

Appendix H.2: Landscape Effects Table

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY			CHANGE, MAGNITUDE AND SIGNIFICANCE					
Landscape Character Area / Type, Designation or Features	Baseline Description: (Key Defining Characteristics)	Value; Susceptibility to Change; OVERALL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change	Mitigation	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility; OVERALL MAGNITUDE	Nature of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE	
Landscape Character Areas (Published Sources) and Landscape Planning Designations								
Major Landscape Feature	Policy CS37: Major Landscape Features and Open Space (Reading Borough Council, Core Strategy – Adopted January 2008, altered January 2015) This policy states that planning permission will not be granted for development which would “detract from the character or appearance of areas designated as a Major Landscape Feature”. The policy seeks to maintain and enhance the visual amenity and natural beauty of the Borough’s open space and landscape areas, and to resist development which results in the loss of existing landscape features or which detracts from character or appearance. The south-eastern corner of the Major Landscape Feature falls within the central portion of the MRT East site to the west of the Kennet Mouth; this is a small portion of the feature overall. The P&R site does not fall within the Major Landscape Feature.	Value of Landscape Designation: Medium Susceptibility to Change: High OVERALL SENSITIVITY: HIGH	SCENARIO 1: MRT EAST	<u>During Construction:</u> Construction activity to build the MRT bridge and new footpath links. Removal of some trees and level changes to facilitate the works.	- Retention of existing trees and vegetation where practicable; - Re-routing of services and utilities to the south of the proposed MRT, to enable replacement tree planting to take place to the north of the MRT; - Height of the proposed bridge element to correspond to that of the Listed railway and accommodation bridge; - Planting of new native trees and shrubs; - Selective management and re-planting of the Coal Woodland - Retain and enhance / extend the existing area of Acid Grassland at the western end of the MRT East route, with scattered new tree planting to create a glade with dappled shade; - Mooring enhancement with associated new marginal shelf and riverside planting in front of the existing concrete retaining wall at the edge of the River Thames (east of Kennet Mouth); - Creation of tussocky grassland between the River Thames and the MRT, and wildflower hydro-seeded grassland on the MRT embankment, marshy areas created beneath the viaduct and new marshy planting including Loddon Lily; - One-column viaduct design and viaduct narrowed by 1m to the east of the River Kennet, with narrowed foundations; - Relocation and repair of the existing mosaic, provision of new seating and storyboards (public information); - Willow tree T88 east of the Kennet Mouth retained and additional 3 trees retained to the north of the viaduct, east of the Kennet. - Ivy planting to be installed in a planting trough at the northern edge of the elevated viaduct, and trained to grow downwards in order to green the structure. - Retention of additional two Horse Chestnut trees (T163 and T164) (additional mitigation since the 2018 (June) ES Addendum); and - Retention of additional Hawthorn tree (T89) (additional mitigation since the 2018 (June) ES Addendum)	<u>During Construction:</u> Size/Scale: Slight Geographical Extent: SE corner of Major Landscape Feature, small portion of feature overall Duration/Reversibility: Short term / Temporary OVERALL MAGNITUDE: SLIGHT	Adverse	Moderate
				<u>On Completion:</u> MRT bridge runs east-west through a small southern section of the Major Landscape Feature. New native tree planting to compensate for the removed trees. Wildflower grassland planting on embankment to north of MRT bridge, tussocky grassland to south of the MRT bridge. Invasive species within woodland removed and woodland management begins.		<u>On Completion:</u> Size/Scale: Slight Geographical Extent: SE corner of Major Landscape Feature, small portion of feature overall Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: SLIGHT	Adverse	Moderate
				<u>15 Years After Planting:</u> As above with improved Coal Woodland, due to new tree planting having matured, and continued management to promote more diverse woodland ground flora. Tussocky and wildflower grasslands, are established.		<u>15 Years After Planting:</u> Size/Scale: Slight Geographical Extent: SE corner of Major Landscape Feature, small portion of feature overall Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: SLIGHT	Adverse	Moderate
			SCENARIO 2: COMBINED SITE	<u>During Construction:</u> As for Scenario 1, the P&R site is not within the Major Landscape Feature.		<u>During Construction:</u> Size/Scale: Slight Geographical Extent: SE corner of Major Landscape Feature, small portion of feature overall Duration/Reversibility: Short term / Temporary OVERALL MAGNITUDE: SLIGHT	Adverse	Moderate
				<u>On Completion:</u> As for Scenario 1, the P&R site is not within the Major Landscape Feature.		<u>On Completion:</u> Size/Scale: Slight Geographical Extent: SE corner of Major Landscape Feature, small portion of feature overall Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: SLIGHT	Adverse	Moderate
				<u>15 Years After Planting:</u> As for Scenario 1, the P&R site is not within the Major Landscape Feature.		<u>15 Years After Planting:</u> Size/Scale: Slight Geographical Extent: SE corner of Major Landscape Feature, small portion of feature overall Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: SLIGHT	Adverse	Moderate

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value: High, Medium, Low
 Susceptibility to Change: High, Medium, Low
 Overall Sensitivity of Receptor: High, Medium, Low
 Size/Scale of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change
 Geographical Extent of Effect: (Descriptive)

Duration: Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term
 Reversibility: Yes, within (timescale)/No
 Overall Magnitude of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change
 Nature of Effect: Adverse, Benefit, Neutral, Not Applicable, Direct, Indirect, Secondary
 Significance: Significant, Moderately Significant, Not Significant

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY			CHANGE, MAGNITUDE AND SIGNIFICANCE					
Landscape Character Area / Type, Designation or Features	Baseline Description: (Key Defining Characteristics)	Value; Susceptibility to Change; OVERALL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change		Mitigation	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility; OVERALL MAGNITUDE	Nature of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE
King's Meadow and Coal Woodland, Important Area of Open Space	Policy RC14d: Public Realm – King's Meadow and Coal Woodland (Reading Central Area Action Plan, adopted January 2009) King's Meadow and Coal Woodland is identified as an Important Area of Public Open Space, which will be protected from development. The policy states: "...Proposals adjacent to these areas will ensure that access is maintained and, where appropriate, enhanced". In addition, the policy requires new development within the central area to include imaginative uses of open space and the public realm, new trees and other planting. Development adjacent or in proximity to waterways is required to "retain and not impede existing or continuous public access to and along the waterways". The south-eastern corner of the Important Area of Open Space falls within the central portion of the MRT East site, to the west of the Kennet Mouth; this is a small portion of the feature overall. The P&R site does not fall within the Important Area of Open Space.	Value of Landscape Designation: Medium Susceptibility to Change: High OVERALL SENSITIVITY: HIGH	SCENARIO 1: MRT EAST	During Construction: Construction activity to build the MRT bridge and new footpath links. Removal of some trees and level changes to facilitate the works. Phased closures of sections of the Thames Path / National Cycle Route.	- Retention of existing trees and vegetation where practicable; - Re-routing of services and utilities to the south of the proposed MRT, to enable replacement tree planting to take place to the north of the MRT; - Height of the proposed bridge element to correspond to that of the Listed railway and accommodation bridge; - Planting of new native trees and shrubs; - Selective management and re-planting of the Coal Woodland - Retain and enhance / extend the existing area of Acid Grassland at the western end of the MRT East route, with scattered new tree planting to create a glade with dappled shade; - Mooring enhancement with associated new marginal shelf and riverside planting in front of the existing concrete retaining wall at the edge of the River Thames (east of Kennet Mouth); - Creation of tussocky grassland between the River Thames and the MRT, and wildflower hydro-seeded grassland on the MRT embankment, marshy areas created beneath the viaduct and new marshy planting including Loddon Lily; - One-column viaduct design and viaduct narrowed by 1m to the east of the River Kennet, with narrowed foundations; - Relocation and repair of the existing mosaic, provision of new seating and storyboards (public information); - Willow tree T88 east of the Kennet Mouth retained and additional 3 trees retained to the north of the viaduct, east of the Kennet. - Ivy planting to be installed in a planting trough at the northern edge of the elevated viaduct, and trained to grow downwards in order to green the structure. - Retention of additional two Horse Chestnut trees (T163 and T164) (additional mitigation since the 2018 (June) ES Addendum); and - Retention of additional Hawthorn tree (T89) (additional mitigation since the 2018 (June) ES Addendum)	During Construction: Size/Scale: Negligible Geographical Extent: SE corner of Important Area of Open Space, small portion of feature overall Duration/Reversibility: Short term / Temporary OVERALL MAGNITUDE: NEGLIGIBLE	Adverse	Minor (not significant)
				On Completion: MRT bridge crosses the corner of the Important Area of Open Space. New north-south footpath link, connecting to the Thames Path. New native tree planting to compensate for the removed trees. Wildflower grassland planting on embankment to north of MRT bridge, tussocky grassland to south of the MRT bridge. Invasive species within woodland removed and woodland management begins. 15 Years After Planting: Improved Coal Woodland, due to new tree planting having matured, and continued management to promote more diverse woodland ground flora. Tussocky and wildflower grasslands are established.		On Completion: Size/Scale: Negligible Geographical Extent: SE corner of Important Area of Open Space, small portion of feature overall Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: NEGLIGIBLE	Adverse	Minor (not significant)
			SCENARIO 2: COMBINED SITE	During Construction: As for Scenario 1, the P&R site is not within the Important Area of Open Space.		During Construction: Size/Scale: Negligible Geographical Extent: SE corner of Important Area of Open Space, small portion of feature overall Duration/Reversibility: Short term / Temporary OVERALL MAGNITUDE: NEGLIGIBLE	Adverse	Minor (not significant)
				On Completion: As for Scenario 1, the P&R site is not within the Important Area of Open Space. 15 Years After Planting: As for Scenario 1, the P&R site is not within the Important Area of Open Space.		On Completion: Size/Scale: Negligible Geographical Extent: SE corner of Important Area of Open Space, small portion of feature overall Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: NEGLIGIBLE 15 Years After Planting: Size/Scale: Negligible Geographical Extent: SE corner of Important Area of Open Space, small portion of feature overall Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: NEGLIGIBLE	Adverse	Minor (not significant)

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value: High, Medium, Low
 Susceptibility to Change: High, Medium, Low
 Overall Sensitivity of Receptor: High, Medium, Low
 Size/Scale of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change
 Geographical Extent of Effect: (Descriptive)

Duration: Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term
 Reversibility: Yes, within (timescale)/No
 Overall Magnitude of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change
 Nature of Effect: Adverse, Benefit, Neutral, Not Applicable, Direct, Indirect, Secondary
 Significance: Significant, Moderately Significant, Not Significant

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY			CHANGE, MAGNITUDE AND SIGNIFICANCE					
Landscape Character Area / Type, Designation or Features	Baseline Description: (Key Defining Characteristics)	Value; Susceptibility to Change; OVERALL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change		Mitigation	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility; OVERALL MAGNITUDE	Nature of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE
Wokingham District Council Landscape Character Area: B2 – Thames River Valley with Open Water (Wokingham District Landscape Character Assessment, 2004)	Key relevant characteristics: “Small area of river landscape focussed on the presence of the River Thames – a broad navigable river defining the district boundary; - Broad and flat alluvial floodplain landscape with localised pockets of terrace deposits; - Transitional landscape with considerable urban influences due to the neighbouring urban areas and the presence of gas towers, roads and a railway line; - Strong influence of modern and older commercial and industrial buildings...; - Immediate river channel with reinforced banks...; and - Considerable evidence of recreational use including the Thames Path National Trail and water sports with associated facilities including a new watersports building.”	Value of LCA: Medium Susceptibility to Change: Medium OVERALL SENSITIVITY: MEDIUM	SCENARIO 1: MRT EAST	During Construction: Construction activity, and associated plant and cranes will cause disturbance to the site and introduce uncharacteristic elements within a small part of the wider landscape character area.	- Retention of existing trees and vegetation where practicable; - Re-routing of services and utilities to the south of the proposed MRT, to enable replacement tree planting to take place to the north of the MRT; - Height of the proposed bridge element to correspond to that of the Listed railway and accommodation bridge; - Planting of new native trees and shrubs; - Selective management and re-planting of the Coal Woodland - Retain and enhance / extend the existing area of Acid Grassland at the western end of the MRT East route, with scattered new tree planting to create a glade with dappled shade; - Mooring enhancement with associated new marginal shelf and riverside planting in front of the existing concrete retaining wall at the edge of the River Thames (east of Kennet Mouth); - Creation of tussocky grassland between the River Thames and the MRT, and wildflower hydro-seeded grassland on the MRT embankment, marshy areas created beneath the viaduct and new marshy planting including Loddon Lily; - One-column viaduct design and viaduct narrowed by 1m to the east of the River Kennet, with narrowed foundations; - Relocation and repair of the existing mosaic, provision of new seating and storyboards (public information); - Willow tree T88 east of the Kennet Mouth retained and additional 3 trees retained to the north of the viaduct, east of the Kennet. - Ivy planting to be installed in a planting trough at the northern edge of the elevated viaduct, and trained to grow downwards in order to green the structure. - Retention of additional two Horse Chestnut trees (T163 and T164) (additional mitigation since the 2018 (June) ES Addendum); and - Retention of additional Hawthorn tree (T89) (additional mitigation since the 2018 (June) ES Addendum)	During Construction: Size/Scale: Slight Geographical Extent: Small part of the west of the LCA Duration/Reversibility: Short term / Temporary OVERALL MAGNITUDE: SLIGHT	Adverse	Minor (not significant)
	The portion of the MRT East site to the east of the Kennet Mouth falls within this landscape character area. The P&R site falls completely within the area.			On Completion: The MRT bridge runs adjacent to an area with the urban influences of the railway line, gantries, pylons and gas towers. The proposed development will therefore intensify this infrastructure and transport corridor. Tree planting and landscape enhancement in accordance with the landscape strategy. Ivy planted to northern edge of elevated viaduct.		On Completion: Size/Scale: Negligible Geographical Extent: Small part of the west of the LCA Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: NEGLIGIBLE	Adverse	Negligible (not significant)
				15 Years After Planting: As on completion, however new planting will have matured, including ivy which greens the northern viaduct edge, softening the appearance of the MRT bridge.		15 Years After Planting: Size/Scale: Negligible Geographical Extent: Small part of the west of the LCA Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: NEGLIGIBLE	Benefit	Negligible (not significant)
				During Construction: As for Scenario 1 with the addition of construction activity also within the P&R site.		During Construction: Size/Scale: Slight Geographical Extent: Small part of the west of the LCA Duration/Reversibility: Short term / Temporary OVERALL MAGNITUDE: SLIGHT	Adverse	Minor (not significant)
			SCENARIO 2: COMBINED SITE	On Completion: As for Scenario 1 with the addition of the car park, associated access, landscape treatments and lighting within the previously undeveloped P&R site.		On Completion: Size/Scale: Slight Geographical Extent: Small part of the west of the LCA Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: SLIGHT	Adverse	Minor (not significant)
				15 Years After Planting: As on completion, however new planting will have matured, softening the appearance of the MRT bridge and the P&R site, including ivy which greens the northern viaduct edge, softening the appearance of the MRT bridge.		15 Years After Planting: Size/Scale: Slight Geographical Extent: Small part of the west of the LCA Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: SLIGHT	Adverse	Minor (not significant)

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	High, Medium, Low
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	High, Medium, Low
Size/Scale of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change
Geographical Extent of Effect:	(Descriptive)

Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term
Reversibility:	Yes, within (timescale)/No
Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change
Nature of Effect:	Adverse, Benefit, Neutral, Not Applicable, Direct, Indirect, Secondary
Significance:	Significant, Moderately Significant, Not Significant

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY			CHANGE, MAGNITUDE AND SIGNIFICANCE						
Landscape Character Area / Type, Designation or Features	Baseline Description: (Key Defining Characteristics)	Value; Susceptibility to Change; OVERALL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change	Mitigation	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility; OVERALL MAGNITUDE	Nature of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE		
Site or Local Features									
Local Landscape Character of Site	Overall, the Combined Site has a sense of enclosure and of being part of the River Thames corridor, with few views out to adjacent areas. The landscape character of the Combined Site can be summarised by four distinctive landscape character areas: ▪ A: Waterside Amenity: - the eastern sector of the Combined Site, adjacent to the River Thames, extending from the Dreadnought Building eastwards through to the P&R Site and beyond; - strongly influenced by active recreational use of the Thames for water sports and boating, and the amenity public open space grassed area; - area adjacent to the River Thames appears well-managed and tidy; active open space (walkers, runners, cyclists, water sports, boating activities) with few views of urban elements to detract from the river corridor; - The P&R site comprises an unmanaged and overgrown area of trees and scrub, situated behind the Dreadnought Building and Wokingham Waterside Centre, which is not publicly accessible. Vegetation removal and ground clearance works have already taken place on the TVP P&R site. ▪ B: Central - adjacent to the River Thames, situated between the Dreadnought Building and the mouth of the River Kennet at its confluence with the Thames; - linear and narrow space, which is strongly influenced by views of adjacent urban and infrastructure elements; - space appears unmanaged and unkempt; though it has a high level of active use by walkers, runners and cyclists on the tow-path. There are occasional canal boats moored on the River Thames, near to the mouth of the River Kennet. ▪ C: Kennet and Thames Confluence and LWS - at the confluence of the River Kennet and River Thames and extending west along the LWS and River Thames, north of the Tesco's car park; - at the mouth of the Kennet, there are views southwards of the existing Railway Bridge, attached Accommodation Bridge over the River Kennet and the main line railway, looking towards the urban area. Graffiti tags are seen on these structures. - the LWS comprises a small area of managed woodland which provides some sense of enclosure to the character area, particularly when walking along the tow-path adjacent to the Thames. The LWS is demarked by painted metal railings adjacent to the tow-path, and contains winding tarmac footpaths linking the River Thames tow-path to the Tesco's car park. This character area has a treed and river corridor character, with some detracting influences of graffiti, built form and infrastructure. ▪ D: Napier Road - the western sector of the MRT East Site, extending from the eastern boundary of the Tesco car park, along the southern edge of Tesco's retail store and fuel station areas, to Napier Road. - this area has an urban character, comprising built form, car park areas with semi-ornamental planting, and a scrubby, overgrown and unkempt narrow linear space between the Tesco's area and the main line railway, which is not accessible to the public.	Value of Landscape Features: Medium Susceptibility to Change: Medium OVERALL SENSITIVITY: MEDIUM	SCENARIO 1: MRT EAST	<u>During Construction:</u> Construction activity, and associated plant and cranes will cause disturbance and change to the site character, introducing uncharacteristic / new elements. Pollarding of retained Willow Tree T88, tree protection fencing around retained trees. <u>On Completion:</u> The proposed development will be seen in the context of the existing infrastructure of the railway line, gantries and pylons. However, it will act to intensify this corridor adjacent to the river. New native tree planting to compensate for the removed trees. Wildflower grassland planting on embankment to north of MRT viaduct, tussocky grassland to south of the MRT viaduct, marshy species beneath viaduct. Invasive species within woodland removed and woodland management begins. New marginal planting at marginal shelf on river edge, new moorings. Repaired mosaic located in seating area; storyboards installed. Ivy planted to northern edge of elevated viaduct. <u>15 Years After Planting:</u> Planting will have matured, reducing the prominence of the bridge, and helping it to integrate better within the area. Ivy at the northern edge of the elevated viaduct provides greening of the northern edge of the viaduct structure.	▪ Retention of existing trees and vegetation where practicable; ▪ Re-routing of services and utilities to the south of the proposed MRT, to enable replacement tree planting to take place to the north of the MRT; ▪ Height of the proposed bridge element to correspond to that of the Listed railway and accommodation bridge; ▪ Planting of new native trees and shrubs; ▪ Selective management and re-planting of the Coal Woodland ▪ Retain and enhance / extend the existing area of Acid Grassland at the western end of the MRT East route, with scattered new tree planting to create a glade with dappled shade; ▪ Mooring enhancement with associated new marginal shelf and riverside planting in front of the existing concrete retaining wall at the edge of the River Thames (east of Kennet Mouth); ▪ Creation of tussocky grassland between the River Thames and the MRT, and wildflower hydro-seeded grassland on the MRT embankment, marshy areas created beneath the viaduct and new marshy planting including Loddon Lily; ▪ One-column viaduct design and viaduct narrowed by 1m to the east of the River Kennet, with narrowed foundations; ▪ Relocation and repair of the existing mosaic, provision of new seating and storyboards (public information); ▪ Willow tree T88 east of the Kennet Mouth retained and additional 3 trees retained to the north of the viaduct, east of the Kennet. ▪ Ivy planting to be installed in a planting trough at the northern edge of the elevated viaduct, and trained to grow downwards in order to green the structure. ▪ Retention of additional two Horse Chestnut trees (T163 and T164) (additional mitigation since the 2018 (June) ES Addendum); and ▪ Retention of additional Hawthorn tree (T89) (additional mitigation since the 2018 (June) ES Addendum)	<u>During Construction:</u> Size/Scale: Major Geographical Extent: East MRT site Duration/Reversibility: Short term / Temporary OVERALL MAGNITUDE: MAJOR <u>On Completion:</u> Size/Scale: Moderate Geographical Extent: East MRT site Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: MODERATE <u>15 Years After Planting:</u> Size/Scale: Moderate Geographical Extent: East MRT site Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: MODERATE	Adverse	Major	
				SCENARIO 2: COMBINED SITE	<u>During Construction:</u> As for Scenario 1, with the addition of construction activity within the P&R site. <u>On Completion:</u> As for Scenario 1, with the additional change in character of the P&R site to that of a car park, with associated access, landscape treatments and lighting. <u>15 Years After Planting:</u> As On Completion, with the planting having matured.		<u>During Construction:</u> Size/Scale: Major Geographical Extent: Combined site Duration/Reversibility: Short term / Temporary OVERALL MAGNITUDE: MAJOR <u>On Completion:</u> Size/Scale: Moderate Geographical Extent: Combined site Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: MODERATE <u>15 Years After Planting:</u> Size/Scale: Moderate Geographical Extent: Combined site Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: MODERATE	Adverse	Major
							Adverse	Moderate	
							Adverse	Moderate	

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	High, Medium, Low
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	High, Medium, Low
Size/Scale of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change
Geographical Extent of Effect:	(Descriptive)

Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term
Reversibility:	Yes, within (timescale)/No
Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change
Nature of Effect:	Adverse, Benefit, Neutral, Not Applicable, Direct, Indirect, Secondary
Significance:	Significant, Moderately Significant, Not Significant

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY			CHANGE, MAGNITUDE AND SIGNIFICANCE					
Landscape Character Area / Type, Designation or Features	Baseline Description: (Key Defining Characteristics)	Value; Susceptibility to Change; OVERALL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change		Mitigation	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility; OVERALL MAGNITUDE	Nature of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE
Landform and Watercourses	- The Combined Site is located on low lying landform, adjacent to the southern bank of the River Thames which lies to the north of the site and which flows west to east. The proposed route also passes over the mouth of the River Kennet, at its confluence with the River Thames. - To the south of the site, the Great Western Main Line Railway is raised on an embankment. - Stretches of the southern bank of the River Thames have hard engineered edges.	Value of Landscape Features: Low Susceptibility to Change: Medium OVERALL SENSITIVITY: MEDIUM	SCENARIO 1: MRT EAST	During Construction: Excavation and piling for the bridge foundations. Creation of embankment to the west of the Kennet Mouth. Excavation for flood compensation areas. On Completion: Elements of modified landform including embankment to the west of the Kennet Mouth, and excavated flood compensation areas and scrapes for creation of marshy areas beneath viaduct. New marginal planting at marginal shelf on river edge, new moorings. 15 Years After Planting: As on completion, no further change.	- Re-routing of services and utilities to the south of the proposed MRT, to enable replacement tree planting to take place to the north of the MRT; - Moorings enhancement with associated new marginal shelf and riverside planting in front of the existing concrete retaining wall at the edge of the River Thames (east of Kennet Mouth)	During Construction: Size/Scale: Moderate Geographical Extent: Within MRT East site Duration/Reversibility: Short term / Temporary OVERALL MAGNITUDE: MODERATE	Adverse	Moderate
			SCENARIO 2: COMBINED SITE	During Construction: As for Scenario 1 with additional excavation works for the Park and Ride car park. On Completion: As for Scenario 1, with additional changes to landform within the P&R site. 15 Years After Planting: As on completion, no further change.		During Construction: Size/Scale: Moderate Geographical Extent: Combined site Duration/Reversibility: Short term / Temporary OVERALL MAGNITUDE: MODERATE On Completion: Size/Scale: Slight Geographical Extent: Combined site Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: SLIGHT 15 Years After Planting: Size/Scale: Slight Geographical Extent: Combined site Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: SLIGHT	Adverse	Moderate

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value: High, Medium, Low
 Susceptibility to Change: High, Medium, Low
 Overall Sensitivity of Receptor: High, Medium, Low
 Size/Scale of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change
 Geographical Extent of Effect: (Descriptive)

Duration: Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term
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BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY			CHANGE, MAGNITUDE AND SIGNIFICANCE					
Landscape Character Area / Type, Designation or Features	Baseline Description: (Key Defining Characteristics)	Value; Susceptibility to Change; OVERALL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change		Mitigation	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility; OVERALL MAGNITUDE	Nature of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE
Landuse	The Combined Site forms open land that is undeveloped and includes a section which crosses the River Kennet at its confluence with the River Thames. The Combined Site supports some recreational activities, namely walking and cycling along the Thames Path / National Cycle Routes.	Value of Landscape Features: Medium Susceptibility to Change: Medium OVERALL SENSITIVITY: MEDIUM	SCENARIO 1: MRT EAST	During Construction: Change in landuse from undeveloped open land, to construction site. Phased closures of sections of the Thames Path / National Cycle Route.	- Retention of existing trees and vegetation where practicable; - Re-routing of services and utilities to the south of the proposed MRT, to enable replacement tree planting to take place to the north of the MRT; - Height of the proposed bridge element to correspond to that of the Listed railway and accommodation bridge; - Planting of new native trees and shrubs; - Selective management and re-planting of the Coal Woodland - Retain and enhance / extend the existing area of Acid Grassland at the western end of the MRT East route, with scattered new tree planting to create a glade with dappled shade; - Mooring enhancement with associated new marginal shelf and riverside planting in front of the existing concrete retaining wall at the edge of the River Thames (east of Kennet Mouth); - Creation of tussocky grassland between the River Thames and the MRT, and wildflower hydro-seeded grassland on the MRT embankment, marshy areas created beneath the viaduct and new marshy planting including Loddon Lily; - One-column viaduct design and viaduct narrowed by 1m to the east of the River Kennet, with narrowed foundations; - Relocation and repair of the existing mosaic, provision of new seating and storyboards (public information); - Willow tree T88 east of the Kennet Mouth retained and additional 3 trees retained to the north of the viaduct, east of the Kennet. - Ivy planting to be installed in a planting trough at the northern edge of the elevated viaduct, and trained to grow downwards in order to green the structure. - Retention of additional two Horse Chestnut trees (T163 and T164) (additional mitigation since the 2018 (June) ES Addendum); and - Retention of additional Hawthorn tree (T89) (additional mitigation since the 2018 (June) ES Addendum)	During Construction: Size/Scale: Major Geographical Extent: Within MRT East site Duration/Reversibility: Short term / Temporary OVERALL MAGNITUDE: MAJOR	Adverse	Major
				On Completion: The site will provide a new public transport route. Thames Path and National Cycle Route remain through the site, with seating and planting enhancement, to encourage recreational use.		On Completion: Size/Scale: Moderate Geographical Extent: Within MRT East site Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: MODERATE	Adverse	Moderate
				15 Years After Planting: As on completion, no further change.		15 Years After Planting: Size/Scale: Moderate Geographical Extent: Within MRT East site Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: MODERATE	Adverse	Moderate
			SCENARIO 2: COMBINED SITE	During Construction: As for Scenario 1, with the additional change of landuse for the P&R site to a construction site.		During Construction: Size/Scale: Major Geographical Extent: Combined site Duration/Reversibility: Short term / Temporary OVERALL MAGNITUDE: MAJOR	Adverse	Major
				On Completion: As for Scenario 1, with the additional new land use of the Park and Ride facility.		On Completion: Size/Scale: Moderate Geographical Extent: Combined site Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: MODERATE	Adverse	Moderate
				15 Years After Planting: As for Scenario 1, with the additional new land use of the Park and Ride facility.		15 Years After Planting: Size/Scale: Moderate Geographical Extent: Combined site Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: MODERATE	Adverse	Moderate

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value: High, Medium, Low
 Susceptibility to Change: High, Medium, Low
 Overall Sensitivity of Receptor: High, Medium, Low
 Size/Scale of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change
 Geographical Extent of Effect: (Descriptive)

Duration:
 Reversibility:
 Overall Magnitude of Effect:
 Nature of Effect:
 Significance:

Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term
 Yes, within (timescale)/No
 Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change
 Adverse, Benefit, Neutral, Not Applicable, Direct, Indirect, Secondary
 Significant, Moderately Significant, Not Significant

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY			CHANGE, MAGNITUDE AND SIGNIFICANCE					
Landscape Character Area / Type, Designation or Features	Baseline Description: (Key Defining Characteristics)	Value; Susceptibility to Change; OVERALL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change		Mitigation	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility; OVERALL MAGNITUDE	Nature of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE
Vegetation and Tree Cover	- Broad-leaved woodland is present in the western section of the MRT East Site which lies within a Local Wildlife Site (LWS), as well as in the P&R Site. There are also scattered trees throughout the Combined Site. - A tree survey for the MRT East Site was undertaken in April 2016, which identified 128 individual trees and 65 tree groups within the site boundary or in proximity to the site boundary. Of these, the survey identified: 8 individual trees as Category A (trees of high quality); 56 individual trees and 28 tree groups as Category B (trees of moderate quality); 60 individual trees, 32 tree groups, 5 hedgerow groups and 2 shrubs as Category C (of low quality); and 2 individual trees as Category U, and which cannot be realistically retained regardless of land use. - An outgrown native species-rich hedgerow, which includes trees, is located on the northern boundary of the P&R Site. - Groups of dense and scattered scrub is located within the Combined Site; though this is not continuous. - A small area of acid grassland was identified by the Ecology surveys, in the western area of the MRT East Site, near to Napier Road and the nearby retail superstore. - Other vegetation within the Combined Site includes: areas of dense and scattered scrub; semi-improved and amenity grasslands; ruderal vegetation; and shrub (semi-ornamental) planting. A number of individual and group TPOs and a woodland TPO cover trees within the western part of the site, along the River Thames, within the LWS and within the Tesco carpark. There are no TPOs upon the eastern part of the site within the borough of Wokingham.	Value of Landscape Features: High Susceptibility to Change: Medium OVERALL SENSITIVITY: MEDIUM	SCENARIO 1: MRT EAST		- Retention of existing trees and vegetation where practicable; - Re-routing of services and utilities to the south of the proposed MRT, to enable replacement tree planting to take place to the north of the MRT; - Height of the proposed bridge element to correspond to that of the Listed railway and accommodation bridge; - Planting of new native trees and shrubs; - Selective management and re-planting of the Coal Woodland - Retain and enhance / extend the existing area of Acid Grassland at the western end of the MRT East route, with scattered new tree planting to create a glade with dappled shade; - Mooring enhancement with associated new marginal shelf and riverside planting in front of the existing concrete retaining wall at the edge of the River Thames (east of Kennet Mouth); - Creation of tussocky grassland between the River Thames and the MRT, and wildflower hydro-seeded grassland on the MRT embankment, marshy areas created beneath the viaduct and new marshy planting including Loddon Lily; - One-column viaduct design and viaduct narrowed by 1m to the east of the River Kennet, with narrowed foundations; - Relocation and repair of the existing mosaic, provision of new seating and storyboards (public information); - Willow tree T88 east of the Kennet Mouth retained and additional 3 trees retained to the north of the viaduct, east of the Kennet. - Ivy planting to be installed in a planting trough at the northern edge of the elevated viaduct, and trained to grow downwards in order to green the structure. - Retention of additional two Horse Chestnut trees (T163 and T164) (additional mitigation since the 2018 (June) ES Addendum); and - Retention of additional Hawthorn tree (T89) (additional mitigation since the 2018 (June) ES Addendum)	During Construction: Size/Scale: Moderate Geographical Extent: Trees and vegetation within site Duration/Reversibility: Short term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: MODERATE	Adverse	Moderate
							Adverse	Moderate
			SCENARIO 2: COMBINED SITE		During Construction: Size/Scale: Slight Geographical Extent: Trees and vegetation within site Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: SLIGHT	On Completion: Size/Scale: Moderate Geographical Extent: Trees and vegetation within site Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: MODERATE	Benefit	Minor (not significant)
							Adverse	Moderate
			SCENARIO 2: COMBINED SITE		During Construction: Size/Scale: Moderate Geographical Extent: Trees and vegetation within site Duration/Reversibility: Short term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: MODERATE	On Completion: Size/Scale: Moderate Geographical Extent: Trees and vegetation within site Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: MODERATE	Adverse	Moderate
							Adverse	Moderate
							Neutral	Negligible (not significant)

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value: High, Medium, Low
Susceptibility to Change: High, Medium, Low
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor: High, Medium, Low
Size/Scale of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change
Geographical Extent of Effect: (Descriptive)

Duration: Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term
Reversibility: Yes, within (timescale)/No
Overall Magnitude of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change
Nature of Effect: Adverse, Benefit, Neutral, Not Applicable, Direct, Indirect, Secondary
Significance: Significant, Moderately Significant, Not Significant

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY			CHANGE, MAGNITUDE AND SIGNIFICANCE								
Landscape Character Area / Type, Designation or Features	Baseline Description: (Key Defining Characteristics)	Value; Susceptibility to Change; OVERALL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change		Mitigation	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility; OVERALL MAGNITUDE	Nature of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE			
Public Rights of Way and Cycle Routes	The Thames Path National Trail is a 294km route following the River Thames, from its source in the Cotswolds to the Thames Barrier in Greenwich.	Value of Landscape Features: High Susceptibility to Change: Medium OVERALL SENSITIVITY: HIGH	SCENARIO 1: MRT EAST	During Construction: There will be phased closures of sections of the Thames Path / National Cycle Route for periods of time during the construction period.	- Footpath diversions will be provided, and these will be sought to be minimised, as far as possible. - Protective hoarding around footpaths	During Construction: Size/Scale: Moderate Geographical Extent: Small stretch of Thames Path and National Cycle Route through MRT East site. Duration/Reversibility: Short term / Temporary OVERALL MAGNITUDE: MODERATE On Completion: Size/Scale: No change Geographical Extent: N/A Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: NO CHANGE 15 Years After Planting: Size/Scale: No change Geographical Extent: N/A Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: NO CHANGE	Adverse	Major			
	A stretch of the Thames Path of approximately 350m is located within the MRT East site boundary. The path follows the southern bank of the River Thames, crossing over the Kennet Mouth via the Horseshoe Bridge.							N/A	--		
	The Thames Path does not enter the Thames Valley P&R site.							N/A	--		
	National Cycle Routes 4 and 5 (Thames Valley) pass through the MRT East site, on the route of the tow-path adjacent to the River Thames. National Cycle Route 4 turns southwards off from the River Thames tow-path and follows the alignment of the River Kennet.		SCENARIO 2: COMBINED SITE	During Construction: As for Scenario 1, no additional effects due to P&R.			During Construction: Size/Scale: Moderate Geographical Extent: Small stretch of Thames Path and National Cycle Route through MRT East site. Duration/Reversibility: Short term / Temporary OVERALL MAGNITUDE: MODERATE On Completion: Size/Scale: No change Geographical Extent: N/A Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: NO CHANGE 15 Years After Planting: Size/Scale: No change Geographical Extent: N/A Duration/Reversibility: Long term / Permanent OVERALL MAGNITUDE: NO CHANGE	Adverse	Major		
	The National Cycle Routes do not enter the Thames Valley P&R site.			On Completion: Thames Path and National Cycle Routes continue on existing courses.						N/A	--
				15 Years After Planting: Thames Path and National Cycle Routes continue on existing courses.						N/A	--

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value: High, Medium, Low
 Susceptibility to Change: High, Medium, Low
 Overall Sensitivity of Receptor: High, Medium, Low
 Size/Scale of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change
 Geographical Extent of Effect: (Descriptive)

Duration: Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term
 Reversibility: Yes, within (timescale)/No
 Overall Magnitude of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change
 Nature of Effect: Adverse, Benefit, Neutral, Not Applicable, Direct, Indirect, Secondary
 Significance: Significant, Moderately Significant, Not Significant