M20 Junction 10a

TR010006

Appendix 7.4 LVIA Visual Baseline and Impact Schedules

APFP Regulation 5(2)(q)

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M20 Junction 10a

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Appendix 7.4 LVIA Visual Baseline and Impact Schedules

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Content

1. LVIA Visual Baseline and Impact Schedules (Main and Alternative Schemes)

1.1.1 The following table provides a description of the existing and proposed view from each visual receptor during Construction and Operation of the proposed Main and Alternative Schemes. Where there is a change in the assessment as a result of the Alternative Scheme Option this has been addressed with a secondary entry for receptors affected. All other entries are applicable to the Main and Alternative Scheme.

Visual Receptor No.	Visual Receptor	Existing View	Proposed View during Construction	Proposed View during Operation	Effect
1	Representative of footpath adjacent to junction 10 and A2070 (Medium Sensitivity)	This elevated view allows views across the farmland of Sevington to the south east. Some foreground vegetation on the embankment of junction 10 and the A2070 interrupts views beyond to a certain degree. Linear belts of mature trees also traverse across the view, alongside the Aylesford Stream. The far horizon is characterised by field boundary hedgerows and wooded areas, with both Mersham Church and Sevington Church spires being just visible. In summer, the vegetation grows to form a much more enclosed view, preventing such open views to Sevington Church and the surrounding farmland.	During Construction there would be views through vegetation in the immediate foreground towards site from this elevated position. Beyond the initial vegetation the foreground of the view would become dominated by the presence of the main construction compound, which would likely include the presence of temporary office units, welfare facilities, parking, plant storage and material storage. Night time vies would include lighting of the construction compound. Beyond the compound, glimpsed views through a secondary line of mature trees would be afforded to the construction of the new link road. Views to the construction of the new roundabout linking the Main and Alternative Schemes with the existing A2070 would be filtered again by another linear belt of vegetation and mature trees. Views from this elevated position would also likely include the presence of a crane used to construct the new footbridge crossing the A2070, which would provide a new temporary vertical element within the view. Given the presence of the large scale compound as well as the construction of the new road, the magnitude of change from this location is considered to be Major resulting in a Large Adverse significance of effect.	During Operation, the foreground view would return to arable farmland upon completion of the works. Filtered views would be afforded through a retained linear belt of mature trees in the middle ground of the view where the existing arable field would become an area of new planting with numerous plots of tree and shrub planting set amongst wildflower and species rich grassland. The new attenuation pond would be situated just beyond a belt of mature trees which would be retained as part of the works. Whilst the new planting would not provide much impact during Year 1, this view to the A2070 link road and associated lighting would be fragmented by the presence of retained trees traversing the width of the view, limiting the visual intrusion. The magnitude of change is considered to be Moderate, resulting in a Moderate Adverse significance of effect. By Year 15 the planting would have established to form a mature vegetated boundary, aiding the enclosure of the route corridor from this elevated vantage point. This would lead to a Minor magnitude of change and a Slight Adverse significance of effect in Year 15 of Operation.	**Construction: Large Adverse** **Operation:** **Year 1: Moderate Adverse** **Year 15: Slight Adverse**
2	Representative of Public Rights of Way (PRoW) AU53, AU65, AE337A, AU63C (High Sensitivity)	An open wide angled view can be afforded from this location immediately adjacent to the M20 road corridor. The view looking south east captures the undulating arable fields around Sevington, interrupted in places by intervening tree lines and odd fragmented field boundary vegetation. The Aylesford Stream runs across the view, although given its very narrow channel does not form a noticeable feature within the view. From this point the ground rises up towards the background of the view still dominated by arable crops.	This PRoW would be permanently closed as part of the Main and Alternative Schemes. As such no future views are presented.	This PRoW would be permanently closed as part of the Main and Alternative Schemes. As such no future views are presented.	**Construction: Receptor removed** **Operation:** **Year 1: Receptor removed** **Year 15: Receptor removed**
3	Representative of PRoW AU53A and residential properties immediately adjacent (High Sensitivity)	From this location, views are afforded over falling ground across a small pastoral field to the M20 in the short to middle ground of the view. High sided vehicles can be seen passing across the view, backed by rising agricultural ground beyond in the background of the view.	During Construction views from this group of residential receptors and PRoW would experience immediate changes in the foreground of the view, with the construction of a 2m noise bund at the rear of the properties along the boundary of the M20. Beyond the field, mature tree planting within the highway boundary would be removed to accommodate the new slip road incorporating the new slopes and bund. This bund would create a visual screen towards the M20 and proposed new slip road. Views looking east would be afforded through the intervening tree line to construction works associated with junction 10a. This would include earthworks and associated heavy plant and machinery. A small temporary construction compound may also be visible through intervening vegetation on the site of the existing garden centre. The exact location has yet to be determined. Lighting of the compound may also be visible during hours of darkness.	During Operation, the field immediately behind the receptor would have been returned to its former condition with the exception of a small slither that would have been incorporated into the off-slip to the new junction 10a. New tree and shrub planting atop the new bund would screen views to the M20 to a degree, although the tops of lorries and high sided vehicles may still be visible on the slip road. Views would include the new A2070 link in the background of the view. This would include night time views to lighting in a currently unlit area. Looking south east, the existing field boundary vegetation would be bolstered on the eastern side with trees and shrubs to provide a greater sense of screening to the junction beyond. The presence of the bund and the addition of standard trees planted along the bund adjacent to the M20 boundary would offer a degree of height from Year 1, helping to break up views to the M20 and beyond, whilst tree and shrub planting *en mass* as whips would	**Construction: Large Adverse** **Operation:** **Year 1: Moderate Adverse** **Year 15: Negligible**

Visual Receptor No.	Visual Receptor	Existing View	Proposed View during Construction	Proposed View during Operation	Effect
			The magnitude of change during Construction would be Major resulting in a Large Adverse significance of effect.	take a greater time to develop to provide an effective screen. There may be glimpsed night-time views through existing and proposed vegetation towards lighting columns at junction 10a and the upper sections of the new off-slip. The magnitude of change during Year 1 of Operation would be Moderate Adverse resulting in a Moderate Adverse significance of effect. By Year 15, mitigation planting would have matured to form a more effective screen. As such the magnitude of change would have reduced to Negligible leading to a Negligible significance of effect.	
4	View from Pilgrims Hospice (High Sensitivity)	The view from the hospice is dominated by the grounds of the hospice and car park in the foreground of the view, buffered by mature tree planting forming a vegetated belt preventing open views beyond. During summer the leaf cover provides a dense 'green' screen, enclosing the short distance view.	The view from this receptor would remain unchanged in the foreground of the view. The woodland belt on the eastern boundary would shield views to the majority of works however, some glimpsed views may be afforded through open canopies in winter months. Very oblique views may be afforded through the driveway across the A20 to the construction works associated with the new off-slip. However, these views would be over slightly undulating ground and sharply oblique from the main residence. An element of vegetation removal would be required along the M20 to the east of Swatfield Bridge, however, a depth of intervening vegetation on the hospice boundary would be retained limiting this impact. The magnitude of change during Construction is considered to be Minor resulting in a Moderate Adverse significance of effect.	During Operation, the view from Pilgrims Hospice would in the most part remain unchanged. This is due to a mature belt of deciduous trees forming the eastern boundary adjacent to the Aylesford Stream. During winter there may be glimpsed views through the tree stems to the new balancing pond and soft landscaping on the site of the Willesborough Garden Centre, and beyond to junction 10a and associated lighting. Given the presence of intervening vegetation in combination with the angle of view it is not considered the change in view during Operation would be significant. Very oblique views may be afforded across the existing A20 although the view is unlikely to change greatly from this location. The magnitude of change during Year 1 of Operation would be Minor resulting in a Slight Adverse significance of effect. By Year 15 mitigation planting would have matured to strengthen the visual buffer reducing the magnitude of change to Negligible leading to a Negligible significance of effect.	**Construction: Moderate Adverse** **Operation:** **Year 1: Slight Adverse** **Year 15:Negligible**
5	View from A20 / PROW AE175 looking onto Willesborough Garden Centre (High Sensitivity)	As the AE175 PRoW emerges onto the A20, the foreground of the view looking south east is dominated by the A20. It is a single carriageway in this location, carrying more local traffic and varies in traffic levels throughout the day. Beyond, the Willesborough Garden Centre forms the majority of the view. The garden centre buildings, and outside displays form a notable feature in the view backed by a tree lined horizon preventing views beyond.	In the initial 8 months of construction, the existing Willesborough Garden Centre would be used as temporary construction compound and be clearly visible in the foreground of the view from this location. The compound would be lit, however night time lighting is not considered notable given the context of the existing lighting at the garden centre. Following the decommissioning of the compound, there would be views to large scale engineering works in the immediate foreground of the view. This would include heavy plant and earthworks to construct junction 10a and associated drainage attenuation ponds which would be in the direct line of sight from this location. Vegetation along the A20 would also be removed opening up views from further back along the PRoW to the A20 which are currently quite enclosed. The PRoW would have to be temporarily closed / diverted at this location as the northern edge of the A20 would also be realigned to accommodate the new junction and a temporary road. The magnitude of change during Construction would be Major resulting in a Large Adverse significance of effect.	During Operation there would be an immediately apparent change in view from the existing. The current view across the A20 to the Willesborough Garden Centre beyond would be replaced with a slightly realigned A20 leading into the M20 junction 10a to the south, and a new balancing pond seen amongst soft landscape proposals of species rich grassland and tree planting. Beyond, vehicles travelling up the off-slip to the new junction may be visible to the south. Vehicles travelling along the A20 would see a newly lit junction on a currently unlit stretch of road. The magnitude of change during Year 1 of Operation would be Major resulting in a Large Adverse significance of effect. By Year 15 the magnitude of change would have reduced to Moderate as mitigation planting will have established to soften the built form, aiding its integration, leading to a Moderate Adverse significance of effect.	**Construction: Large Adverse** **Operation:** **Year 1: Large Adverse** **Year 15: Moderate Adverse**
6	Highfield Lane	The view from Highfield Lane looking north	The view from this location would capture construction	During Operation there would be open views afforded	**Construction:**

Visual Receptor No.	Visual Receptor	Existing View	Proposed View during Construction	Proposed View during Operation	Effect
	(Medium Sensitivity)	west captures an open view across falling arable farmland. The view to the north and east is contained by well-established field boundary vegetation and individual trees in the distance which prevent views to the nearby M20 motorway corridor to the east and A2070 to the north. Sevington Church can be seen in the background of the view to the north west.	works associated with the new link road and large attenuation pond. Construction works would include the use of heavy machinery, and earthworks. The exact extent of the compound has yet to be finalised, however, it is likely to be situated in the hollow adjacent to the M20 and therefore reducing its visual presence as intervening falling topography would limit its visual prominence from this location. As the main compound, it is likely to house welfare facilities, offices, car parking, plant storage, and materials stockpiles. It would also be lit during hours of darkness, resulting in limited night time effects upon this receptor. Whilst long distance views to Ashford would be seen, topographical variation would likely screen sections of the route construction from view closer to A2070. The magnitude of change in this location is considered to be Major resulting in a Large Adverse significance of effect during Construction.	over arable farmland to the A2070 link road as it passes across the foreground of the view, travelling east towards Ashford. The route would be visible in the background of the view looking west as it passes St Marys Church, Sevington before joining the existing A2070. Lighting along the length of the new link road would also be seen as a new feature in the scene, set in the context of the already lit A2070 and junction 10 in the background of the view. In addition to the new road corridor, the view would also be characterised by a large balancing pond in the foreground just beyond the A2070 link road. Mitigation planting would help to soften both the road and the balancing pond over time. Despite the presence of planting and a number of standard trees, the immaturity of the majority of the planting would lead to a Major magnitude of change during Year 1 of Operation resulting in a Moderate Adverse significance of effect. However, by Year 15 the magnitude of change would have reduced as tree and shrub planting would have established to help screen much of the road from this location. This would result in a Moderate magnitude leading to a Slight Adverse significance of effect.	**Large Adverse** **Operation:** **Year 1: Moderate Adverse** **Year 15: Slight Adverse**
6 Alternate	Highfield Lane (Medium Sensitivity)	The view from Highfield Lane looking north west captures an open view across falling arable farmland. The view to the north and east is contained by well-established field boundary vegetation and individual trees in the distance which prevent views to the nearby M20 motorway corridor to the east and A2070 to the north. Sevington Church can be seen in the background of the view to the north west.	The view from this location would capture construction works associated with the new link road, access roundabout and large attenuation pond. The roundabout construction would form the centre of the view in the middle distance; construction works would include the use of heavy machinery, and earthworks. The exact extent of the compound has yet to be finalised, however, it is likely to be situated in the hollow adjacent to the M20 and therefore reducing its visual presence as intervening falling topography would limit its visual prominence from this location. As the main compound it is likely to house welfare facilities, offices, car parking, plant storage, and materials stockpiles. It would also be lit during hours of darkness, resulting in limited night time effects upon this receptor. Whilst long distance views to Ashford would be seen, topographical variation would likely screen sections of the route construction from view closer to A2070 The magnitude of change in this location is considered to be Major resulting in a Large Adverse significance of effect during Construction.	During Operation there would be open views afforded over arable farmland of the access roundabout and to the A2070 link road as it passes across the foreground of the view, travelling east towards Ashford. The route would be visible in the background of the view as it passes St Marys Church Sevington, before joining the existing A2070 lighting along the length of the new link road would also be seen as a new feature in the scene, set in the context of the already lit A2070 and junction 10 in the background of the view. In addition to the access roundabout and the new road corridor, the view would also be characterised by a large balancing pond in the foreground just beyond the A2070 link road. Mitigation planting would help to soften the road, access roundabout and the balancing pond over time. Despite the presence of planting and a number of standard trees, the immaturity of the majority of the planting and the proximity of the access roundabout would lead to a Major magnitude of change during Year 1 of Operation resulting in a Large Adverse significance of effect. However, by Year 15 the magnitude of change would have reduced as tree and shrub planting would have established to help screen much of the road from this location. This would result in a Moderate magnitude leading to a Slight Adverse significance of effect.	**Construction: Large Adverse** **Operation:** **Year 1: Large Adverse** **Year 15: Slight Adverse**
7	Intersection with Highfield Lane and PRoW AE639 and AE363 (High sensitivity)	This receptor affords wide open views across a large scale arable field. The land falls away towards the background of the view, with the existing M20 hidden from view. Well established woodland vegetation forms the backdrop of the view with a small number of houses and the William Harvey	This receptor would afford middle distance views towards site during Construction. Views would comprise construction of the new link road in the north east of the view, including earthworks and large scale machinery. The exact extent and location of the compound has yet to be decided however current indications show it to be located to the north of the	The foreground view from this receptor would remain unchanged during Operation with the arable field immediately present in the view. Towards the far middle distance the A2070 link road would traverse across the view from east to west set against the backdrop of existing vegetation which forms the background of the view. The visibility of the route would	**Construction: Moderate Adverse** **Operation:** **Year 1: Moderate Adverse** **Year 15: Slight**

Visual Receptor No.	Visual Receptor	Existing View	Proposed View during Construction	Proposed View during Operation	Effect
		Hospital seen within the background vegetation to the north east.	Aylesford Stream in a low point adjacent to the M20. Given the falling topography views are unlikely to be afforded to the main construction compound. The top of temporary compound lighting may potentially be visible but it is not considered to be a notable effect from this location. Whilst construction would be clearly noticeable from this location, the distance from site and breadth of view from this location would allow the retention of the view across open farmland to St Marys Church Sevington and the backdrop of Ashford beyond. As such the magnitude of change would be Moderate leading to a Moderate Adverse significance of effect during Construction.	vary seasonally with the presence of mitigation planting along its southern boundary. The proposed trees and shrubs forming the southern highway boundary would form a green corridor, providing screening value over time as the planting matures. The screening value would be limited in Year 1 due to the small size of plants, however, this would be improved through the proposed planting of standard trees. By Year 15 new planting should have established to form a visual buffer to the A2070 link road beyond. The visibility of the A2070 link road would also be lessened from the outset by it being placed on lower ground falling away from the receptor in this location. Topographical changes combined with existing mature trees towards the east of the view would likely screen the more southerly section of the A2070 link road including the new junction with the A2070. The magnitude of change during Year 1 of Operation would be Moderate resulting in a Moderate Adverse significance of effect. By Year 15 the magnitude of change would have reduced to Minor leading to a Slight Adverse significance of effect.	**Adverse**
7 Alternate	Intersection with Highfield Lane and PRoW AE639 and AE363 (High sensitivity)	This receptor affords wide open views across a large scale arable field. The land falls away towards the background of the view, with the existing M20 hidden from view. Well established woodland vegetation forms the backdrop of the view with a small number of houses and the William Harvey Hospital seen within the background vegetation to the north east.	This receptor would afford middle distance views towards site during Construction. Views would comprise construction of the access roundabout, new link road in the north east of the view, including earthworks and large scale machinery. The exact extent and location of the compound has yet to be decided however, current indications show it to be located to the north of the Aylesford Stream in a low point adjacent to the M20. Given the falling topography views are unlikely to be afforded to the main construction compound. The top of temporary compound lighting may potentially be visible but it is not considered to be a notable effect from this location. Whilst construction would be clearly noticeable from this location, the distance from site and breadth of view from this location would allow the retention of the view across open farmland to St Marys Church Sevington and the backdrop of Ashford beyond. As such the magnitude of change would be Moderate leading to a Moderate Adverse significance of effect during Construction.	The foreground view from this receptor would remain unchanged during Operation with the arable field immediately present in the view. Towards the far middle distance the A2070 link road and access roundabout would traverse across the view from east to west set against the backdrop of existing vegetation which forms the background of the view. The visibility of the route would vary seasonally with the presence of mitigation planting along its southern boundary. The proposed trees and shrubs forming the southern highway boundary would form a green corridor, providing screening value over time as the planting matures. The screening value would be limited in Year 1 due to the small size of plants, however, this would be improved through the proposed planting of standard trees. By Year 15 new planting should have established to form a visual buffer to the A2070 link road beyond. The visibility of the A2070 link road would also be lessened from the outset by it being placed on lower ground falling away from the receptor in this location. Topographical changes combined with existing mature trees towards the east of the view would likely screen the more southerly section of the A2070 link road including the new junction with the A2070. The magnitude of change during Year 1 of Operation would be Moderate resulting in a Moderate Adverse significance of effect. By Year 15 the magnitude of change would have reduced to Minor leading to a Slight Adverse significance of effect.	**Construction: Moderate Adverse** **Operation:** **Year 1: Moderate Adverse** **Year 15: Slight Adverse**
8	Representative of St	The view from the churchyard of St Marys	During Construction, interrupted views would be	The view from the northern edge of St Marys Church	**Construction:**

Visual Receptor No.	Visual Receptor	Existing View	Proposed View during Construction	Proposed View during Operation	Effect
	Marys Church, Sevington. Listed Building (High Sensitivity)	Church looks out upon pastoral fields in the foreground with sheep grazing in a neighbouring field. Beyond looking east, a long distance open view can be afforded over arable fields, whilst to the north further pastoral land is currently grazed by horses. Vegetation appears as unmanaged overgrown hedgerows within the centre of the view, dominated by hawthorn and other native species, forming more of a thicket than a hedgerow. Other individual incidental shrubs can also be seen, alongside timber post and rail and post and wire fencing.	afforded to construction of the A2070 link road as it traverses across the view from east to west due to vegetation in the foreground. Retained intervening vegetation and local topographical changes would help screen the site from view looking north and north west, however, open views would still be afforded from the eastern extent of the churchyard out across open farmland towards construction. Although the A2070 link road, proposed boundary and acoustic fencing would be visible in the middle distance as there is no existing intervening vegetation, views would also be afforded towards the construction compound through an existing mature treeline to the north east. However, the falling ground will limit the extent of the view. Elements of lighting within the construction compound may be visible, although this would be set in the context of existing lighting at Junction 10, and nearby urban development The foreground of the open field would remain unchanged and the new construction elements being present in the middle to background of the view. Looking east towards the construction of the new Church Lane footbridge the view would include vegetation clearance of the ramps up to the existing footbridge and views to construction of the new bridge which will be shifted slightly north of its current location. Intervening vegetation along the existing western boundary of Church Lane and boundary of the church grounds would limit visual intrusion from this receptor, however, some short-term views are still likely of the installation of the bridge structure. On balance the magnitude of change during Construction is considered to be Moderate leading to a Moderate Adverse significance of effect.	would see a change from the existing during Operation. The long distance view north east over arable farmland would see the previous construction compound removed and existing arable field reinstated. Intervening vegetation would remain in situ in the most part helping to reduce the magnitude of change. Despite some intervening vegetation the new A2070 link road and associated lighting would be seen crossing the arable field in the middleground of the view looking west and towards the foreground of the view looking north where it will travel south west towards the A2070 just to the west of the view from this location. Mitigation planting of both native trees and shrubs on top of a 2m bund would be integrated into the design to help it settle in the landscape and would offer an element of screening value to the church from this location. The extent of screening would be limited in Year 1, with standard trees and the 2m bund helping to break up the view. Visual screening would improve over time as a linear belt of trees and shrubs matures to form a visual buffer between the church and A2070 link road. On balance, the magnitude of change during Year 1 of Operation would be Moderate resulting in a Moderate Adverse significance of effect. By Year 15 the magnitude of change would have reduced to Minor leading to a Slight Adverse significance of effect at worst.	**Moderate Adverse** **Operation:** **Year 1: Moderate Adverse** **Year 15: Slight Adverse**
9	View from Church Lane Footbridge (High Sensitivity)	The view looking north east captures St Marys Church Sevington in the east of the view, banked on either side by mature vegetation around the base of the footbridge. Looking north east, the view is dominated by open fields currently grazed by horses, backed by intermittent plots of scrub vegetation and individual trees. Distant views from this location extend to the elevated ground of the North Downs towards the east.	This bridge would be removed as part of the works and as such views from this location would no longer be available. A new replacement bridge would be constructed just a few metres north of the existing Church Lane Footbridge.	This receptor would be removed as part of the works.	**Construction: Receptor removed** **Operation:** **Year 1: Receptor removed** **Year 15: Receptor removed**
10	Representative of Court Lodge / property adjacent. Listed Building (High Sensitivity)	This receptor affords views over a small paddock in the immediate foreground of the view. Currently grazed by sheep and horses, the grassland is punctuated by a raised vegetated mound, horse jumps and St Marys Church in the east of the view. Beyond, looking north the view is restricted by intervening vegetation forming the periphery to the field.	During Construction, direct views north to site would remain screened by intervening vegetation present along the paddock boundary in front of the receptor. Views north east towards construction would be screened to an extent by the presence of St Marys Church, however, some oblique views, particularly from upper storey windows may afford medium to long distance views to the works. This may also include distant views to the construction compound and associated lighting during hours of darkness. Looking north west, this receptor would also be affected by the	The view from this residential property would remain unchanged in the most part. The immediate foreground view would remain as is with the paddock and boundary vegetation retained. Potential oblique views north east towards the new scheme would likely be screened by intervening vegetation and the presence of St. Marys Church within the foreground of the view. Any views of the Scheme would be distant views towards the A2070 link road and associated mitigation planting, which over time would screen the road itself from view as native trees and shrubs mature. Night	**Construction: Moderate Adverse** **Operation:** **Year 1: Slight Adverse** **Year 15: Slight Adverse**

Visual Receptor No.	Visual Receptor	Existing View	Proposed View during Construction	Proposed View during Operation	Effect
			replacement of Church Road Footbridge and vegetation clearance on the existing embankment on the far side of Church Road. However, whilst views would be afforded to the works, intervening vegetation along the western edge of Church Road would help limit this impact. The magnitude of change during Construction would be Moderate leading to a Moderate Adverse significance of effect when accounting for the works on nearby Church Road.	time views from this property would capture lighting of the A2070 in the distance, however, this would be set in the context of an already lit landscape (albeit not in the immediate vicinity) with the nearby A2070 lit as well as Ashford to the west, and junction 10 and the adjoining section of the A20 also being lit. The view of the route in Year 1 would be broken up by newly planted standard trees, although they would not provide screening value at this time. The magnitude of change during Year 1 of Operation would be Minor resulting in a Slight Adverse significance of effect. By Year 15 the magnitude of change would have reduced but remain as Minor leading to a Slight Adverse significance of effect, but noting the route would be screened more effectively by this time.	
10 Alternative	Representative of Court Lodge / property adjacent. Listed Building (High sensitivity)	This receptor affords views over a small paddock in the immediate foreground of the view. Currently grazed by sheep and horses, the grassland is punctuated by a raised vegetated mound, horse jumps and St Marys Church in the east of the view. Beyond, looking north the view is restricted by intervening vegetation forming the periphery to the field.	During Construction, direct views north to site would remain screened by intervening vegetation present along the paddock boundary in front of the receptor. Views north east towards construction would be screened to an extent by the presence of St Marys Church, however, some oblique views of the proposed road and access roundabout, particularly from upper storey windows may afford medium to long distance views to the works. This may also include distant views to the construction compound and associated lighting during hours of darkness. Looking north west, this receptor would also be affected by the replacement of Church Road Footbridge and vegetation clearance on the existing embankment on the far side of Church Road. However, whilst views would be afforded to the works, intervening vegetation along the western edge of Church Road would help limit this impact. The magnitude of change during Construction would be Moderate leading to a Moderate Adverse significance of effect when accounting for the works on nearby Church Road.	The view from this residential property would remain unchanged in the most part. The immediate foreground view would remain as is with the paddock and boundary vegetation retained. Potential oblique views north east towards the new scheme would likely be screened by intervening vegetation and the presence of St. Marys Church within the foreground of the view. Any views of the Scheme would be distant views towards the A2070 link road and access roundabout and associated mitigation planting, which over time would screen the road itself from view as native trees and shrubs mature. Night-time views from this property would capture lighting of the A2070 in the distance, however, this would be set in the context of an already lit landscape (albeit not in the immediate vicinity) with the nearby A2070 lit as well as Ashford to the west, and junction 10 and the adjoining section of the A20 also being lit. The view of the route in Year 1 would be broken up by newly planted standard trees, although they would not provide screening value at this time. The magnitude of change during Year 1 of Operation would be Minor resulting in a Slight Adverse significance of effect. By Year 15 the magnitude of change would have reduced but remain as Minor leading to a Slight Adverse significance of effect, but noting the route would be screened more effectively by this time.	**Construction: Moderate Adverse** **Operation:** **Year 1: Slight Adverse** **Year 15: Slight Adverse**
11	PRoW - Intersection with PRoW AE337A and AE639 (High Sensitivity)	This open uninterrupted view affords wide angled views over arable farmland. A boundary hedgerow adjacent to Highfield Lane can be seen in the distance with the background of the view characterised by a woodland silhouette. The view north is	Views to the north east would capture views towards construction of the A2070 link road in the middle to far distance. Partial long distance views to the construction of junction 10a in the background of the view may also be visible. Earthworks, movement of heavy plant and construction materials would be evident within the	During Operation there would be views from this PRoW across arable farmland over slightly falling ground to the new scheme below. In Year 1 views to the route would appear quite open, with only standard trees going some way to fragmenting the open view. However, over time the new planting bordering the	**Construction: Large Adverse** **Operation:** **Year 1: Moderate Adverse**

Visual Receptor No.	Visual Receptor	Existing View	Proposed View during Construction	Proposed View during Operation	Effect
		characterised by undulating arable farmland punctuated with small individual trees. The M20 backed by the roof top of the Tesco development amongst mature trees forms the background of the view looking north.	view. Beyond the route of the Scheme, views looking north west may also be seen through intervening vegetation towards the main construction compound which would include the housing of temporary office buildings, welfare facilities, materials stockpile, storage of plant and machinery and car parking. The foreground of the view would remain unchanged with arable fields forming the initial proportion of the view. Given the distance from the route, falling topography and intervening vegetation, the magnitude of change during Construction would be Moderate resulting in a Large Adverse significance of effect.	Scheme would establish to help the road settle within the landscape and reduce its visibility with the use of tree and shrub belts as well as clusters of standard trees. The magnitude of change during Year 1 of Operation would be Moderate resulting in a Moderate Adverse significance of effect. By Year 15 the magnitude of change would have reduced to Minor leading to a Slight Adverse significance of effect.	**Year 15: Slight Adverse**
11 Alternative	PRoW- Intersection with PRoW AE337A and AE639 (High Sensitivity)	This open uninterrupted view affords wide angled views over arable farmland. A boundary hedgerow adjacent to Highfield Lane can be seen in the distance with the background of the view characterised by a woodland silhouette. The view north is characterised by undulating arable farmland punctuated with small individual trees. The M20 backed by the roof top of the Tesco development amongst mature trees forms the background of the view looking north.	Views to the north east would capture views towards construction of the A2070 link road and access roundabout in the middle to far distance. Partial long distance views to the construction of junction 10a in the background of the view may also be visible. Earthworks, movement of heavy plant and construction materials would be evident within the view. Beyond the route of the Scheme, views looking north west may also be seen through intervening vegetation towards the main construction compound which would include the housing of temporary office buildings, welfare facilities, materials stockpile, storage of plant and machinery and car parking. The foreground of the view would remain unchanged with arable fields forming the initial proportion of the view. Given the distance from the route, falling topography and intervening vegetation, the magnitude of change during Construction would be Moderate resulting in a Large Adverse significance of effect.	During Operation there would be views from this PRoW across arable farmland over slightly falling ground to the new scheme below. In Year 1 views to the route would appear quite open, with only standard trees going some way to fragmenting the open view. However, over time the new planting bordering the Scheme would establish to help the road settle within the landscape and reduce its visibility with the use of tree and shrub belts as well as clusters of standard trees. The magnitude of change during Year 1 of Operation would be Moderate resulting in a Moderate Adverse significance of effect. By Year 15 the magnitude of change would have reduced to Minor leading to a Slight Adverse significance of effect.	**Construction: Large Adverse** **Operation:** **Year 1: Moderate Adverse** **Year 15: Slight Adverse**
12	PRoW AE3373 (High Sensitivity)	This receptor affords reasonably limited short distance views over rising pasture. The small paddock is currently grazed by sheep. Beyond, the rooflines of a small number of buildings at Sevington can be seen, including the upper part of St Marys Church. Falling ground beyond this point prevents more distant views towards site. Due to the topographical variation there are no views to the proposed site from this location.	There would be no views to site during Construction due to intervening topography and built form. This is with the exception of the top of a crane which may be seen lifting the new Church Road Footbridge in place. Given the very short period in which the crane would be present, and the minimal nature of the change in view, the magnitude of change is considered to be Negligible, leading to a Negligible significance of effect during Construction.	During Operation, no view would be afforded to site due to the localised rising topography and intervening built form of Sevington. Neutral.	**Construction: Negligible** **Operation:** **Year 1: Neutral** **Year 15: Neutral**
13	Representative of residential properties on Highfield Lane (High Sensitivity)	The view from these residential receptors is restricted due to intervening roadside vegetation and rising topography which prevents views beyond to site.	There would be no view to site during Construction from this location. Neutral.	There would be no view to site during Operation from this location. Neutral.	**Construction: Neutra** **Operation:** **Year 1: Neutral** **Year 15: Neutral**
14	Eastern extent of PRoW AE363 (High sensitivity)	The view looking north west from this PRoW affords and open vista across arable farmland which forms the majority of this long distance view. To the very right of the view, one or two properties can be seen along Blind Lane. In the background of the view Sevington Church can just be seen,	There would be no views to site during Construction in the most part, due to falling topography which would prevent views to the scheme site. This would be with the exception of a crane which may be seen in the very short term as it lifts bridge decks into place. On balance the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible, leading to a negligible significance of effect	Given the distance and intervening topography, there would be no views to site during Operation. No impact.	**Construction: Negligible** **Operation:** **Year 1: Neutral** **Year 15: Neutral**

Visual Receptor No.	Visual Receptor	Existing View	Proposed View during Construction	Proposed View during Operation	Effect
		with woodland planting and rising ground forming the backdrop of the view in the distance.	during Construction.		
15	Representative of properties on Blind Lane / Kingsford Street (High Sensitivity)	Views from this elevated property towards the proposed site are contained in the foreground of the view by intervening mature garden vegetation, as well as secondary hedgerow forming the boundary between Blind Lane and the adjoining agricultural field. However, when hedgerows have been flailed, views are afforded over the top of the hedgerows across open arable fields towards Ashford. Within this long distance view, St Marys Church, the M20 and William Harvey Hospital are just perceptible amongst intervening vegetation.	Views to the construction of the junction 10a scheme would be screened by intervening vegetation and landform.	Given the intervening vegetation, built form and falling topography, it is not considered there would be a change in view during Operation. No impact.	**Construction: Negligible** **Operation:** **Year 1: Neutral** **Year 15: Neutral**
16	Redburr, Kingsford Street residential property backing on to M20 (High Sensitivity)	This property affords oblique open views over falling agricultural ground towards the M20 to the north. Whilst a small arable field defines the foreground, high sided vehicles can be seen travelling along the M20 in this direction. The motorway is however, in a cutting in this location which, along with field boundary vegetation reduces its visual prominence to a degree.	During Construction this receptor would afford oblique views across the existing arable field towards construction works alongside the boundary with the M20 in the middleground. This would include earthworks to accommodate the new off-slip to junction 10a as well as the installation of a new footbridge and associated earth embankments accommodating the access ramp. The oblique view may also capture works on the far side of the M20 where works would be undertaken to accommodate the northern section of the footbridge. A small amount of low level vegetation clearance may also be required along the existing boundary with the M20 Highways estate which would open up the view to the motorway in an isolated area. Given the open nature of the majority of this boundary the vegetation clearance is not considered to be notable. However, there would be increased visual intrusion due to required night works for a short period of time, during the installation of the bridge structure. Night-time works would be lit using temporary lighting columns to a currently unlit stretch of the M20. The magnitude of change from this receptor during Construction is considered to be Moderate resulting in a Large Adverse significance of effect.	During Operation the foreground of this open oblique view would become an area of woodland created by native trees and shrubs. The existing boundary with the M20 highway would be essentially brought forward with the presence of the new footbridge, bridge ramp, associated embankments and bridge deck visible as it crosses the M20 from this location. However, new standard tree planting would help screen the ramps over time. The newly aligned off-slip would begin within the extent of view although due to it being in a cutting and the intervening earth bund of the new bridge it is unlikely to be visible from this receptor. Over time planting within the field would establish to form a woodland plot screening both the M20 and new footbridge. The footbridge and associated ramps would be lit by low level bollard lighting. It is not considered that the night-time effect would be significant, particularly once vegetation has established to form a dense screen. The magnitude of change during Year 1 of Operation would be Moderate at worst resulting in a Large Adverse significance of effect. By year 15 the magnitude of change would have reduced to Minor leading to a Slight Adverse significance of effect.	**Construction: Large Adverse** **Operation:** **Year 1: Moderate Adverse** **Year 15: Slight Adverse**
17	Ransley House, Kingsford Street residential property. Listed Building (High Sensitivity)	The view from the residential properties on Kingsford Street afford very restricted short distance views contained by intervening garden boundary planting to the north and the swathe of highway boundary tree and shrub planting in the foreground of the view looking east which helps screen views to the nearby M20.	The view from this listed property would afford short distance views across Kingsford Street to the construction of the new footbridge across the M20 as well as works to Kingsford Street itself. Vegetation removal would be visible from this location, opening up views to the M20 during the works. Any night-time works on the M20, although infrequent, would introduce temporary lighting to the area which is currently unlit. Construction activity and earthworks would be visible to the east and south east from this receptor. Vegetation clearance would also be noted to the north, however, the presence of boundary vegetation would limit the impact in this direction of view.	During Operation the view from this receptor would look out upon a ramped footway to the new footbridge structure. In Year 1 the ramp and bridge structure would appear open from this receptor with views across Kingsford Street. Over time planting within the field would establish to form a woodland plot screening both the M20 and new footbridge. The footbridge and associated ramps would be lit by low level bollard lighting. It is not considered that the night-time effect would be significant. The magnitude of change during Year 1 of Operation would be Major resulting in a Large Adverse significance of effect. By year 15 the magnitude of	**Construction: Large Adverse** **Operation:** **Year 1: Large Adverse** **Year 15: Slight Adverse**

Visual Receptor No.	Visual Receptor	Existing View	Proposed View during Construction	Proposed View during Operation	Effect
			Given the nature of the short distance open view to the works site, the magnitude of change is considered to be Major during Construction leading to a Large Adverse significance of effect.	change would have reduced to Minor leading to a Slight Adverse significance of effect.	
18	Kingsford Street properties (High Sensitivity)	Properties on Kingsford Street afford a heavily restricted view as a result of intervening highways boundary planting situated between Kingsford Street and the M20 to the north east. Property boundaries add to this restricted view with varying degrees of enclosure presented by garden vegetation or fencing.	During Construction, this receptor group would experience notable change in the view beyond property boundary vegetation. Vegetation on the far side of Kingsford Street would be removed to accommodate the new scheme, opening up views beyond. In addition to vegetation clearance works there would also be views to construction works associated with the upgrade of Kingsford Street as well as the construction of the new off-slip leading from the M20 to the new junction 10a just to the west of Kingsford Street. Large plant and machinery would be used, and whilst properties are set back from their boundary, residents would still see a Major magnitude of change during Construction leading to a Large Adverse effect.	During Operation, intervening boundary vegetation would remain, with the change in view concentrating on the far side of Kingsford Street where alterations would see the introduction of a designated footway, vehicle restraint system, backed by a narrow hedge aiding the screening of a new acoustic fence preventing any views beyond to the M20. The new footway would be lit using low level lighting bollards to limit light spill and night-time effects upon local residents. Given the directional nature of the lighting it is not considered night-time visual impacts would be significant. In Year 1 of Operation the newly planted hedge would have little value in softening the timber acoustic barrier, however, over time the hedge would mature to provide a more natural greening effect. The hedgerow would incorporate standard trees which would provide more instant height and aid visual amenity, reducing the prominence of the acoustic barrier. Low level lighting bollards would be provided along the new footpath, however, due to the low level nature of the lighting, the effect upon night-time visual intrusion would be limited. The magnitude of change during Year 1 of Operation would be Moderate resulting in a Large Adverse significance of effect. By Year 15 the magnitude of change would have reduced to Minor leading to a Slight Adverse significance of effect.	**Construction: Large Adverse** **Operation:** **Year 1: Moderate Adverse** **Year 15: Slight Adverse**
19	Bockham Lane (Low Sensitivity)	The view from this location is a varied scene. The A20 highway corridor forms a notable feature in the view, bounded by varying degrees of vegetation. To the south of the A20 an area of rough unmanaged grassland can be seen, with adjacent highway vegetation associated with the neighbouring M20. The tops of high sided vehicles can be seen travelling along the M20 from this location, with the majority of passing traffic hidden from view. The very northern extents of the view capture the edge of arable farmland set to crops.	During Construction there would be direct open short distance views to the construction of the new footbridge over the M20 corridor. This would include earthworks and associated heavy machinery as well as a crane to bring the bridge deck into place. Night-time works would likely be required in this area to accommodate the installation of the new footbridge and as such short-term night-time impacts may be noted from this receptor, looking towards a temporarily lit construction site. Given the low sensitivity of the receptor, the magnitude of change is considered to be Moderate leading to a Moderate Adverse effect during Construction.	During Operation, there would be a notable change in the foreground view with the presence of the new pedestrian footbridge crossing the M20 and tie-in into the currently empty parcel of land between the M20 and A20. Given the close proximity of the footbridge to the receptor, the new scheme would dominate this otherwise enclosed view, preventing views to the M20 when looking south. The ramps of the footbridge would be integrated into vegetated embankments, minimising the structural built elements of the bridge and softening with species rich grassland and pockets of tree and shrub planting. As the planting matures, it would increasingly screen the embankments and footbridge from view. The bridge deck and ramps would be lit by low level bollard lighting to guide pedestrians. It is not considered that the lighting impacts would be notable. Looking west along the A20, the current slither of land between the M20 and A20 would be planted with areas of native trees and shrubs increasing structure and canopy cover to what is currently grass and scrub species. The newly grassed ramps associated with the footbridge would be in the view, as would bollards along the footway, although views to the actual bridge	**Construction: Moderate Adverse** **Operation:** **Year 1: Slight Adverse** **Year 15: Slight Adverse**

Visual Receptor No.	Visual Receptor	Existing View	Proposed View during Construction	Proposed View during Operation	Effect
				would be out of this angle of view. In Year 1, planting would have yet to mature. As such the magnitude of change would be Moderate resulting in a Slight adverse significance of effect. By Year 15 the magnitude of change would have reduced to Minor leading to a Slight Adverse significance of effect for this receptor	
20	Bockham Lane and PRoW AE357 (High Sensitivity)	The view from this location is centred upon Bockham Lane which brings the eye of the viewer south towards the A20 which passes along to the south. Bockham Lane itself is retained by well managed field boundary hedgerows. In the foreground a section of the hedge appears to have been removed and replanted with young whips. The open nature of the gap allows views across the neighbouring field towards the A20. A line of trees between the A20 and M20 contain the background of the view.	During Construction long distance intermittent views would be afforded through intervening hedgerow planting from this location. In the background of the view construction of the new footbridge and associated earthworks may be seen. An element of vegetation clearance may be required along the boundary of the southern edge of the A20 in order to accommodate the bridge ramp embankments. Night-time works would likely be required along the M20 / A20 to accommodate the installation of the new footbridge, and as such short-term night-time impacts may be noted from this receptor, looking towards a temporarily lit construction site. The temporary A20 carriageway situated just to the north of the existing carriageway may also be visible from this location. Given the extent of works and distance from the site it is not considered there would be a notable change in the view. As such, the magnitude of change is considered to be Minor at worst, resulting in a Slight Adverse effect during Construction.	During Operation, the new footbridge spanning the M20 from the A20 may be seen in the far background of the view approximately 500m away through intervening hedgerows. The bridge deck and ramps would be lit by low level bollard lighting to guide pedestrians. It is not considered that the lighting impacts would be notable, particularly given this PRoW is unlikely to be used during hours of darkness. Given the breadth of view and distance from site it is not considered the presence of the bridge would be a dominant one, however, its visibility would reduce over time as vegetation establishes. In Year 1 wildflower grass would help soften the structure in the short-term, whilst long-term tree and shrub planting around the bridge structure would establish to enclose the structure to a degree. The magnitude of change in Year 1 would be Minor resulting in a Slight Adverse significance of effect. This would decrease to a Negligible significance of effect by Year 15.	**Construction: Slight Adverse** **Operation:** **Year 1: Slight Adverse** **Year 15: Negligible**
21	Cornwallis Close representative of Residential properties backing on to A2070 (High Sensitivity)	The view towards the A2070 from this location is heavily restricted by intervening residential boundary fences, and tree and shrub planting present between the houses and the A2070 to the east. As a result the view is very short in distance with views to the A2070 itself not readily available at ground level. Access was not sought from inside the properties; however, upper storey windows may have a heavily interrupted view over the top of the close boarded timber fence through existing vegetation.	Intervening garden vegetation combined with existing tall boundary fences would prevent views to construction in the most part. Tall machinery / cranes may be visible from upper storey windows. Oblique views may also be afforded from some properties towards the crane and installation of the new Church Road footbridge. Given the very short period in which the crane would be visible, and extent of screening for properties backing on to the A2070, on balance the magnitude of change during Construction from this location is considered Minor, resulting in a Slight Adverse significance of effect during Construction.	Given the height of the intervening boundary vegetation and existing fencing, there would be no view to the A2070, new roundabout junction and link road beyond from ground level. There may be restricted views over boundary fences and through new additional planting adjacent towards the A2070 and A2070 link road in the distance in Year 1. The magnitude of change during Year 1 of Operation would be Negligible resulting in a Slight Adverse significance of effect at worst. By Year 15 the magnitude of change would have reduced as new trees and shrubs are to be located on the eastern side of the property boundaries would have established leading to a Negligible significance of effect. Night-time impacts would include views to the lit A2070, although given the extent of view combined with the existing lighting on the A2070 the impact would not be significant.	**Construction: Slight Adverse** **Operation:** **Year 1: Neutral** **Year 15: Neutral**
22	Devil's Kneading Trough (High sensitivity given viewpoint from Kent Downs AONB)	This highly elevated position affords open panoramic far reaching views over steeply falling ground towards Ashford approximately 4km away and beyond to the west. Given the distance from the proposed site, the scale of Ashford appears insignificant in the wider view with individual built elements of the townscape such as the M20 motorway corridor not distinguishable from this location. The majority of the view	Given the long distance of this view from site it is not considered the works would be discernible from this location during Construction. Neutral.	Given the long distance of this view from site it is not considered the works would be discernible from this location during Operation. Neutral.	**Construction: Neutral** **Operation:** **Year 1: Neutral** **Year 15: Neutral**

Visual Receptor No.	Visual Receptor	Existing View	Proposed View during Construction	Proposed View during Operation	Effect
		is dominated by agricultural land interspersed with pockets of woodland and field boundary hedgerows. The village of Brook can be seen in the short- middle distance in the centre of the view.			
23	M20 (Low Sensitivity)	The view from this major transport corridor is enclosed by shallow cutting bounded on either side of the highway by mature planting. Views focus to the north along the M20 corridor itself, dominated by the highway and associated vehicle movements. Highfield Lane overbridge traverses the centre of the view from west to east.	During Construction, the view from this location would be heavily dominated by construction works associated with the new on and off-slips and most notably the removal of Highfield Lane Bridge and replacement with new motorway junction 10a. This would include the installation of 2 new overbridges to form the junction, geotechnical works to form newly aligned retaining structures and embankment to accommodate slip roads, as well as the installation of new signage and highways infrastructure. The magnitude of change looking north west from this location would be Major resulting in a Moderate Adverse significance of effect for this Low sensitivity receptor.	During Operation there would be views of the off-slip heading north and the new junction 10a would be visible traversing the existing M20 within this narrow view. Whilst junction 10a would be a notable feature within the view it would be set in the context of the existing motorway corridor. Lighting of junction 10a would be seen from this location however, given the context of the existing M20 corridor and lights from surrounding traffic, combined with the low sensitivity of this receptor, night-time impacts are not considered notable and would not result in a significant affect. The magnitude of change during Year 1 of Operation would be Moderate resulting in a Slight Adverse significance of effect. As roadside vegetation establishes to settle the Scheme, the magnitude of change would have reduced to Minor although would still lead to a Slight Adverse effect significance of effect at Year 15.	**Construction: Moderate Adverse** **Operation:** **Year 1: Slight Adverse** **Year 15: Slight Adverse**
24	Representative of properties on Kingfisher Close and Nightingale Close (High Sensitivity)	The view towards the A2070 and existing Church Lane footbridge from this location is heavily restricted by intervening tree and shrub planting present between the houses and the A2070 to the south. As a result the view is very short in distance with views to the A2070 itself not readily available at ground level. Access was not sought from inside the properties; however, upper storey windows may have a heavily interrupted view over the top of the close boarded timber fence through existing vegetation.	Views to the majority of construction works to the east would be screened from view by existing garden vegetation and property boundaries. This would be with the exception of the installation of the new Church Road footbridge which would be visible as dropped into place using a crane. Given the very short period in which the crane would be visible, visual intrusion associated with this element of the works would only be very temporary in nature. Properties closest to the existing footbridge would afford oblique and direct views towards the clearance of vegetation and earthworks associated with the removal of the existing footbridge and installation of the new ramps and deck. The new footbridge would be slightly realigned and located very slightly north of existing location. Access points to the new bridge would however, remain in the same location Existing vegetation would be retained as much as possible to retain current screening qualities, particularly for property No.16 Nightingale Close which lies immediately adjacent to the existing footbridge however, some will require removal to accommodate the works. Given the close proximity to the works and associated movements of construction activity combined with the enclosed nature of the view, the magnitude of change would be Moderate leading to a Large Adverse significance of effect during Construction.	Replacement planting would establish over time to help reinstate the screening function of existing vegetation on site. This would help to reduce the visual prominence of the new bridge structure as earth embankments become established with native trees and shrubs. In Year 1 existing vegetation to be retained will offer a visual buffer to a certain degree. The bridge would be lit using hand rail lighting only so it is not considered to result in obtrusive night-time impacts upon local receptors. However, the lighting columns on the ramp to the footbridge will be 5m high directionally lit columns, these will be create some visual intrusion in Year 1. Given the context of the existing footbridge, the magnitude of change is considered to be Moderate during Year 1, leading to a Moderate Adverse effect. By Year 15, planting on the ramps of the bridge would have established to soften the structure and offer screening value to nearby properties. As such the magnitude of change would have reduced by Year 15 to Minor leading to a Slight Adverse significance of effect.	**Construction: Large adverse** **Operation:** **Year 1: Moderate Adverse** **Year 15: Slight Adverse**

Visual Receptor No.	Visual Receptor	Existing View	Proposed View during Construction	Proposed View during Operation	Effect
25	Representative of Barrey Road PRoW AE339.	The existing view from this location is wide across the A2070 in the centre of the view. Mature vegetation either side of the A2070 frame the view. Existing trees and shrubs along Barrey Road screen views of the open green space and the Church Road footbridge.	During Construction, PRoW AE339 would be diverted temporarily during the footpath and footbridge construction phase only. Elements of vegetation removal would be required to accommodate the works which would be visible from this location. Views would include the removal of the existing bridge structure, as well as earthworks associated with the construction of new access ramps and installation of the new bridge deck to be lifted in by crane. Existing vegetation on right handside of view would be retained in the foreground of the view. However, the majority of vegetation will be removed to construct the new bridge embankments. Given vegetation clearance would open up elements of the view during Construction, the magnitude of change is considered to be Major as a worst case, leading to a Large Adverse significance of effect.	During Operation, views of the new footbridge and earth ramps would be seen. Species rich grassland would establish within Year 1 helping to settle the new earthworks within the immediate landscape. The new vegetation along the slopes of the new proposed footbridge access will have limited screening value in Year 1 from this location. By Year 15 additional tree and shrub planting would have established to further screen the structure from this location. The magnitude of change during Year 1 of Operation would be Moderate resulting in a Moderate Adverse significance of effect. By Year 15 the magnitude of change would have reduced to Negligible leading to a Negligible significance of effect.	**Construction: Large Adverse** **Operation:** **Year 1: Moderate Adverse** **Year 15: Slight Adverse**