses and landscaped parks, or development that impacts on the tranquillity of the valleys.

### **Aim & Management Guidance**

- 3.59 The aim is to ensure that there remain opportunities to access and appreciate these more intimate landscapes and views, and to ensure the tranquil and unspoilt character of the valleys are retained. In particular, it will be important to:
- Maintain the marginal vegetation, water meadows, marshes and wet woodland that are typical of the wetland habitats associated with the chalk streams and rivers of the South Downs.
  - Maintain the pastoral nature of the valley floors and sense of tranquillity associated with the valleys. Conserve the blocks of early enclosure that survive throughout the valley.
  - Protect the features that reveal the agricultural/industrial use of the river, including fragments of watermeadows, weirs and mill ponds, fish farms, trout lakes, and watercress beds.
  - Maintain undeveloped floodplains and the nucleated form of villages which are a reflection of the medieval manorial farm systems – ensure any new development is well integrated in terms of scale, form and materials.
  - Protect the rural character of the valleys, limiting encroachment of suburban influences into views.
  - Protect views of gentry houses and their landscaped parks.
  - Refer to landscape type E (chalk valley systems) for more detailed guidance, contained in the South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment.



## Views associated with major river valley floodplains



Looking north-east along the Cuckmere Valley from the High and Over White Horse (VP6)

### Description

- 3.60 This view type includes views from the downs over the distinctive wide, U shaped alluvial valleys that cut through the chalk and reach the sea in the south-eastern part of the National Park. There are also more contained views along the valley floors. These views often contain settlement which contrasts with the adjacent open downland.

### Examples of views

**The following viewpoints represent this view type: 6 and 7 (over the Cuckmere), 16, 19 and 32 (Arun), 43 (Ouse), 46 (Cuckmere), 49 (Ouse), 50 (Arun), 51 (Ouse), 60 and 69 (Arun)/Monitoring Points**

- 3.61 The following viewpoints have been photographed as monitoring points: 5, 6, 7, 19, 32, 43, 49.

### Special Qualities

- 3.62 These views illustrate the distinctive wide U shaped valleys that cut through the chalk. The topography means these are often breathtaking views and it is these types of views that form some of the special qualities of the South Downs National Park.
- 3.63 This view type often also reveals many of the other special qualities of the South Downs, such as the rich variety of wildlife and habitats (including some of the iconic chalk and wetland habitats of the South Downs), the sense of tranquillity associated with the valleys, the largely 'unspoilt' nature of the landscape and lack intrusive development, distinctive farming patterns and picturesque villages.

### Threats

- 3.64 Threats to this view type could result from changes that affect the iconic chalk and wetland habitats of the South Downs), the sense of tranquillity associated with the valleys, the largely 'unspoilt' nature of the landscape and lack intrusive development, distinctive farming patterns and picturesque villages, or form intrusive new developments within the view either by day or night.

### **Aim & Management Guidance**

3.65 The aim is to ensure that there remain opportunities to access and appreciate these views over the valleys, and to ensure the undeveloped and unspoilt nature of the valleys within the views are retained. In particular, it will be important to:

- Maintain the ability to access these viewpoints and the dramatic topography that enables these breathtaking views.
- Maintain the distinctive U shaped valley topography and meandering course of the rivers.
- Maintain the rich variety of wildlife and habitats (particularly the iconic chalk and wetland habitats).
- Maintain the mostly 'unspoilt' nature of the valleys and general lack of intrusive development which result in a sense of tranquillity. Consider opportunities to remove existing intrusive development from views.
- Maintain the distinctive farming patterns and picturesque villages picturesque with an intimate relationship with their landscape.
- Refer to landscape type F (major river floodplains) and G (major valley sides) for more detailed guidance, as set out in the South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment.

## Views of specific landmarks



Arundel Castle and town from the River Arun (VP19)

### Description

- 3.66 This view type includes views of specific landmarks across the National Park. Key landmarks mapped as part of this study are shown in **Figure 2.3**.

### Examples of views

- 3.67 There are usually many viewpoints from which each landmark can be appreciated. However, the following viewpoints provide a representative sample of this view type: 7 (landmark: Caburn Fort), 11 (Goodwood and Chichester Cathedral), 19 (Arundel Castle), 21 (Cissbury Ring), 23 (Chanctonbury Ring), 28 (Long Man of Wilmington), 29 (Clayton Windmills), 30 (Lancing College), 45 (Chichester Cathedral), and 64 (Uppark).

### Monitoring Points

- 3.68 The following viewpoints have been photographed as monitoring points: 7, 19.

### Special Qualities

- 3.69 This view type reveals landmarks which are often well-conserved historical features that reveal the rich cultural heritage of the Downs. These features contribute the special qualities of the Park.
- 3.70 This view type often also reveals many of the other special qualities of the South Downs, such as a rich variety of wildlife and habitats (including some of the iconic habitats of the South Downs), a sense of tranquillity, 'unspoilt' landscapes that lack intrusive development, a long history of farming, and picturesque villages.

### Threats

- 3.71 Threats to this view type could result from changes that affect the ability to see and appreciate the landmarks in these views, or changes that affect the rural setting to the landmarks.

### **Aim & Management Guidance**

- 3.72 The aim is to ensure that there remain opportunities to appreciate landmarks within the National Park. In particular, it will be important to:
- maintain the ability to see and appreciate landmarks in their rural landscape setting;
  - maintain the landmarks as prominent features of views across the Park (and ensure new elements do not compete for prominence);
  - maintain the ability to understand and appreciate landmarks;
  - maintain other special qualities in the view such as the rich variety of wildlife and habitats (including iconic habitats), the 'unspoilt' nature of the landscape and lack of intrusive development, the distinctive field patterns and picturesque villages with an intimate relationship with their landscape.

# Appendix 1

## Desk Study

### The South Downs Management Plan and Special Qualities of the SDNP

- 3.73 The overall framework and policy guide for the protection and enhancement of the South Downs National Park is the South Downs Partnership Management Plan "Shaping the future of your South Downs National Park 2014–2019". This refers to the Special Qualities of the SDNP which are set out in a written report available from here <http://southdowns.gov.uk/discover/why-are-we-a-national-park/sdnp-special-qualities/> .
- 3.74 The first of the special qualities is the '**Diverse, inspirational landscapes and breathtaking views**'. The '*stunning, panoramic views to the sea and across the Weald as you travel the hundred mile length of the South Downs Way from Winchester to Eastbourne*' are particularly noted. However, there are many other views that reveal the diverse and inspirational landscapes – from the wooded and heathland ridges on the greensand, to the wide open downland on the chalk and river valleys. A Marine Management Organisation (MMO) commissioned Seascape Assessment for the South Inshore and South Offshore Marine Plan Area provides visual information relating to the extent of sea views from land<sup>5</sup>. The profiles for each Marine Character Area (MCA) which lie adjacent to the SDNP include viewshed mapping which indicates areas where the most extensive sea views were most likely to be experienced and this can be used to ensure the most appropriate views are selected.
- 3.75 The other special qualities are less directly related to views, but are included here for completeness, as follows:
- '**A rich variety of wildlife and habitats including rare and internationally important species**'. Views that reveal some of the iconic habitats of the South Downs such as the sheep-grazed downland, yew woodland of Kingley Vale, 'hanging' woodlands of the Hampshire Hangers, wetland habitats in the river valleys and chalk sea cliffs will reflect this special quality.
  - '**Tranquil and unspoilt places**'. Views that reveal 'unspoilt' landscapes with a lack intrusive development will reflect this special quality.
  - '**An environment shaped by centuries of farming and embracing new enterprise**'. Views that reveal the long history of farming, including the pattern of field boundaries, will reveal this special quality.
  - '**Great opportunities for recreational activities and learning experiences**'. The appreciation of landscape by those engaged in recreational activities is covered by the other special qualities.
  - '**Well-conserved historical features and a rich cultural heritage**'. Views that reveal historic features such as barrows, hill forts, Saxon and Norman churches, dew ponds, historic houses, and landmarks of the two World Wars will reveal this special quality. Views that have been captured by well-known artists will also be important and these are noted in the sections below, where relevant. Of particular note are the paintings and sketches of the Petworth estate by JMW Turner and John Constable, Vanessa Bell and Duncan Grant's paintings of the farmland around Charlston where they lived, and views of the Sussex coast and the Downs as captured in watercolours and woodcuts by Eric Ravilious.
  - '**Distinctive towns and villages, and communities with real pride in their area**'. Views that show the picturesque qualities of villages and their relationship to their surrounding landscape will reveal this special quality.
- 3.76 Not all of the special qualities relate to visual features, or would be represented within a view. However, some examples of where special qualities are expressed within a view are:

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<sup>5</sup> The study comprises two complementary and linked elements: a Character Assessment; and a Visual Resource Mapping (VRM) element. The findings from this study are intended to inform the development of policies for the South marine plans, but also provide high-level visual information relating to views from land to sea from within the SDNP. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/seascape-assessment-for-the-south-marine-plan-areas-mmo-1037>

- Views from the chalk out to sea;
- Views from the chalk across the Weald;
- Views from the South Downs Way;
- Views that reveal the greensand hills;
- Views that reveal the heathland ridges;
- Views across the open downs;
- Views showing the river valleys cutting through the chalk;
- Views that reveal some of the iconic habitats of the South Downs such as the sheep-grazed downland, yew woodland of Kingley Vale, 'hanging' woodlands of the Hampshire Hangers, wetland habitats in the river valleys and chalk sea cliffs
- Views that reveal 'unspoilt' landscapes with a lack intrusive development;
- Views that reveal the historic pattern of field boundaries and other historic landscape features such as ancient woodland, unenclosed land and commons;
- Views that reveal historic features such as barrows, hill forts, Saxon and Norman churches, dew ponds, historic houses, and landmarks of the two World Wars;
- Views that have been captured by well-known artists;
- Views that show the picturesque qualities of villages and their relationship to their surrounding landscape.

### Views and view patterns noted in the SDILCA

3.77 A number of views are noted as important to the landscape character of the South Downs – these include:

- Panoramic views from the series of hills along the prominent ridgeline above the Meon Valley, including OS marked viewpoints at **Beacon Hill**, **Buster Hill** and **Old Winchester Hill** (LCT D Downland Mosaic). Views from Beacon Hill across the Meon Valley to Old Winchester Hill and from the dip slope towards the south coast are noted in particular.
- Views from the **Noar Hill** and **Selbourne Hill** that extend over the adjacent East Hampshire Greensand Terrace (LCT D4 Newton Valence Downland Mosaic).
- Views from the edges of the Froxfield Clay Plateau (LCT C Clay Plateau), particularly at the eastern edge where views are available of the Greensand and Weald landscapes are noted although no specific locations are drawn out.
- Panoramic views from areas of open downland, such as **Cheesefoot Head** and **St Catherine's Hill** (LCT A Open Downland).
- Panoramic views from elevated scarps overlooking the surrounding lowlands to the north and east and onto adjacent footslopes "*reveal a balanced woodland and farmland mosaic*" (page 269). Specific views noted include those from hilltops and viewpoints within LCA H1 Ouse to Eastbourne Downs Scarp e.g. from **Firle Beacon**; those from **Ditchling Beacon**, **Devil's Dyke** and **Edburton Hill** (within LCA H2 Adur to Ouse Downs Scarp) which provide views to the north and the Low Weald; **Chanctonbury Ring**, **Amberley Mount**, **Chantry Hill** and **Sullington Hill** within LCA H3 Arun to Adur Downs Scarp, which provide panoramic views over the scarp footslopes and the Low Weald; views over the Rother Valley to the north and the distant Greensand Hills from **Harting Hill**, **Beacon Hill** and the A285 above Duncton within H4 Buriton to Arun Scarp; and **Buster Hill** (within H5 Saltdown to Buster Hill Scarp) where views are provided over the Meon Valley and Rother Valley. Long views to the east to the Greensand Hills are also noted from Selborne Hangers and East Meon Scarp, but the LCA does not identify specific viewpoints from within this area.
- Long, open views across the floodplains and from the valley sides and crests along the Adur, Ouse, Cuckmere and Arun Valleys, e.g. the **High and Over** and from within the Seven Sisters Country Park (LCT F Major River Floodplains). The SDILCA notes that views from the valley side

slopes provide views that reveal “*patterns of the river channel and meanders that are not perceptible at ground-level*” (page 223).

- Although views noted in relation to the Wealden farmland and heathland are largely from the surrounding downland landscapes, there are literary references to views Forestmere Lake (Folly Pond) highlighted in the SDILCA (page 326).
- Extensive panoramic views over the wooded lowland vale of the Low Weald are a key characteristic of the western hilltops of the Greensand Hills, the horseshoe-shaped escarpment encircling the Milland Basin. Views from **Black Down** are associated with the poet Tennyson and JMW Turner produced a number of paintings and sketches of views of **Petworth House and Park** (a Grade I listed park). The SDILCA does not however refer specifically to views from any specific locations.
- Panoramic views over the coastal plain from **The Trundle**, a hill fort located to the east of an OS marked viewpoint.
- Long scenic views along the coastline to the chalk cliffs of Beachy Head and extensive seaward views to an undeveloped horizon are noted for the coastal landscapes between Seaford and Beachy Head. Views from **Beachy Head, Belle Tout, Birling Gap** and **Cuckmere Haven** are mentioned specifically.

### Views marked on OS maps

3.78 The ‘blue view’ symbols on 1:50K and 1:25K OS maps indicate viewpoints from which there are good views – these also tend to be well visited. Within the SDNP there are blue symbols at the following viewpoints:

- St Roche’s Hill (west of the Trundle Fort)
- Beachy Head
- Edburton Hill
- Devil’s Dyke
- Woolbeding Common Summer Down Viewpoint;
- Firle Beacon
- High and Over (White Horse)
- Buster Hill
- Black Downs (Near Temple of the Winds)
- Fryan’s Hanger
- Beacon Hill
- Old Winchester Hill
- Cheesefoot Head
- St Catherine’s Hill
- Houghton (on Monarch’s Way).

### Views from long distance footpaths through the SDNP

3.79 Recreational routes are often designated to enable users to appreciate the landscape through which the routes pass. Literature associated with these routes often draws attention to views that are valued.

#### *South Downs Way*

3.80 This National Trail follows the chalk escarpment and ridges of the South Downs between Winchester and Eastbourne and provides panoramic views across the downs, low lying landscapes to the north and coast to the south. The National Trails Website (available here: <http://www.nationaltrail.co.uk/south-downs-way/information>) notes “*The elevated position*

*ensures you are rewarded by breathtaking views across the English Channel and Isle of Wight to the south and over the wooded Weald and heathland ridges to the north”.*

3.81 Information on <http://www.southdownsway.co.uk/> indicates that notable views are from the following points:

- Butser Hill;
- Salt Hill;
- Old Winchester Hill;
- Harting Down (overlooking South Harting and East Harting);
- Beacon Hill;
- Pen Hill;
- Cocking Down;
- Bignor Hill;
- Sutton Down;
- Heyshott Down;
- Of the Arun Valley from above Amberley;
- Sullington Hill;
- Chanctonbury Ring – on descent over Steyning to the north and Shoreham to the south;
- Of the Adur Valley from the downs above Upper Beeding;
- Clayton Windmills;
- Ditchling Beacon;
- Blackcap;
- Balmer Down;
- Iford Hill;
- Seven Sisters from Seaford Head;
- Views of the Cuckmere from the downs above (near Seven Sisters Country Park);
- Panoramic views from the downs above Alfriston (at Long Burgh);
- Firle Beacon;
- Views from the Seven Sisters (Haven Brow, Short Brow, Rough Brow, Brass point, Flagstaff Brow, Went Hill); and
- Beachy Head.

*Views from other long distance footpaths*

3.82 The key long distance footpaths in the South Downs National Park, as shown by the waymarked trails on the Long Distance Walkers Association website<sup>6</sup> are:

- New Lipchis Way which links Liphook with Chichester;
- Serpent Trail whose name reflects the snaking route of the path;
- Shipwrights Way whose name reflects the use of oak grown at Alice Holt Forest for Tudor shipbuilding, linking this site with Portsmouth Historic Dockyard, home of the Mary Rose and HMS Victory (no views are specifically referred to in Hampshire County Council’s leaflet about the trail<sup>7</sup>);
- Sussex Border Path defining the inland boundary of the county of Sussex;

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<sup>6</sup> [http://www.ldwa.org.uk/ldp/members/search\\_by\\_path.php](http://www.ldwa.org.uk/ldp/members/search_by_path.php)

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.hants.gov.uk/rh/shipwrights/shipwrights.pdf>



- Hangers Way which runs along a series of steep-sided wooded hills, known as “The Hangers” in Hampshire;
- Monarch’s Way, an historic route which uses footpaths and bridleways to follow Charles II's escape route after his defeat at the Battle of Worcester in 1651;
- Wayfarers Walk, a walk linking the mud flats along the coast with the highest downland in southern England, following tracks used by shepherds driving their sheep to fairs.
- Allan King Way, a walk created by the Hampshire Area of the Ramblers' Association as a memorial to the late Allan King a former Publicity Officer.
- Pilgrims’ Trail, following the route of the pilgrims who walked from the shrine of St Swithun at Winchester Cathedral to St Michael in Normandy.
- Staunton Way, a route from Queen Elizabeth Country Park to Staunton Country Park near Havant and named after Sir George Staunton, an early 19th century Portsmouth MP who created a country estate, which now forms the Staunton Country Park.
- West Sussex Literary Trail, a walking trail linking Horsham in West Sussex with Chichester Cathedral along a 55 mile route.
- Diamond Way (Sussex), a fairly restful walk through heathland, arable and dairy farmland as well as forest.
- Downs Link, a 37 mile (59km) footpath and bridleway linking the North Downs Way at St. Martha’s Hill in Surrey with the South Downs Way near Steyning in West Sussex.
- Greenwich Meridian Trail, which follows the line of the Prime Meridian.
- Sussex Ouse Valley Way, a 42 mile journey that broadly follows the River Ouse from its source close to Lower Beeding in the High Weald to the sea at Seaford Bay.
- Vanguard Way, a long distance walk of around 66 miles from East Croydon in outer London to Newhaven.
- Wealdway, a route across the chalk ridges of the North and South Downs and through the Weald that stretches for almost 80 miles (126.8km).
- Itchen Way, which follows the northern boundary of the National Park along the Itchen Valley.
- St Swithun’s Way which passes through the Itchen Valley on its way from Winchester to Farnham.

3.83 Some long distance paths have been defined specifically because of their views or the landscape experience, whereas others have been defined for other reasons, such as following the route taken by pilgrims (Pilgrims Trail). Those that are particularly focussed on their views and landscape setting are:

- The Serpent Trail which “showcases the work of the Sussex Wealden Greensand Heaths Project and highlights the outstanding landscape of the Greensand hills”<sup>8</sup>. However, there is no reference to any specific views in the Serpent Trail Official Guide.
- The Hangers Way which runs along a series of steep-sided wooded hills allowing exhilarating views. The **view from Hawkley Hanger towards Hawkley** is included as a photo in Hampshire County Council’s leaflet<sup>9</sup> about the walk, and specific mention is made of the **view from the hill descending from East Worldham Church**.
- The Wayfarers Walk which shows off landscapes including mud flats along the coast and the highest downland in southern England. However, there are no specific references to particular views in the online information at <http://www3.hants.gov.uk/longdistance/wayfarers-walk.htm>

3.84 Other trails have specific views along them which are referred to in leaflets/ information about the walks:

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<sup>8</sup> [http://www.westsussex.gov.uk/leisure/walking\\_and\\_horseriding\\_routes/serpent\\_trail.aspx](http://www.westsussex.gov.uk/leisure/walking_and_horseriding_routes/serpent_trail.aspx)

<sup>9</sup> <http://www3.hants.gov.uk/hangers-way.pdf>

- The guide to the Lipchis Way (available at <http://www.open-walks.co.uk/Directory/Hampshire/1564-Allan-King-Way/View-details.html>) indicates viewpoints at **Woolbeding Common, Steep Hill** south of Heyshott, **St Roche's Hill** south of Charlton (and a **viewpoint west of St Roche's** facing west), and from the **west edge of West Wittering** looking west.
- Views from **Chalton Down**, the **view from the top of Blackdown** over the Sussex Weald (approx. GR 91,30), **views from the low ridge east of the A283** which follows the National Park boundary, fine views of the Weald from the **ridge above Fulking** to the west of Devil's Dyke, and views north over the Weald from the **scarp south of Ditchling**, are referred to in the online information about the Sussex Border Path at <http://www.sussexborderpath.co.uk>.
- Detailed information about the Allan King Way available online at <http://www.open-walks.co.uk/Directory/Hampshire/1564-Allan-King-Way/View-details.html> includes reference to views of the Meon Valley **from above Soberton**, views towards Southampton **from Green Hill**, north of Upham, **and view from the east side of Green Hill** to the east, a view of the Itchen Valley from around **Cheesefoot Head**, view of the Itchen Valley from **Ovington House**, and a **view of Ovington House** above Itchen Abbas. Some of these are likely to be too detailed to include in this study.
- Views from **St Catherine's Hill** across water meadows and views from **Twyford Down** are mentioned in the online information about The Pilgrims' Trail at <http://www3.hants.gov.uk/longdistance/pilgrims-trail.htm>.
- Hampshire County Council's leaflet about the Staunton Way refers to "steep hills with exhilarating views" and refers specifically to the "**stunning views**" from **Ditcham Park School** (to the west of Harting Down) over southern Hampshire.
- The 'Six Stage Route Guide' to the Downs Link highlights **views of the South Downs (including Chanctonbury Ring) from the section of path outside Henfield** and from **the flood plains of the River Adur** between Bramber and Henfield.
- The online information about the Vanguard Way <http://www.vanguardway.org.uk/> makes reference to two notable views of **the Cuckmere Meanders** (from adjacent high ground) and **the Seven Sisters** (from the downs to the west).
- Online information on the Wealdway<sup>10</sup> refers to the '**dizzy heights of Beachy Head**' (included in the long list below).
- Information about the Itchen Way is divided into a number of walks – walk no 9 is recommended as one which shows the beauty of Hampshire and views of Ovington Park and from east of Ovington towards Alresford are listed.
- The third book on the Monarchs Way mentions: Wheely Down pg 72– over the Meon Valley; Old Winchester Hill pg 76 and breathtaking views from Old Winchester Hill lane (eastwards) pg 77; Stansted Park long drive – 'dramatic' pg 85; Kingley Vale – superb views pg 88; the Trundle car park near Goodwood – excellent views – pg 93; Arundel Castle – commanding views over the Arun Valley pg101; Cissbury Ring pg 106; and Lancing College 'majestic' pg111.

### Designed landscapes and views within the SDNP

- 3.85 Within the SDNP there are a total of 30 sites listed within Historic England's Register of Parks and Gardens. Key registered Parks and Gardens within the SDNP that are well known sites open to the public and include references to views over the landscape of the South Downs, are listed below.

#### *Petworth House*

- 3.86 The EH registered Park and Garden comprises a 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Century park and ornamental pleasure grounds extensively landscaped by Lancelot Brown. The house and parkland feature in several paintings by JMW Turner, who was a friend of the third Earl Egremont. The park is set within an undulating landscape of wooded farmland and extensive views to the Downs are available to the southwest. There are no specific viewpoints noted in the EH citation, and Turner painted several different views of the Petworth Estate, but the Area Team has suggested the view from Snow Hill is a good location from which to appreciate the landscape setting to the park.

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.kent.gov.uk/leisure-and-community/parks-and-outdoor-activities/find-a-walk/wealdway-walk>

### *Arundel Castle*

- 3.87 As described in the section above, Arundel Castle is a restored and remodelled medieval castle set within an 18th Century walled park. It is situated at the northern edge of the town of Arundel on a chalk escarpment which provides extensive views over the river valley and Downs. The site comprises ornamental gardens and grounds as well as parkland and woodland which occupies a high, north-to-south-running crest of the South Downs, from which wide views across to the Downs on other side of the gap are available (although these are not referred to in the English Heritage citation). In relation to the eastern edge of the park, the English Heritage List Entry refers to *"the park enjoying extensive views over the valley landscape of hedge-lined meadows and ditches to the Downs east of the gap"*. The crest is cut through by a deep valley and several dry combes. The long distance footpath Monarch's Way passes through Arundel Park.

### *Cowdray Park*

- 3.88 A designed landscape focused around Cowdray House, a ruined Tudor house destroyed by fire in 1793. The site includes remnants of the layout and built features of 16<sup>th</sup> and early 17<sup>th</sup> century formal gardens surrounding the ruins, modified and enlarged in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century by Lancelot Brown. The house and gardens are set within parkland originating from the 16<sup>th</sup> Century, also improved by Brown. The site extends from the level valley floor of the River Rother northeast towards the undulating, southfacing slopes of a sandstone ridge. The upper slopes of the park are surrounded by a landscape of wooded farmland panoramic views southwards to the Downs are available.
- 3.89 The house, standing in the southwest corner of the site within the Rother Valley, forms the principle focus for the surrounding landscape and parkland, with a long view available along the causeway to the house from the west.

### *Uppark*

- 3.90 A mid C18, informal walled garden, laid out to a plan attributed to Lancelot Brown, altered and added to in the early C19 by Humphry Repton. It also includes remnants of early C18 formal gardens. It is set in a park of medieval origin which was developed in the early and mid C18, further improved (possibly also by Repton) in the late C18 and in the C19. It lies high on the crest of the South Downs, extending over an undulating landscape of broad ridges and dry, steep-sided combes falling south-westwards from Tower Hill in the north-east corner. Extensive views are available from around the park and from parts of the gardens to Harting Downs rising to a greater height to the north-east.

### *Goodwood*

- 3.91 Located to the northeast of Chichester, adjacent to Goodwood racecourse, Goodwood is an 18<sup>th</sup> Century woodland garden set within a large wooded parkland of medieval origin. The southern part of the site lies on low-lying, coastal plains with the northern part rising to a high crest of the Downs. The northern part of the park is set within downland which rises up to St Roche's Hill to the northwest.
- 3.92 The English Heritage List refers to a vista towards the Grade I listed Kennels (by James Wyatt) at the western boundary from the ha-ha at the western end of the park. Panoramic views over the park to the coast from Carné's Seat, a stone temple from c. 1743, are also noted in the citation.
- 3.93 Protection of designed views is related to protection of the heritage asset and its setting, which forms a separate piece from this views study. However, the view from Petworth Park is of particular note as it reveals the importance that the South Downs landscape plays in the setting to the park, as represented in paintings by Turner and Constable and as appreciated by a large number of visitors.

## **Background and earlier research undertaken by the SDNP**

### *Postcards for the future*

- 3.94 'Postcards for the Future' was a project inviting people to tell the SDNPA how they would like the South Downs to be in 20 years' time to feed into the South Downs National Park Management Plan and Local Development Framework. An estimated 8,000 postcards were given out from which 879 were completed and a total of 1,109 separate comments were recorded. In summary there was great affection for the way the South Downs is at the present time and a number of

people wanted to 'keep it natural' , This reveals the perception that the landscape still feels natural and unspoilt despite the history of human activity that shaped the South Downs landscape and its habitats.

# Appendix 2

## Identification of Landmarks

### Landmarks noted in the SDILCA

Key landmarks across the South Downs are mostly picked up in the SDILCA. These include:

- The **prehistoric and later earthworks** (causewayed enclosures, long barrows and round barrows) situated on the ridge-line of Landscape Type A.
- The **tree clump at Cheesefoot Head** in LCA A5.
- The large number of **prehistoric and later earthworks** (round barrows, cross-ridge dykes and forts) situated on the ridge-line of Landscape Type B.
- Iron Age hill fort (**The Trundle**) on St Roche's Hill in LCA B1 which provides a strong sense of historical continuity and an important landmark feature with commanding views over the coastal plain to the south
- **Goodwood racecourse stadium** is a highly visible landmark on the downs in LCA B1.
- The **Victorian church at Privett** has been described as a 'town church in the country' – its tall spire provides a landmark on the plateau in Landscape Type C.
- **Distinctive churches** are often landmarks in Landscape Type D (Downland Mosaic ).
- Iron Age hillfort at **Old Winchester Hill** forms a prominent landmark (LCA D2).
- **Hockley viaduct** (a Victorian brick built structure with a concrete core) which once linked the Didcot, Newbury and Southampton railway with the Great Western Railway is now disused but remains an important landmark feature (LCA E4 Itchen Valley).
- Views to the landmarks of **Bramber Castle** and **Lancing College** on the adjacent valley sides are noted in LCA F3 Adur Floodplain – Lancing College is a particularly distinctive building at the 'entrance' to the Adur valley.
- **Arundel Castle** set on the valley side above the River Arun, the elegant Gothic chapel of Lancing College and the imposing medieval fortress of Amberley Castle are noted as landmarks in Landscape Type G.
- The **Litlington White horse** at 'High and Over' is a distinctive landmark on the valley side in G1 Cuckmere Valley Sides.
- **Lewes Castle** is noted as a landmark in LCA G2 Ouse Valley Sides.
- The prominent Gothic chapel of **Lancing College** is noted as a particularly distinctive landmark standing at the southern end of the Adur valley in LCA G3 Adur Valley sides.
- The chimney of the **Shoreham Cement Works** is also noted as a key landmark feature in G3 Adur Valley sides.
- **Arundel Castle** is noted as a particularly distinctive landmark standing at a commanding position at the southern end of the Arun Valley in LCA G4 Arun Valley Sides.
- The **Long Man of Wilmington**, a chalk-cut hill figure of possible 16th century date, is noted a visual landmark as well as being of historic importance in LCA H1 Ouse to Eastbourne Downs Scarp.
- **Devil's Dyke** is noted as a particularly complex landform and distinctive landmark in LCA H2 Adur to Ouse Downs Scarp.
- **Torberry Hillfort** is an important Iron Age fort and distinctive landmark, forming an outlier to the main downland block, in LCA H4 Buriton to Arun Scarp.
- **Bramber Castle** is noted as a major landmark on the edge of the Adur Floodplain in LCA I3.

## Other landmarks noted by area teams

There are also other notable landmarks that have been highlighted by consultees during the course of the study including:

- The Jack and Jill Windmills;
- The Catherington Windmill;
- The 'V' at Streat, planted as a war memorial in 1887 by Queen Victoria;
- Uppark;
- Halnaker Windmill;
- Hambledon Church.

## Landmarks mapped as part of this project

The following landmarks have been mapped, and viewsheds produced for each, as part of this project:

Landmark	Grid Ref. <sup>11</sup>	Assumed height of landmark above ground level <sup>12</sup> for Viewshed
<b>Hill forts</b>		
L1. The Trundle	487766, 111034*	2m <sup>13</sup>
L2. Old Winchester Hill	464060, 120558*	2m
L3. Torberry Hill	477950, 120321*	2m
L4. St Catherine's Hill	448453, 127680*	2m
L5. King John's Hill	475552, 137703*	2m
L6. Beacon Hill	480721, 118368*	2m
L7. Highdown Hill	509270, 104347*	2m
L8. Cissbury Ring	514047, 108173*	2m
L9. Chanctonbury Ring	513935, 112064*	2m
L10. Edburton Castle	523787, 110962*	2m
L11. Hillfort at Devil's Dyke	525925, 111105*	2m
L12. Wolstonbury Hill	528404, 113829*	2m
L13. Ditchling Beacon	533106, 113015*	2m
L14. Hollingbury Hill	532210, 107882*	2m
L15. Ranscombe Camp	543877, 109158*	2m

<sup>11</sup> For asterisked features, the ZTV has been run for a grid of points at 10m intervals covering the area of the feature in question, rather than just the indicated grid reference. This overcomes a problem with larger features, such as hillforts, where a ZTV run from the centre will have the same spread of visibility as the outer edge.

<sup>12</sup> Heights with asterisks were provided by SDNPA. Other heights were found through internet searches, or are estimated.

<sup>13</sup> A height of 2m has been applied to hillforts to take into account a person standing on the hillfort.

Landmark	Grid Ref. <sup>11</sup>	Assumed height of landmark above ground level <sup>12</sup> for Viewshed
L16. The Caburn	544404, 108934*	2m
L17. Fort at Seaford Head	549492, 097818 *	2m
<b>Castles</b>		
L18. Arundel Castle (Shell Keep)	501828, 107357*	12m above Motte , or c.30m above surrounding ground level
L19. Lewes Castle (Keep)	541351, 110070*	8.5m above Motte, or c.20m above gateway onto High Street
L20. Bramber Castle (gatehouse wall remains)	518578, 110651	12m*
L21. Amberley Castle	502722, 113191*	18m
L22. Herstmonceaux Castle	564658, 110383*	22m
<b>Other buildings/ built features</b>		
L23. Goodwood racecourse stadium	488365, 111003*	18m to canopy
L24. Victorian church at Privett	467664, 126947	49m* (spire)
L25. Hockley viaduct	447648, 126600*	17m*
L26. Lancing College Chapel	519599, 106607*	27.5m* (to apex of vault)
L27. Uppark	477979, 117582	15m*
L28. Shoreham Cement Works	520117, 108615	91m (chimney)
L29. Hambledon Church	464629, 115191	15m* (tower)
L30. East Meon Church	468063, 122279	22m (spire)
L31. Petworth House	497593, 121893*	20m
L32. Toat monument, Pulborough	504985, 121582	15m*
L33. Vandalian Tower, Harting Hill	478534, 118235	8m*
L34. Nore Folly, Slindon Estate NT	495514, 109539	12m*
L35. Firle Tower, Firle Estate	548090, 107195	12m*

Landmark	Grid Ref. <sup>11</sup>	Assumed height of landmark above ground level <sup>12</sup> for Viewshed
L36. Hoirne Tower – Arundel Park	501287, 108084	15m*
L37. Chichester Cathedral	485964, 104786	84m
<b>Windmills</b>		
L38. The Jack and Jill Windmills	a. Jack 530465, 113406 b. Jill 530319, 113453	Jack – 13.4m* Jill – 9m
L39. The Catherington Windmill (also known as Chalton Windmill)	471608, 116089	Est. 16-20m* (20m modelled for this study)
L40. Halnaker Windmill	491999, 109643	Est. 16-20m* (20m modelled for this study)
<b>Chalk figures</b>		
L41. Long Man of Wilmington	554248, 103441*	0m
L42. Litlington White Horse (High and Over)	551071, 100945*	0m
<b>Landscape features</b>		
L43. The 'V' at Streat, planted as a war memorial in 1887 by Queen Victoria	534841, 112969*	0m

NB This list of landmarks is not exhaustive and there are other local landmarks which may feature in views which would require an appropriate level of assessment for any proposed changes.



## Appendix 3

### Photograph monitoring points

- 3.95 In order to produce a shortlist of views for photography it was agreed with the Steering Group that this should encompass the most 'iconic' park-wide views (i.e. those that are breath-taking and form part of the cultural identity of the South Downs, usually from fairly specific viewpoints many of which are marked on OS maps), followed by choosing a representative selection of views that reveal the diversity of landscapes in the Park (including illustrating the Park as it is seen from outside its boundaries).
- 3.96 Where there were a number of options for a view, views were prioritised where receptors' attention is focussed on the landscape (i.e. they contribute to people's enjoyment of the landscape) or where views may be vulnerable to change. In addition, the shortlist aimed to include a good geographic spread of viewpoints, avoiding views that were too close together unless they are illustrating different things.
- 3.97 It is hoped that the views photographed as part of this study provide a good cross-section that demonstrate the range of characteristics of views within, across, and towards the SDNP. It should be noted that this is a representative list of views – there will be many other locally valued views that will require consideration as part of the assessment of any individual development proposal.
- 3.98 In the case of hill top locations, the photographs have been taken from the highest point to reveal views in all directions. It should be noted that there are often better in any one direction from locations just down from the highest point, and if assessing the impact of a particular development these are often better locations for the viewpoint assessment.

**Table A3-1: Photograph monitoring points**

View number, name and LCA (see Figure 2.1 for map)		Reason for selection
1	Beachy Head	This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is a well visited OS marked viewpoint that provides extensive views of the south east coast, from Dungeness in the east, to Selsey Bill in the west.  The view from Beachy Head is also representative of the type of views encountered from Seaford Head (20 <sup>14</sup> ) and from the South Downs way along the Seven Sisters (25).
2	Devil's Dyke	This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is a popular location from which to enjoy extensive views of the Open Downland, Adur to Ouse Downs Scarp (LCA H2) and the scarp footslopes.  This viewpoint is also representative of the OS-marked viewpoint from Edburton Hill (4) which is noted in the SDILCA as typical of views from the Adur to Ouse Downs Scarp, and the view to from the South Downs Way that includes Chanctonbury Ring as well as views of the Low Weald (23).
3	Birling Gap	This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is a well visited place that provides dramatic views west along the Seven Sisters cliffs to Seaford Head and out to sea, revealing the iconic chalk sea cliffs of the SDNP.
5	Old Winchester Hill	This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is a good vantage point from which to look out from a flat-topped chalk spur over the Meon Valley, and is located on the South Downs Way and Monarch's Way.

<sup>14</sup> References to numbers indicate the number of the view in the long list (Table 2-1 of this report).

View number, name and LCA (see Figure 2.1 for map)	Reason for selection
	It is also representative of the view from Salt Hill (35).
6 High and Over (White Horse)	<p>This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is a good point from which to appreciate the Cuckmere valley cutting through the chalk downs.</p> <p>Another good point from which to appreciate the Cuckmere Meanders is from the Seven Sisters Country Park (46).</p>
7 Firle Beacon	<p>This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it provides a good location from which to experience views from the scarp over the Low Weald.</p> <p>This view is also representative of numerous other views across the Low Weald from this scarp on the north edge of the Open Downs, as well as from the nearby Mount Caburn, including the view from the South Downs Way to the south from Windover Hill near the Long Man of Wilmington (28).</p>
8 Butser Hill	<p>This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is one of the highest points in the SDNP and provides panoramic views over the Meon Valley and Rother Valley. It is also a very well visited viewpoint, being located on the South Downs Way.</p> <p>This view is also representative of other views from high points in the Downland Mosaic LCT, for example from Salt Hill (35) and the Queen Elizabeth Country Park above Buriton (57).</p>
9 Black Down (Temple of the Winds)	<p>This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is the highest point within the SDNP and provides good views over the Weald.</p> <p>The view is also representative of other views gained from high points in the Greensand Hills south of Haslemere.</p>
12 Beacon Hill	<p>This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is located on a prominent chalk hill and provides good views over the Rother Valley and the Greensand Hills to the north.</p> <p>It is also representative of views from Harting Down (another OS marked viewpoint on the South Downs Way overlooking South Harting and East Harting) and Pen Hill (on the South Downs Way).</p>
14 Cheesefoot Head	<p>This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is an elevated point which provides representative of views across the open chalk downland in the west of the Park, and the Itchin Valley.</p>
15 St Catherine's Hill	<p>This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is an OS marked viewpoint that provides extensive views along the Itchen Valley and over Winchester, providing a different perspective from other views looking into or across the Park.</p>
17 Woolbeding Common	<p>This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is a well visited location that reveals distinctive habitats of heath and woodland associated with the Greensand Hills, as well as providing views of the chalk downs.</p>
19 Arundel Castle (from	<p>This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it provides a view of this important landmark, its relationship with the Downs, valley</p>

View number, name and LCA (see Figure 2.1 for map)		Reason for selection
	Monarch's Way)	and settlement of Arundel.  A similar type of view is gained of Lancing College from the Downs Link long distance footpath (30). Although this is of a different river valley and different landmark, the relationship is similar.
20	South Hill	This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because this is one of the most iconic views of the South Downs and is a popular location used for photography and paintings. It is considered to be one of the best views in England as set out in The Guardian's '50 Best Views in England', and forms the front cover image for the document <a href="http://guardian.newspaperdirect.com/epaper/viewer.aspx">http://guardian.newspaperdirect.com/epaper/viewer.aspx</a>
22	Ditchling Beacon	This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is representative of views from this scarp over the Low Weald.  It is also representative of the views obtained from Blackcap (13) and Wolstonbury Hill (29) from where the Clayton Windmills and Ditchling Beacon are also visible to the east.
24	Hangers Way above Oakshott	This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is representative of the views from the Hampshire Hangers (LCA H6) and provides a good view north over Oakshott to Hawkley and Noar Hill Reserve in the distance.  It is also representative of other views from the hangers e.g. VP27.
31	Highdown Hill (National Trust)	This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it provides good views south over the urban coastal edge.
32	Amberley Mount	This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it provides a representative view over the scarp footslopes and the Low Weald from the Arun to Adur Downs Scarp (LCA H3). This particular point also includes views over the village of Amberley, the River Arun and Amberley Wild Brooks, and south to Arundel Castle.  It is also representative of views from Chantry Hill (33), Sullington Hill (34), Beeding Hill (41) and from Long Burgh over Alfriston and the Cuckmere (44).
40	Heyshott Down	This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it provides a representative view from the top of the Wooded Estate Downland above the Buriton to Arun Scarp (LCA H4) looking north over the Rother Valley.  It is also representative of the views from Bignor Hill (26), Cocking Down (38), Fryan's Hanger (10) and Sutton Down (39).
42	Balmer Down	This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it provides a representative view across the Adur to Ouse Open Downs (LCA A2).
43	Iford Hill	This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is typical of views over the valley of the River Ouse and The Brooks and includes Lewes Castle as a landmark in the view.  This view is also representative of other views from the downs that enclose the Ouse Valley, including from Nore Down above Piddinghoe (51).
47	Wheely Down	This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is representative of views over the Meon Valley from the surrounding <i>Downland Mosaic</i>

View number, name and LCA (see Figure 2.1 for map)	Reason for selection
	hills.
48 Kingley Vale	<p>This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it provides a good vantage point over the Wooded Estate Downland to the coastal plain to the south.</p> <p>This is also representative of other views looking south over the coastal plain including the views from the Trundle (11) and Stoke Clump (45) which overlook Chichester, from Stane Street (65) which provides excellent views of the SDNP merging into the coastal plane, and Halnaker Windmill (66) which provides a view across the dip slope of the Goodwood to Arundel Wooded Estate Downland.</p>
49 Mount Caburn	<p>This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is a prominent point that allows panoramic views including good views of the Ouse Valley and Firle Beacon to the south, and west to Lewes.</p>
52 Hollingbury Hillfort	<p>This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is representative of views from the downs over Brighton's urban edge.</p> <p>It is also representative of other views which reveal the urban edge of Brighton, including the views from the race hill area (53).</p>
56 Chalton Down	<p>This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is representative of views in and across the <i>Downland Mosaic</i> around Horndean.</p> <p>It is also representative of many other views in and across the Downland Mosaic, including Windmill Hill (55), and the Wayfarer's Walk at Wind Farm (54).</p>
59 Hesworth Common	<p>This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is representative of views from the <i>Farmland and Heath Mosaic</i> landscape type looking over the Rother Valley with the downs scarp beyond.</p> <p>It is also representative of other views from the Farmland and Heath Mosaic landscape type including those experienced from the A272, and from the Pulborough Gun Emplacement (60) on the edge of Pulborough.</p>
61 West Itchenor	<p>This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it is representative of the views of the South Downs from Chichester Harbour AONB, which reveal the 'whale-backed' form of the downs and show these two protected landscapes together.</p> <p>It can also be used to represent the type of views experienced from the sea, as acknowledged in the MMO commissioned Seascape Assessment for the South Inshore and South Offshore Marine Plan Area.</p>
62 Itchen Valley from St Swithuns Way	<p>This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it provides another angle on the diverse, inspirational landscapes of the South Downs, revealing water meadows in the context of the urban edge of Winchester.</p> <p>It is also representative of views of water meadows found in other valleys within the South Downs.</p>
63 Heyshott	<p>This viewpoint has been selected as a photographic monitoring point because it illustrates the scarp as seen from the scarp foot.</p> <p>It is representative of many other locations along the foot of the scarp where the scarp can be seen rising dramatically above the viewer.</p>



## Appendix 4 Survey Results

To check that the long list of views did not omit views that were important to people the SDNPA ran a public survey, showing the 65 views identified asking if this was comprehensive and, if not, inviting people to submit additional views they felt should be included.

A public survey was run on our their website for 4 weeks from Friday 6 March until Tuesday 7 April which was promoted through the home page of our website, the South Downs on-line Forum and social media.

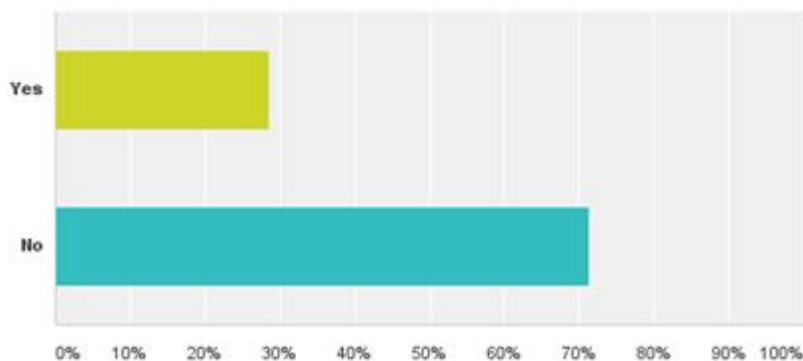
200 people viewed the Forum posting page. 14 responses were received to the survey itself. The locations of the responses by postcode were recorded and showed a good spread across the National Park:



When asked whether the long list included the views people considered the best in and around the South Downs National Park 4 said yes and 10 said no.

### Q2 Do the locations on the map include the views you consider to be the best in and around the South Downs National Park?

Answered: 14 Skipped: 0



Of the 4 that said yes the views quoted as being personal favourites are listed below (ordered from West to East). The two views that were mentioned more than once were Devils Dyke and Cuckmere Meanders from near Seven Sisters.

1. Harting Down
2. St Roche's Hill
3. Halnaker Windmill
4. Sullington Hill
5. Chanctonbury Ring
6. Cissbury Ring
7. Lancing College
8. Beeding Hill
9. Edburton Hill
10. Devils Dyke x2
11. Ditchling Beacon
12. Mount Caburn
13. Firle Beacon
14. South Hill Seaford Head
15. High and Over (White Horse)
16. Cuckmere Meanders from near Seven Sisters x2
17. View from Seven Sisters
18. Beachy Head

Of the 10 that said no the following additional views were proposed:

1. Grid Ref 648203. West of Teglease Down looking NE over Meon valley to East Meon in the distance.
2. Grid Ref: 737270 Hangers Way in Ashford NNR at top of the Shoulder of Mutton looking south to the South Downs.
3. Grid Ref: 73952740. Hangers Way looking north over Oakshott to Hawkley and Noar Hill Reserve in the distance
4. Arun valley, looking south from B2139 road bridge between Houghton and Houghton Bridge, near Amberley. Especially lovely on a misty morning.
5. Brighton Marina east along foreshore and cliffs
6. Goodwood racecourse, the trundle
7. Midhurst Common from top of aptly named Sunset Hill towards Bepton Down across to Linch Hill, Treyford Hill and further West
8. A280. Long Furlong, Clapham/ Findon
9. The view from Small Down in East Meon. You can see the west of the Isle of Wight and the Solent, over to Winchester and beyond, East to Blackdown over the Weald and north to the Hangers. Part of the walk is on a ridge giving wide panoramas. The upper Meon Valley and Butser Hill is in the foreground to the East.
10. Telscombe Tye - view to Firle Beacon, Belle Tout and Worthing

11. View over Milland Valley from NT viewpoint in Marley Lane and view looking west from Black Down over Milland Valley and View East over Weald from Black Down
12. The view over Steyning from the Bostal Road



## Appendix 5

### Checklist

1. What development/ change is being proposed?
2. Which Landscape Character Area and Historic Landscape Type is the proposal in?
3. Which of the representative views does it affect? [*Check ZTVs of representative views to identify which viewpoints it may be visible from*]
4. What generic view types are affected? [*see Table 3 1: View Types and Representative Views*]
5. Does the proposal harm any of the National Park's special qualities as revealed in these view types? [*refer to Section 3 of this report*]
6. Is the proposal in line with the guidance provided for relevant view types? [*see guidance in Section 3 of this report*]
7. Is the proposal in a viewshed for a landmark? [*see the computer generated viewsheds from landmarks*]
8. If so, does the proposal affect views to or from that landmark, or does the proposal affect the appreciation or enjoyment of the landmark in any way?
9. How does the proposal interact with landscape character, historic landscape character, designated areas and landmarks in each view? [*Use the Google Earth Model and panoramic photos, and cross refer to the South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment, Historic Landscape Character Assessment, and citations for designations and landmarks where available*]