M25 junction 10/A3 Wisley interchange TR010030
6.5 Environmental Statement: Appendix 9.1 Landscape assessment and methodology

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M25 junction 10/A3 Wisley interchange

The M25 junction 10/A3 Wisley interchange Development Consent Order 202[x]

6.5 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT:

APPENDIX 9.1 LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT AND METHODOLOGY

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9.1 Landscape assessment and methodology

9.1.1 Overview

9.1.1.1 The assessment follows the guidelines produced by relevant professional bodies concerned with transport related schemes and landscape and visual impact assessment, specifically the Highways Agency's Interim Advice Note IAN 135/ 10 (Landscape and Visual Effects Assessment) and the Landscape Institute's Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Third Edition (GLVIA 3).

9.1.1.2 The desk top study determined the extent of the study area for both landscape and visual effects. It is expected that potentially significant landscape effects would be restricted to the land directly adjacent to The Proposed Scheme, however consideration of landscape effects will be given to the wider area within 500m from the area of proposed works.

9.1.1.3 It is considered that majority of visual receptors that might experience potentially significant effects are located within a 500 m buffer of the Proposed Scheme. The assessment also considered the effects on sensitive visual receptors beyond 500 m, but no further than 2 km from the Proposed Scheme. The views from receptors located further than 2 km away are unlikely to give rise to significant effects and are therefore not considered in this report. This judgement is based on professional judgement and experience of the assessment of similar projects. The assessment is based around the assembly, assessment and scoping of data beyond that which is readily available (i.e. which would be collected for the Scoping exercise) and adds further appropriate detail gained through investigation of relevant data sources, and field surveys.

9.1.1.4 At this stage, the landscape and visual impact assessment has been based on the preliminary geometric layout of the Highways design of each.

9.1.2 Landscape effects

9.1.2.1 A desk study was undertaken to assist the overall survey through the implementation of preliminary analytical studies, which were then used to inform and supplement the site survey. The study was tailored to meet the requirements of the project, bearing in mind the project objectives and the level of reporting required.

9.1.2.2 This allowed an impression of the site to be formed and provided knowledge of particular designations and cultural values associated with the area. A review of the data collected was undertaken to identify the local and wider landscape character, together with the natural and cultural/ social factors that influenced the development of the landscape.

9.1.2.3 As the proposals are generally of a local scale (and as the junctions are located within a range of the character areas identified) the effects have been reported on the landscape resource as a whole, to enable comparison between the effects of each of the on the landscape resource within the study area. Whilst this is the case for assessment, baseline text specific to each character area has been provided to understand the local context.

Field survey

9.1.2.4 Landscape Character Assessment is the process whereby the different elements that form the landscape are recorded and assessed. This process was applied at a local level, and the assessment for the project set the landscape within its landscape character context.

9.1.2.5 The survey was undertaken to confirm and supplement the desk study data with current information, which may not have been reflected by reports, mapping or aerial photographs. The process was supported by a comprehensive photographic record (recording the viewpoint position and date of the photograph) and annotated mapping completed during the survey. As with the desk study, the site survey was tailored to meet the requirements of the project, bearing in mind the project objectives and the level of reporting required.

9.1.2.6 Based on the results of the desk study and field survey, a judgement was made as to the sensitivity of the landscape. This was based on consideration of character and quality (i.e. of the landscape as a whole and the features and elements that make up character and their condition).

Assessing landscape sensitivity

9.1.2.7 The outputs from the landscape character assessment were considered to assess their sensitivity to changes arising from the project. Landscape sensitivity depends on the character of the receiving landscape, the nature of the proposed project and the type of change. Indicative criteria are provided in Table 9.1.1.

Table 9.1.1: Landscape sensitivity and typical examples

Sensitivity	Typical Descriptors and Examples
High	Landscapes which by nature of their character would be unable to accommodate change of the type proposed. Typically, these would be: • Of high quality with distinctive elements and features making a positive contribution to character and sense of place. • Likely to be designated, but the aspects which underpin such value may also be present outside designated areas, especially at the local scale. • Areas of special recognised value through use, perception or historic and cultural associations. • Likely to contain features and elements that are rare and could not be replaced.
Moderate	Landscapes which by nature of their character would be able to partly accommodate change of the type proposed. Typically, these would be: • Comprised of commonplace elements and features creating generally unremarkable character but with some sense of place. • Locally designated, or their value may be expressed through non-statutory local publications. • Containing some features of value through use, perception or historic and cultural associations. • Likely to contain some features and elements that could not be replaced.
Low	Landscapes which by nature of their character would be able to accommodate change of the type proposed. Typically, these would be:

Sensitivity	Typical Descriptors and Examples
	• Comprised of some features and elements that are discordant, derelict or in decline, resulting in indistinct character with little or no sense of place. • Not designated. • Containing few, if any, features of value through use, perception or historic and cultural associations. • Likely to contain few, if any, features and elements that could not be replaced.

Table Source: IAN 135/10

Identification of Impacts and Assessment of the Significance of Landscape Effects

9.1.2.8 Project proposals were reviewed alongside the baseline data to identify sources of potential impacts on the landscape in order to determine subsequent landscape effects. The assessment of landscape impacts was undertaken by the same landscape professional who undertook and co-ordinated the baseline assessment/ evaluation.

9.1.2.9 Effects on landscape character were assessed by considering the components that define character and their sensitivity to the type, scale and duration of the proposed change, taking into account any mitigation measures.

Assessing Magnitude of Landscape Impact

9.1.2.10 Based on consideration of the project, the magnitude of impact (either adverse or beneficial) was estimated. Indicative criteria are provided in Table 9.1.2.

Table 9.1.2: Landscape magnitude and typical descriptors

Magnitude of impact	Typical criteria descriptors
Major Adverse	Total loss or large scale damage to existing character or distinctive features and elements, and/or the addition of new but uncharacteristic conspicuous features and elements.
Moderate Adverse	Partial loss or noticeable damage to existing character or distinctive features and elements, and/or the addition of new but uncharacteristic noticeable features and elements.
Minor Adverse	Slight loss or damage to existing character or features and elements, and/ or the addition of new but uncharacteristic features and elements.
Negligible Adverse	Barely noticeable loss or damage to existing character or features and elements, and/or the addition of new but uncharacteristic features and elements.
No Change	No noticeable loss, damage or alteration to character or features or elements.
Negligible Beneficial	Barely noticeable improvement of character by the restoration of existing features and elements, and/or the removal of uncharacteristic features and elements, or by the addition of new characteristic elements.
Minor Beneficial	Slight improvement of character by the restoration of existing features and elements, and/or the removal of uncharacteristic features and elements, or by the addition of new characteristic elements.

Magnitude of impact	Typical criteria descriptors
Moderate Beneficial	Partial or noticeable improvement of character by the restoration of existing features and elements, and/or the removal of uncharacteristic and noticeable features and elements, or by the addition of new characteristic features.
Major Beneficial	Large scale improvement of character by the restoration of features and elements, and/or the removal of uncharacteristic and conspicuous features and elements, or by the addition of new distinctive features.

Table Source: IAN 135/10

Assessing Significance of effect

9.1.2.11 The evaluation of the significance of the landscape effects of the project was derived by assessing the sensitivity of the landscape against the magnitude of impact (bearing in mind the effectiveness of the mitigation measures), as shown in the matrix in Table 9.1.3.

9.1.2.12 Typical descriptors of the significance of effect categories in the matrix are provided in Table 9.1.4.

Table 9.1.3: Significance of effects categories

		Magnitude of impact				
		No change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Landscape sensitivity	High	Neutral	Slight	Slight / Moderate	Moderate / Large	Large / Very Large
	Moderate	Neutral	Neutral / Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate / Large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Slight	Slight / Moderate

Table Source: IAN 135/10

Table 9.1.4: Significance of effect categories

Significance category	Typical descriptors of effect
Very Large Beneficial (Positive) Effect	The project would: • Greatly enhance the character (including quality and value) of the landscape • Create an iconic high quality feature and/or series of elements. • Enable a sense of place to be created or greatly enhanced.
Large Beneficial	The project would:

Significance category	Typical descriptors of effect
(Positive) Effect	• Enhance the character (including quality and value) of the landscape. • Enable the restoration of characteristic features and elements lost as a result of changes from inappropriate management or development. • Enable a sense of place to be enhanced.
Moderate Beneficial (Positive) Effect	The project would: • Improve the character (including quality and value) of the landscape. • Enable the restoration of characteristic features and elements partially lost or diminished as a result of changes from inappropriate management or development. • Enable a sense of place to be restored.
Slight Beneficial (Positive) Effect	The project would: • Complement the character (including quality and value) of the landscape. • Maintain or enhance characteristic features and elements. • Enable some sense of place to be restored.
Neutral Effect	The project would: • Maintain the character (including quality and value) of the landscape. • Blend in with characteristic features and elements. • Enable a sense of place to be retained.
Slight Adverse (Negative) Effect	The project would: • Not quite fit the character (including quality and value) of the landscape. • Be at variance with characteristic features and elements. • Detract from a sense of place.
Moderate Adverse (Negative) Effect	The project would: • Conflict with the character (including quality and value) of the landscape. • Have an adverse impact on characteristic features or elements. • Diminish a sense of place.
Large Adverse (Negative) Effect	The project would: • Be at considerable variance with the character (including quality and value) of the landscape. • Degrade or diminish the integrity of a range of characteristic features and elements. • Damage a sense of place.
Very Large Adverse (Negative) Effect	The project would: • Be at complete variance with the character (including quality and value) of the landscape. • Cause the integrity of characteristic features and elements to be lost. • Cause a sense of place to be lost.

Table Source: IAN 135/10

9.1.3 Visual Effects

Desk Study

9.1.3.1 A study of contoured Ordnance Survey mapping and aerial photographs was undertaken to identify potential screening features (generally tree lines, woodland blocks or urban areas/large individual buildings) for later verification on site. Potential visual receptors such as residential properties, Public Rights of Way, and recreation or amenity areas were also noted for more detailed assessment on site.

9.1.3.2 Due to the number of possible receptors, only the more sensitive receptors were selected for specific investigation and in general, views from receptors of low sensitivity (such as from industrial estates for example) were omitted from the study. Also, although distant views from outside of the study area may be possible, it is considered that any effects on these views are unlikely to be perceptible given the distance involved.

9.1.3.3 The views experienced by on-road vehicle travellers were not been examined in depth, as it is considered that the highway infrastructure is a part of the visual experience expected by vehicle travellers.

Field Survey

9.1.3.4 Site visits were undertaken by a Landscape Architect in March, October 2017 and March 2018 to verify and expand upon the results of the desk study. This included assessing the nature of views and number/ type of receptors looking towards the project, as well as looking out from the project location to determine which areas and receptors would be visible and to make an informed judgement about the degree of change in the view that would be caused by the project.

9.1.3.5 Where access to the land was not possible, estimates of the nature of the view and number of receptors affected were made from the nearest areas with public access.

9.1.3.6 Viewpoints were accurately recorded on a plan noting the direction of view, and photographs were taken from each viewpoint appropriately representing the landscape as seen by a person at that location.

Visual Receptors and their Sensitivity

9.1.3.7 An important part of assessment is to determine the sensitivity of potential visual receptors (i.e. viewers) within the study area. The identification of various categories of visual receptor and the assumed visual sensitivity of each forms part of the visual baseline against which the change in the view brought about by the project can be assessed.

9.1.3.8 Visual receptors were categorised by their sensitivity, and included people in their homes, users of Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and other areas of open space or recreational landscapes, people at work and people travelling along roads. Indicative levels and examples are provided in Table 9.1.5.

Table 9.1.5: Visual sensitivity and typical examples

Sensitivity	Typical criteria
High	• Residential properties. • Users of Public Rights of Way or other recreational trails (e.g. National Trails, footpaths, bridleways etc.). • Users of recreational facilities where the purpose of that recreation is enjoyment of the countryside (e.g. Country Parks, National Trust, Registered Parks and Gardens or other access land etc.).
Moderate	• Outdoor workers • Users of scenic roads, railways or waterways or users of designated tourist routes. • Schools and other institutional buildings, and their outdoor areas.
Low	• Indoor workers • Users of main roads (e.g. trunk roads) or passengers in public transport on main arterial routes. • Users of recreational facilities where the purpose of that recreation is not related to the view (e.g. sports facilities).

Table Source: IAN 135/10

Identification of Impacts and Assessment of the Significance of Visual Effects

9.1.3.9 Project proposals were reviewed alongside the baseline data to identify sources of potential visual impacts in order to determine subsequent visual effects. The assessment of visual impacts was undertaken by the same landscape professional who undertook and co-ordinated the baseline assessment/ evaluation.

9.1.3.10 Effects on visual receptors were assessed by considering the scale and duration of the proposed change, taking into account any mitigation measures.

Assessing Magnitude of Visual Impact

9.1.3.11 The magnitude of impact, or degree of change, was assessed using the indicative criteria in Table 9.1.6.

Table 9.1.6: Magnitude of impact and typical descriptors

Magnitude of impact	Typical criteria of descriptors
Major	The project, or a part of it, would become the dominant feature or focal point of the view.
Moderate	The project, or a part of it, would form a noticeable feature or element of the view which is readily apparent to the receptor.
Minor	The project, or a part of it, would be perceptible but not alter the overall balance of features and elements that comprise the existing view.
Negligible	Only a very small part of the project would be discernible, or it is at such a distance that it would form a barely noticeable feature or element of the view.

Magnitude of impact	Typical criteria of descriptors
No Change	No part of the project, or work or activity associated with it, is discernible.

Table Source: IAN 135/10

Assessing Significance of Visual Effects

9.1.3.12 The evaluation of the significance of the visual effects of the project was derived by assessing the sensitivity of the receptor (Table 9.1.5) against the degree of change in the view resulting from the project (Table 9.1.6). These aspects were combined to form a significance matrix as shown in Table 9.1.7. Typical descriptors of the significance levels in the matrix are provided in Table 9.1.8.

9.1.3.13 In general terms, a major magnitude of change on a highly sensitive receptor will produce an effect of high significance, and a minor magnitude of change on a less sensitive receptor will produce an effect of low or negligible significance. Major changes for less sensitive receptors and minor changes for more sensitive receptors can also produce significant levels of effect.

Table 9.1.7: Significance of effects

		Magnitude of impact				
Visual sensitivity		No change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
	High	Neutral	Slight	Slight / Moderate	Moderate / Large	Large / Very Large
	Moderate	Neutral	Neutral / Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate / Large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Slight	Slight / Moderate

Table Source: IAN 135/10

Table 9.1.8: Significance of effect categories

Significance category	Typical descriptors of effect
Very Large Beneficial	The project would create an iconic new feature that would greatly enhance the view.
Large Beneficial	The project would lead to a major improvement in a view from a highly sensitive receptor.
Moderate Beneficial	The proposals would cause obvious improvement to a view from a moderately sensitive receptor, or perceptible improvement to a view from a more sensitive receptor.
Slight Beneficial	The project would cause limited improvement to a view from a receptor of medium sensitivity, or would cause greater improvement to a view from a receptor of low sensitivity.
Neutral Effect	No perceptible change in the view.

Significance category	Typical descriptors of effect
Slight Adverse	The project would cause limited deterioration to a view from a receptor of medium sensitivity, or cause greater deterioration to a view from a receptor of low sensitivity.
Moderate Adverse	The project would cause obvious deterioration to a view from a moderately sensitive receptor, or perceptible damage to a view from a more sensitive receptor.
Large Adverse	The project would cause major deterioration to a view from a highly sensitive receptor, and would constitute a major discordant element in the view.
Very Large Adverse	The project would cause the loss of views from a highly sensitive receptor, and would constitute a dominant discordant feature in the view.

Table Source: IAN 135/10

9.1.4 Detailed landscape and visual assessment tables

9.1.4.1 Below a detailed assessment of landscape effects has been presented in the Table 9.1.9 during construction and operational stages.

Table 9.1.9: Effects on potential landscape receptors

Baseline and Sensitivity	M25 J10 Improvements	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
Ockham Park to junction 10 The landscape south of junction 10 to the Ockham junction is defined by the adjacent Wisley and Ockham commons comprising wooded areas, open water and open heathland. The RHS Wisley Registered Park and Garden forms the western boundary to the A3 road corridor and is a defining component within the wider landscape. This has been categorised as **Moderate** sensitivity.	Construction	Partial alteration to the local landscape character is expected during construction stage. Improvements within this area would require a loss of vegetation along the existing road corridor, common land and localised vegetation loss within the RHS Wisley Registered Park and Garden. Construction activities would be temporary and short term but will create a noticeable alteration to the existing landscape character, with the introduction of construction vehicles and disruption to the existing road network. The loss of vegetation along the existing road corridor will be difficult to replace in the short term and the loss of character will be long term. **Moderate adverse**	Effects on landscape character include: • Loss of vegetation within the existing road corridor. • Loss of trees and vegetation within area of Ancient Woodland. There will be small scale alteration to character in limited areas affecting loss of privately owned boundary features. Loss of vegetation along the existing road corridor would open up views of the into the road corridor and will lead to a change in the landscape character within this area. Loss of vegetation combined with extension of highway as well as introduction of construction activities would be conflicting with the local landscape character resulting in **Moderate adverse effects (significant).**
	Operation – Year 1	A loss of character to the wider landscape character along this section of the A3 is expected here as the widened carriageway and local access road and bridge would introduce and increase new urban elements into the landscape and result in the loss of common land. The proposed local access road would result	Effects on landscape character include: • Loss of vegetation, including wooded areas. • Introduction of uncharacteristic elements. • Large scale infrastructure works in an otherwise tranquil landscape.

Baseline and Sensitivity	M25 J10 Improvements	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
		in an adverse impact on the adjacent common land and a subsequent result of a loss of vegetation for the installation of the overbridge. The significant scale of the Introduced elements of the scheme would discernibly alter the tranquillity of the surrounding landscape. Careful design at the detail design stage and sympathetic use of materials could greatly reduce the impact of the proposals and the retention of existing elements such as mature screening vegetation. The loss of tranquillity and landscape character would be permanent and would influence the wider landscape around junction 10. **Moderate adverse**	The proposed alterations would be at variance with the existing local landscape character as the introduced infrastructure works would be more perceptible and diminish the sense of place, the proposed access bridge and access roads would become more dominant in comparison to the baseline scenario due to the sensitive nature of the surrounding landscape. The proposed encroachment of the road corridor. It is expected that maturing vegetation would help to integrate the proposed scheme within the existing landscape beyond the area of common land. **Moderate adverse (significant)**
	Operation – Year 15	Following successful establishment of mitigation planting, it is predicted that the magnitude of impact would reduce. **Minor adverse**	The reduction of the magnitude of impact would reduce the significance of effect **Slight adverse**
M25 junction 10 The landscape within the immediate vicinity of junction 10 is characterised by the junction itself including substantial built elements such as elevated road sections and gantries. This has been categorised as **Moderate** sensitivity.	Construction	Construction activities would be temporary and short term but will create a noticeable alteration to the existing landscape character, with the introduction of construction vehicles and disruption to the existing road network. The loss of vegetation around the vicinity of the junction will exaggerate the introduction of proposed elements within the landscape. **Moderate adverse**	Loss of vegetation along the existing road corridor would open up views of the into the road corridor and will lead to a change in the landscape character within this area. Loss of vegetation combined with extension of highway as well as introduction of construction activities would be conflicting with the local landscape character resulting in **Moderate adverse effects (significant)**
	Operation – Year 1	Careful design at the detail design stage and sympathetic use of materials could	The proposed alterations would be at variance with the existing local landscape

Baseline and Sensitivity	M25 J10 Improvements	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
		greatly reduce the impact of the proposals and the retention of existing elements such as mature screening vegetation. The loss of tranquillity and landscape character would be permanent and would influence the wider landscape around junction 10. **Moderate adverse**	character as the introduced infrastructure works would be more perceptible and diminish the sense of place, the proposed junction and slip roads would become more dominant in comparison to the baseline scenario due to the sensitive nature of the surrounding landscape. The result would be the proposed encroachment of the road corridor. **Moderate adverse effects (significant)**
	Operation – Year 15	Following successful establishment of mitigation planting, it is predicted that the magnitude of impact would reduce. **Minor adverse**	The reduction of the magnitude of impact would reduce the significance of effect **Slight adverse**
junction 10 to Painshill The landscape north of junction 10 up to the junction with the A245 is well defined by the road corridor. The landscape within the Painshill Park Registered Parks and Garden (to the east of the A3) is a defining component within the wider landscape. The land to the west of the A3 is characterised by a hotel, private residences and paddocks. This has been categorised as **Moderate** sensitivity.	Construction	Partial alteration to the local landscape character is expected during construction stage. Improvements within this area would require a loss of vegetation along the existing road corridor and localized vegetation loss within the Painshill Park Registered Park and Garden. Construction activities would be temporary and short term but will create a noticeable alteration to the existing landscape character, with the introduction of construction vehicles and disruption to the existing road network. The loss of vegetation along the existing road corridor will be difficult to replace and the loss of character will be permanent. **Moderate adverse**	Effects on landscape character include: • Loss of vegetation within the existing road corridor. • Loss of vegetation and alteration of land use within the Painshill Park Registered Park and Garden. There will be small scale alteration to character in limited areas affecting loss of privately owned boundary features. Loss of vegetation along the existing road corridor would open up views of the into the road corridor and will lead to a change in the landscape character within this area. Loss of vegetation combined with extension of highway as well as introduction of construction activities would be conflicting with the local landscape character resulting in Moderate adverse effects.

Baseline and Sensitivity	M25 J10 Improvements	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
			Moderate adverse (significant)
	Operation – Year 1	A loss of character to the wider landscape character along this section of the A3 is expected here as the widened carriageway and local access road and bridge would introduce and increase new urban elements into the landscape and result in the loss of common land. The significant scale of the introduced elements of the scheme would discernibly alter the tranquillity of the surrounding landscape. Careful design at the detail design stage and sympathetic use of materials could greatly reduce the impact of the proposals and the retention of existing elements such as mature screening vegetation. The loss of tranquillity and landscape character would be permanent and would influence the wider landscape around junction 10. **Moderate adverse**	Effects on landscape character include: • Loss of vegetation, including wooded areas. • Introduction of uncharacteristic elements. • Large scale infrastructure works in an otherwise tranquil landscape. The proposed alterations would be at variance with the existing local landscape character as the introduced infrastructure works would be more perceptible and diminish the sense of place, the proposed access bridge and access roads would become more dominant in comparison to the baseline scenario due to the sensitive nature of the surrounding landscape. It is expected that maturing vegetation would help to integrate the proposed scheme within the existing landscape beyond the area of common land. **Moderate adverse (significant)**
	Operation – Year 15	Following successful establishment of mitigation planting, it is predicted that the magnitude of impact would reduce. **Minor adverse**	The reduction of the magnitude of impact would reduce the significance of effect **Slight adverse**
M25 west of junction 10 The landscape around the junction is characterised by the wooded and open heathlands of the associated commons (Wisley and Ockham). Where wooded areas are present then they provide dense areas of coverage which	Construction	A loss of character to the landscape surrounding junction 10 is expected here as the widened junction and increased road corridor would introduce and increase new urban elements into the landscape and result in the loss of common land.	Effects on landscape character include: • Loss of vegetation, including wooded areas and heathland to common land; • Introduction of uncharacteristic elements. The proposed alterations would be at variance with the existing local landscape character as the introduced junction would

Baseline and Sensitivity	M25 J10 Improvements	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
provides screening towards the road network. This has been categorised as **moderate** sensitivity.		Introduced elements of the scheme including proposed overbridge would discernibly alter the tranquillity of the surrounding landscape. Careful design at the detail design stage and sympathetic use of materials could greatly reduce the impact of the proposals and the retention of existing elements such as mature screening vegetation. The loss of tranquillity and landscape character would be permanent but restricted to the area adjacent to junction 10. **Moderate adverse**	be more perceptible and diminish the sense of place, the junction would become more dominant in comparison to the baseline scenario due to the open character of the common land. **Moderate adverse (significant)**
	Operation – Year 1	Careful design at the detail design stage and sympathetic use of materials could greatly reduce the impact of the proposals and the retention of existing elements such as mature screening vegetation. The loss of tranquillity and landscape character would be permanent and would influence the wider landscape around junction 10. **Moderate adverse**	The proposed alterations would be at variance with the existing local landscape character as the introduced infrastructure works would be more perceptible and diminish the sense of place, the proposed junction and slip roads would become more dominant in comparison to the baseline scenario due to the sensitive nature of the surrounding landscape. The result would be the proposed encroachment of the road corridor. **Moderate adverse effects (significant)**
	Operation – Year 15	Following successful establishment of mitigation planting, it is predicted that the magnitude of impact would reduce. **Minor adverse**	The reduction of the magnitude of impact would reduce the significance of effect **Slight adverse**
M25 east of junction 10	Construction	Construction activities would be temporary and short term but will create a noticeable alteration to the existing	Loss of vegetation along the existing road corridor would open up views of the into the

Baseline and Sensitivity	M25 J10 Improvements	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of effect
The landscape around the junction is characterised by the wooded and open heathlands of the associated commons (Wisley and Ockham). Where wooded areas are present then they provide dense areas of coverage which provides screening towards the road network. This has been categorised as **moderate** sensitivity		landscape character, with the introduction of construction vehicles and disruption to the existing road network. The loss of vegetation around the vicinity of the junction will exaggerate the introduction of proposed elements within the landscape. **Moderate adverse**	road corridor and will lead to a change in the landscape character within this area. Loss of vegetation combined with extension of highway as well as introduction of construction activities would be conflicting with the local landscape character resulting in **Moderate adverse effects (significant)**
	Operation – Year 1	Careful design at the detail design stage and sympathetic use of materials could greatly reduce the impact of the proposals and the retention of existing elements such as mature screening vegetation. **Moderate adverse**	The proposed alterations would be at a slight variance with the existing local landscape character as the introduced infrastructure works would be more perceptible, the proposed overbridge and slip road would become visible components in comparison to the baseline scenario. The result would be the proposed slight encroachment of the road corridor. **Slight adverse**
	Operation – Year 15	Following successful establishment of mitigation planting, it is predicted that the magnitude of impact would reduce. **Minor adverse**	The reduction of the magnitude of impact would reduce the significance of effect **Slight adverse**

9.1.4.2 Below a detailed assessment of visual effects has been presented in Table 9.1.10 during construction and operational stages.

Table 9.1.10: Effects on potential visual receptors

Potential Visual Amenity Receptor and baseline	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact			Significance of Effect(s)		
		Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15
Receptor 1 Users of Wisley Common south west (open access) Located to the south west of junction 10, looking north east. Characteristic existing views from this location are over the open common/ scrub land with mature woodland (mix of birch and pine) in the middle distance. The ground level varies with mounds and Tumulus (Scheduled Ancient Monument) providing elevated positions.	Receptors are users of the public common who use the open space for the purposes of recreation and enjoyment of the countryside. **High** sensitivity to change	During construction, some elements of the construction activity may be discernible where environmental barriers are removed as part of the construction activities. There would also be noticeable alteration in views through the gradual woodland clearance as part of the SPA enhancement (over several years). The magnitude of change of any temporary impacts is likely to be **Moderate**.	It is expected that views would be similar to those currently experienced, however the motorway corridor would encroach onto the Wisley Common area. There would also be a change in landscape character with the establishment of heathland in previously wooded areas. The access track may be wider than the current layout including passing places. The magnitude is likely to be **Minor**.	It is expected that mitigation planting would have matured by year 15, this will have the effect of reducing the likely impact of the proposed encroachment of the road corridor. The noticeable change to heathland evident during construction and early operation years will be lessened. The magnitude is likely to be **Minor**.	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Slight adverse**
Receptor 2 Users of Ockham Common (open	Receptors are users of the public common who use the open space for	During construction, some elements of the construction activity may be discernible	It is expected that views would be slightly altered as a result of the motorway	It is expected that mitigation planting would have matured by year 15, this	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Slight adverse**

Potential Visual Amenity Receptor and baseline	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact			Significance of Effect(s)		
		Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15
access) Located to the south east of junction 10, looking north west.	the purposes of recreation and enjoyment of the countryside. **High** sensitivity to change	particularly where environmental barriers are removed, resulting in partial views of construction activities. There would also be noticeable alteration in views through the gradual woodland clearance as part of the SPA enhancement (over several years). The magnitude of any temporary impacts is likely to be **Moderate**.	corridor being widened and encroaching into Ockham Common. There would also be a change in landscape character with the establishment of heathland in previously wooded areas. The magnitude is likely to be **Minor**.	will have the effect of reducing the likely impact of the proposed encroachment of the road corridor. The noticeable change to heathland evident during construction and early operation years will be lessened. The magnitude is likely to be **Minor**.			
Receptor 3 Users of common land and Footpath numbers 11 & 12 to the north west of junction 10, looking south/south east.	Receptors are users of public right of way network. **High** sensitivity to change	During construction of the overbridge some elements of the construction activity may be discernible particularly from users of nearby footpath. Construction activities would form a small component within the wider landscape. The	It is expected that views would be changed as a result of the introduction of the overbridge, however this would form a small component within the wider landscape, that cannot be easily mitigated. The magnitude is	It is expected that mitigation planting would have matured by year 15, this will have the effect of reducing the likely impact of the proposed encroachment of the road corridor and	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Slight adverse**

Potential Visual Amenity Receptor and baseline	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact			Significance of Effect(s)		
		Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15
		magnitude of any temporary impacts is likely to be **Moderate**.	likely to be **Minor**.	associated components. The magnitude is likely to be **Minor**.			
Receptor 4 Users of Bridleway number 544 to the south west of Elm Corner, looking north west.	Receptors are users of public right of way network. **High** sensitivity to change	During the construction of the local access road some elements of the construction may be discernible, partial and filtered through intervening vegetation. Where views will be available, they would be prominent within landscape. The magnitude of any temporary impacts is likely to be **Moderate**.	It is expected that the introduction of the local access road would introduce a new component into the landscape, however as majority of the road would follow the existing road alignment which combined with the introduced environmental design measures would result in **Minor** magnitude of change.	It is expected that mitigation planting would have matured by year 15, this will have the effect of reducing the likely impact of the proposed encroachment of the road corridor and associated components. The magnitude is likely to be **Minor**.	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Slight adverse**
Receptor 5 (foot bridge over A3) Users of footpath number 17, looking north east.	Receptors are users of public right of way network. **High** sensitivity to change	During construction the views of construction activities would be prominent as new uncharacteristic features will be introduced including	It is expected that the introduction of the Proposed Scheme would increase the size of the existing highway component of the	It is expected that the proposed mitigation planting will have matured and reduced the impact from	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Slight adverse**

Potential Visual Amenity Receptor and baseline	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact			Significance of Effect(s)		
		Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15
		construction machinery, compounds and earthmoving operations. Views will be partial but considerably altered resulting in **Moderate** magnitude of change.	view within the landscape. Although views would be prominent the effects will be reduced through the introduction of environmental design measures. The magnitude of change is likely to be **Minor**.	the proposed changes to the views. The magnitude is likely to be **Minor**.			
Receptor 6 Users of footpath number 13, looking west.	Receptors are users of public right of way network. **High** sensitivity to change	During the construction of the local access road some elements of the construction activities will be prominent in the view. These views would be prominent within an open landscape view. The magnitude of any temporary impacts is likely to be **Moderate**.	It is expected that the introduction of the local access road would introduce a new component into the landscape. As some of the Scheme elements will be elevated to create a links with the A3 Ockham Park junction, the effects will only be partially reduced through the introduction of the	It is expected that mitigation planting would have matured by year 15, this will have the effect of reducing the likely impact of the proposed encroachment of the road corridor and associated components. The magnitude is likely to be **Minor**.	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Slight adverse**

Potential Visual Amenity Receptor and baseline	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact			Significance of Effect(s)		
		Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15
			environmental design measures resulting in **Minor** magnitude of change.				
Receptor 7 RHS Wisley Users of the gardens within RHS Wisley, view south within the trials garden.	Receptors are visitors to a Registered Park and Garden. **High** sensitivity to change	During the construction of the widened A3 some elements of the construction may be discernible, however these would be seen within the context of the existing road corridor. The change in the view would form a minor component within this view. The magnitude of any temporary impacts is likely to be **Minor**.	It is expected that the widened A3 would form a minor component within the view and would be seen within the context of the existing A3 that display similar characteristic to those introduced within the Proposed Scheme. It is expected that over a time introduced woodland planting would result in **Minor** Magnitude of change.	It is expected that mitigation planting would have matured by year 15, this will have the effect of reducing the likely impact of the proposed encroachment of the road corridor and associated components. The magnitude is likely to be **Negligible**.	**Slight adverse**	**Slight adverse**	**Slight adverse**
Receptor 8 Painshill Park Users of the gardens within	Receptors are visitors to a Registered Park and Garden.	During construction of the overbridge some elements of the construction activity may be discernible from	It is expected that views would be changed as a result of introduced overbridge; which	It is expected that mitigation planting would have matured by year 15, this will have the	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Slight adverse**

Potential Visual Amenity Receptor and baseline	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact			Significance of Effect(s)		
		Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15
Painshill Park, views south and west within the gardens.	**High** sensitivity to change	users of within the Registered Parks and Gardens. The construction activities would form a small component within the view. The magnitude of any temporary impacts is likely to be **Moderate**.	would form a small component within the wider landscape resulting in **Minor** magnitude of change.	effect of reducing the likely impact of the proposed encroachment of the road corridor and associated components. The magnitude is likely to be **Negligible**.			
Receptor 9 Users of Bridleway number 12 to the north east of junction 10 and common land/open space..	Receptors are users of public right of way network and common land/open space. **High** sensitivity to change	During construction, some elements of the construction activities will occupy large part of the view. The visibility would be increased through removal of existing vegetation and widening of the existing highway alignment with associated earthworks. The magnitude of any temporary impacts is expected to be **Moderate**.	It is expected that views would be similar to those currently experienced, however the motorway corridor would encroach the lower parts of Red Hill resulting in **Minor** magnitude of change.	It is expected that mitigation planting would have matured by year 15, this will have the effect of reducing the likely impact of the proposed encroachment of the road corridor and associated components. The magnitude is likely to be **Negligible**.	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Slight adverse**
Receptor 10	Receptors are residential users.	During the construction of the A3 widening and	It is expected that the widened A3 and the upgraded	It is expected that mitigation planting and	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Slight adverse**	**Neutral**

Potential Visual Amenity Receptor and baseline	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact			Significance of Effect(s)		
		Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15
Residential properties Elm Corner	**High** sensitivity to change	upgraded byway some elements of the construction may be perceptible to the residents or Elm Corner. The views would be filtered through belt of trees. The magnitude of any temporary impacts is likely to be **Moderate**.	byway would form a new component within the existing view, this would be seen within the context and screening provided by the existing woodland. The magnitude is likely to be **Negligible**.	woodland management would have matured by year 15, this will have the effect of reducing the likely impact of the proposed encroachment of the road corridor and associated components. The magnitude is likely to be **Negligible**.			
Receptor 11 Views from Chatley Heath Farm	Receptors are residential users. **High** sensitivity to change	There will be a **Negligible** impact to the views from Chatley Hill Farm as the existing mature woodland combined with landform undulation would completely screen the views of the Proposed Scheme.	There will be a **Negligible** impact to the views as views of the Proposed Scheme will be screened by a combination of existing landform and existing	It is expected that as a result of mitigation operations the magnitude is likely to result in **No change**	**Slight adverse**	**Slight adverse**	**Neutral**
Receptor 12 Views from Hut Hill Cottage.	Receptors are residential users.	There will be a **Negligible** impact to the views from Hut Hill cottage as views	There will be a **Negligible** impact to the views from Hut	It is expected that as a result of mitigation operations the	**Slight adverse**	**Slight adverse**	**Neutral**

Potential Visual Amenity Receptor and baseline	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact			Significance of Effect(s)		
		Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15
	High sensitivity to change	are screened completely by tall mature trees located close to the house. The views will be blocked despite Proposed Scheme being located close to the receptor.	Hill cottage as views are screened completely by tall mature trees located close to the house.	magnitude is likely to result in **No change**			
Receptor 13 Views from San Domenico restaurant	Receptors are users of the restaurant and its workforce. **Low** sensitivity to change	During construction, the views will encompass views of construction operations along a short section of the A3 Proposed Scheme. The effects will be short term but open allowing for clear views of earthworks formation, widening of the A3 and views of construction machinery resulting in a **Moderate** magnitude of change.	It is expected that in the operational stage the implemented environmental design measures will screen partially introduced Proposed Scheme. The view will be altered but its characteristic will remain largely similar to the baseline scenario resulting in a **Minor** magnitude of change.	It is expected that mitigation planting would have matured by year 15, this will have the effect of reducing the likely impact of the proposed encroachment of the road corridor and associated components. The magnitude is likely to be **Negligible**.	**Slight adverse**	**Slight adverse**	**Slight adverse**
Receptor 14 Views from Feltonfleet School	Receptors are school children and staff.	The views from the School will encompass partial views of construction works	It is expected that implemented environmental design measures would help to	It is expected that mitigation planting would have matured by year 15, this	**Slight adverse**	**Slight adverse**	**Slight adverse**

Potential Visual Amenity Receptor and baseline	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact			Significance of Effect(s)		
		Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15
	Low sensitivity to change	including removal of trees, construction of the new access from the School Site to Byfleet Road. Temporary views would include also construction machinery and views of delivery lorries delivering material to the Site. Therefore, a **Moderate** magnitude of change is expected.	blend the proposed alteration to the junction close to the School. The views would include new alignment of the junction that would extend further into the School site resulting in **Minor** effects.	will have the effect of reducing the likely impact of the proposed encroachment of the road corridor and associated components. The magnitude is likely to be **Negligible**.			
Receptor 15 Views from Pond Farm	Receptors include residential users as well as business premises. **High** sensitivity to change	Partial views of construction operations taking place along the existing alignment of the M25 and the A3 are expected during the construction stage. These will be filtered by intervening woodland and landform, however due to their scale the views will be temporarily altered including views of earthworks	In operational stage, it is expected that introduced environmental measures would successfully screen the views of the Scheme. The views if discernible would be over a substantial distance resulting in **Negligible** magnitude of change.	It is expected that mitigation planting would have matured by year 15, this will have the effect of reducing the likely impact of the proposed encroachment of the road corridor and associated components. The magnitude is likely to be **No change**.	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Slight adverse**	**Neutral**

Potential Visual Amenity Receptor and baseline	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact			Significance of Effect(s)		
		Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15
		formation, progressing works along the highway with potential views of compounds and access tracks resulting in **Moderate** magnitude of change.					
Receptor 16 Views from Bramley Hedge Farm, Long Orchard Farm, Firtree Cottage.	Receptors are residential users. **High** sensitivity to change	During construction filtered views of construction works along a short section of the A3 widening are likely to be expected. The views would be partial, short term and filtered by existing vegetation. Most of the Proposed Scheme would be blocked by woodland between Redhill Road and the M25 J10 Therefore, a **Moderate** magnitude of change is expected.	It is expected that implemented environmental design measures would successfully screen most of the improvements along the A3 whilst views of other parts of the Proposed Scheme would be blocked by large areas of woodland, resulting in a **Minor** magnitude of change.	It is expected that mitigation planting would have matured by year 15, this will have the effect of reducing the likely impact of the proposed encroachment of the road corridor and associated components. The magnitude is likely to be **Negligible**.	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Slight adverse**	**Slight adverse**

Potential Visual Amenity Receptor and baseline	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact			Significance of Effect(s)		
		Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15
Receptor 17 Views from Little Foxwarren, Katz Castle, Queen Annes Cottage	Receptors are residential users. **High** sensitivity to change	There will be **Negligible** to the views from these receptors as views are screened completely by tall mature trees located close to the properties.	There will be **Negligible** to the views from these receptors as views are screened completely by tall mature trees located close to the house.	It is expected that mitigation planting would have matured by year 15, this will have the effect of reducing the likely impact of the proposed encroachment of the road corridor and associated components. The magnitude is likely to be **No change**.	**Slight adverse**	**Slight adverse**	**Neutral**
Receptor 18 Views from Sainsbury's site at the junction of Bridge Way and the A245 Portsmouth Road.	Receptors are workforce and shoppers at Sainsbury's site. **Low** sensitivity to change	Partial and filtered views of construction activities at the roundabout linking PAIN 05D with Portsmouth Road/A245 will be available. The views however would form a very small part of the construction activities associated with the Proposed Scheme. The views will be short term	A barely perceptible change of the views is expected in operational stage as new link from the roundabout to Painshill Park will be created resulting in a **Negligible** effect.	It is expected that mitigation planting would have matured by year 15, this will have the effect of reducing the likely impact of the proposed encroachment of the road corridor and associated components.	**Slight adverse**	**Slight adverse**	**Neutral**

Potential Visual Amenity Receptor and baseline	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact			Significance of Effect(s)		
		Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15
		and would include views of construction activity and associated machinery resulting in **Negligible** magnitude of change.		The magnitude is likely to be **No change**.			
Receptor 19 Views from residential properties at Seven Hills Road.	Receptors are residential users. **High** sensitivity to change	The construction activities associated with the proposed overbridge in this Proposed Scheme would be partially visible from a few residential properties located close to the Seven Hills Road. The views are likely to include cranes and other tall machinery but temporarily resulting in **Minor** magnitude of change.	A barely perceptible change in the views is expected through the introduction of the A3 overbridge. It is expected that views will be barely perceptible due to a screening provided by existing vegetation along the A3 and vegetation or other built form close to the receptor resulting in **Minor** magnitude of change.	It is likely that proposed changes to the scheme would have become successfully integrated into the wider road corridor context. The magnitude is likely to be **Negligible**.	**Slight adverse**	**Slight adverse**	**Slight adverse**

Potential Visual Amenity Receptor and baseline	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact			Significance of Effect(s)		
		Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15
Receptor 20 Views from residential properties at peripheries of Church End and Ockham village	Receptors are residential users. **High** sensitivity to change	During construction, partially filtered views are expected from residential properties at Church End. The views will be filtered through dense tree cover around the village and intervening vegetation, however it is expected that construction activities will be noticeable in the view due to the extent of the Proposed Scheme located on raised land in comparison to the receptor location but also through creation of the link to the A3 Ockham Park junction resulting in **Moderate** magnitude of change.	During operational stage implemented environmental design measures will help to blend the Proposed Scheme into the existing landscape. However, part of the Proposed Scheme will be noticeable, especially the elevated section at southern end of the Proposed Scheme linking to the A3 Ockham Park junction, resulting in a **Minor** magnitude of change.	It is expected that mitigation planting would have matured by year 15, this will have the effect of reducing the likely impact of the proposed encroachment of the road corridor and associated components. The magnitude is likely to be **Negligible**.	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Slight adverse**	**Slight adverse**
Receptor 21 Views from Seven Hills Hotel (Hilton).	Receptors are users of the hotel and employees.	A very narrow section of construction activities along the A3 is likely to be	A barely noticeable change in the view is expected in the operational	It is expected that mitigation planting would have matured by year 15, this	**Slight adverse**	**Slight adverse**	**Neutral**

Potential Visual Amenity Receptor and baseline	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact			Significance of Effect(s)		
		Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15
	Low sensitivity to change	visible from the Hotel. The views of construction activities will be temporary and would be focused on the existing road corridor. Overall the **Moderate** magnitude of change is expected during construction.	stage as a result of the introduced Scheme. It is expected that the extension to the highway corridor along the A3 will result in discernible change to the views as implemented environmental design measures will contribute to the screening, resulting in a **Minor** magnitude of change.	will have the effect of reducing the likely impact of the proposed encroachment of the road corridor and associated components. The magnitude is likely to be **Negligible**.			
Receptor 22 Views from properties on Hatch Lane	Receptors are residential users **High** sensitivity to change	During the construction of the upgraded byway some elements of the construction may be perceptible to the residents or Elm Corner. The views would be filtered through belt of trees. The magnitude of any temporary impacts is likely to be **Minor**.	It is expected that the upgraded byway would form a new component within the existing view, this would be seen within the background of the view with a backdrop formed by the existing woodland. The magnitude is	It is expected that mitigation planting would have matured by year 15, this will have the effect of reducing the likely impact of the proposed encroachment of the road corridor and associated components.	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Slight adverse**	**Neutral**

Potential Visual Amenity Receptor and baseline	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact			Significance of Effect(s)		
		Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15
			likely to be **Negligible**.	The magnitude is likely to be **No change**			
Receptor 23 Gothic tower (Painshill Park)	Receptors are visitors to a Registered Park and Garden **High** sensitivity to change	During construction of the overbridge some elements of the construction activity may be discernible from users of within the Registered Parks and Gardens. The construction activities would form a small component within the view. The magnitude of any temporary impacts is likely to be **Moderate**.	It is expected that views would be changed as a result of introduced overbridge; which would form a small component within the wider landscape resulting in **Minor** magnitude of change.	It is expected that mitigation planting would have matured by year 15, this will have the effect of reducing the likely impact of the proposed encroachment of the road corridor and associated components. The magnitude is likely to be **Negligible**.	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Slight adverse (Significant)**	**Slight adverse**
Receptor 24 Views from properties on Pointers Road	Receptors are residential users **High** sensitivity to change	There will be **No change** to the views from properties on Pointers Road as views are screened completely by tall mature trees located within the highway boundary. The views will be blocked despite the Proposed Scheme	There will be **No change** to the views from properties on Pointers Road as views are screened completely by tall mature trees located close to the house.	It is expected that mitigation planting would have matured by year 15, this will have the effect of reducing the likely impact of the proposed encroachment of the road	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**

Potential Visual Amenity Receptor and baseline	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact			Significance of Effect(s)		
		Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15
		being located close to the receptor.		corridor and associated components. The magnitude is likely to be **No change**			
Receptor 25 Views from public right of way (footpath)	Receptors are users of public right of way network. **High** sensitivity to change	During construction of the overbridge some elements of the construction activity may be discernible particularly from users of nearby footpath. Construction activities would form a small component within the wider landscape. The magnitude of any temporary impacts is likely to be **Moderate**.	It is expected that views would be changed as a result of the introduction of the overbridge, however this would form a small component within the wider landscape, that cannot be easily mitigated. The magnitude is likely to be **Minor**.	It is expected that mitigation planting would have matured by year 15, this will have the effect of reducing the likely impact of the proposed encroachment of the road corridor and associated components. The magnitude is likely to be **Negligible**.	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Slight adverse**	**Slight adverse**
Receptor 26 Views from public right of way (footpath)	Receptors are users of public right of way network. **High** sensitivity to change	During construction of the overbridge some elements of the construction activity may be discernible particularly from users of nearby footpath.	It is expected that views would be changed as a result of the introduction of the overbridge, however this would form a small component	It is expected that mitigation planting would have matured by year 15, this will have the effect of reducing the likely impact of	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Slight adverse**	**Slight adverse**

Potential Visual Amenity Receptor and baseline	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact			Significance of Effect(s)		
		Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15
		Construction activities would form a small component within the wider landscape. The magnitude of any temporary impacts is likely to be **Moderate**.	within the wider landscape, that cannot be easily mitigated. The magnitude is likely to be **Minor**.	the proposed encroachment of the road corridor and associated components. The magnitude is likely to be **Negligible**.			
Receptor 27 Views from residential receptor Murrays Lane	Receptors are residential users **High** sensitivity to change	During construction of the gantry elements the construction activity may be discernible. Construction activities would form a small component within the wider landscape. The magnitude of any temporary impacts is likely to be **Moderate**.	It is expected that views would be changed as a result of the introduction of the gantry elements, however this would form a small component within the wider motorway infrastructure, that cannot be easily mitigated. There could be an increase in the degree of lighting that is currently experienced. The magnitude is likely to be **Minor**.	It is expected that mitigation planting will reduce potential impacts from the increased lighting levels by year 15. The magnitude is likely to remain **Minor**.	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Slight adverse**	**Slight adverse**

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