

Appendix 1C of Base Evidence

Hindon Neighbourhood Development Plan

Landscape and Visual Sensitivity and Capacity Assessment

LVSCA AREA SCHEDULES

Draft V1

NOTES:

- 1) These schedules should be read alongside the LVSCA report. The latter describes and illustrates the study area's landscape and visual context and setting, and forms the basis for the more detailed capacity assessments of the individual LVSCA Areas. It also explains the methods used in the assessments. Conversely, the schedules explain the reasoning behind the judgements about each Area's levels of value, sensitivity and capacity, which is summarised in the report.
- 2) For acronyms, see list at front of LVSCA report.
- 3) Levels of each LVSCA Area's landscape and visual value, susceptibility to change and sensitivity are also set out in Appendix F: LVSCA Areas Tables of Comparison (Levels).
- 4) Levels range from 'Very High' to 'Very Low', and there may be 'split' categories.
- 5) All the LVSCA Areas lie within the Cranborne Chase AONB. As explained in the report, it is important to note that the AONB designation automatically confers a 'Very High' level of landscape and visual value (albeit levels of quality and susceptibility to change, and therefore overall sensitivity, may vary from place to place). In order to make objective judgements about and test / compare each Area's level of value, the LVSCA needs to 'go beneath the blanket' of this designation and consider the levels of value, sensitivity and capacity of each Area on its own merit. The results in the schedules and tables are therefore reported without the overarching 'Very High' value level of the AONB designation.
- 6) Photographs of each Area can be found at the end of the Area's schedule (some are Streetview extracts - see report). For photos of the Areas from the key viewpoints (KVPs), see Key Viewpoints and Summary of LVSCA Area Visibility in LVSCA Appendix D. See also Key Viewpoint Location Plans.

LVSCA Area 1

(SHLAA Site S158)

Sector

North to East

Location and Summary Description

Area 1 comprises featureless sloping arable field on northern edge of village. Total area c. 4ha.

Northern (north west-facing) boundary formed by native hedgeline (probably ancient) and intermittent mature escaped trees. Trackway on north side of boundary is public footpath (Wessex Ridgeway).

Eastern boundary is poor quality gappy hedgerow running along lane leading north to Chicklade. Southern boundary is post-and-wire fence then native hedgerow along B3089.

Western (south west-facing) boundary (also currently line of village settlement boundary) has post-and-wire fencing running along east side of East Street, then fences / hedges / trees bounding gardens of residential properties further north west (including houses accessed off High Street).

Northern end of field narrows to a point c. 290m north of B3089 / Chicklade Lane junction. Land slopes from north west to south east at a gradient of c. 1:16.

Landscape Character Baseline: Key Features and Factors

To north west and north east of Area 1, locally-prominent 'snouts' of land, and Hawking Down's plateaued ridgeline, contain Area's influence in wider landscapes beyond, but there is very high degree of interinfluence between Hawking Down House / surrounds and Area, and local slopes to north east and east.

To south east, south and south west, Area's influence in wider landscapes is curtailed by ridgeline at northern edge of Fonthill woodlands. Ridgeline is at c. 150m AOD where Stops Hill crests ridge, rising to c. 168m AOD where lane leading south from Hindon via Newtown crests ridge. Fonthill ridgeline is significant feature in landscape and highly important for many reasons. Parish boundary runs along it. Dense, mature trees in Fonthill woodlands (Semi-natural Ancient Woodland, PHI Deciduous woodland and other highly valuable habitats) form wall-like edge to parish, preventing interinfluence between Hindon and landscapes to south.

Fonthill is Grade II* listed RPG. RPG boundary lies c. 800m south east of Area 1 at closest point (Stops Hill), and c. 1.2km to south west where lane to south from village crests ridge. Area is intervisible with RPG. From this distance it forms a relatively insignificant part of view, but due to elevated location it is seen as important and integral part of village's rural setting and context to north.

Due to its elevation (highest part of Area c. 142m AOD), Area has high degree of interinfluence with local landscapes to south east along mid-slopes, although localised topographical variations limit interinfluence between Area and lower-lying land. Area very closely-associated with modern residential properties on / close to southern, south-western and western edges, although mature / maturing vegetation limits visual interinfluence in places. Intervisibility with southern and south-western parts of village and outskirts limited by intervening topography, and built form and dense mature vegetation in and around village. Spire of Grade II listed church of St John the Baptist visible from Area.

To west, intervisibility between Area and both local and wider landscapes very limited due to topography.

Wider landscapes have relatively high aesthetic and perceptual qualities, and are mostly in good condition with few detractors. They are very good example of characteristic rural / agricultural rolling chalk downland, typical of host NCA and LCT 2A. Area 1 is broadly typical of host NCA, especially in terms of characteristics which include '*sparsely settled, predominantly agricultural area*' and '*gently rolling chalk downland*'. Also good representation of host LCA 2A, albeit that several key characteristics - e.g. enlarged arable fields and eroded / lost hedgerows - do not make positive contributions to local landscape character (field is shown as subdivided on late C19 maps).

Area 1 located at junction of B3089 and lane to Chicklade, which is 'inner gateway' to village from east (route from Hindon to Salisbury via Fonthill Bishop). Area 1 highly visible from junction, and forms integral and important part of rural context and setting of northern part of village. Also close association with locally-notable Southridge House on south side of junction (see Area 3).

However, houses (and bungalows) along East Street are relatively modern, colours are locally-uncharacteristic, and boundaries are in poor condition; these are localised detractors at important gateway.

Some good mature trees on boundaries.

Line of telegraph poles and cables crosses site.

South west-facing boundary within close proximity to Conservation Area (c. 25m at closest point).

HLC is categorised as 'post-medieval'. Calthorpe 1740 map shows Area subdivided, and subdivisions persist through to 1844. On tithe map, majority of Area was two large fields (Five Acres and Daysmead), subdivided by hedges running south west - north east. Smaller 'Home Plot' lay between Daysmead and B3089. West of these, land was subdivided into paddocks (Upper, Lower and Malthouse), with church and burgage plots to west. By late 19th century, paddocks had been amalgamated, Home Plot was lost by 1900, and hedge between fields lost by 1970s.

Hedgerow and trees along northern boundary likely to be of high ecological value (understood to be locally-important bat flight path / foraging habitat). Important for ecological connectivity to wider area. Otherwise ecologically impoverished due to loss of hedgerows and intensive cultivation.

Public footpath / Wessex Ridgeway long-distance trail crosses western side of field then exits and runs along trackway north of hedgeline / field boundary, joining lane to Cricklade at field's northern end. Path is well-used by locals and visitors, and provides access to wider footpath network.

Hedgerow and track along northern boundary are highly important GI assets.

Area performs several locally-important landscape functions. Forms integral and important part of village's good quality rural context and setting to north / north east, in open countryside. Also, Area often functions in views as landscape gap between edge of settlement and larger arable fields beyond. Along key approach to village from north - outer village gateway at south-eastern corner of Area. Northern boundary is line of Wessex Ridgeway, and trackway / hedgerows are important GI assets, latter with high ecological value.

Visual Baseline and Degree of Visibility

Clearly visible from nine KVPs. Mostly visible from north east where Area is viewed immediately in front of historic village core and with church spire clearly in view. Topography and mature vegetation around village screen Area from other directions, although upper northern and eastern side is sometimes glimpsed. Far western area (adjacent High Street dwellings and Area 15) is screened from most KVPs.

Area clearly visible in near-distance views, especially from residential properties on East Street, at gateway to village from north along B3089, and public footpaths. On relatively higher ground in relation to rest of village, especially northern tip of field. Any development on western and southern sides of Area likely to be less conspicuous than in higher northern part of field.

NORTH TO EAST

Clearly visible

KVP1, KVP4, KVP5, KVP7, KVP8, KVP9a, KVP10

Partially visible

KVP3: Mostly screened by topography. Buildings and mature trees at Glebe Farm screen to south.

KVP6: Site mostly screened by topography. Any development likely to be visible and may potentially prevent view of church spire.

EAST TO SOUTH

Partially visible

KVP12a: North eastern side of Area 1 visible on approach to 30mph speed limit signs. Rest of Area screened by buildings.

KVP14a: Vegetation filters views towards Area 1. Further decrease in visibility likely in summer.

SOUTH TO WEST

Clearly visible

KVP19

Potentially visible

KVP18a: Area screened by topography and vegetation along north of High Street, but any development may be visible, especially in winter or with removal of intervening vegetation.

KVP20a: Area screened by vegetation but any development on Area may be discernible.

WEST TO NORTH

None.

Overall Capacity

Area 1 as a whole has very limited capacity to accommodate built form without giving rise to significant adverse effects, due to location in open countryside and important landscape and visual functions it performs. However, both landscape and visual sensitivity are lower on land adjacent to existing settlement edge, and along BB3089. As a result, Area 1 has been subdivided into two separate parcels.

Area 1 (i) could potentially accommodate built form.

Area 1 (i)

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low to Medium / Medium	Low to Medium	Low to Medium / Medium

Area 1 (ii) is integral part of rural open countryside which forms context and setting of village.

Area 1 (ii)

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low to Medium	Low	Low to Medium

Comments / Recommendations

If Area 1 (i) developed, aim of siting, layout and design should be to create more locally-appropriate and distinctive settlement edge and village gateway. Designs should respect and reflect a) rural open countryside to north and east; b) East Street and residential properties to west; c) key approach to village from east along B3089; and d) key gateway location in association with Southridge House.

If Area 1 (i) developed, western part of Area 1 (ii) could become public open space. Rest of Area 1 (ii) to remain in appropriate agricultural use - ideally, restored to and managed as traditional pasture.

Regardless of whether Area developed or not, local character, visual amenity and biodiversity would be improved by planting new / managing existing hedges along boundaries.

LVSCA Area 1 photographs



LVSCA Area 2

Sector

North to East

Location and Summary Description

Area 2 comprises southern end of large, featureless sloping arable field in open countryside, beyond north-eastern edge of village, c. 100m from settlement boundary. Total area c. 0.6ha.

Eastern boundary is contiguous with garden boundaries of properties situated at key three-way junction between B3089, School Lane, and lane to north east leading to A303 at Chicklade Bottom. Several fine, mature trees in gardens.

Southern boundary is native hedgerow (infested with sycamore) along B3089. Western boundary is native hedgerow along lane to Chicklade.

Northern boundary is arbitrary line drawn for purposes of LVSCA following 135m contour and aligning with northernmost garden boundary of existing property.

Landscape Character Baseline: Key Features and Factors

Area 2 has limited influence in wider landscapes mainly due to small size of Area and localised ridgelines to north (very broad - Area sits at its foot), east and south, which provide containment.

Area has limited interinfluence with settlement, due to combination of distance (c. 90m from existing settlement boundary at closest point), topography, built form and dense, mature vegetation; however, is in relatively elevated location above village (northern boundary follows 135m contour), and Area is intervisible with spire of church.

To north and north east, influence is limited by prominent ridgeline north and north east of Hawking Down; however, there is some interinfluence between Area and Hawking Down, and local slopes to north east, east and south east. Also some physical interinfluence with local landscapes to south, south west and west, although topography, built form, and dense clusters of mature trees in and around village filter / screen many local views of Area, except in more elevated locations.

To south east, south and south west, Area's influence in wider landscapes is curtailed by ridgeline at northern edge of Fonthill woodlands. Ridgeline is at c. 150m AOD where Stops Hill crests ridge, rising to c. 168m AOD where lane leading south from Hindon via Newtown crests ridge. Fonthill ridgeline is significant feature in landscape and highly important for many reasons. Parish boundary runs along it. Dense, mature trees in Fonthill woodlands (Semi-natural Ancient Woodland, PHI Deciduous woodland and other highly valuable habitats) form wall-like edge to parish, preventing interinfluence between Hindon and landscapes to south.

Fonthill is Grade II* listed RPG. RPG boundary lies c. 750m south east of Area 2 at closest point (Stops Hill), and c. 1.2km to south west where lane to south from village crests ridge. Area is intervisible with RPG, although intervening mature trees currently partially screen. From this distance Area forms a relatively insignificant part of view, but due to elevated location it is seen as integral part of village's rural setting and context to north east.

Area 2 is located between junction of B3089 and lane to Chicklade, and junction of B3089 and lane leading to Chicklade Bottom. Latter is 'outer' gateway to village and distinctly rural in character, former is 'inner' gateway at transition from rural to urban (note also further 'inner' gateway to heart of village just west of East Street at CA boundary).

Also close association with locally-notable Southridge House and gardens to south (fine stone wall along section of garden boundary) (see Area 3).

Area 2 is broadly typical of host NCA, especially in terms of characteristics which include '*sparingly settled, predominantly agricultural area*' and '*gently rolling chalk downland*'. Also good representation of host LCA 2A.

Some good mature trees on western and eastern boundaries.

HLC is categorised as 'post-medieval'. Land was originally within Chicklade parish.

North east and east of Area, public footpath (on line of old parish boundary) runs across fields between lanes to Chicklade and Chicklade Bottom, past Glebe Farm; footpath is c. 275m from Area at closest point.

Difference in level between Area and main road is potentially constraint to access in terms of likely landscape and visual effects.

Functions as small but important part of open countryside forming village's good quality rural context and setting to north / north east. Lies in between outer and inner village gateways from east.

Visual Baseline and Degree of Visibility

Clearly visible from six KVPs, but generally limited visibility in wider area. No visibility found in west to north sectors. Clearly visible in middle- and near-distance along public footpaths in north to east sector, and near to Church Lane / B4089 junction at gateway to village.

Ornamental, mature vegetation in garden of Spero House contributes to screening or filtering of some views. Any removal of vegetation may therefore increase visibility in future. Area often has more of a visual relationship with buildings at Glebe Farm than with village centre, especially in views from north to east.

NORTH TO EAST

Clearly visible

KVP4, KVP5, KVP7, KVP8, KVP9, KVP10

Partially visible

KVP1: Mostly screened by topography. Buildings and mature trees at Glebe Farm screen to south.

KVP6: Site mostly screened by topography. Any development likely to be visible.

KVP9a: Topography and hedgerow partially screen. Increased visibility in winter

EAST TO SOUTH

Partially visible

KVP12a: Mostly screened by mature vegetation.

KVP14a: Hedgerow filters view.

SOUTH TO WEST

Partially visible

KVP19: Trees filter view. Increased visibility in winter. Development potentially more visible at northern end of Area.

Potentially visible

KVP20a: Area screened by mature trees in village. Any development potentially visible, especially at eastern side of Area, if any of trees removed.

WEST TO NORTH

None.

Overall Capacity

Area 2 has limited capacity to accommodate built form without giving rise to significant adverse effects, due to location in open countryside, and distance from settlement. Also performs relatively small but important landscape and visual functions.

Area 2

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low to Medium	Medium to High	Low to Medium

Comments / Recommendations

N/A

LVSCA Area 2 photographs



LVSCA Area 3

Sector

North to East / East to South

Location and Summary Description

Area 3 lies at / just beyond north-eastern edge of village, adjacent to settlement boundary for most part. It comprises a series of subdivided, sloping grassed paddocks, containing several mature trees (mostly ornamental garden / parkland species), currently used for horse / sheep grazing. Land is associated with / part of grounds of Southridge House. Total area c. 0.9ha.

Eastern boundary runs along fence line and hedge, past Southridge House and on down slope. Southern end of eastern boundary (easternmost paddock) is hedgerow along School Lane, with fine mature trees at north-eastern corner of paddock.

Southern boundary is contiguous with garden boundaries of properties along School Lane and High Street. South-western and western boundaries also contiguous with rear garden boundaries of properties along High Street (aligning with current settlement boundary and Conservation Area boundary for parts of length), and further north, properties south east of B3089. Many fine mature trees along these boundaries. Northern boundary is tall hedge (native / sycamore) running along B3089.

Southern / western boundaries are contiguous with current line of settlement boundary apart from short section of private gardens which lie outside settlement boundary.

Landscape Character Baseline: Key Features and Factors

Area 3 is land associated with Southridge House, which is located south of junction with B3089 and lane to Chicklade, at 'inner' gateway to village, marking transition from rural to urban. East end of gardens is at junction of B3089, School Lane, and lane leading to Chicklade Bottom, which is 'outer' gateway to village and distinctly rural in character. No visual association with village at this point, but start of transition.

Area has limited influence in wider landscapes. This is mainly due to topography - land slopes south-eastwards from c. 130m AOD at B3089 to c. 125m AOD at School Lane, one of lowest-lying parts of village. However, built form and dense mature vegetation in and around village also limit influence.

To north and north east, influence is limited by prominent ridgeline north and north east of Hawking Down; however, there is some interinfluence between Area and Hawking Down, and local slopes to north east, east and south east.

To south east, south and south west, Area's influence in wider landscapes is curtailed by ridgeline at northern edge of Fonthill woodlands. Ridgeline is at c. 150m AOD where Stops Hill crests ridge, rising to c. 168m AOD where lane leading south from Hindon via Newtown crests ridge. Fonthill ridgeline is significant feature in landscape and highly important for many reasons. Parish boundary runs along it. Dense, mature trees in Fonthill woodlands (Semi-natural Ancient Woodland, PHI Deciduous woodland and other highly valuable habitats) form wall-like edge to parish, preventing interinfluence between Hindon and landscapes to south.

Fonthill is Grade II* listed RPG. RPG boundary lies c. 600m south east of Area 3 at closest point (Stops Hill), and c. 1km to south west where lane to south from village crests ridge. Area is intervisible with RPG, although intervening mature trees currently partially screen. From this distance Area forms a relatively insignificant part of view, but it still makes highly important contribution to character of village.

Area has very close association with residential properties, gardens and other buildings (including school) on / near boundaries in arc from south east to north west. Some modern houses esp. clusters to south and north west, but also historic buildings forming part of historic core of village along High Street, with characteristic burgage plots.

School Lane forms Area's eastern boundary (also boundary of Southridge House's gardens). Lane is very narrow (two cars cannot pass), and embanked on both sides. Lane is old trackway (now holloway), and probably ancient route between Hindon and Stonehenge. West side of lane delineated by mixed evergreen / deciduous / ornamental / native species hedge and fine, mature ornamental trees. Native hedge on east side of lane very gappy in parts. Lane clearly marks and characterises dividing line between rural landscapes to east and more 'urban' / 'domesticated' villagescape to west.

South-western boundary of Area contiguous with Conservation Area boundary for part of length.

Further south, south west and west, physical and visual influence in local landscapes contained by built form, and dense clusters of mature trees in and around village which currently filter / screen many local views of Area, except in more elevated locations. Also, significant mature trees within Area and on boundaries help integrate Area into local landscape / villagescape context; these trees make highly important contribution to local landscape character. Area itself is important as significant green gap between Southridge House and village.

Area also integral part of grounds of Southridge House. House is referenced in Appendix 2 of Base Evidence *Hindon Neighbourhood Plan - Heritage Assessment of Sites* (April 2018) as follows:

*It appears that the house has been substantially altered and extended, some works being recent. It is not listed, but is considered to have **historic and architectural significance as an 'undesigned heritage asset'** [LVSCA emphasis].*

The Historic Landscape Characterisation data (2017) for Hindon Parish describes the building as *"the grand Southridge House and its associated landscaped grounds. This character shows on all available historic maps and seems to have changed little recently. This manor house is probably of late post medieval date."* Its grounds are classified as an 'Ornamental Park Landscape' in the data. Further research will be required to confirm the manor house status of the building as referred to in the Historic Environment Record because local researchers have confirmed Hindon has never been a manor.

As Hindon paid dues to Bishop of Winchester it did not have manorial rights. Area covered by Southridge House and gardens was originally outside Hindon parish and was transferred from Chicklade to Hindon in 1930s.

No indication of dwelling on Calthorpe's mid-18th century map, but one appears on 1810 OS map (probably constructed just before c.1810). On tithe map it is 'Area 77' and recorded as 'House, offices, garden and paddock' (i.e. land excluded from Area 3). 1887 map shows house lying within mature ornamental parkland confirming that house and grounds likely to have been extant in early 1800s.

At that time, land lay outside parish, but on its boundary. Notably, lane from Chicklade was trackway along parish boundary which continued southwards from junction with B3089 and joined School Lane opposite school. House is set just back from it. That line is still there, as wall and path ('F.F' on old OS maps = 'Front of Face' of fence), dividing formal gardens to east (not included in LVSCA Area) from paddocks to west. Some very fine mature beech lining path, possibly 19th century / contemporaneous with date of house.

Original house seemed to be fairly modest dwelling. House bought by Fonthill Estate in late 1870s and let to Doctors in village until 1911. In 1961, owners of Southridge House bought some of land now paddocks in Area 3. Southridge Cottage, at end of School Lane below small paddock, was built by owner of Southridge House c.1960 for gardener. Land in Area 3 seems to have been a series of fields / paddocks, i.e. never part of 'Ornamental Park Landscape', but old maps show ornamental trees along boundaries, including along edges of burgage plots to west.

Paddocks currently intensively-grazed and landcover in moderate to poor condition (grassland in lowest paddock may be better quality). However they 'borrow' historic character from their surroundings, especially historic park / ornamental gardens to east and on boundaries, and historic core of village to west. Also of historic interest due to presence of old parish boundary line to east. Aesthetic and perceptual qualities are relatively good, especially due to mature tree cover.

South-western and western boundaries of Area contiguous with Conservation Area boundary for parts of length.

Area and adjacent areas possibly of high ecological value - diverse range of habitats available for flora and fauna, and high potential for presence of protected species such as bats.

No public footpaths within vicinity of Area.

Area performs several highly important local functions. It forms a significant green gap between Southridge House and village. Area is integral part of setting and context of north-eastern side of Conservation Area, and has very close association with village to west. Also integral to setting and context of Southridge House and gardens. High degree of local distinctiveness and makes important contribution to sense of place.

Is along key approach to historic core of village, between inner gateway and gateway to Conservation Area.

Significant mature trees within Area and on boundaries help integrate Area into local landscape / villagescape context, and trees make highly important contribution to local landscape character.

Area provides diverse range of habitats for flora and fauna, potentially of high ecological value.

Visual Baseline and Degree of Visibility

Area 3 mostly screened or filtered by mature vegetation – especially trees in garden of Southridge House and along boundary of burgage plots on east side of village. As a result, visibility is likely to decrease in summer. Although located on eastern edge of main settlement, Area 3 is often perceived as being more centrally located within village. From some KVPs, any development may therefore not necessarily appear visually incongruous to linear settlement pattern, depending on type and scale.

Area 3 was not identified as being clearly visible from any KVPs, although any development would be clearly visible from adjacent residential properties. There was no visibility from west to north.

NORTH TO EAST

Partially visible

KVP4, KVP5, KVP7, KVP9, KVP9A, KVP10: all views filtered by mature trees. Removal of any trees may therefore result in increased visibility.

Potentially visible

KVP8: Roadside vegetation currently screens but any development may be visible, especially if there are any future changes to hedges.

EAST TO SOUTH

Partially visible

KVP14a: Hedgerow along footpath mostly filters views to site.

Potentially visible

KVP12a: Trees associated with Area 3 discernible and therefore any development maybe visible.

SOUTH TO WEST

Partially visible

KVP19: Trees on Area 3 filter view, but land (and Southridge House) partially visible. Increased visibility in winter.

Potentially visible

KVP20a: Mature trees screen. Southridge House partially visible in winter, therefore any removal of intervening vegetation could increase visibility of any development on Area 3.

WEST TO NORTH

None.

Overall Capacity

Area 3 has limited capacity to accommodate built form without giving rise to significant adverse effects, due to highly important local landscape and visual functions it performs, especially green gap, setting of Conservation Area, and village gateway. Development on Area would result in localised coalesce and unacceptable 'clustering'. Also potentially of high ecological value. Note 'theoretical' overall capacity level adjusted downwards as higher visual capacity based on trees which are susceptible to change - if lost, visual capacity would decrease significantly.

Area 3

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low / Low to Medium	Medium / Medium to High	Low to Medium

Comments / Recommendations

Consider protecting significant trees within Area and in adjacent gardens with TPOs (girth of one beech along path measured as c. 4.5m circumference, suggesting it is contemporaneous with building of Southridge House. Is also a 'veteran' tree).

LVSCA Area 3 photographs



LVSCA Area 4

Sector

North to East

Location and Summary Description

Area comprises gently-sloping field of pasture in open countryside beyond east side of village, c. 130m north east of settlement boundary at closest point. Total area c. 0.8ha.

Complex of mixture of modern commercial and more traditional agricultural buildings to north of field (Lime Tree Workshops - on late 19th century maps is location of dwelling in plot). Buildings tight up against hedgerow forming northern boundary.

Eastern boundary is hedgerow, with arable field adjacent. B3089 runs along southern boundary, which is marked by well-managed native hedge.

Western boundary returns along lane leading to Chicklade Bottom, delineated by another good native hedge (but some sycamore). Mature trees at entrance to complex including large sycamore which may be 'mother' of sycamore infesting local hedgerows.

Landscape Character Baseline: Key Features and Factors

Area has limited interinfluence with local landscapes in arc from west to north east, mainly due to localised ridgelines / 'snouts' beyond which contain, and Area's location on south east-facing slopes of valley falling to watercourse away from village.

To north and north east, Area 4's influence in wider landscapes is limited by prominent ridgeline north and north east of Hawking Down; however, there is some interinfluence between Area and Hawking Down, and local slopes to north east, east and south east. Area associates more closely with wider landscapes to east; these open up on both sides of shallow valley of winterbourne, with panoramic long-distance views to tree-topped hills and ridges on skyline.

To south east, south and south west, Area's influence in wider landscapes is curtailed by ridgeline at northern edge of Fonthill woodlands. Ridgeline is at c. 150m AOD where Stops Hill crests ridge, rising to c. 168m AOD where lane leading south from Hindon via Newtown crests ridge. Fonthill ridgeline is significant feature in landscape and highly important for many reasons. Parish boundary runs along it. Dense, mature trees in Fonthill woodlands (Semi-natural Ancient Woodland, PHI Deciduous woodland and other highly valuable habitats) form wall-like edge to parish, preventing interinfluence between Hindon and landscapes to south.

Fonthill is Grade II* listed RPG. RPG boundary lies c. 630m south east of Area 4 at closest point (Stops Hill), and c. 1.3km to south west where lane to south from village crests ridge. Area is theoretically intervisible with RPG, but currently, intervening mature trees fully screen. From this distance Area forms a relatively insignificant part of view, but it still makes highly important contribution to rural context and setting of village.

Area closely-associated with local landscapes to south, especially south-eastern part of village (and school) where land slopes down to watercourse. Beyond, localised ridges provide some enclosure and containment but mature trees lining track (Monarch's Way) are prominent and distinctive feature in landscape to south east and south, on north-facing valley slopes.

Western end of field is at junction of B3089, School Lane, and lane leading to Chicklade Bottom. This is 'outer' gateway to village and distinctly rural in character. No visual association with historic core of village at this point, but start of transition marked by modern residential properties north of junction, timber fence / stone wall along gardens of Southridge House; also mixture of historic and modern built form in south-eastern parts of village visible along B3089 approach from east.

Area is broadly typical of host NCA, especially in terms of characteristics which include '*sparsely settled, predominantly agricultural area*' and '*gently rolling chalk downland*'. Also good representation of host LCA 2A. Grassland may be unimproved / semi-improved pasture.

Two isolated mature trees in field - one in centre, other (stag-headed) close to southern boundary.

HLC is categorised as 'post-medieval'.

Land was originally within Chicklade parish. In late 19th century, field was subdivided; maps show small triangular field at western end, boundary marked by line of mature deciduous / coniferous trees. Probable

that line ran between stag-headed tree near southern boundary and sycamore on lane to north, and both may be remnants.

Likely to be a variety of habitats in Area and on boundaries of value to wildlife, and offering good connectivity to habitats in wider area.

To north east and east, public footpath (on line of old parish boundary) runs across fields between lanes to Chicklade and Chicklade Bottom, past Glebe Farm; footpath is c. 200m from Area's eastern boundary.

In terms of function, Area 4 is important and integral part of rural open countryside which forms good quality rural context and setting of village. Area lies along key approach to village from east - outer village gateway is at Area's western end.

Visual Baseline and Degree of Visibility

Clearly visible from three KVPs, including at gateway to village from east. Mature vegetation screens Area from most directions in middle-distance views. Buildings at Lime Tree screen some of Area in views from north. Area often viewed in relation to farm and commercial buildings at Glebe Farm and Lime Tree, rather than any dwellings in village. Due to perspective of these views, any development may appear detached from village. Area visually part of wider rural landscape of larger arable and pasture fields, rather than smaller fields adjacent village core.

NORTH TO EAST

Clearly visible

KVP3, KVP6, KVP10

Partially visible

KVP1: Eastern part of Area visible. Western end screened by buildings at Lime Tree Workshops.

KVP2: Majority of site visible (side-view of any potential development). Western end screened by buildings.

KVP5: Eastern end of Area Visible. Majority of site screened by buildings at Lime Tree Workshops.

KVP7: Buildings at Lime Tree Workshops screen eastern half of Area. Land at western end just about discernible but filtered through trees in winter (full screening likely in summer). Any development highly likely to be visible.

KVP9: KVP adjacent site. Hedgerow along lane and lane's lower level below field currently limits visibility to Area.

EAST TO SOUTH

Partially visible

KVP14a: Views filtered by hedgerow along footpath.

SOUTH TO WEST

Partially visible

KVP20a: Mature trees filter view to Area. Any development may be discernible. Area likely to be completely screened in summer.

Potentially visible

KVP18a & 20: Mature trees screen but any development may be discernible, especially in winter.

WEST TO NORTH

None.

Overall Capacity

Area 4 has very limited capacity to accommodate built form without giving rise to significant adverse effects, due to location in open countryside, and distance from settlement. Also performs small but important landscape and visual functions.

Area 4

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low / Low to Medium	Low to Medium / Medium	Low / Low to Medium

Comments / Recommendations

N/A

LVSCA Area 4 photographs



LVSCA Area 5

Sector

North to East / East to South

Location and Summary Description

Area comprises western and wider end of triangular field of pasture in open countryside at eastern edges of village, although south-western end is very close to settlement boundary, almost touching at school. c Total area c. 2.3ha.

Northern boundary is along B3089 and robust, well-managed native roadside hedge.

Eastern and southern boundaries are arbitrary curved line through field. This was drawn at northern end to coincide with eastern boundary of Area 4 to north; line to east and south was drawn due to proximity of sewage works to south east, which have 200m radius Development Restraint Area (see Constraints below).

At southern end of Area, where line joins edge of village, line was drawn to align with important old hedgerow which originally delineated parish boundary between Hindon (and before that, East Knoyle), and Fonthill Gifford. Western section of hedge has since been lost

Lower section of western boundary follows boundaries of parcels of land and buildings associated with school, and of gardens around dwelling ('The Beeches').

Upper section of western boundary is along east side of School Lane.

Landscape Character Baseline: Key Features and Factors

Area has limited interinfluence with local landscapes in arc from west to north east, mainly due to localised ridgelines / 'snouts' beyond which contain, and Area's location on south east-facing slopes of valley falling to watercourse away from village. Also separated from village by dense, mature tree cover in gardens of Southridge House and in burgage plots.

To north and north east, Area 4's influence in wider landscapes is limited by prominent ridgeline north and north east of Hawking Down; however, there is some interinfluence between Area and Hawking Down, and local slopes to north east, east and partially, south east. Area associates more closely with wider landscapes to east; these open up on both sides of shallow valley of winterbourne, with panoramic long-distance views to tree-topped hills and ridges on skyline.

Much of Area closely associated with landscapes to east; these open up on both sides of shallow valley of winterbourne, with panoramic long-distance views to tree-topped hills and ridges on skyline.

To south east, south and south west, Area's influence in wider landscapes is curtailed by ridgeline at northern edge of Fonthill woodlands. Ridgeline is at c. 150m AOD where Stops Hill crests ridge, rising to c. 168m AOD where lane leading south from Hindon via Newtown crests ridge. Fonthill ridgeline is significant feature in landscape and highly important for many reasons. Parish boundary runs along it. Dense, mature trees in Fonthill woodlands (Semi-natural Ancient Woodland, PHI Deciduous woodland and other highly valuable habitats) form wall-like edge to parish, preventing interinfluence between Hindon and landscapes to south.

Fonthill is Grade II* listed RPG. RPG boundary lies c. 500m south east of Area 5 at closest point (Stops Hill), and c. 1.1km to south west where lane to south from village crests ridge. Area is theoretically intervisible with RPG, but currently, intervening mature trees fully screen. From this distance Area forms a relatively insignificant part of view, but it still makes highly important contribution to rural context and setting of village.

Area very closely-associated with local landscapes to south, especially south-eastern part of village (and school) where land slopes down to watercourse. Beyond, localised ridges provide some enclosure and containment but mature trees lining track (Monarch's Way) are prominent and distinctive feature in landscape to south east and south, on north-facing valley slopes.

School Lane forms part of Area's western boundary. Lane is very narrow (two cars cannot pass), and embanked on both sides. Lane is old trackway (now holloway), and probably ancient route between Hindon and Stonehenge. West side of lane delineated by mixed evergreen / deciduous / ornamental / native species hedge and fine, mature ornamental trees (boundary of Southridge House gardens). Native hedge on east side of lane along Area boundary very gappy in parts. Lane clearly marks and characterises dividing line between rural landscapes to east and more 'urban' / 'domesticated' villagescape to west.

North-western corner of field is at junction of B3089, School Lane, and lane leading to Chicklade Bottom. This is 'outer' gateway to village and distinctly rural in character. No visual association with historic core of village at this point, but start of transition marked by modern residential properties north of junction, timber fence / stone wall along gardens of Southridge House; also mixture of historic and modern built form in south-eastern parts of village visible along B3089 approach from east, with approach to village along School Lane now more urbanised / domesticated.

Area is broadly typical of host NCA, especially in terms of characteristics which include '*sparingly settled, predominantly agricultural area*' and '*gently rolling chalk downland*'. Also good representation of host LCA 2A. Grassland may be unimproved / semi-improved pasture.

Area includes agricultural / storage outbuildings associated with The Beeches.

HLC is categorised as 'post-medieval'. Land was originally within Chicklade parish. Eastern end of field is where Hindon, Chicklade and Fonthill Gifford parishes met, point marked by wayside dwelling on extant on late 19th century maps and still there ('The Needles' - attractive brick and stone house).

In late 19th and early 20th centuries, Area comprised several fields with sparse scatter of small, possibly agricultural buildings: sizes varied, with smaller parcels to south near school. One field shown with mature trees on boundaries: trees are still there for most part, along northern side of The Beeches (built early 1900s on site of allotments), and returning along boundary of field to east. They form locally-distinctive feature in landscape.

Also cluster of trees covered by TPOs associated with school to south west.

Likely to be a variety of habitats in Area and on boundaries of value to wildlife, and offering good connectivity to habitats in wider area.

To north east, public footpath (on line of old parish boundary) runs across fields between lanes to Chicklade and Chicklade Bottom, past Glebe Farm; footpath is c. 200m from Area's eastern boundary (footpath ends at B3089, but in the late 1880s it probably would have crossed road and turned westwards to village, continuing along parish boundary). Monarch's Way runs c. 85m south of Area, but there is no direct access to it, only via School Lane to High Street and past The Dene.

In terms of function, Area 5 is an integral and important part of rural open countryside which forms good quality rural context and setting of village. Area lies along key approach to village from east - outer village gateway is at Area's north-western corner.

Constraint to development in form of Wiltshire Core Strategy (2015) Policy G7 The water environment (Development Restraint Areas). This policy applies to future residential development in Hindon, due to circular (400m diameter / 200m radius) 'development restraint' zone imposed around sewage works which is required to protect people's amenity in relation to odour (see Figures 2 and 4).

Visual Baseline and Degree of Visibility

Clearly visible from three KVPs, as well as gateway / approach to village from east. Western side mostly screened by vegetation in mid- and long- distance views. Near-distance, intermittent views between hedgerow trees along Monarch's Way. Due to perspective of the view, any development may appear detached from village, e.g. KVP7. Area visually part of wider rural landscape of larger arable and pasture fields, rather than smaller fields immediately adjacent village core, especially at eastern end. Development near School Lane likely to be less uncharacteristically conspicuous in views.

NORTH TO EAST

Clearly visible

KVP3, KVP10

Partially visible

KVP1: Topography screens nearly all of Area. Southern boundary just about discernible.

KVP2: Topography screens land adjacent School Lane. Majority of Area visible.

KVP5: Mostly screened by topography and mature trees.

KVP6: Land mostly screened by topography (Area 4 in front of it from this KVP), but any development would be visible.

KVP7: Topography partially screens but hedgerow trees mostly prevent visibility to Area. Any development likely to be discernible from KVP if trees removed.

EAST TO SOUTH

Clearly visible

KVP14a: Hedgerow and hedgerow trees screen / filter views but any development likely to be highly visible along eastern end of Monarch's Way trail.

SOUTH TO WEST

Partially visible

KVP18a: Small section of western part of Area visible. Increased visibility in winter. Likely to be screened in summer.

KVP20: Small section at western end visible through mature trees.

KVP20a: Proportion of Area clearly visible. Mature trees, e.g. at The Beeches, filter views to rest of Area.

WEST TO NORTH

None.

Overall Capacity

Area 5 as a whole has very limited capacity to accommodate built form without giving rise to significant adverse effects, due to location in open countryside, distance from settlement, and key landscape and visual functions it performs. However, both landscape and visual sensitivity are lower on land adjacent to existing settlement edge, near school. As a result, Area 5 has been subdivided into two separate parcels.

Area 5 (i) has slightly higher level of capacity than Area 5 (ii) due to lower degree of visibility and closer association with settlement.

.Area 5 (i)

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low to Medium	Medium	Low to Medium

Area 5 (ii) is integral part of rural open countryside which forms context and setting of village at outer gateway.

.Area 5 (ii)

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low / Low to Medium	Low / Low to Medium	Low / Low to Medium

Comments / Recommendations

Note Policy G7 constraint.

LVSCA Area 5 photographs



LVSCA Area 6

Sector

East to South

Location and Summary Description

Area comprises western end of large, rolling, featureless arable field in open countryside at south-eastern edges of village. Part of Area's boundary is adjacent to settlement boundary along Stops Hill. Total area c. 0.7ha.

Northern boundary contiguous with garden boundary of modern residential property (bungalow) accessed off Stops Hill via track (restricted byway) leading north east (joining Monarch's Way and B3089 beyond).

Eastern boundary is arbitrary line (unmarked by physical feature on ground or old field boundary / track), taking into account proximity of sewage works to north east, which have 200m radius Development Restraint Area (see Constraints below). Line drawn to align with width of curtilage of property to north, continuing down to southern hedgeline.

Southern boundary is part of longer native hedgerow extant on late 19th century maps. Fine mature escaped tree at southern corner of field. Western boundary is relatively good native hedgerow (but with some sycamore infestation) along east side of Stops Hill. Line of telegraph poles and overhead cables runs along hedgeline.

Landscape Character Baseline: Key Features and Factors

Part of Area 6 lies on top of broad, locally-prominent ridgeline south of village, at locally-high point of c. 135m AOD. From here, land slopes quite steeply to north west down Stops Hill to valley floor at just below c. 120m AOD. Rest of Area slopes south-eastwards, away from village. However, apart from properties to west, along west side of Stops Hill (Hill Terrace / Red House Farm), even high parts of Area have limited interinfluence with majority of village due to intervening built form and dense, mature vegetation.

Stops Hill is key and historic approach to village from south east (Fonthill Gifford / Tisbury). Along its length, lane is narrow (two cars have difficulty passing) and although popular route for locals and visitors, there are no roadside footways, making walking / cycling problematic.

To north of bungalow and track is highly distinctive Grade II listed Dene House; associated stable block and chalk garden walls with thatched / tiled topping also listed. Dene House is at two key 'inner gateways' into village from east and south east, at point where there is great sense of 'arrival' at village centre and fine views of historic village core and church. Conservation Area boundary lies c. 50m north of Area, following boundaries of Dene House's gardens, which are visible from northern end of Area. However, there is currently no visual association between Area and historic core of village beyond due to built form and mature trees and hedges along roadside / in gardens (large cluster of fine mature trees in garden of house opposite northern end of Area 6).

To north east, wooded line of trackway (Monarch's Way route) is distinctive feature in landscape. Sewage works are located on northern edge of large arable field, adjacent other trackway (restricted byway).

Area is part of / strongly associated with fine, unsettled rural chalkland landscapes which open up to east, with wooded hills on skyline.

South-eastern part of Area slopes down to hedgeline running along dry valley floor (would be tributary of winterbourne). From valley floor, land rises quite steeply up to ridgeline at c. 150m AOD, where Stops Hill crests ridge and passes through notable and distinctive Grade II listed tunnel before heading south east towards Fonthill Gifford.

Fonthill ridgeline is significant feature in landscape and highly important for many reasons. Parish boundary runs along it. Dense, mature trees in Fonthill woodlands (Semi-natural Ancient Woodland and PHI Deciduous woodland and other highly valuable habitats) form wall-like edge to parish, preventing interinfluence between Hindon and landscapes to south.

Fonthill is Grade II* listed RPG. A small part of RPG lies in Hindon parish, where Stops Hill enters woodland - RPG boundary lies c. 120m south east of Area 6, which forms small but integral and important part of historic rural setting of RPG.

Southern end of Area 6 is opposite field south of Red House Farm. To south west and west, rural, sparsely settled landscapes open up along valley, with fine views towards wooded hills on skyline. Red House Farm marks location of outer village gateway from south east.

Area 6 is relatively typical of host NCA, especially in terms of characteristics which include '*sparse settled, predominantly agricultural area*' and '*gently rolling chalk downland*'. Also good representation of host LCA 2A.

Looking east from Stops Lane, and south west from lane below Red House Farm, landscapes have relatively high aesthetic and perceptual qualities, and mostly are in good condition with few detractors.

HLC is categorised as 'post-medieval'. Land was originally within Fonthill Gifford parish. Boundaries of large arable field of which Area forms part mostly unchanged since 18th century, although eastern end of hedgerow now lost and fields partially combined.

Area likely to have some ecological value, especially roadside hedge which connects Fonthill woodlands to village (likely to be bat flight path).

No public footpath links from village to this part of Fonthill so Stops Lane important pedestrian / cycle route, albeit conflict with cars (often travelling fast along lane as visibility along section between ridgelines is good).

Important west / east footpaths along tracks north of Area: Chalk Lane (restricted byway) links Wessex Ridgeway with Monarch's Way along probably very ancient route.

Area 6 performs several small but important landscape and visual functions. It is an integral part of open countryside east of village, land which forms village's distinctive rural context and setting. Area is also part of rural setting of Grade II* Fonthill RPG. It is along key approach to village from south east, and at outer and inner gateways.

Constraint to development in form of Wiltshire Core Strategy (2015) Policy G7 The water environment (Development Restraint Areas). This policy applies to future residential development in Hindon, due to circular (400m diameter / 200m radius) 'development restraint' zone imposed around sewage works which is required to protect people's amenity in relation to odour (see Figures 2 and 4).

Visual Baseline and Degree of Visibility

Clearly visible from seven KVPs, but with little visibility in wider area. Mainly clearly or partially visible from viewpoints in the east, especially along lane from Fonthill woodland (adjacent Registered Park & Garden and Ancient Woodland) leading to Stops Hill. Higher ground near Berwick Down Dairy in north also gives clear views to Area, and any development would be clearly visible from residential properties on Hill Terrace. Area currently visually part of large arable fields that sweep up to The Terraces woodland from village. In most views, any development likely to be seen in relationship to Hill Terrace, and potentially as an extension of settlement along Stops Hill, although existing dwelling north of Area well-screened.

NORTH TO EAST

Clearly visible

KVP1, KVP2, KVP5, KVP6

Partially visible

KVP4: View filtered by vegetation. Area likely to be screened by vegetation in summer.

EAST TO SOUTH

Clearly visible

KVP11, KVP11a, KVP13

Partially visible

KVP14a: Hedgerow screens much of view towards Area. Any development likely to be visible.

SOUTH TO WEST

Partially visible

KVP19: Northern end mostly screened by buildings but any development likely to be visible behind existing dwellings on Stops Hill. Southern section partially screened by topography and vegetation.

Potentially visible

KVP18a: Any development may be partly visible behind existing dwellings on Stops Hill.

WEST TO NORTH

None.

Overall Capacity

Area 6 has limited capacity to accommodate built form without giving rise to significant adverse effects, due to location in open countryside - is integral part of good quality rural landscapes to east. Also performs relatively small but important landscape and visual functions, including forming part of setting of settlement and Fonthill RPG.

Area 6

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low to Medium	Low to Medium	Low to Medium

Comments / Recommendations

N/A

LVSCA Area 6 photographs



LVSCA Area 7 (7a - e)

Sector

East to South

Location and Summary Description

Area 7 is located on south-eastern edges of village. It comprises five separate parcels of land (7a - 7e), all grassed fields apart from 7b which is cluster of modern agricultural / other buildings associated with Red House Farm. Boundary is contiguous with current settlement boundary to north and east, and very norther tip of 7e is within settlement. Total area of 7a - e is c. 5.9ha.

Until early to mid-20th century, land between Stops Hill, lane from village to south (Newtown), and hedgeline to south of Area (i.e. LVSCA Areas 7 and 8 combined) was one large field. Today, both Areas are subdivided by hedges and permanent / temporary fencing (landuse is predominantly grazing / horsiculture, landcover appears semi-improved). However, Areas 7 and 8 share same underlying character.

Northern boundary of Area 7 is along rear garden boundaries of houses along Chalk Lane (also line of current settlement boundary). Houses are modern / recently-built, close to boundary which is delineated by mixture of timber post-and-rail / other fencing and ornamental hedges / young trees.

Eastern boundary is along rear garden boundaries of properties along Stops Hill (line of settlement boundary). Some fine mature trees in adjacent garden along northern section of boundary, which is mainly hedgerow. Southern end of eastern boundary returns to Stops Hill south of Red House Farm. Boundary is roadside hedge with some semi-mature escaped ash trees.

Southern boundary is along hedgeline running east - west near to valley floor.

Western boundary is along fence line forming boundary between Areas 7 and 8. Group of mature ornamental trees planted along line. Northern end of western boundary joins Chalk Lane, at point where row of houses along northern boundary ends. Here, Chalk Lane appears well-wooded, with mature trees, but many are part of overgrown unmanaged hedgerow.

Landscape Character Baseline: Key Features and Factors

Majority of Area 7 (northern parts) lies on top of broad, locally-prominent ridgeline south of village, with locally-high point of c. 140m AOD on west side of Area. Southern parts of Area slope south-eastwards, away from village.

As well as close association with adjacent properties, upper parts of Area 7 have great deal of interinfluence with landscapes to north and north east of village, with Hawking Down House and plateaued ridgeline forming skyline. Very limited interinfluence with historic village core due to fact that village lies in 'bowl' below, hidden by intervening built form and dense, mature vegetation; however, there is intervisibility with church spire.

Interinfluence between Area 7 and landscapes to east is also limited by built form and mature vegetation as well as by topography in part.

Stops Hill along part of Area's eastern boundary is key and historic approach to village from south east (Fonthill Gifford / Tisbury). Along its length, lane is narrow (two cars have difficulty passing) and although popular route for locals and visitors, there are no roadside footways, making walking / cycling problematic.

Area slopes down to hedgeline running along dry valley floor (would be tributary of winterbourne). Hedgerow along southern boundary of Area 7a is in relatively good condition, but is eroded / gappy / lost along southern boundary of Area 7e. This is locally-important feature. From valley floor, land rises quite steeply up to ridgeline at c. 150m AOD, where Stops Hill crests ridge and passes through notable and distinctive Grade II listed tunnel before heading south east towards Fonthill Gifford.

Fonthill ridgeline is significant feature in landscape and highly important for many reasons. Parish boundary runs along it. Dense, mature trees in Fonthill woodlands (Semi-natural Ancient Woodland and PHI Deciduous woodland and other highly valuable habitats) form wall-like edge to parish, preventing interinfluence between Hindon and landscapes to south.

Fonthill is Grade II* listed RPG. A small part of RPG lies in Hindon parish, where Stops Hill enters woodland - RPG boundary lies c. 120m south east of Area 7, which forms integral and important part of historic rural setting of RPG.

To south west and west, rural, sparsely settled landscapes open up along valley, with fine views towards wooded hills on skyline. Red House Farm marks outer village to gateway from south east.

Area is not particularly typical of host NCA - whilst it is technically '*sparsely settled, predominantly agricultural area* and '*gently rolling chalk downland*', intensification of use and subdivision of field has eroded pastoral / rural character. This could, however, theoretically be restored. Similar comments apply to characteristics of host LCA 2A.

Looking south west from lane at point below Red House Farm, landscapes beyond Area 7 have relatively high aesthetic and perceptual qualities, and mostly are in good condition with few detractors.

HLC is categorised as '19th century', but Areas 7 and 8 were once a single large field. Land was originally within Fonthill Gifford parish.

Southern boundary hedge is locally-important landscape feature, especially as within setting of RPG.

Area likely to have some ecological value, especially roadside hedge which connects Fonthill woodlands to village (likely to be bat flight path). Agricultural / other buildings are probably used by bats. Gappy / lost section of southern boundary hedge would be of greater benefit to wildlife if restored and managed.

No public footpath links from village to this part of Fonthill so Stops Lane important pedestrian / cycle route, albeit conflict with cars (often travelling fast along lane as visibility along section between ridgelines is good).

Important west / east footpaths along tracks north of Area: Chalk Lane (restricted byway) links Wessex Ridgeway with Monarch's Way along probably very ancient route.

Area 7 performs several important landscape and visual functions. Although condition and character are currently somewhat eroded, Area is integral part of open countryside east of village, land which forms village's distinctive rural context and setting. Area is also part of rural setting of Grade II* Fonthill RPG. It is along key approach to village from south east, and at outer gateway.

Only Area 7a is directly accessible from public highway. Areas 7b, c, d and e are land-locked and only accessible via adjacent land.

Visual Baseline Overview

All of Area 7 is clearly visible from below Terrace Wood (adjacent Registered Park & Garden and Ancient Woodland). Areas 7a, 7b and 7e also clearly visible at KVPs 11 & 11a. Hedgerow along southern end of Areas 7 and 8 is visual boundary between smaller-scale fields related to edge of village, and wider landscape towards Fonthill.

Views from north generally filtered by vegetation along Chalk Lane. Areas 7a and 7b often partly or totally screened by buildings. Area 7e is most visible, with development in southern end likely to be uncharacteristically conspicuous in local area. Development at northern end of 7e and 7d may potentially integrate with dwellings on Chalk Lane. Any development on 7a, 7b, 7c and 7d may also potentially integrate with dwellings on Stops Hill. Area 7 on higher ground than main settlement due to contours of landscape rising up towards The Terrace from Chalk Lane. Development may therefore appear prominent and incongruous from some viewpoints, depending on scale and type of proposals.

LVSCA Area 7a

Visual Baseline and Degree of Visibility

NORTH TO EAST

Partially visible

KVP1: Area partially screened by buildings and vegetation.

KVP5: Topography partially screens Area. Any development near to road side likely to be visible.

KVP6: Buildings screen northern part of Area. Hedgerow trees filter view to rest of Area. Increased visibility in winter and / or if hedgerow cut.

EAST TO SOUTH

Clearly visible

Between KVP11 & KVP11a

Partially visible

KVP13: Land screened by buildings and vegetation. Any development likely to be visible.

Potentially visible

KVP12a: Topography, buildings and vegetation currently screen but any development may potentially be discernible from lane.

SOUTH TO WEST

Clearly visible

KVP19

Potentially visible

KVP18a: Topography screens but any development potentially visible.

KVP20: Vegetation screens but any development potentially visible.

WEST TO NORTH

Partially visible

KVP27: Buildings and ornamental vegetation partly screen Area. Potentially increased visibility with any future removal of ornamental vegetation.

LVSCA Area 7b

Visual Baseline and Degree of Visibility

NORTH TO EAST

Potentially visible

KVP6: Any development may be partly visible behind existing dwellings on Stops Hill.

EAST TO SOUTH

Clearly visible

KVP11, 11a

Partially visible

KVP12: Majority of Area screened by mature vegetation along Chalk Lane.

Potentially visible

KVP12a: Hedgerow along lane limits view to Area but any development may be visible, especially if hedgerow height reduced.

SOUTH TO WEST

Clearly visible

KVP19

Partially Visible

KVP21: Any development may be partly visible behind existing dwellings on Stops Hill.

Potentially visible

KVP18a: Topography screens but any development potentially visible.

KVP20: Vegetation screens but any development potentially visible.

KVP23: Intervening vegetation screens view but any development may be discernible, or if any vegetation, especially along Chalk Lane, is removed.

WEST TO NORTH

Partially visible

KVP27: Large proportion of Area screened by buildings.

LVSCA Area 7c

Visual Baseline and Degree of Visibility

NORTH TO EAST

Partially visible

KVP10: Majority of Area screened by buildings and vegetation. Increased visibility in winter.

Potentially visible

KVP6: Buildings screen but upper levels of any development potentially visible.

KVP7: Buildings and vegetation screen. Any development potentially visible in winter.

EAST TO SOUTH

Partially visible

KVP11a: Buildings screen large proportion of Area.

KVP16: Looking east on Chalk Lane from KVP, view to Area partially screened by vegetation along lane.

Potentially visible

KVP11: Buildings and vegetation screen. Any development on Area potentially visible at points between KVPs 11 and 11a.

KVP12: Topography screens but any development on Area potentially visible.

KVP12a: Screened by hedgerow. Potential visibility if hedgerow height lowered.

SOUTH TO WEST

Clearly visible

KVP19

Partially visible

KVP21: Topography and vegetation screen most of Area.

Potentially visible

KVP18a: Topography screens but any development potentially visible.

KVP20: Screened by vegetation but any development potentially visible.

KVP23: Screened by vegetation but any development potentially visible.

WEST TO NORTH

Partially visible

KVP27: Partly screened by buildings.

LVSCA Area 7d

Visual Baseline and Degree of Visibility

NORTH TO EAST

Partially visible

KVP5: Majority of area screened by buildings.

KVP10: Topography and buildings screen southern part of Area.

Potentially visible

KVP4: Mature vegetation screens Area but any development potentially visible, particularly in winter.

KVP6: Buildings screen but upper levels of any development potentially visible.

KVP7: Mature vegetation screens Area but any development potentially visible, particularly in winter.

KVP9a: Mature vegetation screens Area but any development potentially visible, particularly in winter.

EAST TO SOUTH

Partially visible

KVP11a: Buildings screen large proportion of area.

KVP16: Vegetation along Chalk Lane filters views. Increased visibility likely in event of any removal of vegetation.

Potentially visible

KVP11: Area screened by buildings and topography but any development potential visible at points between KVP11 and 11a.

KVP12a: Screened by hedgerow. Potential visibility if hedgerow height lowered.

SOUTH TO WEST

Clearly visible

KVP19

Partially visible

KVP21: Topography and vegetation screen most of Area.

Potentially visible

KVP18a: Topography screens but any development potentially visible.

KVP20: Vegetation screens but any development potentially visible.

KVP23: Screened by vegetation but any development potentially visible.

WEST TO NORTH

Partially visible

KVP27: Buildings screen northern end.

LVSCA Area 7e

Visual Baseline and Degree of Visibility

NORTH TO EAST

Partially visible

KVPs 4 & 5: Majority of Area screened by buildings.

KVPs 6 & 9a: Majority of Area screened by buildings, vegetation and topography. Section of southern part discernible.

KVP10: Majority of Area screened by buildings, vegetation and topography. Section of southern part visible but likely to be screened further in summer.

Potentially visible

KVP7: Buildings screen but any development potentially visible.

EAST TO SOUTH

Clearly visible

KVP11, KVP11a

Partially visible

KVP12: Mostly screened by topography and vegetation. Section of southern part discernible.

KVP16: Vegetation along Chalk Lane filters views. Increased visibility likely in event of any removal of vegetation.

Potentially visible

KVP12a: Screened by hedgerow. Potential visibility if hedgerow height lowered.

KVP15a: Screened by mature vegetation (i.e. Area 8c and hedgerow) but any development potentially visible.

SOUTH TO WEST

Clearly visible

KVP19

Partially visible

KVP21 & KVP23: Vegetation along Chalk Lane screens most of Area.

Potentially visible

KVP18a: Topography screens but any development potentially visible.

KVP20: Vegetation screens but any development potentially visible.

KVP20a: Hedgerow along lane screens Area but any development may be visible, or if any vegetation is removed.

WEST TO NORTH

Partially visible

KVP27: Screened / filtered by vegetation along Chalk Lane.

Overall Capacity

Area 7 as a whole has limited capacity to accommodate built form without giving rise to significant adverse effects, due to being integral part of rural, open landscapes south of village. Whole Area performs some important landscape and visual functions, including forming part of setting of settlement and Fonthill RPG.

However, Area 7 comprises five separate parcels of land (Areas 7a - 7e), all of which have different levels of capacity for varying reasons.

Higher capacity level of Area 7a (i) is due to Area's limited association with, and visibility in, both local and wider landscapes, and on basis that if built, linear settlement pattern would be respected. However, any development still likely to give rise to potentially unacceptable levels of adverse effects, especially due to proximity to Fonthill RPG.

Area 7a (i)

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low to Medium / Medium	Low to Medium	Low to Medium / Medium

Area 7a (ii) is integral part of rural open countryside which forms context and setting of village, and of Fonthill RPG. Even if Areas 7a (i) and / or 7b were developed, Area 7a (ii) should remain as field / paddock to respect settlement pattern, and avoid adverse effects on RPG.

Area 7a (ii)

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low to Medium	Low to Medium	Low to Medium

Area 7b is 'brownfield land'. Could potentially be redeveloped without unacceptable change to existing situation, but note proximity to Fonthill RPG.

Area 7b

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Medium to High	Medium to High / High	Medium to High / High

Area 7c's higher capacity level is due to Area's limited association with, and visibility in, both local and wider landscapes, and on basis that settlement pattern is respected so long as land to west remains as open fields. However, any development still likely to give rise to potentially unacceptable levels of adverse effects.

Area 7c

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low to Medium	Medium / Medium to High	Medium

Area 7d's higher capacity level is due to Area's limited association with, and visibility in, both local and wider landscapes, and on basis that settlement pattern is respected so long as land to west remains as open fields. However, any development still likely to give rise to potentially unacceptable levels of adverse effects.

Area 7d

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low to Medium	Medium / Medium to High	Medium

Area 7e is integral part of rural open countryside which forms context and setting of village, and of Fonthill RPG.

Area 7e

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low to Medium	Low to Medium	Low to Medium

Comments / Recommendations

Regardless of whether Area developed or not, local character, visual amenity and biodiversity would be improved by restoring and properly managing lost / eroded sections of boundary hedges, especially hedge along Area 7e's southern boundary.

LVSCA Area 7 photographs



LVSCA Area 8 (8a - c)

Sector

East to South

Location and Summary Description

Area comprises three separate parcels of land (8a - 8c) associated with residential property (Hillcrest), situated on southern edge of village.

Area 8a is medium-sized grassed field; 8b is small grassed paddock with stable; 8c is triangle of land (partially fenced, rough grass, mature trees and small tin shed) between lane and dwelling; access to Hillcrest is across it. Current settlement boundary is contiguous with north-eastern end of Area 8b. Total area is c. 1.2ha (8a is c. 0.8ha, 8b and 8c are both c. 0.2ha).

Area 8's northern boundary is partly contiguous with Hillcrest's garden boundary (Area 8a), and partly with well-wooded section of Chalk Lane (Area 8b). Eastern boundary is along fence line forming boundary between Areas 7 and 8. Group of mature ornamental trees planted along line (location of agricultural building?).

Southern boundary is western end of hedgeline running east - west near to valley floor, between Stops Hill and lane leading south from Hindon via Newtown. This lane also forms western boundary of Areas 8a and 8c.

Western boundary of Area 8b is contiguous with Hillcrest's garden boundary.

Landscape Character Baseline: Key Features and Factors

Central part of Area 8a lies on top of broad, locally-prominent ridgeline south of village, with locally-high point of c. 140m AOD. Northern part of 8a, and Areas 8b and 8c, are on upper north-facing slopes with village below, low point c. 120m AOD in winterbourne valley along The Dene.

Until early to mid-20th century, land between Stops Hill, lane from village to south (Newtown), and hedgeline to south of Area (i.e. LVSCA Areas 7 and 8 combined) was one large field. Today, both Areas are subdivided by hedges and permanent / temporary fencing (landuse is predominantly grazing / horsiculture, landcover appears semi-improved). However, Areas 7 and 8 share same underlying character.

Despite elevated location (hence name of property), central and northern parts of Area 8a have limited interinfluence with village centre and landscapes to north and north east (Hawking Down and plateaued ridgeline are limit of physical and theoretical visual influence). This is due to screening effects of Hillcrest and dense, mature trees in gardens and on boundaries of property, and along Chalk Lane.

Southern part of Area 8a slopes south-eastwards, away from village, down to gappy / eroded but locally-distinctive hedgeline running along dry valley floor (would be tributary of winterbourne). From valley floor, land rises quite steeply up to ridgeline. Lane leading south from Hindon via Newtown crests ridge at a high point of c. 168m AOD, before descending into Fonthill proper.

Fonthill ridgeline is significant feature in landscape and highly important for many reasons. Parish boundary runs along it. Dense, mature trees in Fonthill woodlands (Semi-natural Ancient Woodland, PHI Deciduous woodland and other highly valuable habitats) form wall-like edge to parish, preventing interinfluence between Hindon and landscapes to south.

Fonthill is Grade II* listed RPG. A small part of RPG lies in Hindon parish, where Stops Hill enters woodland - RPG boundary lies c. 330m south east of Area 8 at closest point, and Area forms integral and important part of historic rural setting of RPG.

Visual interinfluence between Area 8a and landscapes to west is currently limited by fine tall, robust and probably very old hedge along western boundary. Hedge follows lane then continues in straight line along boundary between Hillcrest and Area 8c. For some reason, lane diverges from hedge, leaving triangular area (8c) in between. This configuration is shown on late 19th century maps: Area 8c was downland. Trees were planted when Hillcrest built at some point during c. 1930s / early 40s.

Landscapes west of lane are very good example of characteristic rural / agricultural rolling chalk downland, typical of host NCA and LCT 2A (Area 8 less typical due to ornamental character and some erosion, but physical interinfluence). Land is open with some woodland / intact hedgerows giving rise to quite well-wooded appearance. Landscapes have relatively high aesthetic and perceptual qualities, and are mostly in good condition with few detractors.

Lane west of Area 8 is important historic approach to village from south. Along its length, lane is narrow (two cars have difficulty passing) and although popular route for locals and visitors, there are no roadside footways, making walking / cycling problematic. Area 8c is located at outer gateway to village, at key junction between lane, Chalk Lane, and Wessex Ridgeway track. At this point there is very high degree of interinfluence with historic core of village, and more recent village expansion to west along The Down / The Dene.

From gateway area there are panoramic views over village and to landscapes beyond which form its context and setting. Fonthill woodlands form skyline - fading into distance - to south west, wooded hills (including Clouds Park) between West and East Knoyle on skyline to west, and Hawking Down's plateaued ridge on skyline to north.

Although gateway to village is on north-facing slopes of ridge, it is currently 'announced' in otherwise screened localised views from valley to south by locally-distinctive semi-mature ornamental conifers on high ground at Area 8c. However, village first becomes visible along lane when emerging from Fonthill woodlands, on ridgeline to south.

HLC is categorised as '19th century', but Areas 7 and 8 were once a single large field. Land was originally within Fonthill Gifford parish.

Southern boundary hedge is locally-important landscape feature, especially as within setting of RPG.

Area likely to have some ecological value, especially roadside hedges which connect Fonthill woodlands to village (likely to be bat flight path). Agricultural / other buildings are probably used by bats. Gappy / lost section of southern boundary hedge would be of greater benefit to wildlife if restored and managed.

No public footpath links from village to this part of Fonthill so lane is important pedestrian / cycle route, albeit conflict with cars (often travelling fast along lane as visibility along section between ridgelines is good).

Important west / east footpaths along tracks north of Area: Chalk Lane (restricted byway) links Wessex Ridgeway with Monarch's Way along probably very ancient route.

Area 8 performs several important landscape and visual functions. Area is integral part of open countryside east of village, land which forms village's distinctive rural context and setting. Area is also part of rural setting of Grade II* Fonthill RPG. It is along key approach to village from south, and at key outer gateway to village.

Visual Baseline Overview

Area 8 is often screened or filtered by vegetation along Chalk Lane, especially in views from north. Area 8c, however, is one of most visible LVSCA Areas, clearly visible from several KVPs due to its elevated position at southern end of village. Being on higher ground than village core increases visibility of any development on Area 8c, although in views it may not be incongruous with linear settlement pattern. 8c also at gateway. Any loss of trees on Area 8c also likely to increase visibility towards Areas 7 and 8. Area 8b has lower visibility and any development may potentially be visually integrated with existing dwellings on Chalk Lane. Area 8a is adjacent gateway into village but is mostly screened by roadside hedge. However, as it is on higher ground, any development may be visible, especially if any changes in height or density of roadside hedge.

Hedgerow along southern end of Areas 7 and 8 is visual boundary between smaller-scale fields related to edge of village, and wider landscape towards Fonthill.

LVSCA Area 8a

Visual Baseline and Degree of Visibility

NORTH TO EAST

Partially visible

KVP4: Mature vegetation filters views. House at Hillcrest screens part of Area.

KVP5: Mature vegetation screens large proportion of Area. Decreased visibility likely in summer. House at Hillcrest screens part of Area.

Potentially visible

KVP9a: Mature vegetation screens but any development potentially visible.

EAST TO SOUTH

Clearly visible

KVP11a

Partially visible

KVP11: Roadside vegetation filters view. Increased visibility towards KVP11a

KVP12: Mostly screened by topography but any development likely to be visible.

KVP12a Hedgerow along lane filters view to Area.

KVP15a: Vegetation along Chalk Lane filters view to Area.

KVP16: Vegetation along Chalk Lane filters view to Area.

SOUTH TO WEST

Clearly visible

KVP19

Partially visible

KVP18a: Area mostly screened by topography and vegetation.

KVP20 & 20a: Vegetation mostly screens. Any removal likely to increase visibility.

KVP21: Vegetation partly screens Area, especially northern section.

KVP23: Vegetation filters visibility of Area.

KVP24a: Vegetation filters visibility of Area.

Potentially visible

KVP15: Topography and vegetation screen but any development on area potentially visible.

WEST TO NORTH

Partially visible

KVP27: Vegetation partially screens Area.

LVSCA Area 8b

Visual Baseline and Degree of Visibility

NORTH TO EAST

Partially visible

KVP4: Mature vegetation filters views. House at Hillcrest screens part of Area.

KVP5: Mature vegetation screens large proportion of Area. Decreased visibility likely in summer. House at Hillcrest screens part of Area.

Potentially visible

KVP9a: Mature vegetation screens but any development potentially visible.

EAST TO SOUTH

Clearly visible

KP16

Partially visible

KVP11a: Hedgerow partly screens, but large proportion of Area visible.

KVP12a: Field hedgerow partly screens but any development would be visible.

KVP15a: Vegetation along Chalk Lane filters view.

Potentially visible

KVP11: Vegetation and topography screen but Area likely to be visible at points between KVP11 and 11a.

SOUTH TO WEST

Partially visible

KVP15: Vegetation partially screens / filters views.

KVP19: Topography partially screens.

KVP23: Vegetation along Chalk Lane filters views.

KVP24a: Vegetation filters view to area at northern end of footpath. Increased visibility further south.

Potentially visible

KVP18a: Vegetation and topography screen but any development may be visible, especially if vegetation reduced.

KVP20 & 20a: Vegetation at Area 8c screens / filters view but any development may be discernible.

KVP21: Any development may be potentially discernible through vegetation along Chalk Lane.

WEST TO NORTH

Partially visible

KVP27: Vegetation filters visibility of Area. Increased visibility likely in summer.

LVSCA Area 8c

Visual Baseline and Degree of Visibility

NORTH TO EAST

Clearly visible

KVP4, KVP5 & KVP9a

EAST TO SOUTH

Clearly visible

KVP12a, KVP15a, KVP16

Partially visible

KVP11: Roadside vegetation screens, but increased visibility towards KVP11a.

KVP11a: Topography partly screens.

Potentially visible

KVP12: Tops of trees on Area 8c visible although land is not. Any development may be visible, especially on approach to KVP12a.

SOUTH TO WEST

Clearly visible

KVP15, KVP19, KVP20, KVP20a, KVP21, KVP23

Partially visible

KVP18a: Topography partly screens.

KVP24a: Filtered view through hedgerow. Increased visibility in winter, and towards southern section of footpath.

WEST TO NORTH

Clearly visible

KVP27

Partially visible

KVP26: Intervening vegetation partly screens

Overall Capacity

Area 8 comprises three parcels of land (8a - 8c) which are different in character and have varying degrees of visibility.

Area 8a has very limited capacity to accommodate built form without giving rise to significant adverse effects, due to location - is integral part of rural open countryside which forms context and setting of village and Fonthill RPG.

Area 8a

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low to Medium	Low / Low to Medium	Low / Low to Medium

Area 8b is relatively discrete parcel of land which has capacity to accommodate some built form. However, would require establishment of future tree cover on boundaries / along Chalk Lane in order to assimilate into villagescape - see Comments / Recommendations below.

Area 8b

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Medium	Medium to High	Medium / Medium to High

Area 8c has very limited capacity to accommodate built form without giving rise to significant adverse effects. Area forms small but important part of village's context and setting, and is at village gateway. High degree of association with, and visibility in, wider landscapes to west.

Area 8c

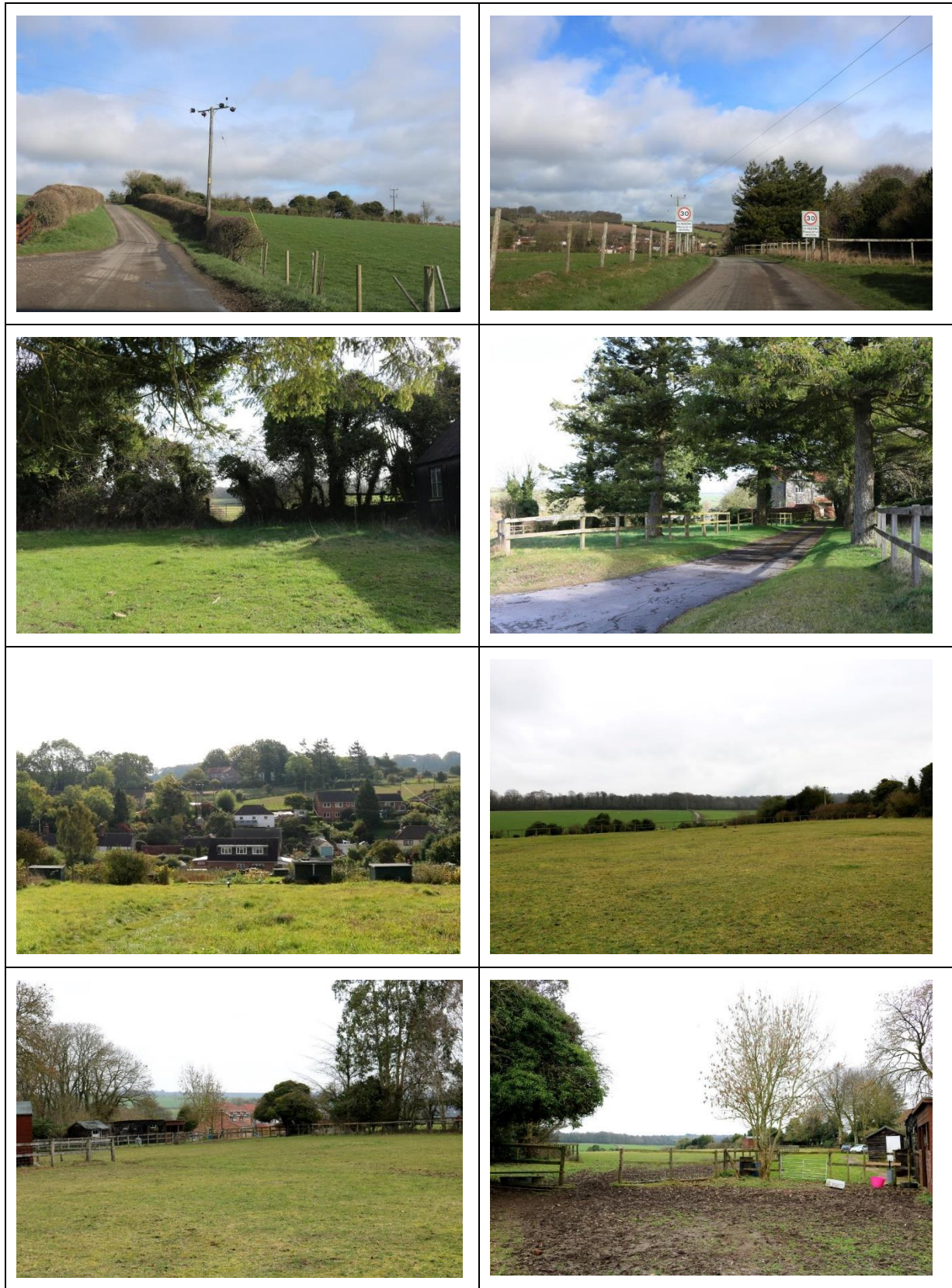
Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low to Medium	Low	Low / Low to Medium

Comments / Recommendations

Significant mature vegetation in and around Areas 8 and 9 currently provides relatively high degree of visual containment and physical integration of parts of Area 8 in wider landscape. Vegetation includes coniferous and other trees in and around Hillcrest and along Chalk Lane. Some trees have escaped from hedges so although dense, screening layer is thin. Trees may not last many more years (hedgerow would benefit from layering), and when they go there will be a much higher degree of physical and visual interinfluence between various parts of Area 8 and both village and wider landscapes.

Regardless of whether any of Area developed or not, consideration should be given to managing existing hedgerows / hedgerow trees in particular, and planting new trees - locally-characteristic species - in appropriate locations. However, these will take time to grow on.

LVSCA Area 8 photographs



LVSCA Area 9

Sector

East to South

Location and Summary Description

Area comprises small triangular parcel of land on southern edge of village, currently subdivided into three discrete areas by fencing. Land is partly flat / partly sloping, and partly grassed / partly wooded. Settlement boundary runs along section of northern boundary, but cuts across Area to join Chalk Lane, running along section of Area's southern boundary, so eastern end is within settlement. Total area c. 0.2ha.

Northern boundary is along rear garden boundaries of modern (c. 1970s) residential properties on slopes below Area, accessed off Whitehill. Variety of treatments along boundary - fencing, sheds, ornamental planting, remnant hedge etc. Immediate character is urbanised / domesticated; clutter and paraphernalia associated with boundary are localised detractors.

Eastern boundary is tip of triangle, adjacent buildings along Chalk Lane. Eastern end of Area is partially-wooded with etiolated young / semi-mature trees (mixed coniferous and native).

Southern boundary is along Chalk Lane. Wooded area is currently unfenced along lane. Trees along lane are overgrown hedgerow plants. Timber post-and-rail fence along southern boundary continues to western end at lane. Grassed field (possibly unimproved / semi-improved) is subdivided at western end by post-and-rail fence with gate. A couple of free-standing trees in moderate / poor condition. Informal access apparently available across grassed area at western end between lane to village and Chalk Lane.

Western boundary is along lane leading south from village via Newtown, delineated by post-and-rail fence (and occasional small tree). Grassed embankment slopes quite steeply down to lane.

Landscape Character Baseline: Key Features and Factors

Area lies on northern side of, and just below, broad, locally-prominent ridgeline south of village, with locally-high point of c. 140m AOD. Area is on 135m AOD contour. From here, land slopes quite steeply down to winterbourne along The Dene at c. 120m AOD.

Western part of Area in particular has very high degree of interinfluence and association with majority of village, including historic core, although less interinfluence between lower-lying parts of village especially along winterbourne valley floor which is partially screened by intervening topography, built form and vegetation.

Also high degree of interinfluence with wider landscapes which form village's rural context and setting, in arc from south west / south (broadly along lane to south), to north east (broadly along line of Chalk Lane and Monarch's Way).

Fonthill woodlands form skyline to south, fading into distance to south west. To west, fine, rolling chalk downland landscapes open up over village roofscapes, with wooded hills (including Clouds Park) between West and East Knoyle on skyline. Hawking Down's plateaued ridge forms skyline to north. Great Ridge forms skyline to north east, appearing to emerge from behind Hawking Down plateau. Wider landscapes have relatively high aesthetic and perceptual qualities, and are mostly in good condition with few detractors. They are very good example of characteristic rural / agricultural rolling chalk downland, typical of host NCA and LCT 2A (Area 9 not typical due to proximity to / close association with settlement, ornamental character and some erosion).

Currently very limited interinfluence with local landscapes to east and south east, partly due to existing built form and mature vegetation including trees at eastern end of Area. Also, ridgeline to south runs eastwards at higher level than Area, limiting Area's influence in wider landscapes to south east and south. Mature trees in and around Hillcrest, and Hillcrest itself, also enclose and contain Area 9's influence to south.

Lane west of Area 9 is important historic approach to village from south. Along its length, lane is narrow (two cars have difficulty passing) and although popular route for locals and visitors, there are no roadside footways, making walking / cycling problematic. Area 9 is located at outer gateway to village, at key junction between lane, Chalk Lane, and Wessex Ridgeway track. At this point there is very high degree of interinfluence with historic core of village, and more recent village expansion to west along The Down / The Dene.

Line of telegraph poles and cables crosses site. Detractors in local area include lost / gappy / unmanaged hedges along length of lane (and trackway) to west.

Until 1869, when Hindon became parish in own right, land was within Fonthill Gifford parish. 1887 map shows Area 9 as downland / open grassland swathes either side of trackway (now Chalk Lane). Southern side was hedged field boundary, northern side was probably hedged, but was marked by line / avenue of already-mature trees (mixed coniferous and deciduous), probably ornamental, as on boundary of, and associated with, property to south ('The Dene'), set in landscaped gardens / parkland.

Area likely to have some ecological value.

Chalk Lane is along ancient trackway south of village, locally following south west to north east route on northern edges of ridgeline. Chalk Lane (restricted byway) links Wessex Ridgeway with Monarch's Way.

Area 9 performs a few small but important landscape and visual functions. Due to prominent position, from north / north west, Area is seen as integral part of southern edge of settlement. It separates Hillcrest from dwellings at Whitehill below, forming small green gap. It is along key approaches to village from south west and south, and at key gateway to village from south.

Visual Baseline and Degree of Visibility

Clearly visible from seven KVPs. Mostly visible from south, especially south west. Trees in Area 8c tend to screen Area 9. Any removal of trees in future would therefore increase likelihood of views to Area. Any development likely to be viewed in relation to existing dwellings along Chalk Lane, especially in mid- and long-distance views.

NORTH TO EAST

Partially visible

KVP4, KVP5 & KVP9a: Views filtered by mature trees near village centre.

EAST TO SOUTH

Clearly visible

KVP15a, KVP16

Partially visible

KVP12a: Western end visible. Majority screened by trees on Area 8c.

SOUTH TO WEST

Clearly visible

KVP15, KVP20a, KVP23

Partially visible

KVP19: Majority of area screened by topography and vegetation. Any removal of trees on Area 8c would increase visibility.

KVP20: Partly screened by topography and vegetation

KVP21: Partly screened by buildings.

KVP24a: Partly screened by buildings, and hedgerow filters view. Increased visibility towards southern part of footpath.

Potentially visible

KVP18a: Topography screens but top of any development may be visible.

WEST TO NORTH

Partially visible

KVP27: Partly screened by vegetation (hedgerows and hedgerow trees). Increased visibility in winter.

Overall Capacity

Overall, Area 9 potentially has capacity to accommodate some built form; however, central and eastern parts of Area 9 (Area 9 (i)) have greater capacity to accommodate some built form than western end (Area 9 (ii)).

Eastern end of Area 9 (i) currently well-wooded, and trees help integrate surrounding built form into local and wider landscapes. If Area developed, would require management of existing vegetation and establishment of future tree cover on boundaries / along Chalk Lane in order to assimilate into villagescape (see Comments / Recommendations below).

Area 9 (i)

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Medium / Medium to High	Medium to High	Medium / Medium to High

Area 9 (ii) has higher degree of association with, and visibility in, wider landscapes to north and west / south west, and is at village gateway. It should remain as grassed open space.

Area 9 (ii)

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low to Medium	Low to Medium	Low to Medium

Comments / Recommendations

Significant mature vegetation in and around Areas 8 and 9 currently provides relatively high degree of visual containment and physical integration of Area 9 in wider landscape. Vegetation includes coniferous and other trees in and around Hillcrest and along Chalk Lane. Some trees have escaped from hedges so although dense, screening layer is thin. Trees may not last many more years (hedgerow would benefit from layering), and when they go there will be a much higher degree of physical and visual interinfluence between Area 9 and both village and wider landscapes.

Regardless of whether any of Area developed or not, consideration should be given to managing existing hedgerows / hedgerow trees in particular, and planting new trees - locally-characteristic species - in appropriate locations. However, these will take time to grow on.

LVSCA Area 9 photographs



LVSCA Area 10

Sector

East to South

Location and Summary Description

Area comprises north-eastern end of large / enlarged, featureless, sloping arable / improved pasture field (cattle grazing) in rural open countryside south of village. Total area c. 0.5ha.

Western / northern (north west-facing) boundary is along The Down, with barbed wire fence along narrow track at bottom of grassed slope. Relatively modern residential properties along The Down (dwellings first built on land in late 19th century, associated with allotments, but most post-1960s).

North-eastern end of field is adjacent settlement boundary along lane leading south from village, at Whitehill.

Eastern boundary is along lane, with south east-facing boundary returning along trackway (Wessex Ridgeway). Along lane and trackway, boundaries in very poor condition: old post-and-wire fence, most of old native hedgerow lost apart from short section along lane and a few remaining escapees.

Southern boundary is line drawn west - east along unfenced line of restricted byway which crosses north-eastern tip of field between The Down and eastern end of Wessex Ridgeway track.

Landscape Character Baseline: Key Features and Factors

Area lies on northern side of, and just below, broad, locally-prominent ridgeline south of village, with locally-high point of c. 140m AOD, rising to plateau at c. 180m AOD south west of Sheephouse Farm. Area slopes down to winterbourne along The Dene, from c. 138m AOD on southern boundary to c. 128m AOD at northern end. Below, winterbourne is at c. 120m AOD.

Area has very high degree of interinfluence and association with majority of village, including historic core, although less interinfluence between lower-lying parts of village especially along winterbourne valley floor which is partially screened by intervening topography, built form and vegetation.

Also high degree of interinfluence with wider landscapes which form village's rural context and setting, in arc from south west / south (broadly along lane to south), to north east (broadly along line of Chalk Lane and Monarch's Way).

Fonthill woodlands form skyline to south, fading into distance to south west. To west, fine, rolling chalk downland landscapes open up over village roofscapes, with wooded hills (including Clouds Park) between West and East Knoyle on skyline. Hawking Down's plateaued ridge forms skyline to north. Great Ridge forms skyline to north east, appearing to emerge from behind Hawking Down plateau. Wider landscapes have relatively high aesthetic and perceptual qualities, and are mostly in good condition with few detractors. They are very good example of characteristic rural / agricultural rolling chalk downland, typical of host NCA and LCT 2A. Area 10 forms a small but integral part of these areas, although due to topography and presence of nearby dwellings is also closely-associated with village, albeit not in character.

Very close association with residential properties along The Down due to proximity and lack of field boundary, and close association at northern end with residential properties at Whitehill and Hillcrest; however, very limited interinfluence with local landscapes further east and south east, partly due to existing built form and in places, dense mature vegetation; also, ridgeline to south is at higher level than Area, limiting Area's influence in wider landscapes to south east and partially, to south. Fonthill Grade II* listed RPG lies c. 700m south of Area, and although Area lies within landscape which forms important and integral part of RPG's historic rural setting, there is currently little or no invisibility. However, potentially, built form on Area 10 could be visible from RPG, as trees along Wessex Ridgeway track south of Area are visible from RPG boundary along lane to south.

Lane east of Area 10 is important historic approach to village from south. Along its length, lane is narrow (two cars have difficulty passing) and although popular route for locals and visitors, there are no roadside footways, making walking / cycling problematic. Area 10 is located at outer gateway to village, at key junction between lane, Chalk Lane, and Wessex Ridgeway track. At this point there is very high degree of interinfluence with historic core of village, and more recent village expansion to west along The Down / The Dene.

Lack of management / hedgerow erosion / loss along length of lane is local detractor.

Conservation Area boundary runs along The Down at Area's northern end.

Until 1869, when Hindon became parish in own right, land was within Fonthill Gifford parish. 1887 map shows Area 10 as downland / open grassland swathes either side of trackway which led to village centre from south west. Downland extended along ridgeline, and as wide belt around west side of village, with cultivated fields beyond. HLC is categorised as '20th century (second half)'. 1887 map shows three trackways through / along edges of Area, converging at point where The Down joins lane to village.

Area likely to be of limited ecological value, but if hedges restored, value would increase.

Ancient east - west routes run south of village. Wessex Ridgeway follows track adjacent to Area's south east-facing boundary, and continues down lane into village. Chalk Lane is restricted byway, linking Wessex Ridgeway to Monarch's Way. Public footpath also crosses large field north of Wessex Ridgeway track, and continues across Area as restricted byway. Second restricted byway is along Area's southern boundary, between The Down and eastern end of Wessex Ridgeway track. Byways are currently unsurfaced, but there is some evidence of use (erosion at gateway / stile).

The Down, along Area's west boundary, is public footpath. To west, The Down continues as track which is restricted byway, joining lane leading from Crows Top to south west. The Down is line of ancient trackway from south west, but track to west is relatively recent, allowing access to dwellings and plots on slopes below (also accessed from The Dene).

Area 10 performs several important landscape and visual functions. Due to prominent position, from north west to north east, Area is seen as integral part of village's rural context and setting, being part of smaller, enclosed field pattern between village settlement and large, expansive arable fields in wider landscape. Area is also important part of village's southern rural context and setting, forming small but important green gap. It is along, and crossed by, key historic approaches to village from south west and south, and is at key gateway to village from south.

Visual Baseline and Degree of Visibility

Clearly visible from six KVPs and residential properties along The Down. Mainly visible from south west in near-distance views around The Dene and The Down. Buildings often screen part of Area in middle-distance views from north looking south, and any development likely to be viewed in relation to existing dwellings along The Down. Any development on higher ground at southern and eastern ends of Area likely to be seen on approach to village from south (i.e. between KVPs 12 and 12a).

NORTH TO EAST

Clearly visible

KVP9a

Partially visible

KVP4 & KVP5: Large proportion of site visible. Northern area screened by buildings and vegetation.

EAST TO SOUTH

Clearly visible

KVP12a, KVP15a, KVP16

SOUTH TO WEST

Clearly visible

KVP15, KVP20, KVP20a

Partially visible

KVP21: Partially screened by buildings along The Down

KVP22: Majority of site screened by topography and buildings.

KVP23: Large proportion of site visible. Buildings along The Down screen some of Area.

KVP24: Site mostly screened by topography and vegetation.

KVP24a: View to Area filtered by hedgerow. Increased visibility in winter, and towards southern part of footpath.

Potentially visible

KVP18a: Area screened by topography. Top of any development may be visible.

WEST TO NORTH

Partially visible

KVP26: Mostly screened by vegetation. Increased visibility in winter.

KVP27: Large proportion of site visible. Buildings and vegetation partly screen. Hedgerow vegetation likely to fully screen in summer.

Overall Capacity

Area 10 is small but integral part of rural open countryside forming setting and context of village. Also forms locally important green gap in settlement pattern, and is bounded / crossed by key footpath routes into village. Has limited capacity to accommodate built form without giving rise to significant adverse effects.

Area 10

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low to Medium	Low / Low to Medium	Low to Medium

Comments / Recommendations

Restore and manage boundary hedges to increase landscape, visual and ecological value.

LVSCA Area 10 photographs



LVSCA Area 11

(Hindon NDP Sites 1 & 22)

Sector

South to West

Location and Summary Description

Area comprises series of subdivided paddocks on steep, north-facing valley slopes of winterbourne along The Dene, at south-western outskirts of village. Total area c. 1.2ha.

Settlement boundary lies c. 100m east at nearest point (Whitehill), and c. 200m to north east in village centre. However, residential properties extend west of settlement boundary along The Dene, and beyond Area's western boundary.

Northern boundary is along The Dene. Western section of boundary is well-wooded, with unmanaged native hedge and semi-mature / mature escaped trees on boundary, and mature trees within Area on lower part of land (also old buildings and materials / clutter on lower part of land at this point). Further east, section of lost hedge replaced by post-and-wire fencing to grazed paddocks.

Eastern boundary is along garden boundaries of adjacent residential properties along The Dene - currently gappy, probably defunct hedgerow. Boundary zig-zags along garden boundaries up slope to join track at western end of The Down (west side of last residential property).

Track west of The Down forms southern boundary, and comprises variety of treatments - old fences, gates, ornamental and native hedges in moderate to poor condition. A few escaped trees at eastern end, and various old outbuildings / sheds. more mature, dense and better quality tree line along hedge to west (wider belt in places).

Western boundary is hedge (mainly beech) forming garden boundary of residential property (last one along south side of The Dene).

Landscape Character Baseline: Key Features and Factors

Area's interinfluence with village, local and wider landscapes is largely determined by topography. Due to location on steep, north-facing valley slopes, in views from north, upper parts of Area are prominent, whilst lower parts of Area are locally well-contained.

Highest part of Area is south-eastern corner at c. 135m AOD, with fall to c. 135m AOD at south-western corner. This part of Area has high degree of physical interinfluence with wider landscapes which form village's rural context and setting in arc from west to north east.

Visual interinfluence to west is currently limited by dense, mature trees within Area 11 and on its boundaries, along trackway to south, and in woodland area at western end of The Dene. Beyond village to west, fine, rolling chalk downland landscapes open up, with wooded hills (including Clouds Park) between West and East Knoyle on skyline. Hawking Down's plateau ridge forms skyline to north. Great Ridge forms skyline to north east.

Wider landscapes have relatively high aesthetic and perceptual qualities, and are mostly in good condition with few detractors. They are very good example of characteristic rural / agricultural rolling chalk downland, typical of host NCA and LCT 2A. Area 11 is not very typical of either, due mainly to historic landuse and landcover.

Area's physical interinfluence with village (if not settlement as defined by current boundary) is relatively high. Close association with residential properties to west and east along both sides of The Dene, and with properties along The Down. Upper parts of Area overlook historic core of village, with high degree of interinfluence. Less interinfluence between lower-lying parts of village to north east due to intervening topography, built form and vegetation.

Very little or no physical or visual interinfluence with landscapes to south / south west due to presence of broad, locally-prominent ridgeline running south of village, with locally-high point of c. 140m AOD, rising to plateau at c. 180m AOD south west of Sheephouse Farm. Fonthill Grade II* listed RPG lies c. 680m south of Area at closest point; however, due to location on north-facing slopes and ridgeline, landscape within which Area lies has little or no physical or visual interinfluence with RPG. However, potentially, built form on upper parts of Area 11 could be visible from RPG, as trees along hedgeline on southern boundary are visible from RPG boundary along lane to south.

Mature trees in and around Area currently play significant role in limiting visual interinfluence between Area and local / wider landscapes, but some may be reaching ends of lives.

Character of Area 11 derives from historic landuses.

Until 1869, when Hindon became parish in own right, land was within Fonthill Gifford parish, along with strip of land just north of winterbourne. Calthorpe's 1740 map of Hindon shows parish boundary (East Knoyle at that time) as robust and tree-lined.

The Dene is shown as track on late 19th century maps, probably one of many old routeways into village centre from west, albeit likely to have been prone to flooding as it is now. In contrast to small to medium-sized fields north of then-parish boundary, strip north of The Dene was subdivided into small parcels. Slopes to south were also subdivided, with larger field sizes than strip to north, but mostly smaller than those beyond parish boundary. Small quarry marked on late C19 map, on upper part of slope at western end of The Down.

During 20th century, small parcels north of The Dene were enlarged, and those to south further subdivided. If by hedges, few remain, as now mostly post-and-wire fencing. However, in and around Area 11, sections of hedges along old field boundaries still exist, now good maturing escaped trees. Also some good remnant orchard trees. Likely that sheep-grazed pasture is unimproved / semi-improved.

Despite erosion / lack of management, Area has relatively high aesthetic and perceptual qualities, displaying local distinctiveness / sense of place. This is due to 'traditional / pastoral' nature of sheep-grazed slopes and orchard trees.

Conservation Area boundary lies c. 100m to north east, with key and highly distinctive historic gateway into village just beyond.

Probably locally-high level of ecological value in and around Area. Winterbourne and well-wooded slopes form highly important wildlife and GI corridors, with good links to habitats and assets in wider landscapes.

Ancient east - west routes run south of village. Wessex Ridgeway follows track between fields south of Area, and continues down lane into village. Chalk Lane is restricted byway, linking Wessex Ridgeway to Monarch's Way. Public footpath also crosses large field north of Wessex Ridgeway track, and continues across northern end of field as restricted byway. Second restricted byway crosses northern end of field between The Down and eastern end of Wessex Ridgeway track.

The Down, to south east of Area, is public footpath. To west, along Area's southern boundary, The Down continues as track which is restricted byway, joining lane leading from Crows Top to south west. The Down is line of ancient trackway from south west, but track to west is relatively recent, allowing access to dwellings and plots on slopes below (also accessed from The Dene). The Dene is BOAT from western end to point half way along.

Area 11 performs several important landscape and visual functions.

Due to upper parts of Area being in prominent position, from north west to north east, Area is seen as integral part of village's rural context and setting. Traditional / pastoral character of sheep-grazed slopes and orchard trees gives rise to local distinctiveness and sense of place. Area lies along key historic approaches to village from west, where landscapes transition from rural to urban. Is at point where there is strong sense of arrival at historic and highly distinctive village gateway, which lies c. 130m to north east.

Winterbourne valley performs many highly important GI functions, including provision of informal recreation along routes and access to nature. Valley is highly important wildlife corridor.

Access to Area 11 likely to be problematic from south (no direct access to public highway, only restricted byway along track at western end of The Down), and from south (The Dene is within Flood Zone 2 and is very narrow with no pedestrian footway).

Visual Baseline and Degree of Visibility

Clearly visible from five KVPs, mainly in south west in near-distance views along The Dene and The Down, and from nearby residential properties. Low-lying position of Area means it has little intervisibility with most viewpoints. Any development on Area would potentially be viewed in relationship to existing dwellings along The Dene. Development along northern side of Area less likely to be visible in middle-distance views.

NORTH TO EAST

Partially visible

KVP4: Topography and some vegetation partly screen Area. Increased visibility in winter.

EAST TO SOUTH

Clearly visible

KVP16

Partially visible

KVP15a: Topography and buildings prevent direct views to Area, but any development would be highly visible, and clearly visible for adjacent residential properties along The Down.

Potentially visible

KVP12a: Topography prevents view to Area, but any development, especially on southern side, likely to be visible.

SOUTH TO WEST

Clearly visible

KVP15, KVP21, KVP22, KVP23

Partially visible

KVP24: Hedgerow partially screens, and other vegetation filters views. Increased visibility in winter.

KVP24a: Hedgerow almost fully screens view to Area. Increased visibility further south along footpath.

WEST TO NORTH

Partially visible

KVP26: Topography and vegetation partly screen.

Potentially visible

KVP27: Hedgerow currently screens. Visibility likely if hedge height reduced and / or not gapped up.

Overall Capacity

Area 11 has limited capacity to accommodate built form without giving rise to significant adverse effects, due to Area's traditional / pastoral character which makes highly important contribution to historic setting and context of village, at key gateway to historic core. Area, and associated winterbourne valley corridor, also perform highly important GI functions.

Area 11

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low / Low to Medium	Low to Medium / Medium	Low to Medium

Comments / Recommendations

Restore and manage boundary hedges to increase landscape, visual and ecological value.

LVSCA Area 11 photographs



LVSCA Area 12 (12a - d)

(Area 12b = SHLAA SITE S22, and Area 12c (north field) = SHLAA 3157. Areas 12a, 12c (south field) and 12d = Hindon NDP Sites 2, 3 and 21)

Sector

South to West

Location and Summary Description

Area comprises series of sloping arable / pasture fields in open countryside on western side of village. Total area of 12a - d combined is c. 5ha. Current settlement boundary lies c. 50m north east of Area at closest point.

Northern (north west-facing) boundary (Areas 12b and 12c) is along B3089 / Angel Lane. Boundary is delineated by roadside native hedge, in mixed condition: parts well-managed, others lost / gappy / eroded / overgrown / unmanaged. A few escaped trees, and line of telegraph poles and overhead cables along hedgeline.

Northern section of eastern boundary is unmanaged hedge with escaped trees along old trackway (partly restricted byway, partly public footpath). Well-wooded boundary returns along northern side of village allotments, then along west side of allotments (fenced / hedged) to join rear garden boundary of property on north side of The Dene.

Southern boundary runs along garden boundary, then along hedgeline north of The Dene for length of c. 310 metres.

Southern section of western boundary is line drawn through arable field at end of Area 12d. Although not marked by extant physical feature, this aligns with field boundary shown on Calthorpe's 1740 map - hedge was not removed until c. 1960s / 70s. Also aligns with western edge of westernmost residential property along The Dene. Boundary of Area (12d) returns along other lost field boundary (post-18th century) to join tall, mature existing hedgerow (majority shown on 1740 map, section adjusted by 19th century). This hedge returns to join B3089 / Angel Lane.

Landscape Character Baseline: Key Features and Factors

Area is situated between B3089 and The Dene. Lies at southern end of wide, locally-prominent curving 'snout' of land falling quite gently from plateaued ridge at Hawking Down (c. 185m AOD), transitioning to valley slopes along B3089 and falling to winterbourne - more steeply at southern end of Area - at c. 120m AOD.

To north east and east, Area has some interinfluence with wider landscapes. Ridgeline east of Hawking Down visible beyond village on skyline when approaching village along B3089 / Angel Lane from west: this is important association, helping to explain Hindon's location, context and setting.

Area's interinfluence with local landscapes / villagescapes to north east and east is very limited. This is mainly due to topography, with localised ridgeline and small 'snout' between Area and High Street (which runs along small valley). However, built form of settlement and dense, mature vegetation (tall hedgerows and trees) also curtail interinfluence.

Area does have very close association and interinfluence with edges of village along eastern boundary, where old trackway (partly restricted byway, partly public footpath) runs between Area and ends of burgage plots. Well-used and popular village allotments are very much part of Area 12's inherent character and pattern: allotment boundaries are shown on 1740 map. Hedge to north of allotments, along southern side of Area 12b, is same hedge, and highly important and valuable feature in landscape. Hedge to west appears to have been lost, but could be restored.

Area has some interinfluence with landscapes and villagescapes to south east, roughly along and south of winterbourne. South-eastern part of Area (12a) has very close association with south-western part of village as is at point where there is strong sense of arrival at historic and highly distinctive village gateway, which lies c. 80m to north east.

Area's limit of influence to south east and south is defined by ridgeline at northern edge of Fonthill woodlands. Ridgeline is at c. 150m AOD where Stops Hill crests ridge, rising to c. 168m AOD where lane leading south from Hindon via Newtown crests ridge. Fonthill ridgeline is significant feature in landscape and highly important for many reasons. Parish boundary runs along it. Dense, mature trees in Fonthill

woodlands (Semi-natural Ancient Woodland, PHI Deciduous woodland and other highly valuable habitats) form wall-like edge to parish, preventing interinfluence between Hindon and landscapes to south.

Fonthill is Grade II* listed RPG. RPG boundary lies c. 680m south east of Area 12 at closest point. Area is intervisible with RPG, and although small component of view, is important in role it plays as part of Hindon's historic rural context and setting.

Closer to village, locally-prominent ridgeline south of village limits interinfluence between lower parts of Area and land between this and lower slopes of Fonthill ridgeline. Intervening ridgeline has locally-high point of c. 140m AOD, falling to c. 113m at B3089 to north east. On top and north-facing slopes of ridgeline there is very high degree of interinfluence with Area 12.

Area's physical influence extends to eastern end of ridgeline at B3089, so includes trackways / Monarch's Way, Stops Hill between Red House Farm and Dene House, Chalk Lane / Whitehill areas, and Hillcrest.

West of lane leading south from village past Hillcrest, ridgeline rises to plateau at c. 180m AOD south west of Sheephouse Farm. As with landscapes east of lane, ridgeline limits interinfluence between Area and landscapes between ridgeline and Fonthill, but as land rises to Fonthill ridgeline, interinfluence increases. Very high degree of interinfluence with Area 12 on top of and on north-facing slopes of ridgeline, especially higher parts of Area.

Interinfluence with wider landscapes to south / south west reduces in lower parts of Area due to containment by north-facing slopes of winterbourne valley. Dense mature vegetation along trackway to south and on valley slopes also contributes to containment. However, due to proximity and angles of slopes, Area has very close association and high degree of interinfluence with north-facing slopes of winterbourne valley, and along length of The Dene.

Upper parts of Area have relatively high degree of interinfluence with both wider and local landscapes to south west and west. Locally, high degree of interinfluence between Area and upper east and north east-facing slopes of 'snouts' of ridgelines west and north west of Crows Top. Upper parts of Area highly visible from Monarch's Way to west, forming important and integral part of village's historic rural context and setting.

Upper parts of Area also have degree of interinfluence with wider and more open landscapes further south west and west, including wooded hills between West and East Knoyle which form skyline.

Area's influence in wider landscapes to north west and north very limited due to topography. Locally, northern parts of Area more prominent than southern parts, although relatively gentle slope means land is more open, so interinfluence increases to north west even on lower-lying parts of Area.

B3089 is main and historic approach to village from west, and outer gateway to village is where 30mph signs and road markings have been placed, at northern boundary of Area 12c. Highly important and historic inner gateway to village at Area 12b's northern corner (also gateway to Conservation Area, and at CA's boundary).

Area 12 is broadly typical of host NCA, especially in terms of characteristics which include '*sparingly settled, predominantly agricultural area* and '*gently rolling chalk downland*'. Also good representation of host LCA 2A, albeit that several key characteristics - e.g. enlarged arable fields and eroded / lost hedgerows - do not make positive contributions to local landscape character.

Lines of telegraph poles and overhead cables along some boundaries.

Conservation Area boundary at northern corner of Area (12b), and contiguous with trackway along Area's eastern boundary down to The Dene. Grade II listed milestone on B3089 opposite Area 12b. Likely interinfluence between Area 12 and listed buildings in historic village core (albeit views often screened by mature vegetation), and intervisibility with church spire.

HLC is categorised as '18th century'. Existing field boundaries in / on boundaries of Area are almost as shown Calthorpe's 1740 map, apart from small 19th century adjustments and, in c. 1960s / 70s, loss of boundary which subdivided arable field at western end of Area (12d is part of that field). Isolated mature tree in arable field is remnant of that hedge.

The Dene is shown as track on late 19th century maps, probably one of many old routeways into village centre from west, albeit likely to have been prone to flooding as it is now. In contrast to small to medium-sized fields in Area 12, north of then-parish boundary, strip north of The Dene / south of Area 12 was subdivided into small parcels. Slopes to south were also subdivided, with larger field sizes than strip to north, but mostly smaller than those beyond parish boundary. During 20th century, small parcels north of The Dene were enlarged, and those to south further subdivided.

Boundary hedges are in mixed condition, some healthy and well-managed, others gappy / lost / ornamental (latter adjacent residential areas). Pasture / grazing land likely to range from unimproved to improved.

Small redundant agricultural building in northern corner of Area 12a (adjacent allotments).

Likely to be a variety of habitats in Area and on boundaries of value to wildlife, especially winterbourne and well-wooded slopes - these are highly important wildlife and GI corridors, with good links to habitats and assets in wider landscapes.

Monarch's Way runs along B3089 / Angel Lane / Area's northern boundary. Also, locally-important and well-used old trackway (partly restricted byway, partly public footpath) along eastern boundary. Gives access to allotments, and also to village centre from south / south west as public footpaths also run between trackway and High Street. The Dene is BOAT from western end (lane leading south west from Crows Top) to point half way along.

Area 12 performs several highly important functions.

Area is relatively prominent in local landscapes. It is in open countryside, and forms integral and important part of east side of Hindon's rural context and setting, being part of smaller, enclosed field pattern between settlement and large, expansive arable fields in wider landscape. Area is also integral part of setting and context of western side of Conservation Area - has very close association with village to east and south east, as well as valley slopes to south. Area lies along key historic approaches to village from west, where landscapes transition from rural to urban, with outer village gateway at north-western end of Area, and inner gateway at northern corner.

Area is intervisible with Grade II* Fonthill RPG, and although small component of view, is important in role it plays.

Winterbourne valley performs many highly important GI functions, including provision of informal recreation along routes and access to nature. Valley is highly important wildlife corridor.

Areas 12b and 12c (northern part) directly accessible from public highway. Access to Areas 12a, 12c (southern part) and 12d via The Dene may not be feasible without crossing third party land. Also, The Dene is within Flood Zone 2 and is very narrow with no pedestrian footway).

Visual Baseline Overview

No visibility of Area 12 was found from north. Areas 12a and 12d have less visibility due to lower position towards The Dene. Area 12b is clearly visible from nine KVPs, mainly in south west sector. Views to Area 12 are sometimes filtered by vegetation, but when visible, Area tends to be clearly visible, particularly from footpaths. Any development on Area 12 highly likely to be visible at western gateway to village on Angel Lane. Any development more centrally placed within Area 12 highly likely to be uncharacteristically conspicuous in wider area, and potentially visual intrusion in local landscape. Development along northern boundary of 12b (and possibly both 12b and 12c) would potentially be viewed in relation to and as an extension to existing dwellings on Angel Lane. Likewise, development along southern boundary of 12a and 12c would have a visual relationship with dwellings on The Dene. Area 12d would relate less so to existing dwellings, given distance from village.

LVSCA Area 12a

Visual Baseline and Degree of Visibility

NORTH TO EAST

None.

EAST TO SOUTH

Clearly visible

KVP15a, KVP16

Partially visible

KVP12a: Topography and buildings partly screen.

SOUTH TO WEST

Clearly visible

KVP15, KVP20a, KVP22, KVP24a

Partially visible

KVP23: Large proportion visible. Buildings partly screen.

Potentially visible

KVP18a, KVP19, KVP20 & KVP24: Topography screens but tops of any development in northern part of Area potentially visible.

WEST TO NORTH

None.

LVSCA Area 12b

Visual Baseline and Degree of Visibility

NORTH TO EAST

None.

EAST TO SOUTH

Clearly visible

KVP12a, KVP16

Partially visible

KVP15a: Partly screened by vegetation on northern side of allotments.

SOUTH TO WEST

Clearly visible

KVP15, KVP19, KVP20a, KVP22, KVP23, KVP24, KVP24a

Partially visible

KVP18a & KVP20: Topography partly screens. Hedgerow between Areas 12b and 12c filters views.

WEST TO NORTH

None.

LVSCA Area 12c

Visual Baseline and Degree of Visibility

NORTH TO EAST

None.

EAST TO SOUTH

Clearly visible

KVP16

Partially visible

KVP12a

KVP15a

SOUTH TO WEST

Clearly visible

KVP15, KVP19, KVP20a, KVP22, KVP23

Partially visible

KVP18a: Northern half clearly visible. Southern area screened by topography and buildings.

KVP20: Majority of site screened by topography. Section in north-east of Area visible.

KVP24 & 24a: Hedgerow between Areas 12b and 12c filters views. Increased visibility in winter.

Potentially visible

KVP21: Topography screens but top of any development may be visible depending on location in Area.

WEST TO NORTH

None.

LVSCA Area 12d

Visual Baseline and Degree of Visibility

NORTH TO EAST

None.

EAST TO SOUTH

Partially visible

KVP12a, KVP15a & KVP16: Mostly screened by topography and buildings. Northern portion of Area visible.

SOUTH TO WEST

Clearly visible

KVP15, KVP20a, KVP22, KVP23

WEST TO NORTH

None.

Overall Capacity

Area 12 comprises a series of fields / parts of fields, all of which have different levels of capacity for varying reasons.

Area 12a has limited capacity to accommodate built form without giving rise to significant adverse effects. Although not highly visible in wider landscapes, Area is open countryside forming rural setting and context of settlement near historic gateway along The Dene, and performs locally-important functions especially as part of GI corridor along winterbourne valley.

Area 12a

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low to Medium	Low	Low to Medium

Parts of Area 12b potentially have some limited capacity to accommodate built form without giving rise to significant adverse effects. However, location of any new buildings is largely dependent on whether Area 13 (i) on opposite side of Angel Lane was developed or not, as this would dictate westernmost extent of settlement, and new village gateway.

Option A: if Area 13 (i) developed then Area 12b (i) could mirror on south side of road. In that case, area of land between houses and allotments should be POS.

Option B: if no development Area 13, then could potentially build north of allotments, but should create direct pedestrian link between new houses and allotments.

Area 12b (i)

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low to Medium	Low	Low to Medium / Medium

Area 12b (ii) has limited capacity to accommodate built form without giving rise to significant adverse effects, due to location in open countryside, and distance from settlement. Also performs important landscape and visual functions.

Area 12b (ii)

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low to Medium	Low	Low to Medium

Area 12c has very limited capacity to accommodate built form without giving rise to significant adverse effects. Lies in open countryside, and is divorced from settlement. Integral part of good quality rural landscapes to west, forming important part of village's context and setting. Also performs other important landscape and visual functions.

Area 12c

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low to Medium	Low	Low / Low to Medium

Area 12d has very limited capacity to accommodate built form without giving rise to significant adverse effects. Lies in open countryside, and is divorced from settlement. Integral part of good quality rural landscapes to west, forming important part of village's context and setting. Also performs other important landscape and visual functions.

Area 12d

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low to Medium	Low / Low to Medium	Low / Low to Medium

Comments / Recommendations

Regardless of whether Area developed or not, local character, visual amenity and biodiversity would be improved by restoring and properly managing lost / eroded sections of boundary hedges.

LVSCA Area 12 photographs





LVSCA Area 13

(Hindon NDP Site 10)

Sector

South to West

Location and Summary Description

Area comprises small, gently sloping grassed field (grazed by llamas at time of visit) in open countryside at north-western side of village. Possibly subdivided at northern end (change in landuse visible). Current settlement boundary c. 120m to north east. Total area c. 0.4ha.

Northern (north east-facing) boundary is between field and yard of Miledown Farm (farm built late 20th century).

Northern section of eastern boundary is timber post-and-wire fence, southern section is good hedge with dense cluster of mature trees (Scots pine / other conifers) along garden boundary of adjacent residential property (mid-20th century).

At eastern end, southern boundary is delineated by good, old, native roadside hedge, but hedge has been lost at western end and replaced with timber post-and-wire fence.

Western boundary runs along east side of access road to Miledown Farm, also delineated by timber post-and-wire fence.

Landscape Character Baseline: Key Features and Factors

Although small in size, Area 13 has a fairly high degree of interinfluence with wider landscapes to north and north east. Area lies at southern end of wide, locally-prominent curving 'snout' of land falling quite gently from plateaued ridge at Hawking Down (c. 185m AOD), transitioning to valley slopes along B3089 and falling to winterbourne. Area is on relatively flat part of slope so does not 'fall away' from Hawking Down. Ridgeline east of Hawking Down visible beyond village on skyline when approaching village along B3089 / Angel Lane from west: this is important association, helping to explain Hindon's location, context and setting.

Area's interinfluence with local landscapes / villagescapes in arc from north west to east is relatively limited. This is mainly due to topography, with localised ridgeline and small 'snout' between Area and High Street (which runs along small valley). Built form of settlement and dense, mature vegetation (tall hedgerows and trees) also curtail interinfluence; however, some physical interinfluence between Area and settlement at northern end of High Street and intervening landscapes.

Area has quite close association and interinfluence with landscapes and villagescapes to south east and south, but is limited and defined by ridgeline at northern edge of Fonthill woodlands. Ridgeline is at c. 150m AOD where Stops Hill crests ridge, rising to c. 168m AOD where lane leading south from Hindon via Newtown crests ridge. Fonthill ridgeline is significant feature in landscape and highly important for many reasons. Parish boundary runs along it. Dense, mature trees in Fonthill woodlands (Semi-natural Ancient Woodland, PHI Deciduous woodland and other highly valuable habitats) form wall-like edge to parish, preventing interinfluence between Hindon and landscapes to south.

Fonthill is Grade II* listed RPG. RPG boundary lies almost 1km south of Area 13 at closest point. Area is intervisible with RPG, and although very small component of view, has some importance in role it plays as part of Hindon's historic rural context and setting.

Closer to village, locally-prominent ridgeline south of village limits interinfluence between Area and land between this and lower slopes of Fonthill ridgeline. Intervening ridgeline has locally-high point of c. 140m AOD, falling to c. 113m at B3089 to north east. On top and north-facing slopes of ridgeline there is relatively high degree of interinfluence with Area 13 from south.

Area's physical influence extends to eastern end of ridgeline at B3089, so includes trackways / Monarch's Way, Stops Hill between Red House Farm and Dene House, Chalk Lane / Whitehill areas, and Hillcrest.

West of lane leading south from village via Newtown, local ridgeline rises to plateau at c. 180m AOD south west of Sheephouse Farm. As with landscapes east of lane, ridgeline limits interinfluence between Area and wider landscapes to south / south west, between ridgeline and Fonthill, but as land rises to Fonthill ridgeline, interinfluence increases. Fairly high degree of interinfluence with Area on top of and on north-

facing slopes of ridgeline, which Wessex Ridgeway crosses. Also high degree of interinfluence with upper north-facing slopes of winterbourne valley here, although none along valley floor.

Area has relatively high degree of interinfluence with both wider and local landscapes to south west and west. Locally, high degree of interinfluence between Area and upper east and north east-facing slopes of 'snouts' of ridgelines west and north west of Crows Top - Area highly visible from Monarch's Way to west, forming small but important and integral part of village's historic rural context and setting.

Area also has very small degree of interinfluence with wider and more open landscapes further south west and west, including wooded hills between West and East Knoyle which form skyline.

B3089 is main and historic approach to village from west, and outer gateway to village is where 30mph signs and road markings have been placed, c. 50m west of Area 13. Highly important and historic inner gateway to village lies c. 70m to north east (also gateway to Conservation Area, and at CA's boundary).

Area 13 is broadly typical of host NCA, especially in terms of characteristics which include '*sparingly settled, predominantly agricultural area*' and '*gently rolling chalk downland*'. Also good representation of host LCA 2A, albeit that several key characteristics - e.g. subdivided fields and eroded / lost hedgerows - do not make positive contributions to local landscape character.

Grade II listed milestone on B3089 c. 20m north east of Area. Likely interinfluence between Area 13 and listed buildings in historic village core, and intervisibility with church spire, albeit views generally screened by mature vegetation. .

HLC is categorised as 'post-medieval'. Calthorpe's 1740 map shows Area as small part of much larger field called 'Butler's Close'. In 1740, western boundary of field was along trackway to old farmstead ('Two Mile Down') lying c. 220m north east of Area 13. Northern boundary was along existing hedgerow which follows contours of 'snout' and joins up with northern end of High Street - this hedge now forms strong boundary to north-western edge of settlement, with Home Farm (built latter part of 20th century) now being limit of built form. In fact, eastern end of hedge was removed in 19th century, and only reinstated recently, as boundary to paddock.

By late 19th century, large field had been divided in two, along line of existing hedge running along Miledown Farm's northern boundary. In first part of 20th century, southern field was allotments. By 1960s, southern field had been subdivided into five parcels: 'allotments', 'Salisbury Gardens', a small field, and two residential properties. New houses meant that strong line of settlement's western boundary was 'breached' for first time. Miledown Farm was built at some point after 1980, with new access created off B3089. This resulted in Area 13 being created.

Area likely to have some ecological value, especially hedgerows and mature trees on boundaries.

Monarch's Way runs along B3089 / Angel Lane / Area's southern boundary. Locally-important and well-used old trackway (partly restricted byway, partly public footpath) along settlement edge to east. This gives access to allotments, and also to village centre as public footpaths also run between trackway and High Street. Otherwise, little public footpath provision in wider landscapes to west and north.

Area 13 performs a few important functions.

Although relatively small, Area has some prominence in local landscapes. It is in open countryside, and forms small but integral and important part of east side of Hindon's rural context and setting, and has close association with village in arc from north east and to south west, including valley slopes to south. Area also contributes to setting and context of western side of Conservation Area.

It lies along key historic approach to village from west, where landscapes transition from rural to urban, between outer and inner village gateways.

Area is intervisible with Grade II* Fonthill RPG, and although very small component of view, is still important in role it plays in wider landscapes which form part of RPG's context and setting.

Visual Baseline and Degree of Visibility

Clearly visible from four KVPs. No visibility of Area 13 was found to north. Any development on Area 13 highly likely to be visible at western gateway to village on Angel Lane, especially at southern end of field. Area currently part of smaller fields that separate village core from larger arable fields in wider landscape. Coniferous trees on eastern boundary create visual delineation between settlement and open countryside. Any development likely to have greater visual relationship with Miledown Farm than existing dwellings on Angel Lane.

NORTH TO EAST

None.

EAST TO SOUTH

Clearly visible

KVP12a

Partially visible

KVP16: Partially screened by vegetation. Increased visibility in winter.

Potentially visible

KVP15a: Screened by topography and vegetation but any development on Area potentially visible, especially in winter.

SOUTH TO WEST

Clearly visible

KVP18a, KVP19, KVP20, KVP20a

Partially visible

KVP15: Majority of Area visible. Partly screened by vegetation.

KVP23: Section adjacent road clearly visible. Rest of Area screened by roadside hedge.

Potentially visible

KVP21: Topography screens but vegetation along eastern boundary visible and therefore any development may potentially be seen

KVP24 & 24a: Screened by hedge but any development on southern part of Area potentially visible.

WEST TO NORTH

None.

Overall Capacity

Area 13 potentially has some limited capacity to accommodate built form without giving rise to significant adverse effects, on basis that historic edge to settlement was breached in mid-20th century.

So long as settlement pattern respected by restricting new building and garden to extent of Area 13 (i), could form locally-appropriate and distinctive gateway to village.

Area 13 (i)

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low to Medium	Low to Medium	Low to Medium / Medium

If Area 13 (i) developed, Area 13 (ii) should remain as green open space / paddock to respect settlement pattern.

Area 13 (ii)

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low to Medium	Low to Medium	Low to Medium

Comments / Recommendations

Regardless of whether Area developed or not, local character, visual amenity and biodiversity would be improved by restoring and properly managing lost / eroded sections of boundary hedges.

LVSCA Area 13 photographs



LVSCA Area 14

(SHLAA Site S3250)

Sector

West to North

Location and Summary Description

Area comprises south-eastern part of large, sloping, featureless arable field at north-western edge of village. Current settlement boundary lies close to Area's eastern corner (north end of High Street), and c. 20m to south east, at Home Farm. Total area c. 1.4ha.

Area was identified in SHLAA (Site S3250) so same area was included in LVSCA.

Northern (north west-facing) boundary is arbitrary line (at least, is unmarked by physical feature on ground) drawn from lane to Hawking Down to point in field.

Eastern (north east-facing) boundary is robust native hedge on steep embankment along very narrow lane (extension of High Street) leading to Hawking Down and onwards to north west.

Southern (south west-facing) boundary is hedgerow along boundaries of small grassed fields associated with Home Farm (dates from latter part of 20th century) / other modern residential properties at north-western end of High Street and village.

Western (south west-facing) boundary is also line unmarked by feature but is logical as aligns with western edge of settlement (although not line of current settlement boundary).

Landscape Character Baseline: Key Features and Factors

Area has very limited interinfluence with wider landscapes to west and north west due to location on east side of wide, locally-prominent curving 'snout' of land falling quite gently from plateaued ridge at Hawking Down (c. 185m AOD), transitioning to valley slopes along B3089 and falling more steeply to winterbourne.

To north and north east, Hawking Down's plateaued ridgeline contains Area's influence, but there is a very high degree of interinfluence between Hawking Down House / surrounds and Area. Degree of influence diminishes further north east due mainly to localised topographical variations in slopes; however, from lane between village and Chicklade, hedgerow along lane from Hawking Down along Area's eastern boundary is visible, so development on Area could be visible.

To east there is some interinfluence with wider landscapes - area is visible from footpath east of Glebe Farm. Also, eastern end of Area is visible from flatter land near Lime Tree Workshops. Although relatively small, interinfluence extends further east, along winterbourne valley; development on Area could be visible.

Area is in elevated location above village. Northern boundary of Area runs along 155m contour. Home Farm adjacent to Area's southern boundary is at c. 146m AOD, and Northlands at c. 147m AOD, both marking highest parts of settlement. Hillcrest is on locally-prominent high point above valley to south, at c. 138m AOD. Area thus has high degree of interinfluence with local landscapes / villagescapes to south east and south.

Area 14 also has relatively high degree of interinfluence with wider landscapes to south east and south.

Area's limit of influence to south east and south is defined by ridgeline at northern edge of Fonthill woodlands. Ridgeline is at c. 150m AOD where Stops Hill crests ridge, rising to c. 168m AOD where lane leading south from Hindon via Newtown crests ridge. Fonthill ridgeline is significant feature in landscape and highly important for many reasons. Parish boundary runs along it. Dense, mature trees in Fonthill woodlands (Semi-natural Ancient Woodland, PHI Deciduous woodland and other highly valuable habitats) form wall-like edge to parish, preventing interinfluence between Hindon and landscapes to south.

Fonthill is Grade II* listed RPG. RPG boundary lies c. 1.1km south east of Area 14 at closest point (Stops Hill), and c. 1.2km south / south east where lane to south from village crests ridge. Area is intervisible with RPG, and is relatively small but locally-prominent component of view. Visually, Area has very little association with village from this point due to Area's elevated location above village, also separated by strong line of mature vegetation which runs below Area, from village to countryside. Area is integral and important part of rural open countryside which forms village's historic rural context and setting in views from south east.

Closer to village, locally-prominent ridgeline south of village limits interinfluence between Area and land between this and lower slopes of Fonthill ridgeline. Intervening ridgeline has locally-high point of c. 140m AOD, falling to c. 113m at B3089 to north east. On top and north-facing slopes of ridgeline there is relatively high degree of interinfluence with Area 14.

Area's physical influence extends to eastern end of local ridgeline at B3089, so includes trackways / Monarch's Way, Stops Hill between Red House Farm and Dene House, Chalk Lane / Whitehill areas, and Hillcrest.

West of lane leading south from village via Newtown, local ridgeline rises to plateau at c. 180m AOD south west of Sheephouse Farm. As with landscapes east of lane, ridgeline limits interinfluence between Area and wider landscapes to south / south west, between ridgeline and Fonthill, but as land rises to Fonthill ridgeline, interinfluence increases, albeit diminishing to south west with distance.

Due to elevated location on slopes above village, Area has high degree of interinfluence with top of and north-facing slopes of local ridgeline to south west, which is route of Wessex Ridgeway and other public footpath just below. Also high degree of interinfluence with upper north-facing slopes of winterbourne valley along The Dene, although none along valley floor.

Further south west and west, also high degree of interinfluence between Area and upper east and north east-facing slopes of 'snouts' of ridgelines west and north west of Crows Top. Area highly visible from Monarch's Way, seen as isolated from settlement on slopes above it, and forming important and integral part of village's historic rural context and setting.

Area 14's elevated location also means it has a degree of interinfluence with wider and more open landscapes further south west and west, including wooded hills between West and East Knoyle, again, seen as separated from village.

Wider landscapes have relatively high aesthetic and perceptual qualities, and are mostly in good condition with few detractors. They are very good example of characteristic rural / agricultural rolling chalk downland, typical of host NCA and LCT 2A. Area 14 is good representation of both.

Northern end of High Street along Area's eastern boundary is key approach to village from north west, and is important, locally-distinctive gateway to village, transition from rural to urban clearly marked by modern residential properties and ornamental gardens / boundary treatments on both sides of road.

High Street continues as very narrow lane leading north west past Hawking Down - ancient route from south east to Monkton Deverill and Warminster. As lane is holloway, roadside hedges are on steep grassed embankments - Area appears to be c. 2m above level of lane.

Lines of telegraph poles and overhead cables along roadside hedge.

Interinfluence exists between Area 14 and listed buildings in historic village core, albeit visually limited by modern houses at edge of village, and dense, mature vegetation. Area lies c. 100m north west of nearest listed buildings (all Grade II), and same distance from Conservation Area boundary. Intervisible with church.

HLC is categorised as 'post-medieval'. Calthorpe's 1740 map shows western half of Area as small part of locally-large field, in its south-eastern corner. Eastern half of Area was field of similar size to western half of Area, bounded by hedges to north and south, and probably to west, and to east along lane. Northern edge of village was where CA boundary is now.

Field which Area 14 forms part of has been extensively enlarged since 1740 - map shows at that time it comprised six fields, ranging in size from large to small. However, apart from minor adjustments, enlargement only took place in 1970's / 80s.

Hedgerow along Area's southern boundary forms strong boundary to north-western edge of settlement, with Home Farm (built latter part of 20th century) now being limit of built form. In fact, eastern end of hedge was removed in 19th century, and only reinstated recently, as boundary to paddock between 1970s residential property to south and Area 14. However, may also have been trackway as suggested by 1844 tithe map.

Area likely to have high ecological value, especially hedgerows and mature trees on boundaries which link to important habitats in wider area.

Wessex Ridgeway runs along High Street then turns north-eastwards along track c. 100m south east of Area. Access to wider footpath network via lanes but as these are very narrow, walking / cycling can be problematic.

Area 14 performs several important functions. It lies in open countryside, forming relatively small but prominent and integral and important part of village's rural and context and setting. Area lies along key historic approach to village from north west, just before / at point where landscapes transition from rural to urban, location of gateway to 'modern' if not 'historic' village. Area intervisible with Grade II* Fonthill RPG, and although small component of view due to distance, is important in role it plays in wider landscapes which form part of RPG's context and setting.

Access off lane likely to be highly problematic due to change in level between field and road. Likely to result in engineered solutions, large amount of land-take, and substantial loss of important hedge. Access from south only possible through third party land.

Visual Baseline and Degree of Visibility

Northern part of Area generally more visible than southern section. Although one of higher-lying Areas, not clearly visible from KVPs. Topography often screens. Foreshortening in views from south increases apparent density of buildings and mature trees in village which make Area 14 difficult to discern. Area just about discernible in long-distance views i.e. KVP17, KVP25. Top of any development on northern part of Area may potentially be visible above contours that currently screen most of Area from these views.

NORTH TO EAST

Partially visible

KVP1: Large proportion of Area visible. Partially screened by topography and vegetation.

KVP5: Eastern section partly visible. Rest of Area screened by topography, vegetation and building.

Potentially visible

KVP7: Topography, vegetation and building prevent direct view to Area. Any development towards eastern part of Area likely to be visible.

EAST TO SOUTH

Partially visible

KVP12a & LVP14: Large proportion screened by topography and intervening vegetation and buildings in village.

KVP16: Mostly screened by buildings and vegetation. Any development on northern edge of Area may potentially be discernible.

SOUTH TO WEST

Partially visible

KVP15: View filtered by vegetation. Increased visibility in winter.

KVP17: Topography screens majority of Area. Some visibility of north-western part.

KVP18: Area just about discernible. Partly screened by topography and vegetation filters view.

KVP19, 20 and 20a: Partly screened by vegetation but significant part of Area visible.

KVP21: Majority of Area screened by topography and vegetation.

WEST TO NORTH

Partially visible

KVP26: Majority of Area screened by topography and vegetation.

Potentially visible

KVP25: Area just about discernible in long-distance view. Any development on higher part of Area may potentially be visible or partly visible.

KVP27: Hedgerow currently screens. Visibility likely if hedge height reduced and / or not gapped up.

Overall Capacity

Area 14 has limited capacity to accommodate built form without giving rise to significant adverse effects, due to location in open countryside which forms rural context and setting of settlement. Also performs relatively small but important landscape and visual functions.

Area 14

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low to Medium	Low to Medium	Low to Medium

Comments / Recommendations

Current settlement edge (but NB not currently settlement boundary) is weak hedge along Area's south east-facing boundary - would benefit from reinforcement to create 'strong' and robust edge.

LVSCA Area 14 photographs



LVSCA Area 15

Sector

West to North

Location and Summary Description

Area comprises gently-sloping grassed field / paddock (grazed horse and sheep at time of visit) at northernmost end of settlement. Part of southern boundary contiguous with settlement boundary (gardens of Northlands) Total area c. 0.6ha.

Northern boundary is timber post-and-wire fence along southern end of sloping arable field. Hawking Down House and grounds lie at top of slope - house itself is c. 425m north west of Area.

Eastern (south east-facing) boundary is post-and-wire fence and native hedge with intermittent mature escaped trees along part of old trackway (route of Wessex Ridgeway).

Southern boundary zig-zags from trackway hedge back to lane to west, following good, mature native hedge with escaped trees along field boundary, then ornamental hedge and tree around Northlands' garden boundary.

Western boundary is robust native hedge on steep embankment along very narrow lane (extension of High Street) leading to Hawking Down and onwards to north west.

Landscape Character Baseline: Key Features and Factors

To north west and north east, locally-prominent 'snout' of land west of lane, and Hawking Down's plateaued ridgeline, contain Area's influence in wider landscapes beyond, but there is very high degree of interinfluence between Hawking Down House / surrounds and Area.

Due to its elevation (highest part of Area c. 150m AOD), Area also has high degree of interinfluence with local landscapes to north east and south east along mid-slopes, and with both local and wider landscapes to east; these open up on both sides of shallow valley of winterbourne, with panoramic long-distance views to tree-topped hills and ridges on skyline.

In an arc from south east to south west, Area's influence in wider landscapes extends to ridgeline at northern edge of Fonthill woodlands. Ridgeline is at c. 150m AOD where Stops Hill crests ridge, rising to c. 168m AOD where lane leading south from Hindon via Newtown crests ridge. Fonthill ridgeline is significant feature in landscape and highly important for many reasons. Parish boundary runs along it. Dense, mature trees in Fonthill woodlands (Semi-natural Ancient Woodland, PHI Deciduous woodland and other highly valuable habitats) form wall-like edge to parish, preventing interinfluence between Hindon and landscapes to south.

Fonthill is Grade II* listed RPG. RPG boundary lies c. 1km south east of Area 15 at closest point (Stops Hill), and c. 1.4km to south where lane to south from village crests ridge. Area is intervisible with RPG; however, from this far south it forms a relatively insignificant part of view and is visually well-integrated with settlement due to built form and dense mature vegetation at northern end.

Locally, to south east, between Fonthill and northern part of village, localised topographical variations limit interinfluence between Area and lower-lying land. However, high degree of intervisibility between Area and higher areas, including Southridge House, Glebe Farm, Lime Tree Workshops, Monarch's Way trackway, and south-eastern parts of village.

Area is closely-associated with modern residential properties close to boundaries, although intervening field (part of Area 1) provides separation, and mature / maturing vegetation limits visual interinfluence.

Intervisibility with southern and south-western parts of village and outskirts limited by intervening topography, and built form and dense mature vegetation in and around village.

To west intervisibility between Area and both local and wider landscapes very limited due to topography, but development on upper western part of Area may be visible from west / north west due to elevated and prominent location.

Wider landscapes have relatively high aesthetic and perceptual qualities, and are mostly in good condition with few detractors. They are very good example of characteristic rural / agricultural rolling chalk downland, typical of host NCA and LCT 2A. Area 15 lies at interface between these landscapes and settlement, but character is more closely-associated with latter due to domestication / intensification of use.

Northern end of High Street along Area's western boundary is key approach to village from north west, and is important, locally-distinctive gateway to village, transition from rural to urban clearly marked by modern residential properties and ornamental gardens / boundary treatments on both sides of road.

High Street continues as very narrow lane leading north west past Hawking Down - ancient route from south east to Monkton Deverill and Warminster. As lane is holloway, roadside hedges are on steep grassed embankments - Area appears to be c. 2m above level of lane.

Interinfluence exists between Area 15 and listed buildings in historic village core, albeit visually limited by modern houses at edge of village, and dense, mature vegetation. Area lies c. 100m north of nearest listed buildings (all Grade II) and Conservation Area boundary. Intervisible with church.

HLC is categorised as 'post-medieval'. Calthorpe's 1740 map shows that northern edge of village was where CA boundary is now. At that time, all fields east of lane were subdivided into many small to medium-sized plot, apart from large field to north called 'Hecken Down' ('Hock Down Farm' in 1810, now site of Hawking Down House and grounds). Area 15 formed part of southern ends of two fields. Apart from Northlands House, Area's southern boundaries are as shown on 1740 map. Northlands was built in 1960s / 70s; paddock (i.e. Area 15) probably fenced off in late 20th / early 21st century.

Line of telegraph poles and overhead cables crossing Area.

Hedgerows and trees along boundaries likely to be of high ecological value (understood to be locally-important bat flight path / foraging habitat). Important for ecological connectivity to wider area. Otherwise landcover ecologically impoverished due to intensive grazing.

Public footpath / Wessex Ridgeway long-distance trail crosses western side of field south of Area, then exits field and runs along trackway south of Area boundary, joining lane to Cricklade to north east. Path is well-used by locals and visitors, and provides access to wider footpath network.

Hedgerow and track are highly important GI assets.

Area performs small but locally-important landscape functions in this part of village. Part of village's rural context and setting to north / north east. At gateway into village from north west. Wessex Ridgeway runs along part of southern boundary, and trackway / hedgerows are important GI assets, latter with high ecological value.

Access off lane likely to be highly problematic due to change in level between field and road. Likely to result in engineered solutions, large amount of land-take, and substantial loss of important hedge. Otherwise, access only possible through third party land.

Visual Baseline and Degree of Visibility

Clearly visible from two KVPs - footpaths adjacent Area and towards north east. Also clearly visible from residential properties at north end of High Street. Little visibility elsewhere across study area. Often screened by mature trees in village, especially in views from south where foreshortening increases apparent density of intervening vegetation. Area currently has landscape function of being part of smaller, enclosed field pattern between village settlement and large, expansive arable fields in wider landscape.

NORTH TO EAST

Clearly visible

KVP5, KVP7

Partially visible

KVP1: Eastern section screened by hedgerow trees.

Potentially visible

KVP9: Screened by topography but top of any development potentially visible.

EAST TO SOUTH

Potentially visible

KVP12a & 16: L Area screened by buildings and vegetation. Increased visibility in winter.

SOUTH TO WEST

Partially visible

KVP20: Area just about discernible. Majority screened by buildings and vegetation.

Potentially visible

KVP18, 18a, 19 & 20a: Vegetation screens but any development may potentially be visible.

WEST TO NORTH

None.

Overall Capacity

Area 15 as a whole has limited capacity to accommodate built form without giving rise to significant adverse effects, due to location in open countryside which forms rural context and setting of settlement. Also performs relatively small but important landscape, visual and ecological / GI functions. However, western end of Area (Area 15 (i) has slightly higher capacity than rest of field (Area 15 (ii).

Area 15 (i)

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low to Medium / Medium	Low to Medium / Medium	Low to Medium / Medium

Area 15 (ii) is open countryside forming rural setting and context of settlement; also has other constraints such as Wessex Ridgeway trail and potentially ecological value.

Area 15 (ii)

Landscape Capacity	Visual Capacity	Overall Capacity
Low / Low to Medium	Low to Medium / Medium	Low to Medium

Comments / Recommendations

If Area 15 (i) developed, design should reflect key village gateway location in character and quality.

LVSCA Area 15 photographs

