River Thames Scheme

Protecting our communities
Securing our economy
Enhancing our Thames

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 4
Appendix 12.2

Landscape and Visual Amenity Summary Tables for Likely Significant and Non-Significant Environmental Effects

Landscape and Visual Summary Tables

1 Potential Likely Significant Construction Effects

Table 1: Potential Likely Significant Construction Effects

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
Users of the Thames Path National Trail and users of the Sustrans National Cycleroute 4 (NCR4)	New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough ; Flow Control Structures; Runnymede Channel	General construction activities (land); General construction activities (water); Construction of new pedestrian / cycle bridges at Chertsey and Desborough; Processing / placement of non-hazardous waste; Erection of temporary screens/fences; use of temporary wharfs and mobile pontoons	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary flood channel outlet construction and other project elements. Construction activities will be clearly visible in the view.	No secondary mitigation is identified as it is considered likely that the primary and tertiary mitigation will be sufficient at Environmental Statement (ES) stage. However, the primary and tertiary mitigation are not sufficiently developed to assume their full achievement in this Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) preliminary assessment. Hence this effect is currently assessed as likely to be significant.
Users of the Thames Path National Trail and Sustrans National Cycleroute 4 (NCR4)	Spelthorne Channel; Flow Control Structures; Runnymede Channel; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	General construction activities (land); General construction activities (water); Processing / placement of non-hazardous waste; Construction of new pedestrian / cycle bridges at Chertsey and Desborough; use of temporary wharfs and mobile pontoons; Erection of temporary screens/fences; Temporary stockpiling of materials	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary flood channel inlet construction. Construction activities will be clearly visible in the view.	No secondary mitigation is identified as it is considered likely that the primary and tertiary mitigation will be sufficient at ES stage. However, the primary and tertiary mitigation are not sufficiently developed to assume their full achievement in this PEIR preliminary assessment. Hence this effect is currently assessed as likely to be significant.
Residents at home between Devil's Lane and Chertsey Road, north of Royal Hythe, adjacent to Royal Hythe on Chertsey Road and north of Ferry Avenue	Spelthorne Channel; Areas of enhanced public connection; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New green open spaces	Material excavation (contaminated); Material excavation (natural ground); General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site); Processing / placement of non-hazardous waste; Sheet piling; Use of materials processing sites; Erection of temporary screens/fences; Habitat improvements and planting; Creation/use of construction compounds	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary flood channel construction, and material processing storage site. Construction activities will be clearly visible in the view. Early mitigation including planting would assist in screening construction activities.	No secondary mitigation is identified as it is considered likely that the primary and tertiary mitigation will be sufficient at ES stage. However, the primary and tertiary mitigation are not sufficiently developed to assume their full achievement in this PEIR preliminary assessment. Hence this effect is currently assessed as likely to be significant.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
All receptors	Off-site car parks for construction workers	Establishment and use of off-site car parks including associated traffic movements	Potential effects during construction on all landscape receptors.	No further mitigation identified. The selection and design of these car parks is yet to be undertaken, at which point the need for and nature of any secondary mitigation will be considered.

2 Potential Likely Significant Operational Effects

Table 2: Potential Likely Significant Operational Effects

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
Users of Public Footpaths Egham 32, Egham 33	Runnymede Channel; New green open spaces; Areas of enhanced public connection; New Landforms	Operation during flood events; L&GI provision; New landforms; Channel maintenance to restore design profile; Use of publicly accessible areas	Negative Permanent changes in view to a more managed and publicly accessible landscape including possible permanent introduction of a distinctive semi-naturalised landform in places blocking views to the A308. As design develops, negative and/or positive effects might be achieved between new landform (potentially negative) and the green open spaces (potentially positive) and embedded planting would assist in screening and settling project elements into the landscape, reducing visual impacts from year 0 to year 15.	No secondary mitigation is identified as it is considered likely that the primary mitigation will be sufficient at ES stage. Primary mitigation including consideration of channel edge planting /marginal shelves to soften the channel into its setting, bankside planting and access/future use, the profiling of raised earthworks, the layout of the green open space and early planting to screen and settle project elements would assist in reducing significance from year 0 to 15.
Users of the Thames Path National Trail, users of the Sustrans National Cycleroute 4 (NCR4) and Leisure Users of the River Thames	Flow Control Structures; Runnymede Channel; New green open spaces; New Landforms	Use of flow control structures; New landforms; L&GI provision; Operation during flood events; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Negative Permanent changes in view of the channel users of the PRoW and leisure users of the Thames for an approximate 150m stretch of their route including glimpsed views of the new green open space and raised landform beyond. Robust landscape design mitigation including planting would assist in screening and settling project elements into the landscape, reducing significance of the visual effect from year 0 to year 15.	No secondary mitigation is identified as it is considered likely that the primary mitigation will be sufficient at ES stage. Primary mitigation including consideration of edge planting to soften the structure into the setting, detailing of the structure above ground and water level and material finishes as well as the profiling of raised earthworks, the layout of the green open space and early planting to screen and settle project elements would assist in reducing significance from year 0 to 15.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
Residents at home between Thames Side and Wheatsheaf Lane and between Ferry Avenue and 103 Chertsey Lane	Flow Control Structures; New green open spaces; Runnymede Channel; New Landforms	L&GI provision; Use of flow control structures; Maintenance of structures; New landforms; Operation during flood events; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Negative Permanent changes in view from a riparian residential outlook to permanent features including channel inlet structure (and glimpsed views of the new green open space beyond including new landforms) for those receptors located within an approximate 100m radius locations. Robust landscape design mitigation including planting would assist in screening and settling project elements into the riverscape, reducing significance from year 0 to year 15.	No secondary mitigation is identified as it is considered likely that the primary mitigation will be sufficient at ES stage. Primary mitigation including consideration of edge planting to soften the structure into the setting, detailing of the structure above ground and water level and material finishes as well as the profiling of raised earthworks, the layout of the green open space and early planting to screen and settle project elements would assist in reducing significance from year 0 to 15.
Users of the Thames Path National Trail and users of the Sustrans National Cycleroute 4 (NCR4)	Flow Control Structures; Runnymede Channel; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough; New Landforms	Existence of the flood channel and other components; Use of flow control structures; New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); Operation during flood events; L&GI provision; New landforms; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Negative Permanent changes in view to include the permanent project features including outlet structure and channel and other project elements beyond. As design develops, negative and/or positive effects might be achieved between engineered aspects (potentially negative) and the green open spaces (potentially positive). It is also anticipated that negative effects at year 0 (upon which this assessment is based), would be positive by year 15 when planting would have established and the project elements would have further settled into the location and the visual context.	No secondary mitigation is identified as it is considered likely that the primary mitigation will be sufficient at ES stage. Primary mitigation including consideration of edge planting to soften the structure into the setting, detailing of the structure above ground and water level and material finishes as well as the profiling of raised earthworks, the layout of the green open space and early planting to screen and settle project elements would assist in reducing significance from year 0 to 15.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
Users of the Thames Path National Trail and Sustrans National Cycleroute 4 (NCR4)	Spelthorne Channel; Flow Control Structures; New blue open spaces; New Landforms	Existence of the flood channel and other components; Use of flow control structures; New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); Operation during flood events; L&GI provision; New landforms	Negative Permanent changes in view from the intermittent tree and scrub edging of the road and riverside, to the permanent features including inlet structure, channel and potential raised earthworks and habitat creation behind. As design develops, negative and/or positive effects might be achieved between engineered aspects (potentially negative) and the green open spaces (potentially positive) and robust landscape design mitigation including planting would assist in screening and settling project elements, reducing significance from year 0 to year 15.	No secondary mitigation is identified as it is considered likely that the primary mitigation will be sufficient at ES stage. Primary mitigation including consideration including that of edge planting to soften the structure into the setting, detailing of the structure above ground and water level and material finishes as well as the profiling of raised earthworks, the layout of the green open space and early planting to screen and settle project elements would assist in reducing significance from year 0 to 15.
Residents at home between Devil's Lane and Chertsey Road, north of Royal Hythe, adjacent to Royal Hythe on Chertsey Road and north of Ferry Avenue	Spelthorne Channel; Areas of enhanced public connection; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New green open spaces; New Landforms	Existence of the flood channel and other components; New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); Channel maintenance to restore design profile; New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); Operation during flood events; New landforms; L&GI provision	Negative Permanent changes in view due to permanent features including channel section and raised earthworks and temporary operational effects. As design develops, negative and/or positive effects might be achieved between engineered aspects (potentially negative) and the green open spaces (potentially positive). Robust landscape design mitigation including planting would assist in screening and settling project elements and reducing significance from year 0 to year 15.	No secondary mitigation is identified as it is considered likely that the primary mitigation will be sufficient at ES stage. Primary mitigation including consideration of channel edge planting /marginal shelves to soften the channel into its setting, bankside planting and access/future use, the profiling of raised earthworks, the layout of the green open space and early planting to screen and settle project elements would assist in reducing significance from year 0 to 15.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
Users of the Thames Path National Trail and users of the Sustrans National Cycleroute 4	Flow Control Structures; Spelthorne Channel; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough ; New green open spaces; New Landforms	New landforms; L&GI provision; Existence of the flood channel and other components; Operation during flood events; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Negative Permanent project features would be recognisable and readily observed within a broad changing view for a short duration of a longer receptor experience. As design develops, negative and/or positive effects might be achieved between engineered elements (potentially negative) and the green infrastructure (potentially positive) and embedded planting would assist in screening and settling project elements, reducing significance from year 0 to year 15.	No secondary mitigation is identified as it is considered likely that the primary mitigation will be sufficient at ES stage. Primary mitigation including consideration including that of edge planting to soften the structure into the setting, detailing of the structure above ground and water level and material finishes as well as the profiling of raised earthworks, the layout of the green open space and early planting to screen and settle project elements would assist in reducing significance from year 0 to 15.
Users of Public Footpath Walton & Weybridge 27A and 36	Flow Control Structures; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough ; New Landforms	Existence of the flood channel and other components; Operation during flood events; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Negative Permanent project features would be recognisable and readily observed within a broad changing view for a short duration of a longer receptor experience. As design develops, negative and/or positive effects might be achieved between engineered elements (potentially negative) and the green infrastructure (potentially positive) and embedded planting would assist in screening and settling project elements, reducing significance from year 0 to year 15.	No secondary mitigation is identified as it is considered likely that the primary mitigation will be sufficient at ES stage. Primary mitigation including consideration including that of edge planting to soften the structure into the setting, detailing of the structure above ground and water level and material finishes as well as the profiling of raised earthworks, the layout of the green open space and early planting to screen and settle project elements would assist in reducing significance from year 0 to 15.
Users of the Thames Path and users of the Sustrans National Cycleroute 4	Areas of enhanced public connection; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	L&GI provision	Negative The permanent project elements would be recognisable and readily observed within the broad view, without significantly changing its overall nature. As design develops, negative and/or positive effects might be achieved between engineered elements (potentially negative) and the green infrastructure (potentially positive) and embedded planting would assist in screening and settling project elements, reducing significance from year 0 to year 15.	No secondary mitigation is identified as it is considered likely that the primary mitigation will be sufficient at ES stage. Primary mitigation including the developing bridge design, consideration of material finish and edge planting to soften it into its setting, the profiling of raised earthworks and the layout of the green open space would assist in reducing significance from year 0 to 15.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
Residents at home south of Chertsey Road	New Landforms; Spelthorne Channel; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New green open spaces	New landforms; Use of publicly accessible areas; Existence of the flood channel and other components; New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial)	Negative Permanent features including raised landforms and the realigned road would be recognisable and readily observed within the broad overall view. As design develops, negative and/or positive temporary (long-term) effects might be achieved between engineered elements (potentially negative) and the increased habitat / planting and green space (potentially positive) and the embedded planting would assist in screening and settling project elements, reducing significance from year 0 to year 15.	No secondary mitigation is identified as it is considered likely that the primary mitigation will be sufficient at ES stage. Primary mitigation including consideration of channel edge planting /marginal shelves to soften the channel into its setting, bankside planting and access/future use, the profiling of raised earthworks, the layout of the green open space and early planting to screen and settle project elements would assist in reducing significance from year 0 to 15.
River Thames Scheme (RTS) Landscape Character Area (LCA) 'Farmland' LCArea (2d)	Runnymede Channel; New green open spaces; New Landforms	L&GI provision; Existence of the flood channel and other components; New landforms; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Negative Some noticeable change to the key characteristics of the LCArea from the permanent new green open space and raised landforms. Profiling, planting and Green Space design would assist in reducing significance and it is anticipated that negative effects at year 0 (upon which this assessment is based), would be positive by year 15 when planting would have established and the project elements would have further settled into their landscape context.	No secondary mitigation is identified as it is considered likely that the primary mitigation will be sufficient at ES stage. Primary mitigation including consideration of channel edge planting /marginal shelves to soften the channel into its setting, bankside planting and access/future use, the profiling of raised earthworks, the layout of the green open space and early planting to settle project elements would assist in reducing significance by from year 0 to 15.
RTS LCA 'Settlement' LCArea (2f)	Flow Control Structures; Runnymede Channel; New green open spaces; New Landforms	New landforms; Use of flow control structures; L&GI provision; Operation during flood events; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Negative Some noticeable change to the key characteristics of the LCArea from the permanent new inlet structure and habitat creation. Design, including profiling and planting and screening of inlet structure would assist in reducing significance and it is anticipated that negative effects at year 0 (upon which this assessment is based), would be positive by year 15 when planting would have established and the project elements would have further settled into their landscape context.	No secondary mitigation is identified as it is considered likely that the primary mitigation will be sufficient at ES stage. Primary mitigation including consideration including that of edge planting to soften the structure into the setting, detailing of the structure above ground and water level and material finishes as well as the profiling of raised earthworks, the layout of the green open space and early planting to settle project elements would assist in reducing significance from year 0 to 15.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
RTS LCA 'Farmland' LCArea (2n)	Runnymede Channel; Flow Control Structures; New green open spaces; Areas of enhanced public connection; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New Landforms; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	New landforms; Existence of the flood channel and other components; L&GI provision; New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); Operation during flood events; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Negative Some noticeable change to the key characteristics of the LCArea from the permanent project elements including channel outlet, bridge, green space, raised landforms and habitat creation. Integrated planting and design would assist in reducing significance and it is anticipated that negative effects at year 0 (upon which this assessment is based), would be positive by year 15 when planting would have established and the project elements would have further settled into their landscape context.	No secondary mitigation is identified as it is considered likely that the primary mitigation will be sufficient at ES stage. Primary mitigation including consideration including that of edge planting to soften the structure into the setting, detailing of the structure above ground and water level and material finishes, channel edge planting /marginal shelves to soften the channel as well as the profiling of raised earthworks, the layout of the green open space and early planting to settle project elements would assist in reducing significance from year 0 to 15.

3 Non-Significant Construction Effects

Table 3: Non-Significant Construction Effects

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
Colne Valley Regional Park	All project components	General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Imperceptible, temporary (short-term) changes in the key characteristics of this regional receptor. Project elements are located a distance from the receptor and would not have any effect on its identified characteristics.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land	All project components	General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Imperceptible, temporary (short-term) changes in the key characteristics of this high level landscape character receptor.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
National Character Area: Thames Valley	All project components	General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Imperceptible, temporary (short-term) changes in the key characteristics of this high level landscape character receptor.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RBWM Landscape Character Assessment	All project components	General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Imperceptible, temporary (short-term) changes in the key characteristics of this high level landscape character receptor.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS LCA 'Farmland' LCArea (2d)	Runnymede Channel; Flow Control Structures; New green open spaces; Areas of enhanced public connection	Use of excavated material on-site; General construction activities (land); Erection of temporary screens/fences; Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Small, temporary (short-term) changes in the key characteristics of this RTS Landscape Character Area.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
RTS LCA 'Farmland' LCArea (2n)	Runnymede Channel; Flow Control Structures	General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Small, temporary (short-term) changes in the key characteristics of this RTS Landscape Character Area.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
RTS LCA 'Farmland' LCArea (2r)	Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation	Habitat improvements and planting	Negative Small, temporary (short-term) changes in the key characteristics of this RTS Landscape Character Area.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation .
RTS LCA 'Farmland' LCArea (3b)	All project components	General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Imperceptible, temporary (short-term) change in the key characteristics of this RTS Landscape Character Area.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
RTS LCA 'Farmland' LCAreas (1h, 3d) beyond the Project Boundary for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) PEIR	All project components	General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Neutral Temporary (short-term) neutral effect. There will be no construction impacts on the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS LCA 'Historic' LCAreas (2l, 4q)	All project components	General construction activities (land); Construction of road bridges; Construction of new pedestrian / cycle bridges at Chertsey and Desborough; Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site); Creation/use of construction compounds; Use of excavated material on-site	Negative Imperceptible, temporary (short-term) change in the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS LCA 'Pasture' LCAreas (1e, 1f, 1r) beyond the Project Boundary for EIA PEIR	All project components	General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Neutral Temporary (short-term) neutral effect. There will be no construction impacts on the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS LCA 'Recreation' LCArea (2k)	Runnymede Channel; New green open spaces; Areas of enhanced public connection	Use of excavated material on-site; General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Small, temporary (short-term) changes in characteristics in the key characteristics of this RTS Landscape Character Area.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
RTS LCA 'Recreation' LCArea (2o)	All project components; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation	General construction activities (land); General construction activities (water); Habitat improvements and planting; Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Imperceptible, temporary (short-term) change in the key characteristics of this RTS Landscape Character Area.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
RTS LCA 'Recreation' LCAreas (1b, 1g, 1l and 3e) beyond the Project Boundary for EIA PEIR	All project components	General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Neutral Temporary (short-term) neutral effect. There will be no construction impacts on the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS LCA 'Recreation' LCAreas (2a, 2h) beyond the Project Boundary for EIA PEIR	All project components	General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Neutral Temporary (short-term) neutral effect. There will be no construction impacts on the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS LCA 'Recreation' LCAreas (3a, 3c)	All project components	General construction activities (land); General construction activities (water); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Small, temporary (short-term) change in the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
RTS LCA 'Reservoir' LCArea (1k)	All project components; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation	General construction activities (land); Habitat improvements and planting; General construction activities (water); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Imperceptible, temporary (short-term) change in the key characteristics of this RTS Landscape Character Area.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS LCA 'Settlement' LCArea (1s)	Runnymede Channel; New green open spaces	General construction activities (land); Processing / placement of non-hazardous waste; Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Imperceptible, temporary (short-term) change in the key characteristics of this RTS Landscape Character Area.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
RTS LCA 'Settlement' LCArea (2f)	Runnymede Channel; Flow Control Structures; New green open spaces	Use of excavated material on-site; General construction activities (land); Erection of temporary screens/fences; Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Small, temporary (short-term) changes in the key characteristics of this RTS Landscape Character Area.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
RTS LCA 'Settlement' LCArea (2j)	Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation	Habitat improvements and planting	Negative Small, temporary (short-term) changes in characteristics in the key characteristics of this RTS Landscape Character Area.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
RTS LCA 'Settlement' LCArea (4k) beyond the Project Boundary for EIA PEIR	All project components	General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Neutral Temporary (short-term) neutral effect. There will be no construction impacts on the key characteristics of this RTS Landscape Character Area.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS LCA 'Settlement' LCAreas (1c, 1i, 1d, 1j, 1q, 1o, 1p) beyond the Project Boundary for EIA PEIR	All project components	General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Neutral Temporary (short-term) neutral effect. There will be no construction impacts on the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS LCA 'Settlement' LCAreas (2b, 2e, 2g, 2m, 2q and 4d)	All project components; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation	General construction activities (land); General construction activities (water); Habitat improvements and planting; Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Imperceptible, temporary (short-term) change in the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas - project elements are located a distance from the receptor.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
RTS LCA 'Settlement' LCAreas (3f, 3k, 3l, 3n, 4e, 4g, 4m, 4s)	All project components	General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Imperceptible, temporary (short-term) changes in the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas - project elements are located a distance from the receptors.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
RTS LCA 'Settlement' LCAreas (3j, 4r) beyond the Project Boundary for EIA PEIR	All project components	General construction activities (land); General construction activities (water); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Neutral Temporary (short-term) neutral effect. There will be no construction impacts on the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas. Project elements are located a distance from the receptors.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS LCA 'Utilities and Industry' LCAreas (2c, 2p)	Runnymede Channel	General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Imperceptible, temporary (short-term) change in the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas- project elements are located a distance from the receptor.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
RTS LCA 1a, 1m and 1n Historic Landscape (beyond the Project Boundary for EIA PEIR)	All project components	General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Neutral Temporary (short-term) neutral effect. There will be no construction impacts on the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS LCA Parkland LCArea (4t)	Spelthorne Channel; Construction compounds	General construction activities (water); General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site)	Negative Imperceptible, temporary (short-term) changes in the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
RTS LCA Pasture LCArea (3h)	Spelthorne Channel; Areas of enhanced public connection	General construction activities (land); Use of excavated material on-site; Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Small, temporary (short-term) change in the key characteristics of this RTS Landscape Character Area.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
RTS LCA Recreation LCArea (3i)	All project components	General construction activities (land); General construction activities (water); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Imperceptible, temporary (short-term) changes in the key characteristics of this RTS Landscape Character Area- project elements are located a distance from the receptor.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
RTS LCA Recreation LCArea (4c)	Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation	Habitat improvements and planting	Neutral Imperceptible, temporary (short-term) changes in the key characteristics of this RTS Landscape Character Area.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required .
RTS LCA Recreation LCAreas (3m, 4a)	Spelthorne Channel; Flow Control Structures; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	General construction activities (land); General construction activities (water); Construction of new pedestrian / cycle bridges at Chertsey and Desborough; Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Small, temporary (short-term) change in the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
RTS LCA Recreation LCAreas (4f, 4h, 4l)	All project components	General construction activities (land); General construction activities (water); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Imperceptible, temporary (short-term) changes in the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas - project elements are small scale or located a distance from the receptors.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
RTS LCA Reservoir LCArea (4o)	Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation	Habitat improvements and planting	Negative Imperceptible, temporary (short-term) changes in the key characteristics of this RTS Landscape Character Areas.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
RTS LCA Scrubland LCArea (3g)	Spelthorne Channel	General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Small, temporary (short-term) changes in the key characteristics of this RTS Landscape Character Area.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
RTS LCA Scrubland LCArea (3o) beyond the Project Boundary for EIA PEIR	All project components	General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site); General construction activities (water)	Neutral Temporary (short-term) neutral effect. There will be no construction impacts on the key characteristics of this RTS Landscape Character Area.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
RTS LCA Settlement LCArea (4n)	Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation	Habitat improvements and planting	Negative Imperceptible, temporary changes (short-term) in the key characteristics of this RTS Landscape Character Area.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
RTS LCA Settlement LCArea (4p) beyond the Project Boundary for EIA PEIR	All project components	General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Neutral Temporary (short-term) neutral effect. There will be no construction impacts.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS LCA Utilities and Industry LCArea (4b)	Bed lowering downstream of Desborough Cut; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation	Bed lowering; Habitat improvements and planting; Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site); General construction activities (water); General construction activities (land)	Negative Small, temporary (short-term) changes in the key characteristics of this RTS Landscape Character Area.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS Utilities and Industry LCAreas (4i, 4j) beyond the Project Boundary for EIA PEIR	All project components	General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Neutral Temporary (short-term) neutral effect. There will be no construction impacts on the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
The Surrey Landscape Character Assessment	All project components	General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Imperceptible, temporary (short-term) changes in the key characteristics of this high level landscape character receptor.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
Leisure users of Thorpe Park	Runnymede Channel; New green open spaces; Areas of enhanced public connection	General construction activities (land); General construction activities (water); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site); Processing / placement of hazardous waste; Processing / placement of non-hazardous waste; Sheet piling; Creation/use of construction compounds; Use of materials processing sites; use of temporary wharfs and mobile pontoons; Erection of temporary screens/fences; Demolition of buildings	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary flood channel and associated project elements construction activities. Activities will be a part of a wider view focussed away from the activities.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
People at their places of work in businesses south of Chertsey Road	Spelthorne Channel; Road realignments; Areas of enhanced public connection; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New green open spaces	Material excavation (contaminated); Material excavation (natural ground); General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site); Sheet piling; Erection of temporary screens/fences; Habitat improvements and planting; Processing / placement of non-hazardous waste	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary flood channel construction activities. Activities are seen in the distance and occupy a small proportion of the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Residents at home between Range Way and Ferry Lane	Spelthorne Channel; Temporary material storage sites	General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site); Processing / placement of non-hazardous waste; Use of excavated material on-site	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary channel construction. Construction activities will be visible within a small proportion of the views from the properties.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Residents at home between Thames Side and Wheatsheaf Lane and between Ferry Avenue and 103 Chertsey Lane	Runnymede Channel; New green open spaces; Areas of enhanced public connection; Temporary wharfs (River Thames)	Processing / placement of non-hazardous waste; Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site); Creation/use of construction compounds	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to demolition of buildings and temporary construction works including inlet construction, flood channel and associated project elements. Activities will be clearly visible in the view. Early mitigation including planting would assist in screening construction activities.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Residents at home south of Chertsey Road	New Landforms; Spelthorne Channel; New green open spaces; Areas of enhanced public connection	Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site); Creation/use of construction compounds; Use of materials processing sites	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to road realignment, temporary channel construction and construction of raised earthworks. Construction activities will be visible in the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of Chertsey 3 and Chertsey 7 Bridleway	Spelthorne Channel	General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site); Sheet piling; Erection of temporary screens/fences	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from occasional glimpsed views of the temporary flood channel construction activities. Activities are seen in the distance and occupy a small proportion of the view with the motorway in the foreground.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
Users of Chertsey 4 Bridleway	Runnymede Channel	Sheet piling; General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Erection of temporary screens/fences	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from views of temporary flood channel and associated project elements construction activities on part of the route.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of Chertsey Meads publicly accessible open space	Spelthorne Channel; New Landforms; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	General construction activities (land); Construction of new pedestrian / cycle bridges at Chertsey and Desborough; Use of excavated material on-site; Processing / placement of non-hazardous waste; Temporary stockpiling of materials	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary flood channel construction activities and construction of the new bridge. Activities are seen in the distance and occupy a part of the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of Desborough Island Public Open Space	New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	Construction of new pedestrian / cycle bridges at Chertsey and Desborough; General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary bridge construction activities. Activities are seen in the distance and occupy a small proportion of the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of Littleton Lane Public Highway	Spelthorne Channel; Areas of enhanced public connection; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation	General construction activities (land); General construction activities (water); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site); Sheet piling; Creation/use of construction compounds; Temporary stockpiling of materials; Processing / placement of non-hazardous waste	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect of changes in view due to temporary flood channel crossing construction. Construction activities will be visible in the view and at some distance.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of Public Footpath Chertsey 5	Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation	Habitat improvements and planting	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from construction/implementation of priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
Users of Public Footpath Walton & Weybridge 27A and 36	Spelthorne Channel; Flow Control Structures; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	General construction activities (land); General construction activities (water); Construction of new pedestrian / cycle bridges at Chertsey and Desborough	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary channel construction, outlet and construction of the new bridge. Construction activities will be clearly visible in parts of the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of Public Footpaths Egham 32, Egham 33	Runnymede Channel; Temporary materials processing sites; Construction compounds; Flow Control Structures; New green open spaces; Areas of enhanced public connection; New Landforms	Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site); Processing / placement of non-hazardous waste; Sheet piling; Use of materials processing sites; Temporary stockpiling of materials; Erection of temporary screens/fences; Creation/use of construction compounds	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary flood channel and raised landforms construction activities. Activities will be broadly visible within the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of Public Footpaths Egham 49, Egham 51, Chertsey 8 and Chertsey 51	Runnymede Channel; New green open spaces; Areas of enhanced public connection	General construction activities (land); General construction activities (water); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site); Processing / placement of hazardous waste; Processing / placement of non-hazardous waste; Sheet piling; Creation/use of construction compounds; Use of materials processing sites; use of temporary wharfs and mobile pontoons; Erection of temporary screens/fences	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary flood channel and associated project elements construction activities, that will form a small part of a sideways view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required
Users of Public Footpaths Sunbury 42 and Sunbury 32 and Sunbury 41	Spelthorne Channel; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation	Material excavation (contaminated); Material excavation (natural ground); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site); General construction activities (land); Sheet piling; Habitat improvements and planting	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary flood channel construction activities. Activities are seen in the distance and occupy a small proportion of the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
Users of Public Footpaths Sunbury 43 and Sunbury 44	Spelthorne Channel; Areas of enhanced public connection; Temporary materials processing sites; Permanent maintenance compounds; New green open spaces	Material excavation (contaminated); Material excavation (natural ground); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Processing / placement of non-hazardous waste; Sheet piling; Creation/use of construction compounds; Temporary stockpiling of materials	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary flood channel construction activities. Activities are seen in the distance and occupy a small proportion of the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of Runnymede and Coopers Hill Open Access Land	All project components	General construction activities (land); Processing / placement of non-hazardous waste	Neutral Temporary (short-term) There would be no intervisibility - and therefore no loss, damage or alteration to existing views - between the RTS and the users of Runnymede and Coopers Hill Open Access Land.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
Users of Sheep Walk Public Highway	Spelthorne Channel; Road realignments; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New green open spaces; Areas of enhanced public connection	Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site); Creation/use of construction compounds; General construction activities (land)	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary road realignment and channel construction. Construction activities will be clearly visible in the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of St Ann's Hill Public Open Space	Runnymede Channel	General construction activities (land); General construction activities (water)	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary flood channel and associated project elements construction activities. Activities are seen in the distance and occupy a small proportion of the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of Thorpe Hay Meadow, Dumsey Meadow and Laleham Park publicly accessible open spaces	New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough ; New Landforms	Construction of new pedestrian / cycle bridges at Chertsey and Desborough; Use of excavated material on-site; Processing / placement of non-hazardous waste	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary flood channel construction activities and construction of the new bridge. Activities are seen in the distance and occupy a part of the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
Users of public footpath Sunbury 62	New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	Construction of new pedestrian / cycle bridges at Chertsey and Desborough	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary bridge construction activities. Activities are seen prominently and occupy a broad aspect of the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of the Broom Road Public Open Space	Construction compounds	General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary construction activities at the compounds that will be partly visible in the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of the Colne Valley Regional Park and public footpath Staines 12	All project components	General construction activities (land); General construction activities (water); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary flood channel construction activities. Activities are seen in the distance and occupy a small proportion of the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of the Desborough Sailing Club recreational facility	New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	Construction of new pedestrian / cycle bridges at Chertsey and Desborough	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary bridge construction activities. Activities are seen prominently and occupy a broad aspect of the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of the M3 Motorway and the railway line between Virginia Water and Byfleet & New Haw	All project components	Construction of new pedestrian / cycle bridges at Chertsey and Desborough; General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to general temporary construction activities. Activities are seen in the distance and occupy a small proportion of a changing view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
Users of the National Cycleroute 4	Spelthorne Channel; Road realignments	General construction activities (land)	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary construction activities including road realignment and channel construction. Construction activities will be visible in the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of the Staines 20 footpath and Wray 4/1 footpath	Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation	Habitat improvements and planting	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from construction/implementation of priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of the Thames Path National Trail and users of the Sustrans National Cycleroute 4	Spelthorne Channel	Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Construction of road bridges; Construction of new pedestrian / cycle bridges at Chertsey and Desborough	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary channel construction. Construction activities will be visible in parts of the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of the Thames Path National Trail and users of the Sustrans National Cycleroute 4	Spelthorne Channel; Flow Control Structures; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	General construction activities (land); General construction activities (water); Construction of new pedestrian / cycle bridges at Chertsey and Desborough	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary channel and outlet construction activities. Construction activities will be clearly visible in parts of the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of the Thames Path National Trail, users of the Sustrans National Cycleroute 4 (NCR4)	New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	Construction of new pedestrian / cycle bridges at Chertsey and Desborough	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect. There would be very limited changes in view due to temporary bridge construction activities. Activities would not be seen prominently and would occupy a small proportion of the view.	No secondary mitigation is identified as it is considered likely that the primary and tertiary mitigation will be sufficient at ES stage. However, the primary and tertiary mitigation are not sufficiently developed to assume their full achievement in this PEIR preliminary assessment. Hence this effect is currently assessed as likely to be significant.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
Users of the Thames Path National Trail, users of the Sustrans National Cycleroute 4 (NCR4) and Leisure Users of the River Thames	Runnymede Channel	General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site); Sheet piling; Erection of temporary screens/fences; Creation/use of construction compounds; Processing / placement of non-hazardous waste	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary construction activities for the flood channel and associated project elements. Activities will be clearly visible in the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of the Thames Path and users of the Sustrans National Cycleroute 4	Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation	Habitat improvements and planting	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from construction/implementation of priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
Users of the Thames Path and users of the Sustrans National Cycleroute 4	New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	Construction of new pedestrian / cycle bridges at Chertsey and Desborough	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary construction of the new bridge. Activities are seen in the distance and occupy a part of the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of the Thames Path and users of the Sustrans National Cycleroute 4	Areas of enhanced public connection; New green open spaces	Use of excavated material on-site	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary construction activities including the significantly raised landforms. Activities are seen in the distance and occupy a part of the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of the Thames Path and users of the Sustrans National Cycleroute 4	Construction compounds	General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site)	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary construction activities at the compounds that will be partly visible in the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
Users of the Thames Path, the Sustrans National Cycleroute 4 and Hurst Park Public Open Space	Construction compounds	General construction activities (land); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (off site); Creation/use of construction compounds	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to general temporary construction activities at the compounds that will be partly visible in the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of the Thames Path, users of the Sustrans National Cycleroute 4 and open space adjacent to Thames Street	Sunbury Weir	General construction activities (land); General construction activities (water); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site)	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary construction of fish pass. Construction activities will be clearly visible in parts of the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of the Thames Path, users of the Sustrans National Cycleroute 4 and users of the Felix Road Recreation Ground Public Open Space	Beasley's Ait fish passage	General construction activities (land); General construction activities (water); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site)	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary construction of fish pass. Construction activities will be clearly visible in parts of the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of the Thames Path, users of the Sustrans National Cycleroute 4 and users of the Public Open Space between Walton Lane and Engine River	Bed lowering downstream of Desborough Cut	Bed lowering	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to temporary bed lowering. Construction activities will be clearly visible in parts of the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Visitors to D'Oyly Carte Island, Weybridge	Spelthorne Channel; Flow Control Structures; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough; Areas of enhanced public connection	General construction activities (land); General construction activities (water); Movement of construction vehicles, equipment and operatives (on site); Construction of new pedestrian / cycle bridges at Chertsey and Desborough	Negative Temporary (short-term) effect from changes in view due to outlet and channel construction and the new bridge. Construction activities will be clearly visible in parts of the view.	The identified primary and tertiary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
Users of the Public Rights of Way (not identified within EIA PEIR Figure 5.20 in and beyond the Project Boundary for EIA PEIR)	All project components	General construction activities (land);	There would be no intervisibility - and therefore no loss, damage or alteration to existing views - between the RTS and the users of those public rights of way in and beyond the Project Boundary for EIA PEIR (and not labelled on Figure 5.20).	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.

4 Non-Significant Operational Effects

Table 4: Non-Significant Operational Effects

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
Colne Valley Regional Park	All project components; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New Landforms; New green open spaces; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	Existence of the flood channel and other components; L&GI provision; New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); New landforms; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Negative None of the key characteristics of this smaller area of the Regional Park will be lost or significantly altered, nor the aesthetic or perceptual aspect of the receptor changed through the introduction of the permanent project elements that would be located a distance from the receptor.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land	All project components; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New green open spaces; New Landforms; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	Existence of the flood channel and other components; L&GI provision; New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); New landforms; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Neutral There would be a permanent small change to the Green Belt's essential characteristic of openness, from the permanent features of pedestrian footbridges and the raised landforms however the combined elements of the RTS would also preserve and make permanent the areas of greenbelt land. The intrinsic sense of openness will on the whole be maintained due to the generally physically low engineered and green infrastructure elements of the project including those at the weirs and fish passes.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
National Character Area: Thames Valley	All project components; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New green open spaces; New Landforms; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	Existence of the flood channel and other components; L&GI provision; New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); New landforms; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Neutral There will be a small loss or alteration to the key characteristics of this broad, high level national character assessment with the introduction of the permanent project elements.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
RBWM Landscape Character Assessment	All project components; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New green open spaces; New Landforms; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	Existence of the flood channel and other components; L&GI provision; New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); New landforms; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Neutral There will be a small loss or alteration to the key characteristics of the area of this high level landscape character assessment that falls within the study area with the introduction of the permanent project elements.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
RTS LCA 'Farmland' LCArea (2r)	All project components; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation	New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); Operation during flood events; New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Positive None of the key characteristics of the LCArea will be lost or significantly altered, nor the aesthetic or perceptual aspect of the receptor changed through the introduction of the new habitats and permanent project components.	No secondary mitigation required as the effect is positive.
RTS LCA 'Farmland' LCArea (3b)	All project components	Operation during flood events; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Negative None of the key characteristics of the LCArea will be lost or significantly altered, nor the aesthetic or perceptual aspect of the receptor through the permanent channel elements and new habitats.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS LCA 'Farmland' LCAreas (1h, 3d) beyond the Project Boundary for EIA PEIR	All project components; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New green open spaces; New Landforms; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	Existence of the flood channel and other components; L&GI provision; New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); New landforms; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Neutral There will be no operational impacts on the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas. Neutral permanent effect.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS LCA 'Historic' LCAreas (2l, 4q)	All project components; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New Landforms	New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); Operation during flood events; New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Negative None of the key characteristics of the LCArea will be lost or significantly altered, nor the aesthetic or perceptual aspect of the receptor changed through the introduction of the new habitats and permanent project components.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
RTS LCA 'Pasture' LCAreas (1e, 1f, 1r) beyond the Project Boundary for EIA PEIR	All project components	Operation during flood events	Neutral There will be no operational impacts on the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas. Neutral permanent effect.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS LCA 'Recreation' LCArea (2k)	Runnymede Channel; Flow Control Structures; Areas of enhanced public connection; New Landforms	New landforms; Existence of the flood channel and other components; Operation during flood events; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Negative None of the key characteristics of the LCArea will be lost or significantly altered, nor the aesthetic or perceptual aspect of the receptor changed through the introduction of the permanent project components.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
RTS LCA 'Recreation' LCArea (2o)	All project components; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation	New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); Operation during flood events; New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Positive None of the key characteristics of the LCArea will be lost or significantly altered, nor the aesthetic or perceptual aspect of the receptor changed through the introduction of the new habitats and permanent project components.	No secondary mitigation required as the effect is positive.
RTS LCA 'Recreation' LCAreas (1b, 1g, 1l and 3e) beyond the Project Boundary for EIA PEIR	All project components	Operation during flood events	Neutral There will be no operational impacts on the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas. Neutral permanent effect.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS LCA 'Recreation' LCAreas (2a, 2h) beyond the Project Boundary for EIA PEIR	All project components; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New green open spaces; New Landforms; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	Existence of the flood channel and other components; L&GI provision; New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); New landforms; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Neutral There will be no operational impacts on the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas. Neutral permanent effect.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS LCA 'Recreation' LCAreas (3a, 3c)	Spelthorne Channel; New Landforms; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	Existence of the flood channel and other components; New landforms; L&GI provision; Operation during flood events; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Positive None of the key characteristics of the LCArea will be lost or significantly altered, nor the aesthetic or perceptual aspect of the receptor changed through the introduction of the permanent project elements of channel, bridges and raised landforms.	No secondary mitigation required as the effect is positive.
RTS LCA 'Reservoir' LCArea (1k)	All project components; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New Landforms	New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); Operation during flood events; New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); New landforms; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Negative None of the key characteristics of the LCArea will be lost or significantly altered, nor the aesthetic or perceptual aspect of the receptor through the introduction of the new habitats.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS LCA 'Settlement' LCArea (1s)	Runnymede Channel; New green open spaces; New Landforms	New landforms; L&GI provision	Negative There will be a small permanent loss or alteration to the key characteristics of the LCArea with the introduction of the permanent distinctive semi-naturalised landform at Royal Hythe to the landscape.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
RTS LCA 'Settlement' LCArea (2j)	Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation	New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic)	Positive None of the key characteristics of the LCArea will be lost or significantly altered, nor the aesthetic or perceptual aspect of the receptor through the introduction of the permanent new habitats.	No secondary mitigation required as the effect is positive.
RTS LCA 'Settlement' LCArea (4k) beyond the Project Boundary for EIA PEIR	No Operational Effects	No Operational Effects	Neutral There will be no operational impacts on the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas. Neutral permanent effect.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS LCA 'Settlement' LCAreas (1c, 1i, 1d, 1j, 1q, 1o, 1p) beyond the Project Boundary for EIA PEIR	All project components	Operation during flood events	Neutral There will be no operational impacts on the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas. Neutral permanent effect.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS LCA 'Settlement' LCAreas (2b, 2e, 2g, 2m, 2q and 4d)	All project components; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New Landforms; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); Operation during flood events; New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); New landforms; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Negative None of the key characteristics of the LCArea will be lost or significantly altered, nor the aesthetic or perceptual aspect of the receptor changed through the introduction of the permanent new project components.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS LCA 'Settlement' LCAreas (3f, 3k, 3l, 3n, 4e, 4g, 4m, 4s)	All project components; New Landforms; Areas of enhanced public connection; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	Operation during flood events; New landforms; L&GI provision; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Neutral None of the key characteristics of the LCArea will be lost or significantly altered, nor the aesthetic or perceptual aspect of the receptor changed through the introduction of the permanent project elements in the distance.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS LCA 'Settlement' LCAreas (3j, 4r) beyond the Project Boundary for EIA PEIR	All project components	Existence of the flood channel and other components	Neutral There will be no operational impacts on the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas. Neutral permanent effect.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
RTS LCA 'Utilities and Industry' LCAreas (2c, 2p)	Runnymede Channel; All project components; New Landforms; New green open spaces; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	Operation during flood events; L&GI provision; New landforms; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Positive None of the key characteristics of the LCArea will be lost or significantly altered, nor the aesthetic or perceptual aspect of the receptor changed through the introduction of the new habitats and permanent project components.	No secondary mitigation required as the effect is positive.
RTS LCA 1a, 1m and 1n Historic Landscape (beyond the Project Boundary for EIA PEIR)	All project components	Operation during flood events	Neutral There will be no operational impacts on the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas. Located wholly beyond the Project Boundary for PEIR, but within the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) Study Area and included at the scoping stage, due to the potential effects from the change from intermittent flooding. Neutral permanent effect.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS LCA Parkland LCArea (4t)	No Operational Effects	No Operational Effects	Neutral There will be no operational impacts on the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas. Neutral permanent effect.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS LCA Pasture LCArea (3h)	Spelthorne Channel; New green open spaces; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New Landforms	L&GI provision; New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); New landforms	Negative There will be a small loss or alteration to the key characteristics of the LCArea with the introduction of the permanent project elements in the landscape surroundings of the receptor.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
RTS LCA Recreation LCArea (3i)	Spelthorne Channel; New Landforms; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	L&GI provision; Operation during flood events; New landforms; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Positive None of the key characteristics of the LCArea will be lost or significantly altered, nor the aesthetic or perceptual aspect of the receptor changed through the introduction of the permanent project elements in the distance.	No secondary mitigation required as the effect is positive.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
RTS LCA Recreation LCArea (4c)	Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation	New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic)	Positive None of the key characteristics of the LCArea will be lost or significantly altered, nor the aesthetic or perceptual aspect of the receptor changed through the introduction of the permanent new habitats.	No secondary mitigation required as the effect is positive.
RTS LCA Recreation LCAreas (3m, 4a)	Spelthorne Channel; Flow Control Structures; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough ; New Landforms	Existence of the flood channel and other components; L&GI provision; New landforms; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Positive There will be a small loss or alteration to the key characteristics of the LCArea with the introduction of the permanent features including bridge, green open space, raised earthworks and other project elements in the landscape.	No secondary mitigation required as the effect is positive.
RTS LCA Recreation LCAreas (4f, 4h, 4l)	All project components; New Landforms; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	Existence of the flood channel and other components; New landforms; L&GI provision; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Positive None of the key characteristics of the LCArea will be lost or significantly altered, nor the aesthetic or perceptual aspect of the receptor changed through the introduction of the permanent project elements in the distance.	No secondary mitigation required as the effect is positive.
RTS LCA Reservoir LCArea (4o)	Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation	New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic)	Positive None of the key characteristics of the LCArea will be lost or significantly altered, nor the aesthetic or perceptual aspect of the receptor changed through the introduction of the permanent new habitats.	No secondary mitigation required as the effect is positive.
RTS LCA Scrubland LCArea (3g)	Spelthorne Channel; Areas of enhanced public connection; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New green open spaces; New Landforms; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	Existence of the flood channel and other components; New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); New landforms; L&GI provision; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Negative None of the key characteristics of the LCArea will be lost or significantly altered, nor the aesthetic or perceptual aspect of the receptor changed, through the introduction of the permanent elements including road realignment, new channel and other project elements including raised earthworks.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
RTS LCA Scrubland LCArea (3o) beyond the Project Boundary for EIA PEIR	All project components	Existence of the flood channel and other components	Neutral There will be no operational impacts on the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas. Neutral permanent effect.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS LCA Settlement LCArea (4n)	Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation	New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic)	Positive None of the key characteristics of the LCArea will be lost or significantly altered, nor the aesthetic or perceptual aspect of the receptor changed through the introduction of the permanent new habitats.	No secondary mitigation required as the effect is positive.
RTS LCA Settlement LCArea (4p) beyond the Project Boundary for EIA PEIR	New Landforms; All project components; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New green open spaces; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	Existence of the flood channel and other components; L&GI provision; New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); New landforms; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Neutral There will be no operational impacts on the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas. Neutral permanent effect.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
RTS LCA Utilities and Industry LCArea (4b)	Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation	New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic)	Positive None of the key characteristics of the LCArea will be lost or significantly altered, nor the aesthetic or perceptual aspect of the receptor changed through the introduction of the permanent new habitats.	No secondary mitigation required as the effect is positive.
RTS Utilities and Industry LCAreas (4i, 4j) beyond the Project Boundary for EIA PEIR	All project components; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New green open spaces; New Landforms; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	Existence of the flood channel and other components; L&GI provision; New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); New landforms; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Neutral There will be no operational impacts on the key characteristics of these RTS Landscape Character Areas. Neutral permanent effect.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
The Surrey Landscape Character Assessment	All project components; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New green open spaces; New Landforms; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	Existence of the flood channel and other components; L&GI provision; New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); New landforms; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Neutral None of the key characteristics and aesthetic or perceptual qualities of the area of this high level landscape character assessment that falls within the study area, will be lost or significantly altered with the introduction of the permanent project elements.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
Leisure users of Thorpe Park	Runnymede Channel; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New green open spaces; Areas of enhanced public connection; New Landforms	New landforms; L&GI provision; New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); Existence of the flood channel and other components; New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); Operation during flood events	Negative Permanent small changes in views from the lakeside edges of Thorpe Park with barely perceptible changes to the lakes where the route of the channel passes through. Other visible permanent project elements including raised landforms.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
People at their places of work in businesses south of Chertsey Road	Spelthorne Channel; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New green open spaces; Areas of enhanced public connection; Road realignments; New Landforms	Existence of the flood channel and other components; New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); Operation during flood events; New landforms; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Negative Permanent changes in view due to permanent features including new road alignment, flood channel, habitat creation and features associated with the new green open spaces and enhanced public connection including raised earthworks. project elements would form a relatively small component of a wider view with no effect on the overall quality of the view.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
Residents at home between Range Way and Ferry Lane	Spelthorne Channel; New Landforms	Existence of the flood channel and other components; Operation during flood events; New landforms; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Negative Glimpsed filtered views through existing boundary vegetation of the habitat creation and permanent features including new areas of green open space and raised landforms and the Spelthorne Channel. project elements would form a relatively small component of a wider view for these receptors, with no effect on its overall quality.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
Users of Chertsey 3 and Chertsey 7 Bridleway	Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New Landforms	Existence of the flood channel and other components; New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); Operation during flood events; New landforms; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Positive Permanent changes in view looking north towards the M3 motorway from the wooded route of the Abbey River to priority areas for habitat enhancement, mitigation or creation. Possible glimpses of permanent new raised landforms in the distance that would occupy a small proportion of the view.	No secondary mitigation required as the effect is positive.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
Users of Chertsey 4 Bridleway	Runnymede Channel; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough ; New Landforms	Existence of the flood channel and other components; New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); Operation during flood events; New landforms; L&GI provision; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Negative Permanent changes in view due to flood channel creation. Possible glimpses of permanent features including the raised linear earthworks and new pedestrian /cycle bridge at Chertsey are seen in the distance and occupy a small proportion of the view.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
Users of Chertsey Meads publicly accessible open space	Runnymede Channel; Areas of enhanced public connection; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough ; New Landforms	New landforms; Existence of the flood channel and other components; L&GI provision	Negative The permanent project elements might be just perceptible within the broad available views at this location and would have no effect on the overall quality of the view.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
Users of Desborough Island Public Open Space	Areas of enhanced public connection; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	L&GI provision	Negative The permanent project elements would be recognisable and readily observed within some of the broad but contained available views at this location but would have no effect on their overall quality or nature.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of Littleton Lane Public Highway	Temporary material storage sites; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New Landforms; Spelthorne Channel; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	Existence of the flood channel and other components; New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); Operation during flood events; New landforms; L&GI provision; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Negative Permanent changes in distant views due to permanent features including new green open space and enhanced public connection including raised earthworks and new bridge.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
Users of Public Footpath Chertsey 5	Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation	New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic)	Positive The permanent introduction of increased habitats / planting would form a small component of a wider view with a positive effect on its overall quality.	No secondary mitigation required as the effect is positive.

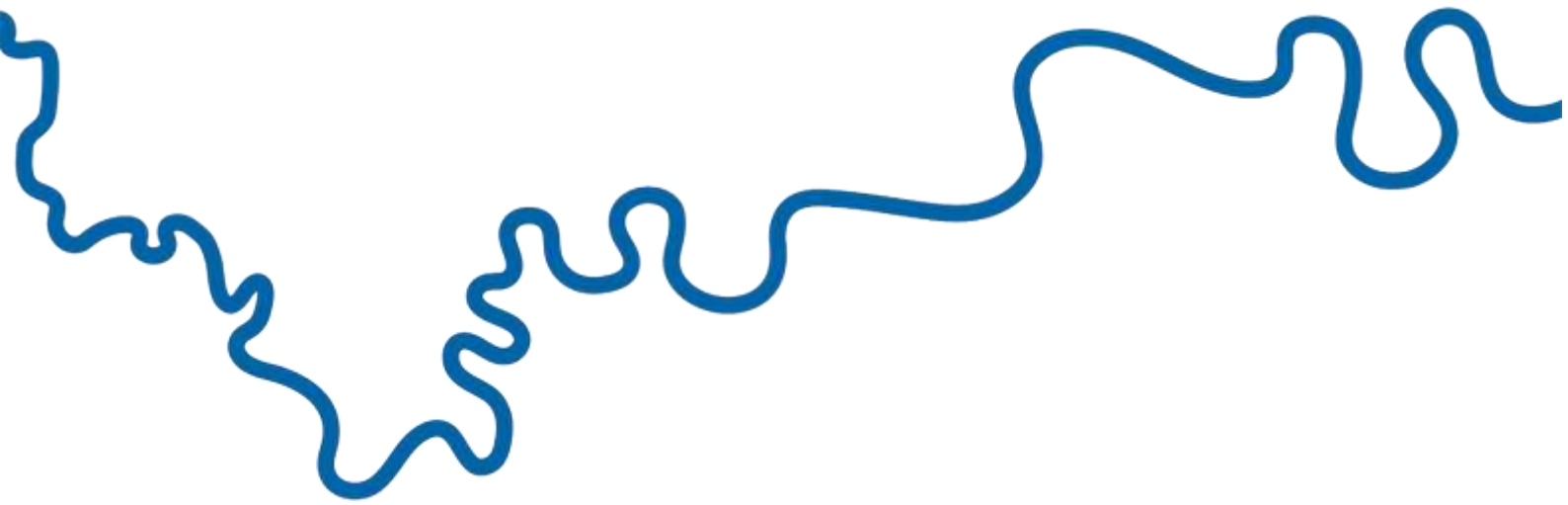
Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
Users of Public Footpaths Egham 49, Egham 51, Chertsey 8 and Chertsey 51	Runnymede Channel; New green open spaces; New Landforms	L&GI provision; Existence of the flood channel and other components; New landforms; Operation during flood events; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Negative Permanent small changes in long distance views across the lakes to permanent features including new green open space and potential raised landforms. Other glimpses of project elements.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
Users of Public Footpaths Sunbury 42 and Sunbury 32 and Sunbury 41	Spelthorne Channel; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation	Existence of the flood channel and other components; New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); Operation during flood events; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Neutral Permanent changes in view due to planting for habitat creation / enhancement / mitigation and potential raised earthworks. project elements would form a very small component of a wider view with no effect on the overall quality of the view.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
Users of Public Footpaths Sunbury 43 and Sunbury 44	Spelthorne Channel; New green open spaces; Areas of enhanced public connection	Existence of the flood channel and other components; Operation during flood events; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Negative Permanent changes in distant views due to permanent features including new green open space and enhanced public connection including raised earthworks and new bridge.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
Users of Runnymede and Coopers Hill Open Access Land	No Operational Effects	No Operational Effects	Neutral No operational impacts due to distance from permanent activities. Receptor included at the scoping stage due to the potential visual effects from the area no longer intermittently flooding.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
Users of Sheep Walk Public Highway	Spelthorne Channel; Road realignments; Construction compounds; Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation; New Landforms	Existence of the flood channel and other components; L&GI provision; New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic); New landforms; Operation during flood events; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Negative Permanent changes in view due to permanent features including new road alignment and flood channel creation including raised landforms. Whilst project elements would be recognisable and readily observed within the broad overall view, they would be momentary and would not significantly change the overall nature of the view for this receptor.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
Users of St Ann's Hill Public Open Space	All project components; New Landforms; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	Existence of the flood channel and other components; L&GI provision; Operation during flood events; New landforms; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Negative Permanent changes in glimpsed views across the broad extents of the floodplain area. Permanent project features will be difficult to distinguish amongst the broad range of urban, industrial and landscape features within the view.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
Users of Thorpe Hay Meadow, Dumsey Meadow and Laleham Park publicly accessible open spaces	Areas of enhanced public connection; New Landforms; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	Existence of the flood channel and other components; New landforms; L&GI provision	Negative The permanent project elements might be just perceptible within the broad available views at this location and would have no effect on the overall quality of the view.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of public footpath Sunbury 62	New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	Bridge structures and it's supports	Negative The permanent pedestrian bridge would be recognisable and readily observed within the view from the end section of this PRoW but would not significantly change or alter its overall quality or nature.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of the Broom Road Public Open Space	No Operational Effects	No Operational Effects	No operational impact from this project activity. Neutral permanent effect.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
Users of the Colne Valley Regional Park and Public Footpath Staines 12	All project components	Existence of the flood channel and other components; Operation during flood events; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Negative The permanent project elements, screened by existing landscape features would not be perceptible within the available wide views at this location and would have no effect on the overall quality of the view.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
Users of the Desborough Sailing Club recreational facility	New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	Bridge structures and it's supports	Negative Permanent changes in view due to the permanent feature of the pedestrian bridge.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
Users of the M3 Motorway and the railway line between Virginia Water and Byfleet & New Haw	Runnymede Channel; Spelthorne Channel; New green open spaces; New Landforms; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	L&GI provision; New landforms; New pedestrian / cycle bridge structures and their supports; Existence of the flood channel and other components	Negative Permanent project elements might be glimpsed from users of vehicles on a limited stretch of the motorway or railway line and would form a relatively small component of a changing wider view with a positive effect on its overall quality.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of the National Cycleroute 4	Spelthorne Channel; Road realignments; New green open spaces; New Landforms	L&GI provision; Existence of the flood channel and other components; New landforms; Operation during flood events; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Negative Permanent changes in view due to permanent features including new road alignment and flood channel. Glimpsed filtered views of the habitat creation and new areas of green open space including raised landforms. project elements would form part of a wider view with no effect on the overall quality of the view.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
Users of the Staines 20 footpath and Wray 4/1 footpath	Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation	New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic)	Positive The permanent introduction of increased habitats / planting would form a small component of a wider view with a positive effect on its overall quality.	No secondary mitigation required as the effect is positive.
Users of the Thames Path National Trail and users of the Sustrans National Cycleroute 4	New green open spaces; Areas of enhanced public connection; New Landforms	New landforms; L&GI provision	Negative Partially glimpsed permanent features including raised earthworks and other project features, would form a relatively small component of a wider view with no effect on its overall quality.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
Users of the Thames Path National Trail, users of the Sustrans National Cycleroute 4 (NCR4)	New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough	Bridge structures and its supports	Negative The permanent pedestrian bridge might possibly be glimpsed within the view from limited points of this section of the national trail but would not significantly change or alter the overall quality or nature of the view.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
Users of the Thames Path and users of the Sustrans National Cycleroute 4	New Landforms	New landforms	Negative Permanent project features including raised earthworks would be screened by existing vegetation and would form a barely perceptible component to the side of a wider view with no effect on its overall quality.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
Users of the Thames Path and users of the Sustrans National Cycleroute 4	No Operational Effects	No Operational Effects	Neutral No operational impact from this project activity. Neutral permanent effect.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
Users of the Thames Path and users of the Sustrans National Cycleroute 4	Priority areas for habitat creation, enhancement or mitigation	New/enhanced habitat (terrestrial); New/enhanced habitat (aquatic)	Positive The permanent introduction of increased habitats / planting would form a small component of a wider view with a positive effect on its overall quality.	No secondary mitigation required as the effect is positive.
Users of the Thames Path, the Sustrans National Cycleroute 4 and Hurst Park Public Open Space	No Operational Effects	No Operational Effects	Neutral No operational impact from this project activity. Neutral permanent effect.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
Users of the Thames Path, users of the Sustrans National Cycleroute 4 and open space adjacent to Thames Street	Sunbury Weir	Fish passage	Negative The introduction of the permanent new fish pass would form a very small component of a wider view with no effect on its overall quality.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
Users of the Thames Path, users of the Sustrans National Cycleroute 4 and users of the Felix Road Recreation Ground Public Open Space	Beasley's Ait fish passage	Fish passage	Negative The introduction of the permanent new fish pass would form a very small component of a wider view with no effect on its overall quality.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.
Users of the Thames Path, users of the Sustrans National Cycleroute 4 and users of the Public Open Space between Walton Lane and Engine River	Bed lowering downstream of Desborough Cut	Existence of the flood channel and other components; Channel maintenance to restore design profile	Neutral No operational impact from this project activity. Neutral permanent effect.	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.

Receptor Name	Project Component	Project Activity	Description of Effects	Secondary Mitigation
Visitors to D'Oyly Carte Island, Weybridge	Flow Control Structures; Spelthorne Channel; New pedestrian / cycle bridges crossing River Thames at Chertsey and Desborough; Areas of enhanced public connection	Use of flow control structures; Operation during flood events; New pedestrian / cycle bridge structures and their supports	Negative Permanent project elements would be glimpsed, and recognisable and readily observed within some of the broad but contained available views at this location but would have no effect on the overall quality or nature.	The identified primary mitigation is sufficient in reducing this effect so that it is not significant. No secondary mitigation is required.
Users of the Public Rights of Way (not identified within EIA PEIR Figure 5.20 in and beyond the Project Boundary for EIA PEIR)	All project components	General construction activities (land);	There would be no intervisibility - and therefore no loss, damage or alteration to existing views - between the RTS and the users of those public rights of way in and beyond the Project Boundary for EIA PEIR (and not labelled on Figure 5.20).	No mitigation is considered necessary to reduce negative effects to an acceptable level.



SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

Environment Agency

The River Thames Scheme represents a new landscape-based approach to creating healthier, more resilient and more sustainable communities by reducing the risk of flooding and creating high quality natural environments.

River Thames
Scheme