

Appendix H: Landscape & Visual Amenity

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122368-ENP-ZO-SW-L-00001.P03

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122368-ENP-ZO-SW-L-00003.P03

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122368-ENP-ZO-C1-L-00006.P03

122368-ENP-ZO-SW-L-00014.P03

122368-ENP-ZO-SW-L-00038.P03

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122368-ENP-ZO-SW-L-00035.P01

122368-ENP-ZO-SW-L-00036.P01

122368-ENP-ZO-SW-L-00037.P01

1 RTS Landscape Character Assessment

1.1 Landscape Character Assessment

- 1.1.1 Landscape Character Assessment is defined by Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition¹ (GLVIA3), as:

“The process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the landscape, and using this information to assist in managing change in the landscape. It seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinctive. The process results in the production of a Landscape Character Assessment.”²

- 1.1.2 There is well-established and widely used methodology for landscape character assessment; ‘An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment’, October 2014³, published by Natural England, which is a development of the influential ‘Landscape Character Assessment: Guidance for England and Scotland’, 2002⁴, published by the Countryside Commission and Scottish Natural Heritage. Landscape character assessment forms the baseline for the assessment of landscape effects and, therefore, needs to be appropriate in its level of detail for the effective assessment of project scale proposals.

- 1.1.3 In addition to ‘pure’ landscape character assessment, the RTS Landscape Character Assessment, includes a ‘high-level’ landscape sensitivity analysis for each defined landscape character area. There is currently no published methodology for specifically evaluating landscape sensitivity of flood alleviation schemes. However, GLVIA3 addresses methodologies for landscape sensitivity assessments and *Topic Paper 6*⁵ on landscape sensitivity and capacity. GLVIA3 is guidance for impact assessment rather than for studies specifically to do with inherent landscape sensitivity, which it defines as being “*The extent to which a landscape can accept change of a particular type and scale without unacceptable adverse effects on its character*”⁶.

1.2 Published Landscape Character Assessments

- 1.2.1 The following landscape character assessments are relevant to the wide context of the River Thames Scheme, although not all of these fall within the landscape Study Area for the EIA Scoping Report (refer to Drawing Nos. 122368-ENP-Z0-SW-DR-L-00001.P03, 122368-ENP-Z0-SW-DR-L-00002.P03 and 122368-ENP-Z0-SW-DR-L-00003.P03):

¹ Guidelines of Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition, 2013, published by The Landscape Institute and the Institute for Environmental Management & Assessment

² GLVIA3 Glossary page 157

³ An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment, 2014, Christine Tudor, Natural England

⁴ Landscape Character Assessment: Guidance for England and Scotland, 2002, (CAX84), Countryside Commission and Scottish Natural Heritage

⁵ Landscape Character Assessment, Guidance for England and Scotland: Topic Paper 6: Techniques for Judging Capacity and Sensitivity, 2002, published by the Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage

⁶ GLVIA3 Glossary page 158

- Natural England: National Character Area: NCA 115 'Thames Valley';
- Natural England: National Character Area NCA 129 'Thames Basin Heaths';
- Natural England: National Character Area NCA 114 'Thames Basin Lowlands';
- Natural England: National Character Area NCA 111 'Northern Thames Basin';
- Surrey County Council: Surrey Landscape Character Assessment (2015);
- Berkshire County Council: Berkshire Landscape Character Assessment (2003);
- South Bucks District Landscape Character Assessment (2011);
- Environment Agency: Lower Thames Landscape Strategy Study (2009);
- Environment Agency: Lower Thames Landscape Assessment & Strategy (2000);
- Environment Agency: Thames Environmental Design Handbook (1995);
- Natural England: London's Natural Signatures: The London Landscape Framework (2011); and
- Mayor of London, Environment Agency, Natural England and various Local Authorities: The All London Green Grid (2011).

1.2.2 The existing landscape character assessment work is of varied dates and for a range of differing purposes. Other than at the national level there is no consistent approach across the landscape study area.

1.2.3 The National Character Area landscape information is current but at a high level and not on its own likely to be sufficiently detailed for project based assessment of landscape effects without more detailed character assessment work being available.

1.2.4 The Surrey Landscape Character Assessment dates from 2015 and is therefore a relatively up to date assessment which was prepared in accordance with the 2014 Natural England guidelines. The Berkshire Landscape Character Assessment dates from 2003 and was prepared in accordance with 2002 guidance and is, therefore, methodologically broadly sound, but is also relatively dated. The South Bucks assessment is not directly applicable to the landscape Study Area. The Environment Agency work from 1995 and 2000 is more appropriate in respect of its level of detail but it too is also relatively dated, whilst the 2009 study is high level and more related to establishing landscape types rather than the process of characterisation.

1.2.5 The London Landscape Framework, Natural Signatures, dates from 2011 and the All London Green Grid from the same year. The All London Green Grid is adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance in The London Plan. These are both relevant to the eastern end of the landscape study area. The All London Green Grid relates only to the open space and undeveloped areas of London and not the urban areas as well, as the London Landscape Framework does.

1.2.6 Given the relative inconsistency of the published landscape character assessment work across the study area it is considered that an independent project level landscape character assessment should be developed for the assessment of the landscape effects of the RTS.

1.3 Approach to the RTS Landscape Character Assessment

1.3.1 The RTS Landscape Character Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the 2014 Natural England guidance and has involved the following principal steps:

- Step 1 – Defining the Purpose and Scope of the Assessment
- Step 2 – Desk Study
- Step 3 – Field Survey
- Step 4 – Classification and Description

- 1.3.2 The primary purpose of this assessment is to provide a suitable project level landscape character assessment baseline for the assessment of the landscape effects of the RTS. It is intended that it will form the basis of the baseline for a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment that will form part of an Environmental Statement that will accompany the planning application(s) for the RTS. In due course it may be required to be supplemented with new areas and/or with additional information and details as the scheme proposals develop. The main user will be the appointed Landscape Architect and assessor for the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. The results and outcomes of this and the final assessment will be Local Planning Authorities, Statutory Consultees, Third Parties (such as other bodies consulted on the planning application or landowners directly affected by the RTS) and interested members of the public. In due course the work will be accessed via the usual channels of the planning application process.
- 1.3.3 The secondary purpose is to use the landscape character assessment work to develop a high level and initial landscape sensitivity assessment for each defined landscape character area. Landscape sensitivity can be considered to be either inherent sensitivity, i.e. a landscape's intrinsic sensitivity to any change, or sensitivity to a specific form of change. In this case it is the latter that is relevant and, as such, landscape sensitivity will depend on judgements as to the landscape susceptibility of the characteristics of a specific landscape character area to change as a result of the development, combined with judgements as to an appropriate landscape value for that character area.
- 1.3.4 The assessment of **landscape value** is based on a four point scale, as follows:
- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Very High | Equivalent to a landscape of international or national value |
| High | Equivalent to a landscape of county or regional value |
| Medium | Equivalent to a landscape of local value |
| Low | Equivalent to a landscape of other value |
- 1.3.5 The assessment of **landscape susceptibility** is also based on a four point scale (Very High – High – Medium – Low). Key factors in the judgement of susceptibility of a landscape character area to flood alleviation development proposals are:
- Nature, scale and complexity of the landform.
 - Nature, scale and complexity of the land use.
 - Nature and scale of other water bodies and related structures.
 - Visual enclosure or exposure.
- 1.3.6 The assessment of **landscape sensitivity** is a combination of the value and susceptibility outputs. The interaction of the four categories of landscape value and four categories of landscape susceptibility generate a sixteen box matrix illustrated in Table 1 below, from which, six categories of overall landscape sensitivity have been identified. These categories can be identified by the colour assigned to each box in the matrix.

Table 1: Landscape Sensitivity Assessment Matrix

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High				
	High				
	Medium				
	Low				

1.3.7 Each category of overall sensitivity is defined as set out in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Landscape Sensitivity Categories

Sensitivity Level	Definition
Very High	Key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are highly vulnerable to change from the development type.
High	Key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.
Medium-High	Most of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.
Medium	Some of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.
Medium-Low	Few of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.
Low	None of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

- 1.3.8 In addition to the landscape sensitivity assessment of the landscape character areas the work also lists those individual landscape and visual receptors that are considered to be particularly sensitive to the effects of flood alleviation, e.g. the users of particular Public Rights of Way.
- 1.3.9 The scale of the assessment is generally at around the 1:2,500 scale, although the outcomes have been presented at larger scales where appropriate. As the primary purpose is to inform the assessment of landscape effects of a flood alleviation project the emphasis for the assessment has been on defining those key landscape characteristics which may be adversely or beneficially affected by such works, such as topography, land cover and the sensitivity of a particular landscape to change of the type envisaged with the RTS scheme. The geographical extent of the assessment has been dictated by the landscape Study Area which is concerned with establishing the extent of likely significant landscape effects (there is a separate Study Area for the assessment of visual effects). The desk based assessment has considered landscape character at a broad scale over a very wide area but from fieldwork the landscape Study Area is considered to be broadly a distance of 1km from the channel sections, weir sites and temporary compounds, beyond which significant effects on landscape character are considered to be unlikely.
- 1.3.10 The desk study has involved the collection and review of all relevant published landscape character assessments, as set out at paragraph 1.2.1 above, as well as a review of spatial data including relevant Local Plans and planning policy. Additional information available through parallel work on the RTS project has also been reviewed, including topographical and vegetation mapping and Environmental Site Appraisal Plans.
- 1.3.11 Field survey work has involved working with the use of a standardised field survey sheet (see Table 3 below), specifically prepared for this project, to ensure that information is gathered in a rigorous and methodical way to test and refine and add to the outputs of the desk study, including the draft character areas.

Table 3: Field Survey Sheet

RIVER THAMES SCHEME - Datchet to Teddington		
LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT - FIELD SURVEY SHEET		
Sheet Number:		
Draft Landscape Type:		
.....		
.....		
Draft Landscape Character		
Area:		
.....		
Date:	Time:	Weather:
Key Words / Summary of Landscape Character:		
.....		
.....		
Field Survey Locations:		
1)		
2)		
3)		

Soils/Geology:.....

Landform/Elevation: Floodplain Slopes Elevated Plateau

notes:

Water/Hydrology: River Thames Stream Flooded Gravel Pit

Engineered/Artificial Ditches Ponds

Wetland Locks/Weirs

notes:

Settlement:

Types:

Relationship with the landscape:

Materials:

Views from Settlements:

Land Use:

Subtle: ✓

Evident: ✓✓

Conspicuous: ✓✓✓

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Motorway | <input type="checkbox"/> Farm buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> Earthworks | <input type="checkbox"/> Nucleated settle. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dual carriageway | <input type="checkbox"/> Manor/parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Moats | <input type="checkbox"/> Linear settle. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rural road | <input type="checkbox"/> Landmark building | <input type="checkbox"/> Ridge and furrow | <input type="checkbox"/> Dispersed settle. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rural lanes/tracks | <input type="checkbox"/> Mills | <input type="checkbox"/> Tumuli | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial workings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sunken lanes | <input type="checkbox"/> Church | <input type="checkbox"/> Hamlet | <input type="checkbox"/> Masts/Poles |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bridleway | <input type="checkbox"/> Fortifications | <input type="checkbox"/> Village | <input type="checkbox"/> Telecom Masts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Footpath | <input type="checkbox"/> Hill Forts | <input type="checkbox"/> Town edge | <input type="checkbox"/> Pylons |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Railway | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins | <input type="checkbox"/> Suburb | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

LAND USE

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Farmland | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry/Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Leisure/Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Working | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

LAND/VEGETATION COVER

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arable | <input type="checkbox"/> Amenity grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Small farm woods | <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent pasture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conif.plantation | <input type="checkbox"/> Shelterbelts | <input type="checkbox"/> Scrub |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ley/improved | <input type="checkbox"/> Christmas Trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Copses/clumps | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland/Aquatics |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paddocks | <input type="checkbox"/> Decid.woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland belt | <input type="checkbox"/> Gardens |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rough grazing | <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Hanging woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> Common |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wet meadow | <input type="checkbox"/> Parkland | <input type="checkbox"/> Scattered trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Green |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Avenues | <input type="checkbox"/> Hedgerow trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Set-aside | <input type="checkbox"/> Orchards | <input type="checkbox"/> Hedgerows | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

FIELD PATTERNS AND BOUNDARIES

- | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Banks | <input type="checkbox"/> Fence – rural | <input type="checkbox"/> Geometric | <input type="checkbox"/> Small |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ditches | <input type="checkbox"/> Fence – urban | <input type="checkbox"/> Sinuous | <input type="checkbox"/> Medium |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Walls – rural | <input type="checkbox"/> Hedge | <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular | <input type="checkbox"/> Large |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Walls – urban | <input type="checkbox"/> Hedgerow Trees | <input type="checkbox"/> Regular | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Perception: circle

SCALE	Intimate/ small/ large/ vast
ENCLOSURE	Tight/ enclosed/ open/ exposed
DIVERSITY	Unified/ simple/ diverse/ complex
TEXTURE	Smooth/ textured/ rough/ very rough
FORM	Vertical/ sloping/ rolling/ horizontal
LINE	Straight/ angular/ curved/ sinuous
COLOUR	Monochrome/ muted/ colourful/ garish
BALANCE	Harmonious/ balanced/ discordant/ chaotic
MOVEMENT	Dead/ still/ calm/ busy
PATTERN	Random/ organised regular/ formal

Views:
Views Out
Views From
Views within
Character FORM:
Condition
Strength of Character
Specific Landscape Sensitivities

1.3.12 The final step has been the refinement of the characterisation process in which the various landscapes have been classified, mapped and described and the information set out on the landscape character assessment sheets.

1.4 Landscape Character Assessment

1.4.1 The landscape character assessment process has defined some 37 separate landscape character areas for the landscape Study Area associated with the channel sections. In order that landscape character is considered at a consistent level of detail for the RTS project a single character area has been defined for each weir site and each temporary construction compound site. In the case of the flood alleviation works at Ham Lands, due to the size of the area potentially significantly affected a further 3 character areas have been defined. The

distribution of these is set out on Drawing Nos. 122368-ENP-ZO-C1-DR-L-00006.P03, 122368-ENP-ZO-SW-DR-L-00014.P03, 122368-ENP-ZO-SW-RD-L-00038.P01 and 122368-ENP-ZO-SW-RD-L-00039.P01.

1.4.2 The following sheets set out for each landscape character area the following:

- A summary of the key characteristics;
- A general description of elements, features and characteristics;
- Selected photographs;
- The assessment of landscape sensitivity tables;
- The key individual landscape and visual receptor sensitivity; and
- Summarised general landscape guidelines.

1.4.3 The outcome of the landscape sensitivity assessment is summarized in Table 4 below. In broad terms this summary table illustrates that the value of much of the landscape of the landscape Study Area is of local to regional importance, with Runnymede considered to be of national importance. The susceptibility of the rural landscapes is largely low, except for Runnymede and Abbey Meads where the susceptibility is high, whilst the residential areas are largely high. The overall sensitivity of the landscapes is generally medium or less, with Runnymede demonstrating a high sensitivity and the residential areas at Datchet riverside, Old Shepperton and Walton Lane of medium-high sensitivity.

Table 4: Landscape Sensitivity Summary Table

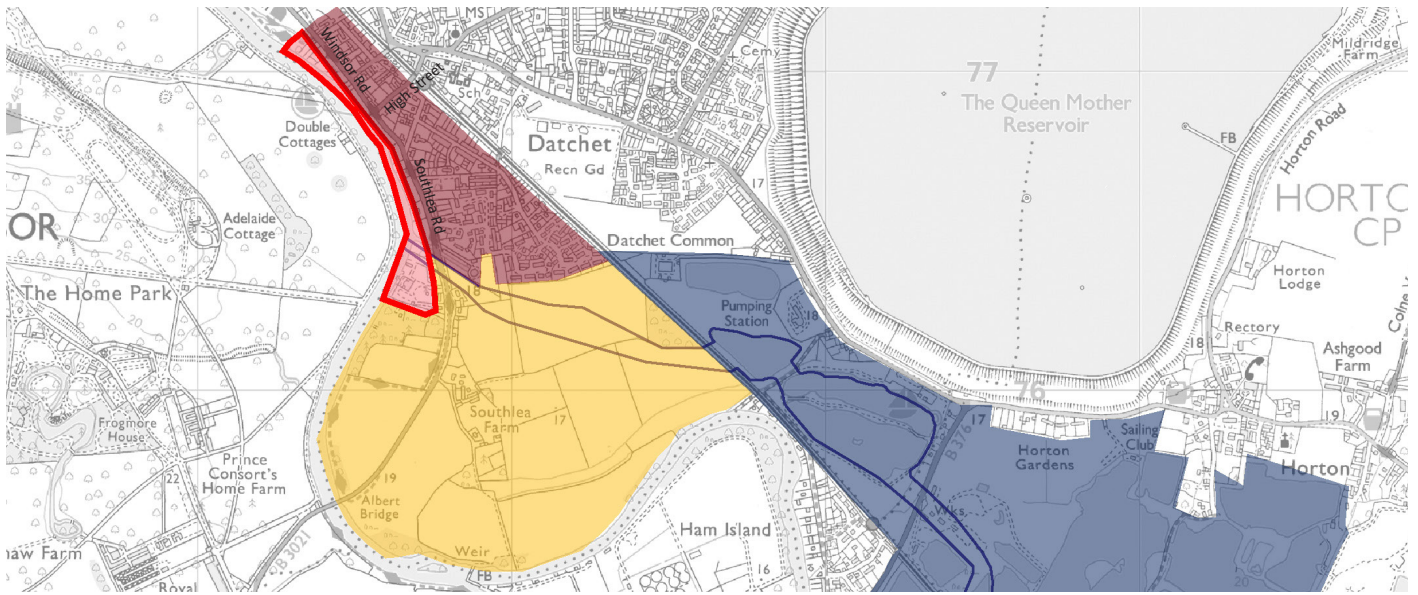
Landscape Character Area No.	Landscape Character Area Name	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility	Landscape Sensitivity
1a	Datchet Riverside Dispersed Settlement	High	High	Medium-High
1b	Datchet Enclosed Built-up Settlement	Medium	High	Medium
1c	Southlea Farm Open Riverside Pasture	Medium	Low	Medium-Low
1d	Horton Enclosed Lakeside Recreation	Medium	Low	Low
1e	Wraysbury Enclosed Linear Settlement	Medium	High	Medium
1f	Wraysbury Enclosed Lakeside Recreation	Medium	Low	Low
1g	Hythe End Enclosed Built-up Settlement	Medium	High	Medium
1h	Hythe End Riverside Linear Settlement (Eyot)	Medium	High	Medium
1i	Runnymede Riverside Linear Settlement	Medium	High	Medium
1j	Ankerwycke Enclosed Riverside Pasture	Very High	High	High
1k	Queen Mother Reservoir	Low	Low	Low
1l	Wraysbury Reservoir	Low	Low	Low
1m	Runnymede Open Riverside Meadow	High	High	High
1n	Windsor Home Park Historic Landscape	Very High	High	High
2a	Staines, Egham, Hythe Linear Riverside Settlement	Medium	High	Medium
2b	Thorpe Enclosed Settled Farmland	Medium	High	Medium
2c	Egham Hythe Enclosed Built-up Settlement	Medium	High	Medium
2d	Thorpe Park Built-up Lakeside Recreation	Medium	Low	Low
2e	Laleham Burway Enclosed Formal Recreation	Medium	High	Medium

2f	Abbey Meads Enclosed Settled Farmland	High	High	Medium-High
3a	Laleham Park Enclosed Riverside Recreation	Medium	High	Medium
3b	Shepperton Enclosed Arable Farmland	Medium	High	Medium
3c	Shepperton Open Lakeside Recreation	Medium	Low	Low
3d	Dumsey Meadow Open Riverside Pasture	High	High	Medium
3e	Riverscroft Enclosed Settled Scrubland	Low	Low	Low
3f	Ferry Lane Enclosed Lakeside Recreation	Medium	Low	Low
3g	Old Shepperton Enclosed Linear Settlement	High	High	Medium-High
3h	Towpath Riverside Linear Settlement	High	High	Medium-High
3i	Desborough Island Open Riverside Recreation	High	Low	Medium-Low
3j	Walton Lane Enclosed Riverside Recreation	High	Low	Medium-Low
4a	Sunbury Weir	High	Low	Medium-Low
4b	Molesey Weir & Hurst Park	High	Low	Medium-Low
4c	Broom Road Recreation Ground	High	Low	Medium-Low
4d	Teddington Weir	High	Low	Medium-Low
4e	Ham Lands	High	High	Medium-High
4f	Twickenham Riverside	High	High	Medium-High
4g	Ham Enclosed Built-Up Settlement	Medium	High	Medium

1a. DATCHET RIVERSIDE DISPERSED SETTLEMENT

Landscape Type: Riverside Plotland Settlement

Landscape Character Area: Datchet Riverside



Key Characteristics

- Low density suburban townscape. Modern riverside settlement comprising generously spaced detached properties overlooking the river.
- Landform very gently sloping down to the river; short steep banks to water's edge; sheet piled and concrete capping beam retaining Windsor Home Park riverbanks.
- Land cover includes scattered trees, hedgerows, private gardens and riverside green.
- Views are framed along leafy streets; street tree planting and/or trees and shrubs within front gardens allow only occasional glimpses to dwellings.
- The Thames Path runs north to south along the whole area.

Description

The character area is located on the riverside edge of the village of Datchet. It extends from the town edge, to the north, to form the south end of the village, and parallel the B3021/Southlea Road.

This is a low-density residential riverside settlement with characteristic 'leafy' streets. Built form is defined by suburban large scale detached two-storey houses, in medium to large gardens. A variety of architectural styles that includes 19th and 20th century houses (including Victorian and Edwardian styles). Residential dwellings are positioned and orientated to reflect their riverside setting and views over the river and Windsor Home Park.

The leafy streetscape character is reinforced by well established private gardens - including mature trees/shrubs, that are often bounded by tall mixed or yew hedges. This provides a strong sense of enclosure and privacy to dwellings.

Some large scale ornamental trees such as Weeping Willows, Lombardy Poplars, Horse Chestnuts, Cypresses and Cedars contribute to the leafy character. There is a well-defined interface between public/private realm – marked by hedges, fences or brick walls with entrance gates.

Land use is predominantly residential. However, some engineering features and recreational activities are also present in the area, in the form of a Thames water abstraction channel, to the south, and a small boat yard to the north.

A relatively quiet and peaceful residential suburb, although the area suffers from a certain level of noise disturbance; lying next to a relatively busy road and directly under the Heathrow Airport flight path.

Wide open views out towards Windsor Home Park on the opposite bank, with views to the Castle in winter. Direct views from Windsor Home Park and from adjoining roads into the character area. Views from the open riverside area and from up and downstream of the Thames.

Generally good condition, due to a high degree of domestic care. The Thames Water abstraction channel and bridge are discordant elements in this area with a concrete wall and steel fencing. Strong character.



Datchet riverside and boatyard, with Windsor Home Park on opposite bank



Corner of High Street and Windsor Road



Corner of High Street and Windsor Road



View facing upstream of the River Thames

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High		X		
	High		X		
	Medium				
	Low				

Landscape Sensitivity:

MEDUM-HIGH

Most of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Relatively large scale and engineered character of the proposed channel structure may be discordant with the residential area
- Views from Windsor Home Park may be locally affected
- Users of the Thames Path
- Mature tree coverage may be directly impacted

General Landscape Guidelines

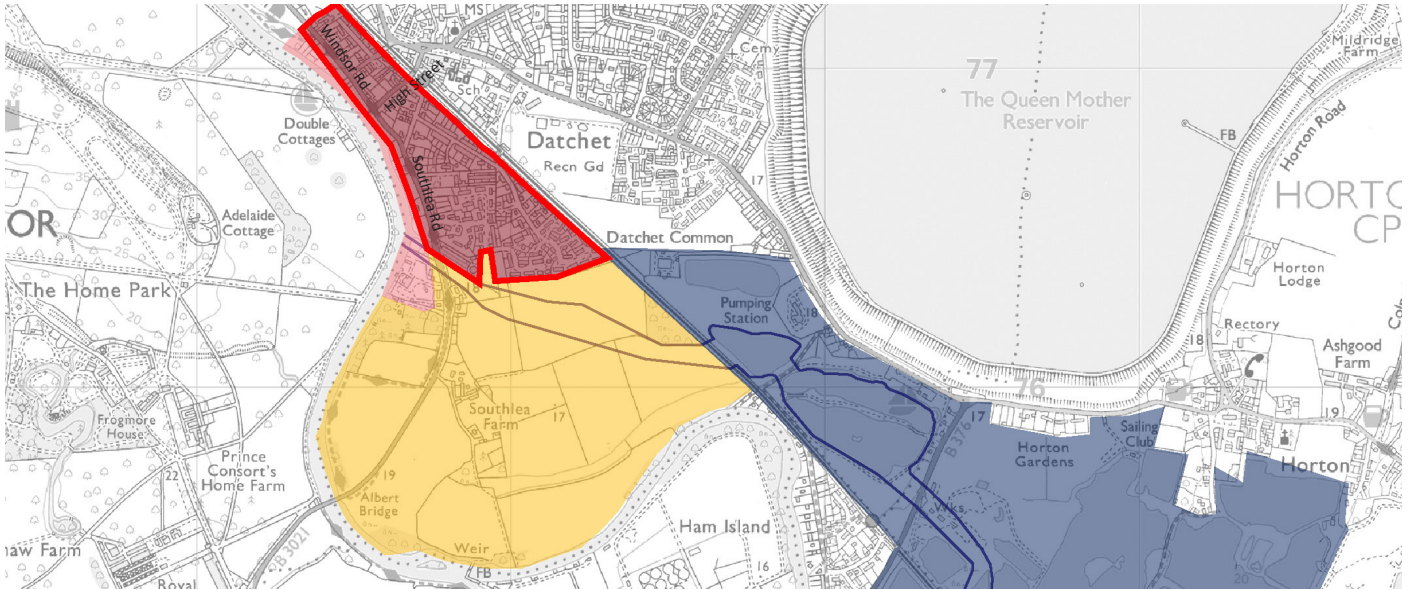
The overall objectives should be to preserve the typical leafy townscape character of the riverside and to ensure a sensitive integration of the proposed channel and structures to minimise harm to the existing vegetation cover and built form so that the area retains its distinctive character, including to:

- Ensure that the channel intake and related control structures are designed appropriately to the townscape setting in terms of materials, height and form; and in respect of views from Windsor Home Park;
- Ensure a sensitive consideration of its views from nearby dwellings of the proposed channel section 1 in order to minimise harm to residents' visual amenity;
- Integrate the proposed channel itself with its leafy suburban setting and ensure it would not affect the amenity of the Thames Path in this area; and
- In mitigation, soften the built-up edge of Datchet and the Thames Water site by bolstering existing vegetative edges, whilst preserving valued views out across farmland from some properties.

1b. DATCHET ENCLOSED BUILT-UP SETTLEMENT

Landscape Type: Mixed Built-Up Settlement

Landscape Character Area: South Datchet



Key Characteristics

- Medium scale built-up suburban townscape that shows a fluid, organised pattern based on the street layout. Land use is predominantly residential.
- The historic village of Datchet expanded from its historic core at Datchet Church in the post war period, in a ribbon like fashion. Strong historic character around the High Street – the northern half of the area is part of the Datchet Conservation Area.
- Rich architectural heritage, includes buildings in a great variety of vernacular styles with dwellings ranging from early Victorian to late 20th Century.
- Area separated from the rest of the village by the Windsor-Staines railway line.
- Abrupt, built edge backing onto open countryside to the south.

Description

The area constitutes the south edge the village of Datchet. It is situated in close proximity to the River Thames. The B3021 borders the west part of the area. The Windsor-Staines railway runs along its eastern edge. Datchet golf course is situated to the north and Southlea Farm to the south.

The character of the settlement within the character area is variable. Over time, development has spread from the historic core of the village across the rural floodplain, resulting in a composite townscape character. The most recently developed built form has been unsympathetic to the local vernacular and leads to a chaotic composition of materials and architectural styles.

The High Street leads via a level crossing over the railway to the historic village centre of Datchet. This is composed of a number of period cottages organised around the village green. The built form is varied with a mixture of Georgian cottages and Victorian/Edwardian terraces.

Bucleuch Road and Upper Montagu Road present medium to high density housing types. Façades are uniform and repetitive along the street. Block pattern consists of short and long two-storey terraces with some larger semi-detached two or three-storey dwellings.

Lower Montagu Road and Beaulieu Close show a low density residential suburban type consisting of long, wide curvilinear and straight streets with short subsidiary roads terminating in cul-de-sac. Housing type defined by late 20th Century semi-detached and detached two-storey houses and bungalows, set in regular plots with short front and long rear gardens.

Regular plot forms, density and scale, an overall consistent built form and lack of on-street parking, result in a harmonious streetscape character. The cul-de-sac layout conveys a calm suburban atmosphere to the area.

Even though this is a relatively low density suburban environment, there are only few street trees. The vegetation is mostly composed of ornamental trees and shrubs species within private gardens (sycamores, beech, magnolia, hornbeam, privet, etc.). Some large scale ornamental trees, such as cedars and horse chestnuts, scattered in the streetscape and some gardens, provide focal points.

Mainly linear unfolding views along roads and streets. Some are defined by rhythmic facades, others are framed by leafy front gardens. Views are generally contained by the built form and street tree planting and/or trees and shrubs within front gardens.

To the south of the character area, the presence of the Thames Water abstraction site and engineered channel with its utilitarian nature imposes a harsher developed character to the streetscape (e.g. steel palisade fencing and equipment).



Detached properties on Beaulieu Close



Beaulieu Close view from Southlea Road



Windsor Road



Properties overlooking Thames Water abstraction channel

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High				
	High				
	Medium		X		
	Low				

Landscape Sensitivity:

MEDIUM

Some of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Views from back gardens and upper floor windows of properties along the southernmost edge of the settlement, predominantly in winter.

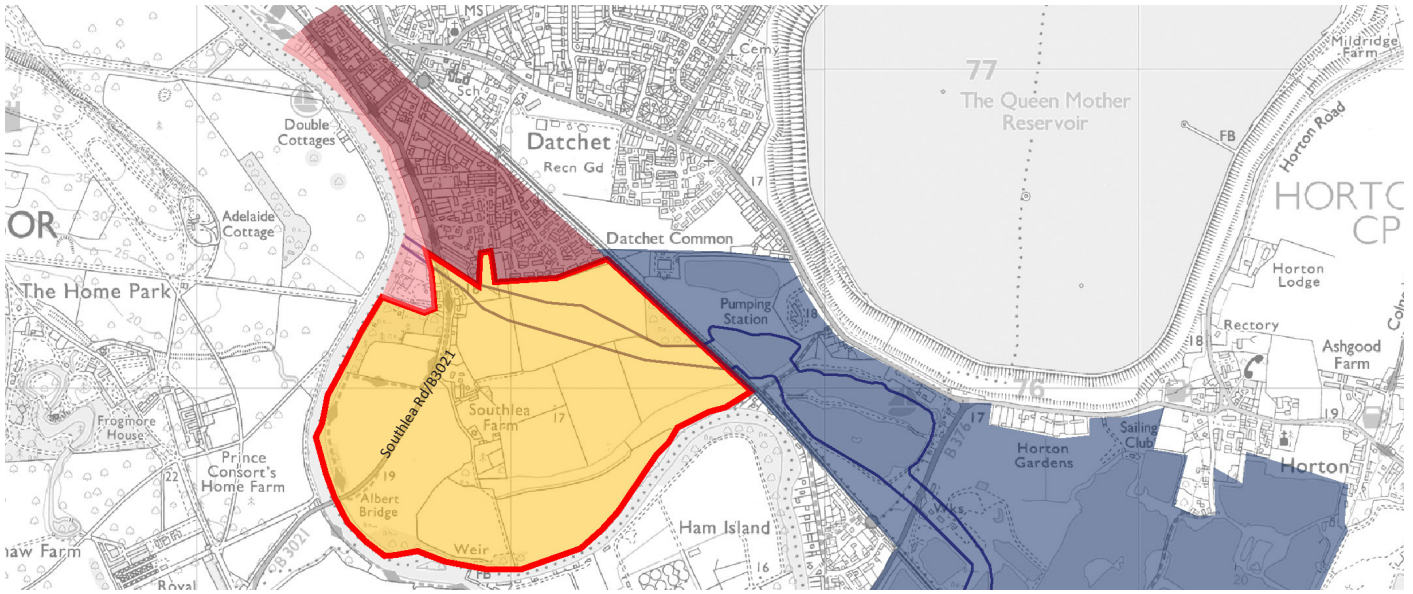
General Landscape Guidelines

The overall objective should be to ensure a sensitive consideration of the views out from the built-up area towards the proposed channel section 1 to minimise harm to residents' visual amenity.

1c. SOUTHLEA FARM OPEN RIVERSIDE PASTURE

Landscape Type: Riverside Meadow

Landscape Character Area: Southlea Farm, Datchet



Key Characteristics

- Mixed farmland, predominantly arable cultivation, with some pasture and rough grazing.
- The River Thames, running along the west and south edges, is wooded with a soft edge; but only imparts a riparian character to these areas.
- The area retains 'historic' features such as field systems lined with hedgerows and mature trees and designed landscape features, which give it a relatively intact rural feel.
- Tree cover is sparse, with scattered trees and small pockets of woodland widely dispersed. Trees are associated with dwellings, water bodies and along field boundaries.
- Settlement is dispersed, comprising an isolated farmstead and linear group of small scale cottages along Southlea Road.
- Landscape is tranquil and unified; although it is cut through by the relatively busy B3021, which has a strong visual and audible influence, as does the Heathrow airport flight path.

Description

The area is bounded by the Windsor-Staines railway to the east, the built-up edge of Datchet to the north and by the River Thames to the south and to the west. The land is part of the Crown Estate and mostly farmed from Southlea Farm.

The medium scale field pattern is separated by field boundaries, mostly low hedgerows, some of which appear irregularly maintained, and fences with some drainage ditches which promote an open character to the landscape.

Fields are fairly regular in size and shape, and are grazed by cattle. To the north, their character is 'scruffy' or 'unkempt' with boundaries of gappy hedgerows or post and wire fencing. Tree cover is found in the form of linear groups that extend from the riverside to contain pastureland. It consists of occasional shelterbelt or Lombardy Poplars and mixed species hedgerows. A tall cedar marks the potential site of a walled monastery garden to the south of Southlea Farm. Some ornamental vegetation around the linear group of cottages exists.

This landscape feels intimate and enclosed or open depending on the occurrence of tree belts and proximity to the river. From within this area there are some wide views especially to the south and the east. Other views are constrained by shelterbelts, hedgerows and the built form of the farm buildings. Southlea Farm provides a visual focus to the south of the area as it lies in the middle of flat open fields.

Such limited small-scale settlement within the area helps maintain a predominantly rural character. Although, to the north, the highly developed built-up edge of Datchet imposes a more developed character to the landscape.

Public access is restricted generally to the western side where the public footpath/Thames Path and the B3021 lie. Views from the Thames Path are generally focused on the River and Windsor Home Park on the opposite bank, but there is a clear view across the character area from the Albert Bridge to the south. There are corresponding views into this character area from Windsor Home Park.

Overall this landscape is in good condition with some meadows in apparently lesser condition in the north of the area. Strength of character is average with very limited distinctive features and moderately weak visual connectivity to the River.



Pasture at Southlea Farm, view from the Thames Path towards the river

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High				
	High				
	Medium			X	
	Low				

Landscape Sensitivity:

MEDIUM-LOW

Few of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Users of the Thames Path/PROW
- Users of Windsor Home Park (in respect of flood bund)
- Views out from built-up edge
- Users of the Southlea Road/B3021 approaching Datchet from the south
- Severance of the field pattern; Hedges and hedgerow trees
- Views from rear of linear group of cottages along B3021
- Open and rural character

General Landscape Guidelines

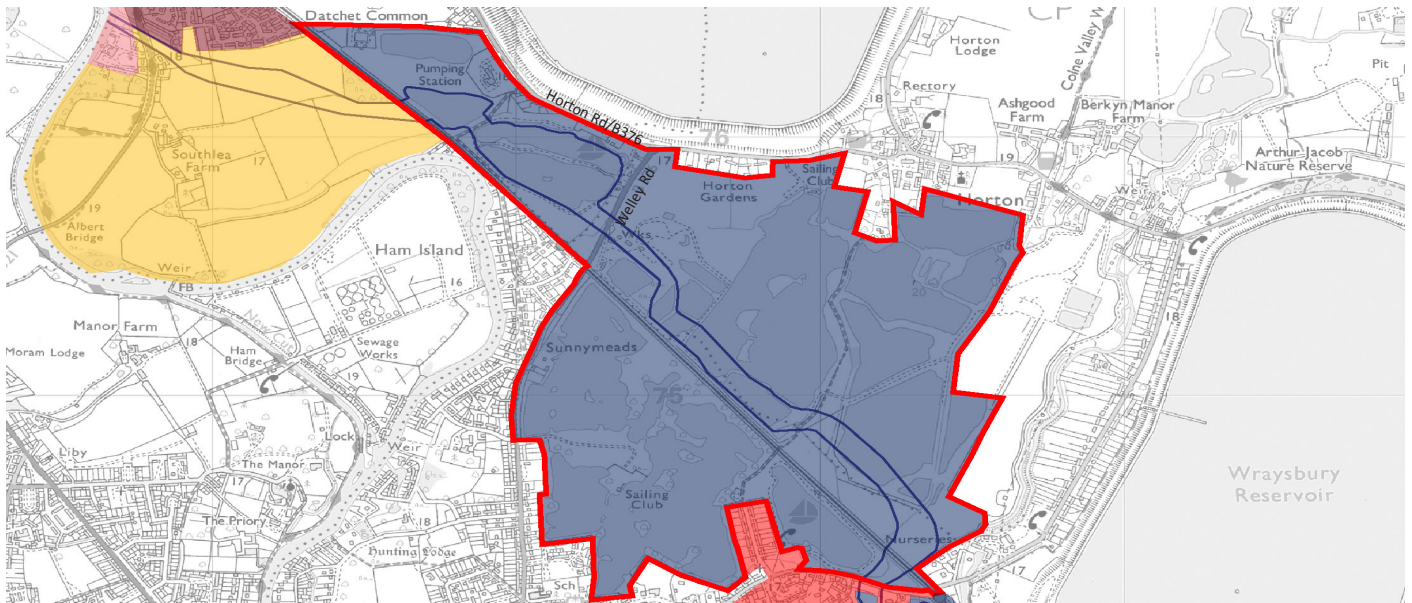
The overall objectives should be to retain the open and rural character of the farmland landscape and to ensure a sensitive restoration and enhancement of its existing vegetation cover, including to:

- Enhance the areas of weaker rural character in the north by creating small wooded areas where the channel would sever existing fields into unmanageable sizes;
- Carefully consider the channel section's route where it would run alongside a small copse, situated to the east of the area, to avoid any harm to its habitat, flora and fauna;
- Compensate for loss of hedgerows by enhancing existing degraded ones and creating new ones that match pattern of existing;
- Soften the urbanising impact of the built-up edge of Datchet and the Thames Water site by bolstering existing vegetative edges, whilst preserving valued views out across farmland from some properties;
- Ensure that the channel intake and related control structures are designed appropriately to their village edge setting in terms of materials, height and form;
- Ensure a sensitive consideration of views out from the nearby cluster of cottages towards the proposed channel section 1 to minimise harm to residents' visual amenity; and
- Integrate the proposed flood bund along the Thames with its rural/field edge setting and in respect of views from Windsor Home Park. Ensure it would not impede the amenity of the Thames Path in this area.

1d. HORTON ENCLOSED LAKESIDE RECREATION

Landscape Type: Gravel Pits & Mineral Extraction Landscape

Landscape Character Area: Horton Lakes



Key Characteristics

- Broad flat open floodplain with minimal topographic variation.
- Relatively recent wetland landscape. Degraded 'edge of town' landscape with eclectic mix of land uses such as landfill, water works and horse paddocks with neglected boundaries and flytipping. Flooded former gravel pits extend across much of this area which are now primarily used for recreational purposes such as watersports centres or informal nature reserves.
- Vegetation is predominantly restricted to extensive belts around restored gravel pits, but provides a mosaic of habitats, such as woodland belts, scrub and waterside margins; these are important wildlife corridors rich in biodiversity.
- Limited public access (two local public footpaths provide access north-south from Datchet and Horton to Wrybury, with level crossings of the Windsor-Staines railway).
- Same landscape type and similar character to Area 1f Wrybury Open Lakeside Recreation.

Description

The area lies to the east of the River Thames. It extends from Datchet, to the north, to the north edge of Wrybury to the south. The character area unfolds along the B376, wrapping around Queen Mother Reservoir, which creates an imposing, impermeable boundary to the north east. The Windsor-Staines railway, which runs along the south-west of the area, is also largely impenetrable save for a footbridge.

Former gravel workings within this landscape have resulted in the creation of extensive areas of wetland habitat, creating a very distinctive landscape where water is the dominant feature. However, this is also a characteristically green landscape with pockets of floodplain pastures, grassland and woodland, and the presence of a variety of wetland and riparian habitats supporting a diverse flora and fauna.

This disturbed but naturalising landscape is retained at an intermediary stage of recolonisation as it is primarily managed for nature conservation purposes. It can, therefore, have a scruffy, wild or unkempt visual appearance in places.

Settlement is limited, comprising isolated properties and small linear group of cottages to the north of the area along the B376.

The Thames Water pumping station, which is a lone distinctive 20th Century building, serves as a landmark and focal point within the area.

Land use is predominantly water based leisure and recreation. The eastern lake is occupied by Liquid Leisure Waterski and Wakeboard Ltd and is used for active water sports. Kingsmead and Island Lakes north of the railway are internationally recognised for coarse fishing. The presence of active gravel extraction east of the area and a landfill site partly intrude on the landscape.

There are restricted views from the residential settlement. These tend to be impeded by the reservoir to the north and by vegetation to the west and there would be no views to the channel. There are few views out from the whole character area due to the dense vegetation cover around the lakes and along the railway line.

From outside there are views into the character area from the top of the Queen Mother Reservoir (although this is not publicly accessible) and glimpses from the adjoining road and railway.

The landscape is overall in good condition, with some pasture and paddocks in apparently lesser condition in the north of the area, directly south of Datchet; hedgerows are overgrown and lake margins unmanaged and there is evidence of fly-tipping. Although, the area retains a fair, distinctive character, mostly due to the presence of the lakes and the dense tree cover that creates a peaceful atmosphere.



Datchet lake 2



Kingsmead lake



Public footpath leading to Horton Road

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High				
	High				
	Medium				X
	Low				

Landscape Sensitivity:

LOW

None of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Users of the PROWs from the south of Datchet towards Wraysbury and from Horton to Wraysbury
- Sailing clubs, diving centre and fishing users
- Woodland to the south-east along Welley Road; copses and remnant pastures; hedges and hedgerow trees
- Habitats connectivity of the hedgerows/vegetation belts around lakes
- Views from rear of linear group of cottages along Horton Road
- Views from rear of row of cottages along Datchet Road in Horton and properties on Douglas Lane and Whitehall in Wraysbury

General Landscape Guidelines

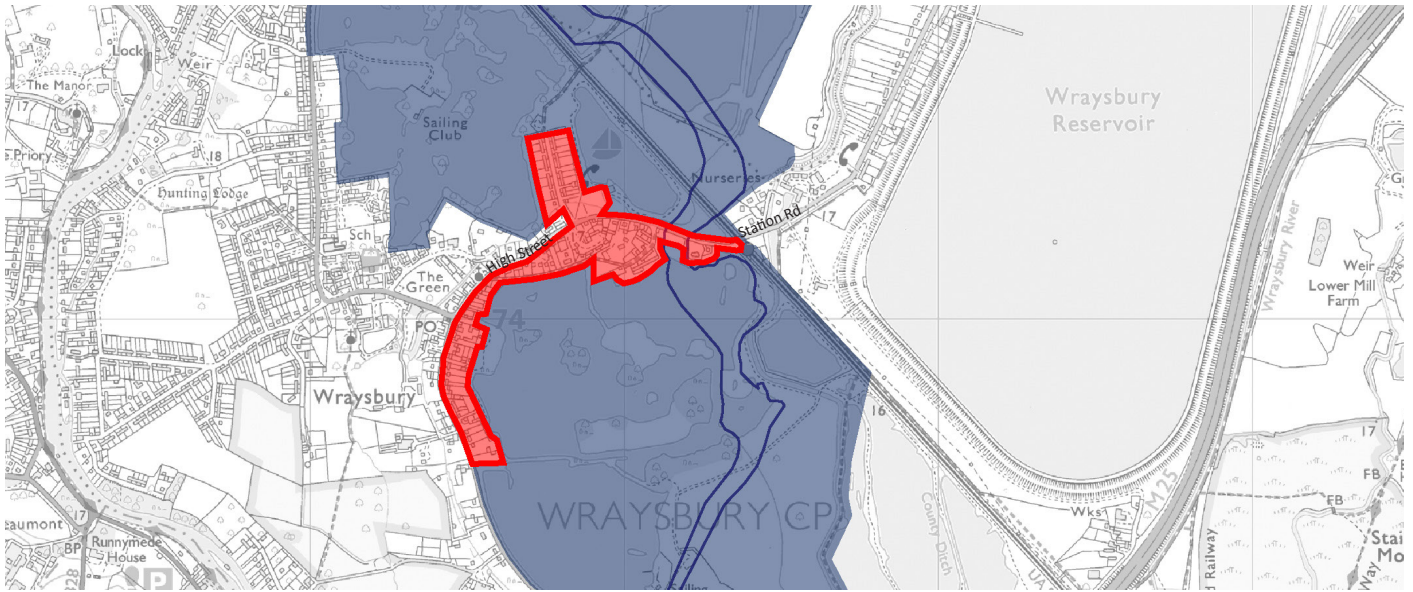
The overall objective should be to improve and conserve the distinctiveness and visual unity of the area's character, including to:

- Ensure that channel section 1 and associated retention structures are visually integrated into the landscape character of the area;
- Promote greater opportunities for public access throughout the area, providing links to nearby routes and ensuring the existing PROW are not severed;
- Maintain the current balance of conservation and recreation activities within the area;
- Mitigate for potential loss of hedgerows with new planting and by promoting their management through locally appropriate measures, including coppicing, laying and replanting/gapping-up;
- Manage the wetland and waterside tree population, particularly those close to the channel route, through selective felling, coppicing, pollarding and replanting on a rotation basis to maintain tree cover.
- Protect remaining river valley habitats of significant nature conservation interest, including reed swamp, wet woodland, open water, spring sources and reed beds; and
- Establish buffer strips of semi-natural vegetation along engineered channel sections.

1e. WRAYSBURY ENCLOSED LINEAR SETTLEMENT

Landscape Type: Historic Village Core

Landscape Character Area: Wraysbury



Key Characteristics

- Linear settlement, focused along the High Street and Station Road, which form the main route through the village.
- Of generally consistent architectural style. Distinctive Victorian village character lost in places where more recent construction replaced older. Comparatively modern infill development has occurred.
- Land use is mainly residential, although it becomes more diverse towards the High Street and village centre, where some commercial and retail activities are present.
- Inward looking village. Views along streets are framed by a strong building line.

Description

Wraysbury is a narrow settlement backing onto the landscape that lies on a broad, flat floodplain east of the River Thames. Restored gravel extraction pits and large water reservoirs dominate its eastern landscape setting; to the west and south is a rich arable landscape. The character area includes the east edge of the settlement. This part of the village has evolved around Tithe Farm (Grade II listed building) and still retains its rural character and appeal.

The area is characterised by a loose urban grain, defined by the B376 that runs the length of the village. Side streets have relatively narrow and regular building plots comprising terraces and semi-detached properties, typically two-storeys, which create a townscape of domestic scale. Harmony and balance are provided by the consistent palette of materials and architectural style.

Nearer the village core, the presence of public houses, restaurants and shops, provide active building frontages. Elsewhere, the main village roads have a residential, tranquil character. There are few street trees, but ornamental planting within front gardens of residential properties enhance the streetscape.

The agricultural land that once bordered the village is now largely replaced by large water bodies created by gravel extraction. This has restricted the expansion of built development and allowed the growth of dense tree cover along its borders, enclosing views out from the settlement.

This gives an inward-looking feel to the village. Views along streets are mostly framed by a strong building line. There are key north-easterly views along the High Street to the Church which is the main landmark in the area. While schools, public houses and railway bridges/stations form local focal points. Comparatively modern infill development interrupts the otherwise distinctive Victorian village character, resulting in an overall townscape of average to good condition.

It is important to note that, from Tithe Lane on the edge of the settlement to the east, there are views out over the Wraysbury Lakes from the roadside, public footpath and private rear gardens; in particular towards where the proposed channel section 1 would run.



Wraysbury High Street and church



Public footpath along Tithe Farm



View from footpath towards Wraysbury Lake 2



Intersection of High Street and Windsor Road

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High				
	High				
	Medium		X		
	Low				

Landscape Sensitivity:

MEDIUM

Some of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Users of the PROW running west from Tithe Lane and parallel to Station Road
- Views from rear of cottages along Tithe Lane
- The well-vegetated rural character of Station Road where channel 1 would run

General Landscape Guidelines

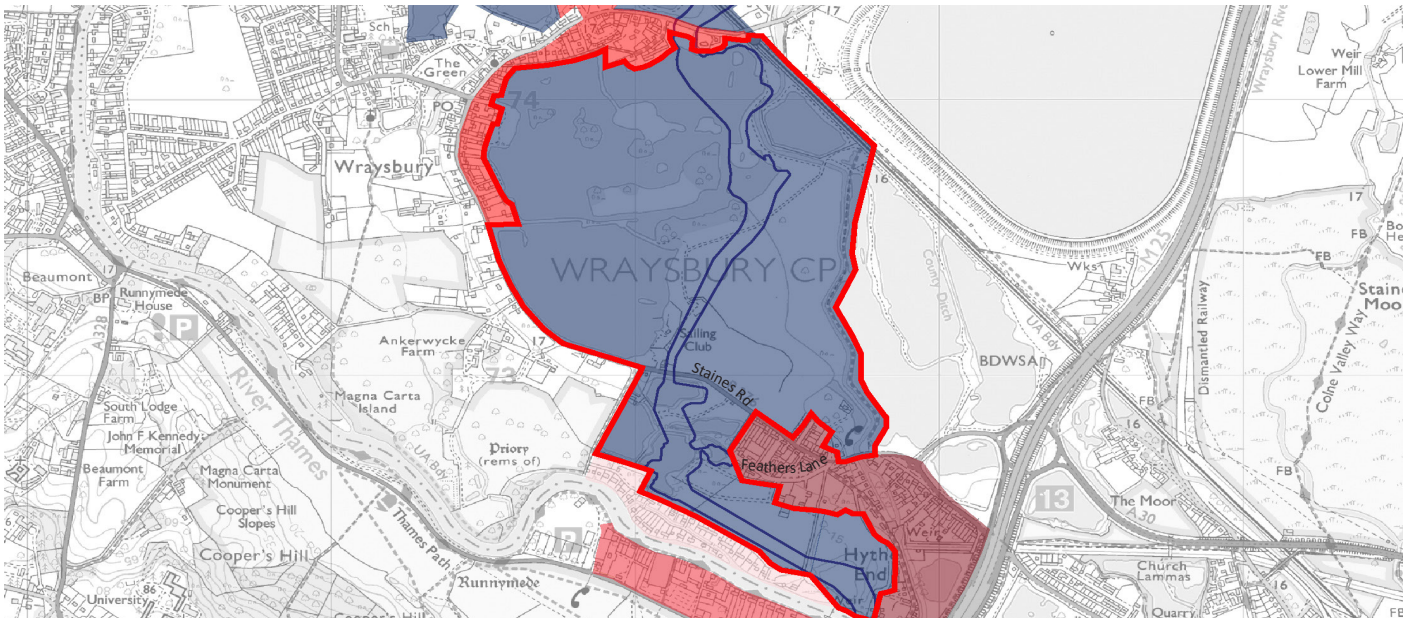
The overall objectives should be to conserve and strengthen the historic and rural character of the Victorian village edge and to improve and conserve the distinctiveness and visual unity of the area's character, including to:

- Ensure that the channel would not have an adverse impact on the area and leafy rural character of Station Road;
- Ensure a sensitive consideration of views out from nearby Tithe Lane and cottages towards the proposed channel section 1 to minimise harm to residents' visual amenity; and
- Seek opportunities through the scheme for the renovation of redundant or degraded/unsightly buildings south of Station Road to the east of the area.

1f. WRAYSBURY ENCLOSED LAKESIDE RECREATION

Landscape Type: Gravel Pits & Mineral Extraction Landscape

Landscape Character Area: Wraysbury Lakes



Key Characteristics

- Low lying wide and flat floodplain landscape with some topographic variation provided by the domed landform of the former Wraysbury landfill site.
- Lake complex formed from flooded gravel pits; these waterbodies are often well wooded and have a strong and attractive naturalistic character with positive views.
- A mosaic of open water, islands, grassland, scrub and woodland habitats; together these waterbodies and the 'scrubby' areas around them provide a rich habitat for a great variety of wildlife.
- Wraysbury Lakes and Hythe End Gravel Pits are designated as wetlands of international importance under the RAMSAR Convention. These also form part of the South West London Water Bodies SPA and are now classified as SSSIs.
- Limited public access, with only one public right of way running along the eastern edge of the area.
- Same landscape type and similar character to Area 1d Horton Open Lakeside Recreation.

Description

The character area extends from the south edge of Wraysbury, to Hythe End and Staines beyond. The southern tip of the area adjoins Bell Weir Lock which is an important focal point in the wider riverscape. The eastern edge is marked by Colne Brook a tributary of the River Colne.

It is important to note that to the west of the area lies the historic landscape associated with Ankerwycke Farm, former Benedictine Priory and owned by the National Trust. This site is accessible by a number of permissive footpaths, some of those run directly along the character area's western edge.

In this area, gravel extraction has fragmented the traditional pattern of the floodplain landscape leaving expansive wetlands of flooded pits. Many areas have naturalised and, due to their scenic as well as ecological value, they have become important habitats or been restored for waterbased recreational activities. Wraysbury lake complex is designated as a RAMSAR site along with a number of other lakes located to the east within Surrey.

Shelterbelts and linear woodland are features in the open floodplain landscape. These areas of woodland, although limited in extent, provide locally important habitat. To the south, the former landfill is essentially a large open meadow, used for grazing cattle.

A single public footpath provides access north-south through the wetland between Wraybury and Hythe End. Land use is predominantly leisure and recreation related with some recreational opportunities associated with waterways and wetlands, in particular the Silver Wings Sailing Club and fishing at Lower Hythe Gravel Pits.

A strong sense of calm and tranquillity results from the absence of settlement within the area, the restricted public access and the dominance of the lakes.

Overall a landscape of good condition. In places, more disturbed areas sometimes appear disjointed and 'scruffy' in character. Strong distinctive character but with the landfill site distracting from the otherwise generally consistent appearance.



Colne Brook



Hythe End West lake



Public footpath off Wraybury Road

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High				
	High				
	Medium				X
	Low				

Landscape Sensitivity:

LOW

None of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Users of the PROW from Wraybury to Hythe End
- Sailing club and fishing lakes users
- Copses, hedges and hedgerow trees
- Views from rear of properties along Staines Road and mobile home settlement at Feathers Lane
- Character of the Bell Weir Lock area where channel 1 would rejoin the Thames

General Landscape Guidelines

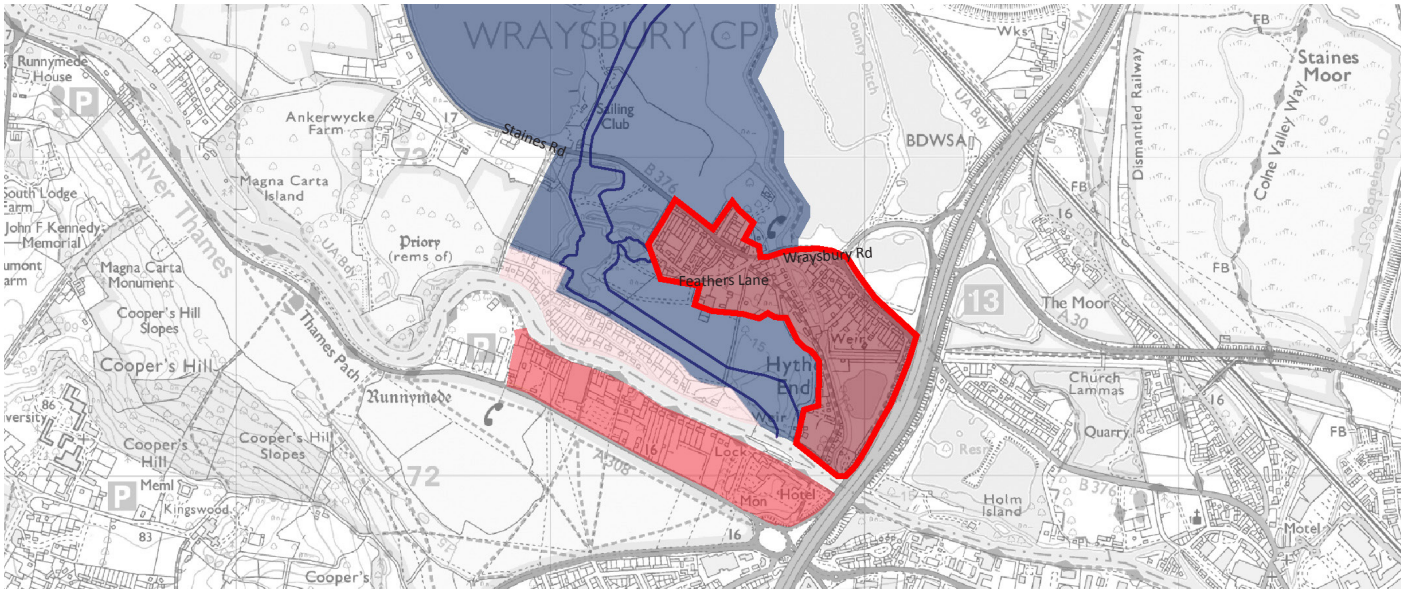
The overall objectives should be to improve and conserve the distinctiveness and visual unity of the area's character, including to:

- Ensure that channel section 1 and associated retention structures are visually integrated into the landscape character of the area and at Bell Weir Lock;
- Promote greater opportunities for public access throughout the area, providing links to nearby routes and ensuring the existing PROW are not severed;
- Maintain the current balance of conservation and recreation activities within the area while ensuring no adverse effect to the designated SPA and RAMSAR sites;
- Mitigate for potential loss of hedgerows with new planting and by promoting their management through locally appropriate measures, including coppicing, laying and replanting/gapping-up;
- Manage the wetland and waterside tree population, particularly those close to the channel route, through selective felling, coppicing, pollarding and replanting on a rotation basis to maintain tree cover;
- Protect remaining river valley habitats of significant nature conservation interest, including reed swamp, wet woodland, open water, spring sources and reed beds;
- Establish buffer strips of semi-natural vegetation along engineered channel sections; and
- Seek opportunities to enhance the landscape of the former landfill site which otherwise distracts from the overall character.

1g. HYTHE END ENCLOSED BUILT-UP SETTLEMENT

Landscape Type: Mixed Built-up Settlement

Landscape Character Area: Hythe End, South Wraysbury



Key Characteristics

- Medium density urban fringe settlement with a degraded 'edge of town' streetscape that encroaches onto the surrounding wetland landscape.
- Development on leftover land after the exploitation of gravel pits, which encircle the area, creating a scattered pattern with a close intermingling of housing and industry.
- Sparse vegetation cover.
- Urban influences have a high detrimental impact on the area and lessen the 'rural feel' found closer to the village core of Wraysbury such as the industry on the urban fringe, overhead power lines and the A376 corridor.
- Two distinctive water corridors, including Colne Brook, cross the area.
- Limited public access; only one public footpath runs along Colne Brook, leading from Feathers Lane to the riverside.

Description

The character area is located to the south east corner of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead. It is bounded by the M25 to the east and the B376 to the north. Flooded gravel pits surround the area on several sides. With former and active landfill sites also in close proximity.

This is a small, isolated pocket of infill development that dates originally from the 1960s. There is therefore a great variety in architectural style and materials. There is a rather eclectic mix of modern landuses such as industrial estates, pumping station, guest houses, a restaurant and garages, which creates a fragmented pattern and feel.

Varied and dispersed mix of small to medium scale housing types (inter-war and post-war suburban housing types) which follows a fairly linear pattern along the B376 and adjoining network of smaller roads and lanes. Mostly detached two-storey houses. However, character and form of dwellings differ considerably from one to the other and modern development has been largely insensitive to traditional forms and materials of the wider area.

The pattern of settlement and land use has created a fragmented landscape. Consequently, built form has created a physical barrier between the surrounding areas of wetland landscape.

Street trees are uncommon; however small ornamental trees/shrubs in private front gardens make a small but valuable contribution to the streetscape. Street lights vary in style according to the age of development.

Due to the density and arrangement of built development, the depth of views are generally limited. However, there are important glimpsed views to the Thames from the south edge of the area.

Average to poor strength of character with very limited distinctive features. The quality of the streetscape is strongly influenced by the presence of extremely busy and large scale transportation corridors (M25 and B376) as well as the surrounding industrial land uses and adjacent degraded landscapes.



Feathers Lane, Hythe End



Ferry Lane, Hythe End



Wraysbury Road crossing under the M25

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High	X	X	X	X
	High	X	X	X	X
	Medium	X	X	X	X
	Low	X	X	X	X

Landscape Sensitivity:

MEDUM

Some of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Views from properties on Feathers Lane, to the west, and Wraysbury Hall, on Ferry Lane to the south.

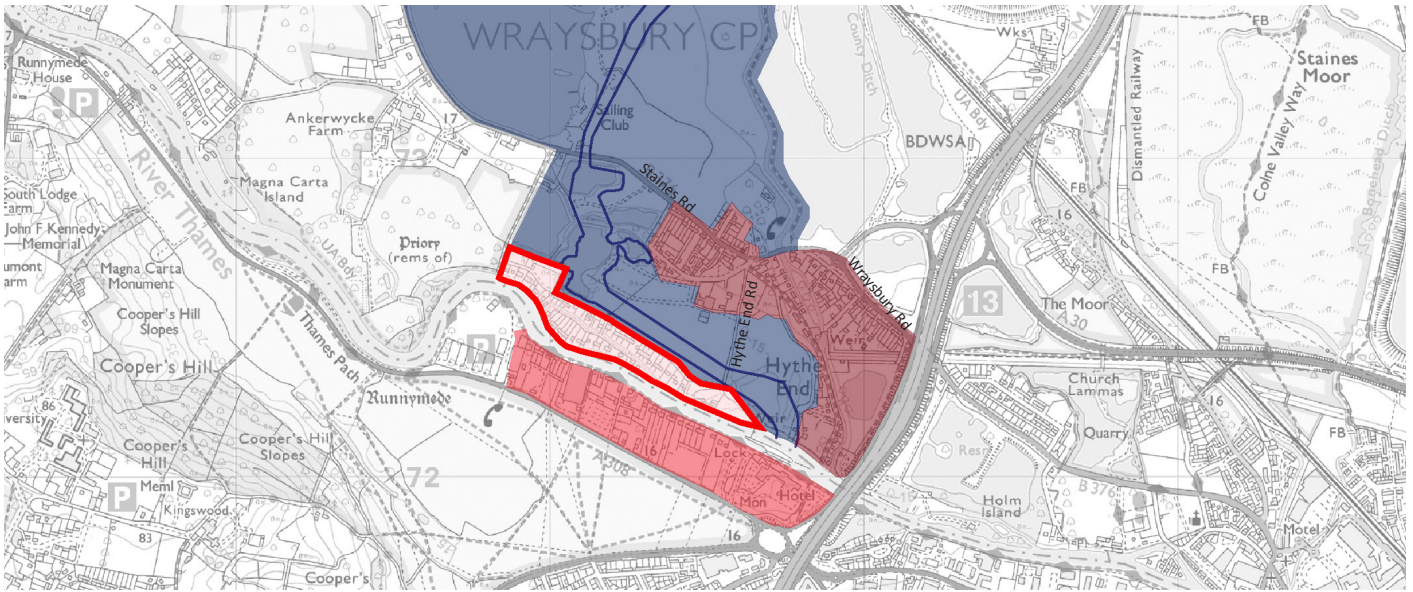
General Landscape Guidelines

The overall objectives should be to ensure a sensitive consideration of views out from the built-up area towards the proposed channel section 1 in order to mitigate harm to residents' and visitors' visual amenity.

1h. HYTHE END RIVERSIDE LINEAR SETTLEMENT (EYOT)

Landscape Type: Residential Eyeot/Island

Landscape Character Area: The Island at Hythe End, South Wraysbury



Key Characteristics

- Low density, linear settlement comprising plotland housing properties. Exclusively residential land use with private moorings.
- Isolated from Wraysbury main urban area. Access via private road only.
- Sheet piling and concrete capping beam retaining riverbank.
- Narrow channel separates island from roadside dwellings.
- Views contained by built form and vegetation.
- No public access.

Description

The area lies on the northern bank of the River Thames upstream of Bell Weir Lock. Although situated further south and geographically closer to Staines, Hythe End forms part of the village of Wraysbury. Former gravel pits and grassed fields create a clear boundary to the north of the area. There is a Thames Water abstraction facility and adjoining riverside cottages lying to the east edge of Hythe End road.

Linear settlement, laid out in regular plots on which self-built properties were established along the riverside and subsequently redeveloped into more substantial residencies. Access is limited to a private road that leads to Staines Road/ Wraysbury Road/B376.

The built form consists of a ribbon of medium scale detached dwellings, mostly late 20th Century bungalows and pavilions. A narrow channel separates the plots alongside the road from the island.

The settlement is well integrated within the riverscape but blocks views and curtails access to the river edge from Hythe End.

Sparse vegetation cover comprising native mixed hedgerows and shelterbelts. Diverse combinations of ornamental tree and shrub planting in private front and back gardens, resulting in a sporadic and contrasted vegetation cover.

There are some occasional views out to the north through gaps in fences and hedgerows towards the fields where channel section 1 would run, directly opposite the settlement beyond the road.

Private views towards the river from back gardens. Direct views into the character area from the river and opposite bank, including from Thames Path and Runnymede recreation ground.

Overall a streetscape of good condition, due to a high degree of domestic care. Moderate strength of character and distinctiveness.



Hythe End Road, facing west



Waterside properties



Former landfill site north of Hythe End Road



Hythe End Road, facing east



View from Thames Path on opposite bank

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High				
	High				
	Medium		X		
	Low				

Landscape Sensitivity:

MEDUM

Some of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Views from private road and row of cottages

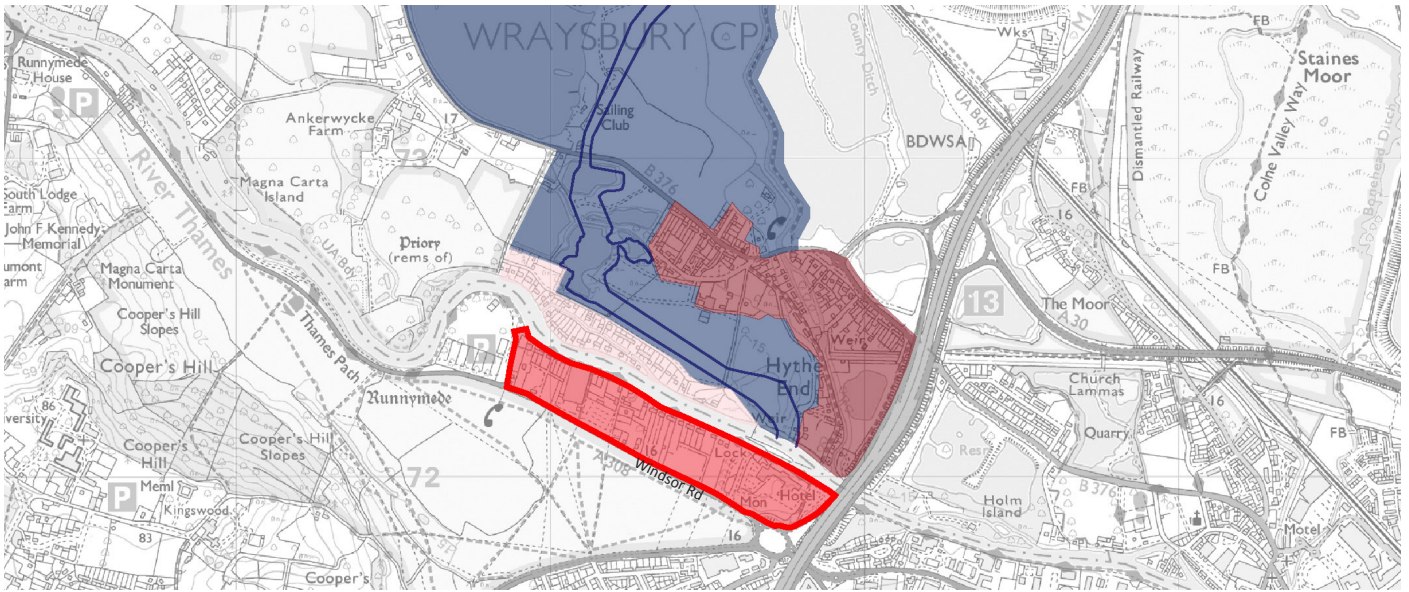
General Landscape Guidelines

The overall objective should be to ensure a sensitive consideration of views out from the built-up area towards the proposed channel section 1 in order to mitigate harm to residents' visual amenity.

1i. RUNNYMEDE RIVERSIDE LINEAR SETTLEMENT

Landscape Type: Riverside Plotland Settlement

Landscape Character Area: Runnymede



Key Characteristics

- A small-scale lowland semi-rural landscape lying within a generally flat but gently undulating part of the Thames river valley.
- Some of the essential rural character of the larger area has been fragmented by the expansion of settlements and the associated major roads that dissect this area.
- Narrow, linear settlement.
- Characterised by a mixed land use, mainly residential but with hotel, boatyard and other commercial uses.
- Edges of settlement characterised by strong boundaries and screening shelterbelts.
- Located within Runnymede Borough Council Area of Landscape Importance (Policy NE8).

Description

The character area is located in the Thames floodplain on the south bank of the river between Old Windsor and Egham. It is at the end of an open, typically rural stretch of the River Thames through Runnymede which is associated with the signing of the Magna Carta. The settlement is backing directly onto the historic landscape of Runnymede National Trust site - water meadow and adjoining hillside.

The area extends from Runnymede Pleasure Ground, in the west, to Runnymede Bridge (M25 crossing), to the east. It is a small scale, inward looking, and narrow settlement which developed from Egham along Windsor Road/A308.

Linear ribbon of residential plotland housing set along the river. Predominantly composed of late 20th Century large scale detached houses, built on long narrow plots that extend from one side of the area to the other (from the river to the north to Windsor Road to the south).

Most of the properties benefit from medium sized gardens overlooking the river with direct access onto the Thames Path. However, this modern development, that replaced the original plotland bungalows, turns its back to the river and is cut off from the surrounding landscape, due to the strong presence of Windsor Road.

The built form is almost completely hidden from view by shelterbelts and trees; with only occasional glimpses through openings in the hedgerows. Yet, it is rather well integrated within its setting, particularly in the north of the area, where the riverside retains a typical arcadian and peaceful character.

Land use is mainly residential but there is also a large modern hotel, commercial uses and some traditional riverside development such as a boatyard, Bell Weir Lock and leisure boat moorings. The latter are important characteristic features of the area, as they demonstrate a lively, working aspect of the Thames. The river also provides valuable opportunities for leisure and recreation.

Dense vegetation cover around housing plots. Mostly ornamental trees and shrubs, as well as hedges separating properties. Species include: horse chestnut, London plane, cherry, maple, hornbeam, etc. Mixed native hedgerows and shelterbelts alongside roads. Alder, ash and willow occur along the river.

As the area's northern edge opens fully onto the river, developments on the opposite bank are in open view. Consequently, there are direct views towards the proposed channel section 1 outlet from the Thames Path and Runnymede Hotel outdoor facilities. Private views towards the river from back gardens would also be affected. On the riverside, the Bell Weir Lock provides a strong focal point that can be seen from both ends of the towpath.



View from Thames Path towards Hythe End on the east bank of the river



Bell Weir and Lock



Thames Path

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High				
	High				
	Medium		X		
	Low				

Landscape Sensitivity:

MEDIUM

Some of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Views from Thames Path and back of houses towards the opposite bank
- Character of Bell Weir Lock area where channel 1 would rejoin the Thames

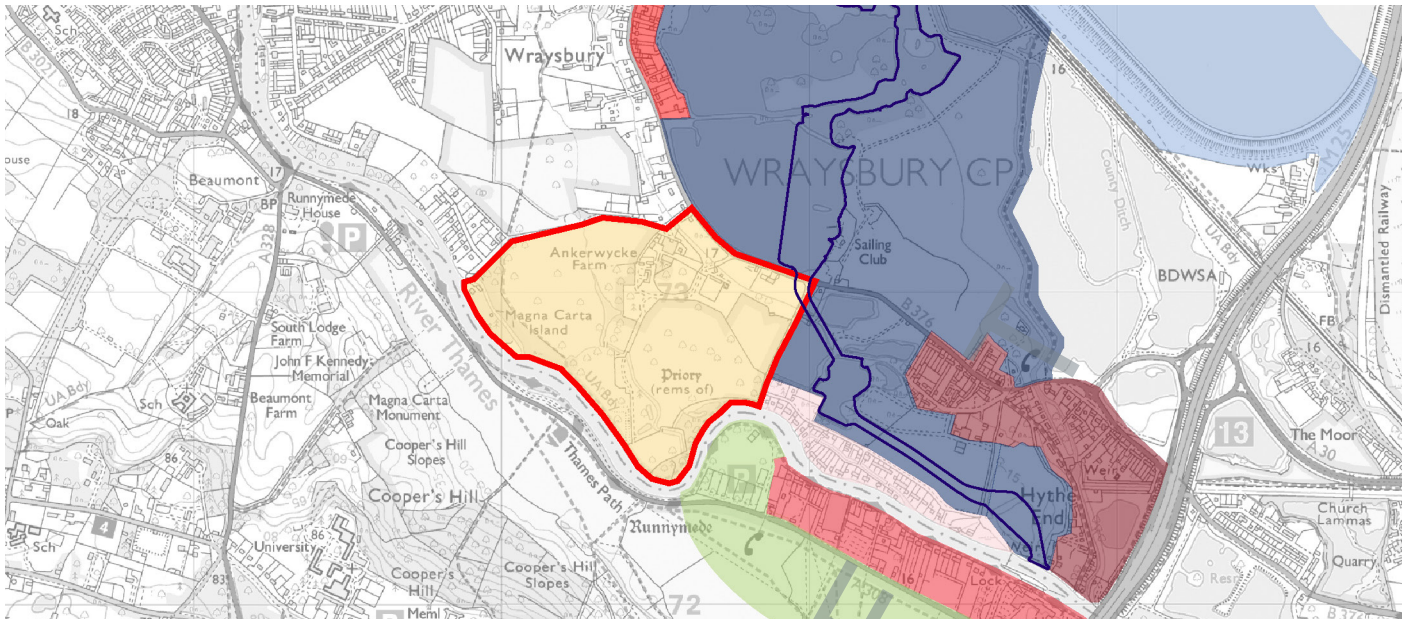
General Landscape Guidelines

The overall objectives should be to ensure a sensitive consideration of views out from the built-up area towards the proposed channel section 1 in order to mitigate harm to visitors and residents' visual amenity.

Ensure that the channel and associated retention structures are visually integrated in the landscape character of the Bell Weir Lock area.

1j. ANKERWYCKE FARM

Landscape Type: Enclosed Riverside Pasture



Key Characteristics

- Large area of land on the north bank of the River Thames, which comprises several connected enclosed grazing meadows forming the National Trust site of Ankerwycke Farm;
- Predominantly flat floodplain landscape gently rolling towards the river's edge; overlooking the large expanse of Runnymede situated on the opposite bank of the Thames;
- Vegetation cover includes small copses and scattered trees, with some mature specimens of oak, lime, willow and ash, and a rich and varied selection of hedgerow shrubs and trees;
- Publicly accessible via a network of Public Rights of Way and Permissive Footpaths, the site is readily accessible from Wraysbury, and is a well-used local open space (Open Access Land);
- Presence of national heritage landmarks to the south-east, the ruins of the Ankerwycke Priory and the Ankerwycke Yew.

Description

The character area is located in the River Thames floodplain, south of Wraysbury. Ankerwycke Farm, owned and managed by the National Trust, extends from the edge of the village, past St Andrew's Church, down to the riverside. Bounded by private properties on all sides, apart for the southern edge, along the river.

The farmland is predominantly composed of medium to large meadows used for grazing cattle (i.e. cows, sheep). Some pastures being used as paddocks for horses and ponies. It is publicly accessible via a network of permissive footpaths and gateways, offering a large expanse of green open space (Open Access Land) in a wider area where they are scarce. It is, therefore, a site well-used by locals and visitors alike.

The area is a uniformly flat floodplain grassland with scattered trees and copses. The meadows are separated and enclosed within dense hedgerows and shelterbelts lining up along rural fencing. Which also marks the location of public rights of way leading to and from the centre of Wraysbury.

The farmland has a parkland feel with mature trees forming distinctive features within the landscape. The remains of the Ankerwycke Priory provide additional historic interest to the local landscape.

Land use is mixed. Ankerwycke Farm is a working farmland of pasture and hay meadows, made publicly accessible and a local hot spot for leisure and recreation.

It is important to note that Ankerwycke Farm is a unique historic site, due to the proximity to Magna Carta Island and the presence of the ruins of the Ankerwycke Priory and the Ankerwycke Yew. As such it is a national heritage attraction.

Views out are limited, as all meadows are enclosed behind dense hedgerows and shelterbelts. However, Cooper’s Hill (across the river to the south) is generally visible throughout the area. The River Thames is generally not visible, hidden behind Poplar tree lines and dense scrub.

Due to the density of boundary vegetation, the area is not visible from the outside, apart from occasional glimpses from Runnymede on the opposite riverbank.



Large Meadow with mature trees south of Magna Carta Lane



View towards Cooper’s Hill



Ruins of Ankerwycke Priory



Ankerwycke Yew



View from river’s edge towards Runnymede



Dense boundary planting

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High	X			
	High				
	Medium				
	Low				

Landscape Sensitivity:

HIGH

All of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Users of the permissive footpath running along the eastern boundary

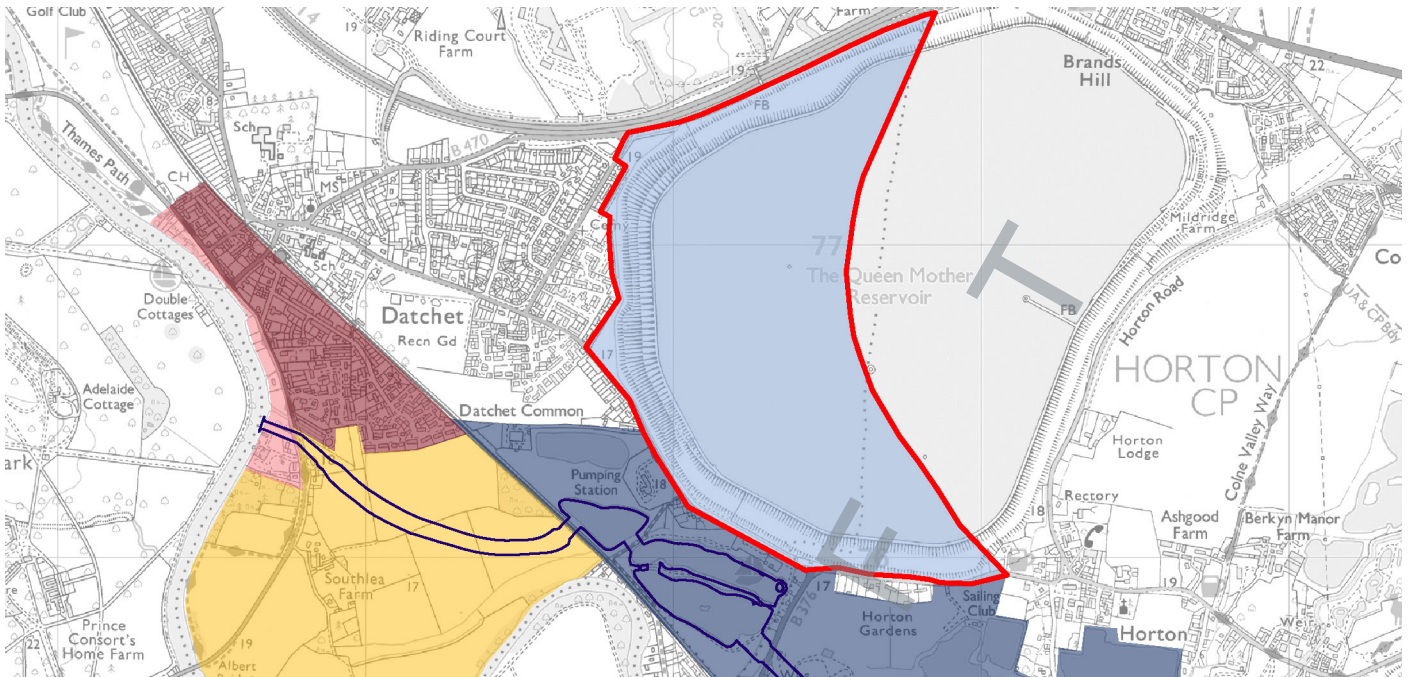
General Landscape Guidelines

The overall objectives should be to ensure a sensitive consideration of views out from the south eastern meadows towards the proposed channel section 1 in order to mitigate harm to visitors visual amenity.

Ensure that the channel and associated retention structures are visually integrated in the landscape character of the area.

1k. QUEEN MOTHER RESERVOIR

Landscape Type: Queen Mother Reservoir Landscape



Key Characteristics

- 20 m-high elevated water storage reservoir located on the edge of Datchet; water is not visible from beyond this landscape character area;
- Steep grazed grass banks associated with the heavily engineered structure provide a hard visual edge, restricting views and intruding upon the surrounding flat floodplain landscape;
- Scattered trees, with some additional planting along the ditch running along southern edge, lessen the harsh and rigid appearance of the existing boundary treatments (security fencing and gates);
- No public access.

Description

Located to the east of Datchet and south of Slough, the Queen Mother Reservoir is an imposing engineered water storage structure which has become a distinctive landmark in the wider area.

The steep grassed artificial embankment is used as pasture, which serve to soften the overall appearance of the structure. Nevertheless, the reservoir appears as a vast landform rising some 20 to 30m above adjacent settlements and vegetation, contrasting starkly with the surrounding flat landscape.

Being a raised reservoir, the water is not visible from road level. Therefore, the character area retains a predominantly green and unified aspect. The concrete auxiliary pump building and stainless steel industrial security fencing are disparate features in the area.

Tree planting has been undertaken at the base of the reservoir to soften the overall appearance of the structure and provide visual and environmental enhancements. Marginal planting, along the ditch located just inside the southern fence provides some diversity to the vegetation cover of this vast area that is mostly grazed grassland.

The reservoir is used for water based recreational activities from the local Datchet Water Sailing Club, located to the north east.

The slopes are managed by the grazing of sheep and appear in good condition. Boundary treatment and management is infrequent and inconsistent giving the area a degraded character.

Also, due to the proximity of Heathrow planes are often seen and heard within the area.

Views in are restricted by the planted boundary line surrounding the area. The reservoir embankment is most visible from Horton Road/B376 along its southern edge and from the elevated M4 to the north-west. Dense hedgerows and shelterbelts along Horton Road allow only intermittent glimpses of the landform. The reservoir is also visible from the eastern edge of Datchet and south Slough, where some residential roads and private gardens back directly onto this character area.



View from Datchet Road/B376



North facing view from Public Right of Way off B376



Tree planting at the base of the reservoir



View from Welley Road

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High	X	X	X	X
	High	X	X	X	X
	Medium	X	X	X	X
	Low	X	X	X	X

Landscape Sensitivity:

LOW

None of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

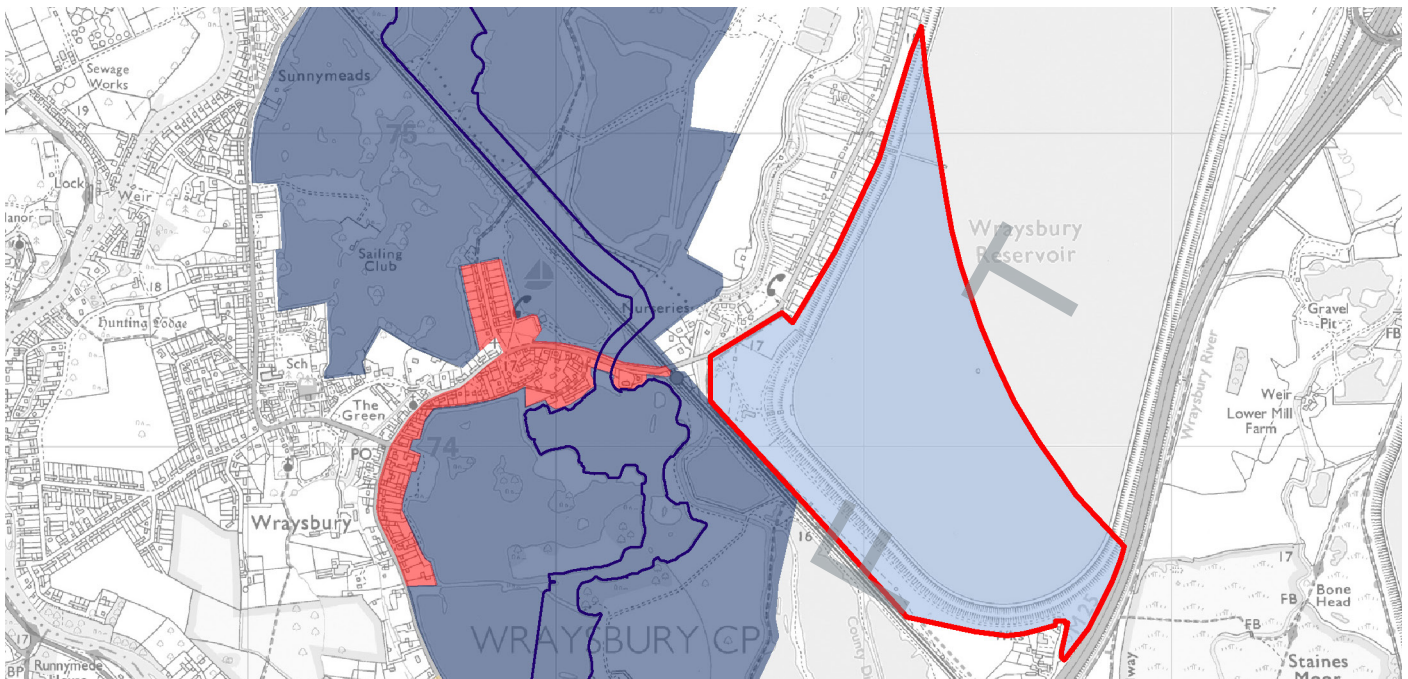
- As this landscape character area would not be directly affected by the scheme and there is no public access within it, the character area has limited landscape and visual sensitivity to the flood alleviation works.

General Landscape Guidelines

Ensure that the channel and associated retention structures are visually integrated in the landscape character of the area.

11. WRAYSBURY RESERVOIR

Landscape Type: Wraysbury Reservoir Landscape



Key Characteristics

- 20 m-high elevated water storage reservoir located on the edge of Wraysbury; water is not visible from beyond this landscape character area;
- Steep grazed grass banks associated with the heavily engineered structure provide a hard visual edge, restricting views and intruding upon the surrounding flat floodplain landscape;
- Scattered trees, with some additional planting along the ditch running along southern edge, lessen the harsh and rigid appearance of the existing boundary treatments (security fencing and gates);
- Wraysbury Reservoir is a designated Site of Special Scientific Interest and also forms part of the South West London Waterbodies RAMSAR site and Special Protection Area;
- No public access.

Description

Located to the north of Wraysbury and bounded by the London-Windsor railway to the south and the M25 to the east, Wraysbury Reservoir is an imposing engineered water storage structure which has become a distinctive landmark in the wider area.

The steep grassed artificial embankment is used as pasture, which serve to soften the overall appearance of the structure. Nevertheless, the reservoir appears as a vast landform rising some 20 to 30m above adjacent settlements and vegetation, contrasting starkly with the surrounding flat landscape.

Being a raised reservoir, the water is not visible from road level. Therefore, the character area retains a predominantly green and unified aspect. The concrete auxiliary pump building and stainless steel industrial security fencing are disparate features in the area.

Tree planting has been undertaken at the base of the reservoir to soften the overall appearance of the structure and provide visual and environmental enhancements. Marginal planting, along the ditch located just inside the southern fence provides some diversity to the vegetation cover of this vast area that is mostly grazed grassland.

The slopes are managed by the grazing of sheep and appear in good condition. Boundary treatment and management is infrequent and inconsistent giving the area a degraded character.

Also, due to the proximity of Heathrow planes are often seen and heard within the area.

Views in are restricted by the densely planted boundary line surrounding the area. The reservoir embankment is most visible from Stanwell Road along its northern edge and from the elevated M25 to the east. Dense hedgerows and shelterbelts along Road allow only intermittent glimpses of the landform. The reservoir is also visible from the eastern edge of Datchet and south Slough, where some residential roads and private gardens back directly onto this character area.



Wraysbury Reservoir Service Entrance



Sheep grazing on the embankment



View from Stanwell Road

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High				
	High				
	Medium				
	Low				X

Landscape Sensitivity:

LOW

None of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

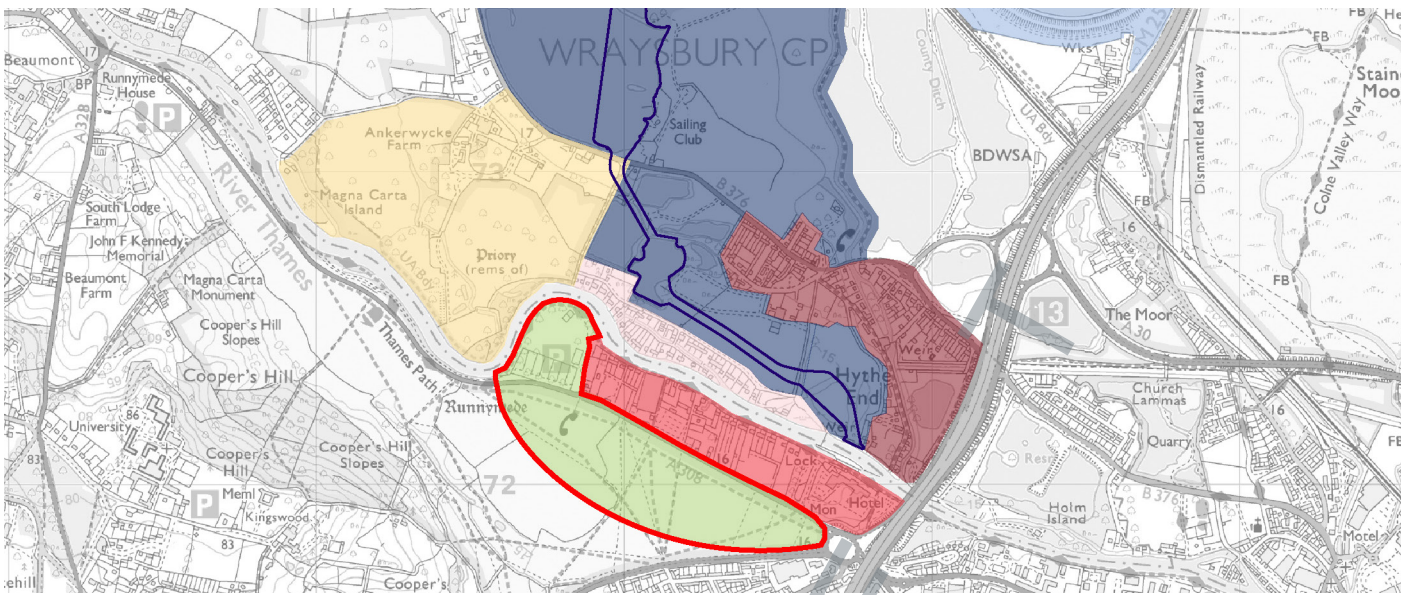
- As this landscape character area would not be directly affected by the scheme and there is no public access within it, the character area has limited landscape and visual sensitivity to the flood alleviation works.

General Landscape Guidelines

Ensure that the channel and associated retention structures are visually integrated in the landscape character of the area.

1m. RUNNYMEDE OPEN RIVERSIDE MEADOW

Landscape Type: Historic Landscape



Key Characteristics

- A large-scale semi-rural landscape set within the River Thames floodplain; this is a flat, low lying landscape, surrounded by built-up areas of Old Windsor and Egham;
- Historically significant landscape, associated with the signing of the Magna Carta, which is registered as Common Land. Together with Cooper's Hill Slopes the area is owned and managed by the National Trust;
- Wide riverside water-meadows that have retained an essential pastoral character despite the expansion of nearby settlements;
- Rich biodiversity and varied habitats with areas of wetland, improved meadows and riparian woodland;
- Extensive public access along the River Thames and across the meadows; presence of several memorials across the area, including the Magna Carta Memorial and the John F. Kennedy Memorial.

Description

The character area is located directly to the south of the River Thames, and stretches from Old Windsor to the north to Egham to the south. It is contained by the steep wooded hillside of Cooper's Hill to the south-west. The M25 passes in proximity to the south-east corner of the area.

This is a low lying floodplain landscape, comprising large scale riverside meadows used as pasture for grazing cattle, as well as hay making. Although predominantly open, the landscape is divided by dense mixed-species hedgerows and shelterbelts.

The River Thames exerts a strong influence on the character area, and helps to retain a positive rural feel despite the proximity of settlements and frequent and obtrusive road and air-traffic from nearby A308 and Heathrow airport.

The Thames Path National Trail runs along the river to the north, and connects with a number of other public rights of way across the character area, although there are some areas with limited formal public access.

The wetland formed by Langham Pond and its surrounding meadow, in the centre of the character area, represents a unique habitat type in southern England. As such, it is of international importance for nature conservation, and is a registered Site of Special Scientific Interest.

Views out are relatively open, with some long distance views, particularly across the meadow directly south of Cooper’s Hill.



Long meadow pasture



View over meadow with Cooper’s Hill on the right-hand side



View from Magna Carta Island



Magna Carta Memorial



Thames riverside

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High				
	High		X		
	Medium				
	Low				

Landscape Sensitivity:

HIGH

All of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Users of the Thames Path

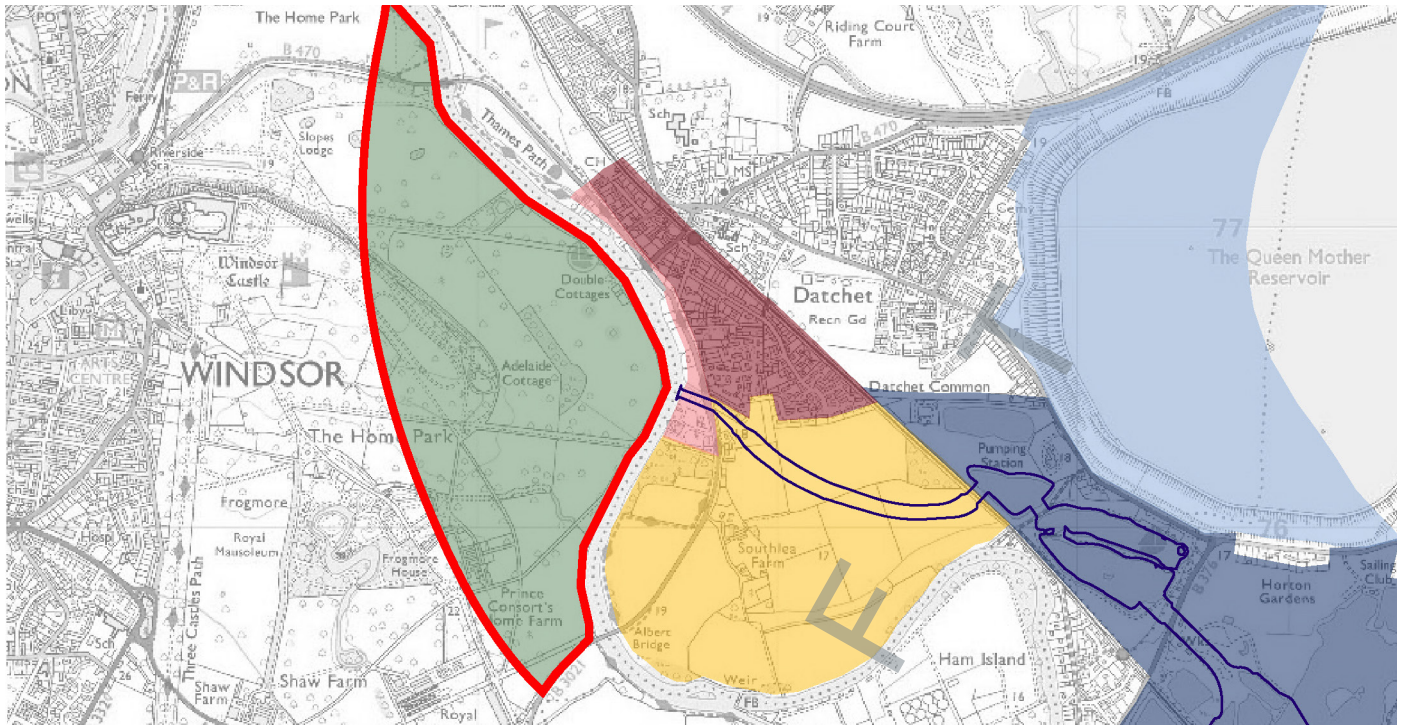
General Landscape Guidelines

The overall objectives should be to ensure a sensitive consideration of views out from the area towards the proposed channel section 1 in order to mitigate harm to visitors visual amenity.

Ensure that the channel and associated retention structures are visually integrated in the landscape character of the area.

1n. WINDSOR HOME PARK

Landscape Type: Historic Landscape



Key Characteristics

- Private, farmed, registered historic parkland which forms part of the Windsor Royal Estate; surrounded by the built-up areas of Windsor and Old Windsor;
- A large-scale landscape set within the River Thames floodplain, generally flat, although it rises some 25m in elevation by Windsor Castle;
- Land cover includes pastures with scattered trees, arable fields and parkland with tree avenues;
- Few scattered cottages, some woodland and a golf course can be found within the area;
- Pristine riverside setting and important setting for Windsor Castle;
- No public access, apart for occasional public openings of the Frogmore House and Gardens.

Description

The Home Park lies adjacent to Windsor, the town forming its west boundary. The character area is bounded to the north and east by the river, To the south the A308 Albert Road, connecting Windsor and Old Windsor, separates the Home Park from Windsor Great Park. The two parks are connected by the Long Walk which extends some 5km south from the Cambridge Gate to the statue of King George III.

The setting is urban to the west (Windsor) and east (Datchet). The Home Park surrounds Windsor Castle to the north, east and south. The Castle itself is situated on a promontory above the river on the western boundary of the park.

Land-use is predominantly farmland, with the Shaw Farm complex (1840s Grade II listed buildings) and the Prince Consort's Home Farm complex (1840s, Grade II listed building) occupying two-thirds of the area.

The Home Park also includes Frogmore House and the Royal Gardens. Due to its riverside setting, the character area retains a generally calm pastoral character.

Several other listed buildings can be found across the character area: the North Lodge, to the south of Albert Road. To the south-east, off Datchet Road, are the Royal Gardens Lodge and the Albert Bridge Lodge. The Long Walk Gate and Lodge give access to the park south of the Castle, eastwards off the Long Walk.

A golf course has been created on the South Slopes lying south-east of the Castle, and a cricket ground lies 500m south of the Castle.

Some long views out to Snow Hill. Local restricted views across the Thames to the largely rural land beyond. Views from the Long Walk.

Overall condition is excellent and the Home Park presents a robust landscape character.



View from Albert Bridge



View from Datchet Riverside

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High	X			
	High				
	Medium				
	Low				

Landscape Sensitivity:

HIGH

All of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Setting of Windsor Castle and other historic buildings/features.

General Landscape Guidelines

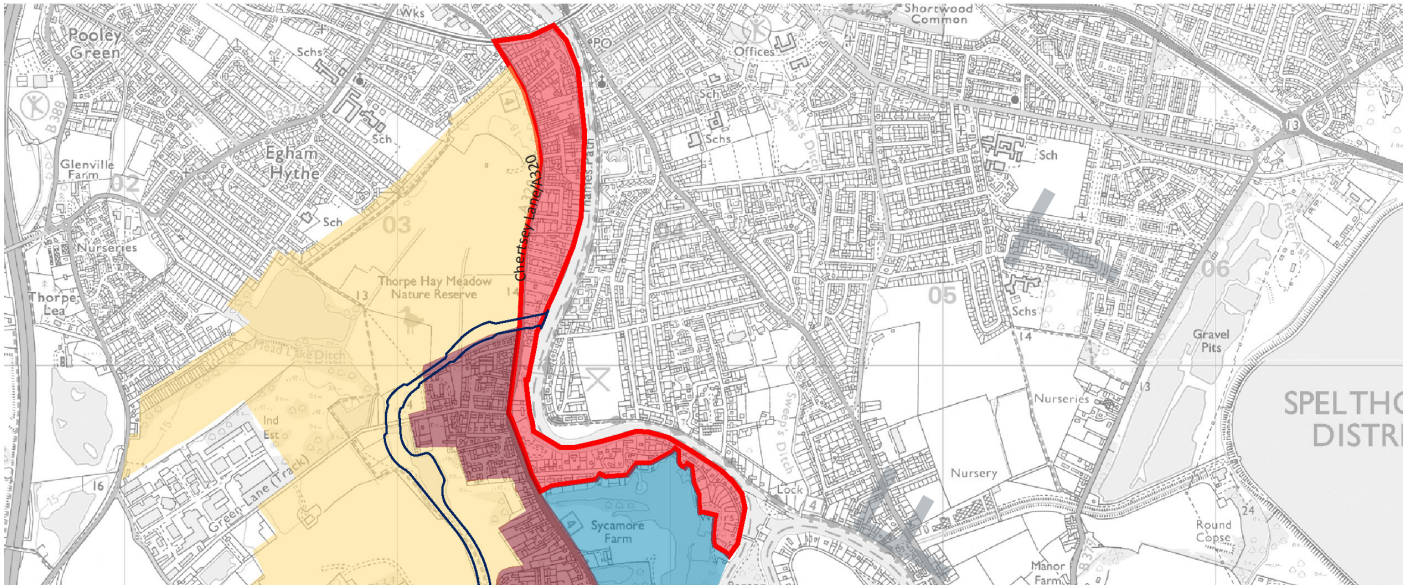
The overall objectives should be to ensure a sensitive consideration of views out from the area towards the proposed channel section 1 in order to mitigate harm to visitors visual amenity.

Ensure that the channel and associated retention structures are visually integrated in the landscape character of the area.

2a. EGHAM HYTHE LINEAR RIVERSIDE SETTLEMENT

Landscape Type: Riverside Plotland Settlement

Landscape Character Area: Egham Hythe Riverside



Key Characteristics

- Compact, medium-density riverside residential settlement established along the A320.
- Former plotland housing, facing the Thames; opportunistic development of the second half of the 20th Century.
- Regular street pattern extending from the road to the river's edge; with some individual plots to the south of the area stretching over the whole width of the area.
- Properties make the most of their riverside setting, each plot overlooking the river and the opposite bank.
- Public open space at Truss Island Riverside Park; small park with a slipway and a footbridge leading onto Truss Island, a small eyot on the River Thames.
- Located within Runnymede Borough Council Area of Landscape Importance (Policy NE8) as well as the Landscape Problem Area (Policy NE10).

Description

The character area is located on the west bank of the river Thames, to the south east of Egham and stretches south to Penton Hook Marina. It is in the immediate vicinity of Thorpe Hay Meadow and only a short distance away from Thorpe Park.

Dense mixed plotland development that extends downstream from Staines Bridge and is contained between the A320 single carriageway and the river. To the west, the settlement is fringed by extensive disturbed landscapes (characterised by active mineral extraction sites, flooded gravel pits and remnant farmland). Well connected, a network of short side streets branches off of the A320 which leads to the wider road network (including the M25 and M3).

During the inter-war period, temporary chalets and sheds on plots of land, were converted into bungalows with small waterfront gardens; in the second half on the 20th Century, continuous redevelopment of these plots has led to the existing permanent houses and bungalows which retain the relatively small scale and size of their predecessors.

Characteristically, built form consists of two-storey detached and semi-detached dwellings, although trailers and temporary residences still occur in places nearer the river. Leafier character toward the south end of the area, south of Mayfield Gardens, where compact residential housing gives way to distinctive riverside properties with larger gardens.

Consistent plot form, density and building scale results in a fairly harmonised streetscape despite disparate architectural types and styles.

Vegetation cover is irregular and mostly include short front and riverside gardens containing open mown grass and small to medium scale ornamental trees and shrubs. Poplar, willow, birch, sycamore and beech species can be found along the verges of the A320. Some tree alignments on side streets.

Largely limited opportunities for riverside activities throughout the character area due to private ownership of the bankside. Only one small area of accessible riverside at Truss's Island & park, which is the only local public open space in the area.

The nature of the street pattern, curved roads and short cul-de-sacs, keeps views short. There are no notable landmarks due to the consistency of built form throughout the area.

Despite its weak connectivity to the river and lack of coherent building pattern and style, a rather balanced and leafy streetscape conveys a fair strength of character to the area. Overall good condition.



Properties on Bundy's Way off the A320



A320



View from Thames Path on opposite bank

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High				
	High				
	Medium		X		
	Low				

Landscape Sensitivity:

MEDIUM

Some of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Users of the Thames Path on the opposite bank
- Views from properties off the A320 on either side of the proposed intake structure
- Riverside edge

General Landscape Guidelines

The overall objectives should be to improve and conserve the visual unity of the area's character, including to:

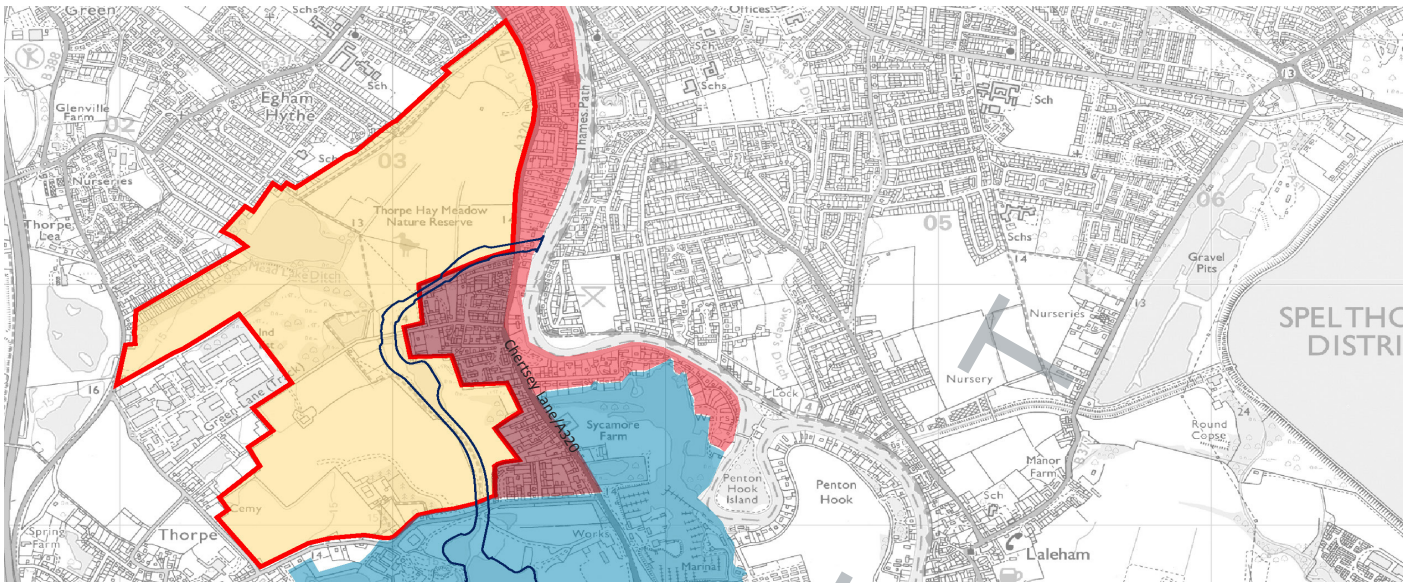
- Ensure that the channel intake and related control structures are designed appropriately to the townscape setting in terms of materials, height and form; and in respect of views from the Thames Path;
- Ensure a sensitive consideration of its views from nearby dwellings of the proposed channel section 2 in order to minimise harm to residents' visual amenity; and
- Integrate the proposed channel itself with its suburban setting, and retain trees where possible, including those in gardens and seek opportunities for planning for new trees to ensure a continuity of tree cover.

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2b. THORPE ENCLOSED SETTLED FARMLAND

Landscape Type: Gravel Pits & Mineral Extraction Landscape

Landscape Character Area: Thorpe Hay Meadow



Key Characteristics

- Low lying, predominantly flat floodplain landscape contained on all sides by semi-rural suburban settlements.
- Partly disturbed landscape resulting from past restoration of mineral extraction and more recent backfilling.
- Remnants of undisturbed landscape at Thorpe Hay Meadow, nature reserve and designated SSSI.
- Small scale open fields of pasture and grazing, with scattered trees, dominate the north west of the area.
- Fragmented and irregular field pattern divided by hedgerows and small copses; degraded in places due to lack of maintenance.
- Several small scale waterbodies connected by Mead Lake drainage ditch remain scattered across the area.
- Located within Runnymede Borough Council Landscape Problem Area (Policy NE10).

Description

The character area lies in the north east of Runnymede Borough, west of the A320, to the south west of Egham and to the north east of Thorpe. Residential properties border the western and eastern edges of the area, beyond Chertsey Lane.

This is a flat open floodplain landscape, semi-rural in character, comprising a mixture of remnant areas of agricultural and horticultural land, with operational and former landfill and gravel workings, some backfilled and some remaining as waterbodies; some unmanaged and overgrown areas have transitioned into open scrubby grassland and scrub woodland.

To the north is Thorpe Hay Meadow SSSI, a rather small meadow surrounded by ditches and high hedges. The site is thought to be the last surviving example of unimproved grassland on Thames Gravel in Surrey.

Much of the surrounding land has been used for gravel extraction and was then given over as pasture for sheep and cattle. Therefore, grassland for grazing is the prominent land cover in the area. The meadow is surrounded by old hedgerows with a variety of species such as ash, hawthorn, field maple, spindle, dogwood and buckthorn. Elsewhere the nature and condition of field boundaries are variable. Species rich wetland habitats occur along drainage ditches and around remaining waterbodies. They support several species of willow including purple willow and almond willow.

The area is crossed by several public rights of way, connecting some of the waterbodies and meadows across the area.

Views into the area from the surrounding landscape, from either public land or private properties, are largely restricted due to the tree cover at the edges of the character area. However, there would be some open views onto the proposed channel section 2 from the residential properties located to the west of the A320 and from the road itself. Views out from within the character area are relatively restricted as the wider landscape is well screened by shelterbelts and earthworks as well as by surrounding residential developments.

To the south, fly tipping is a particular problem due to its proximity to settlements and absence of land management within larger areas. The resultant character of this part of the area is 'run-down' particularly around denser wetlands and former landfill sites. However, overall, the area retains a strong positive character.



Former landfill site off Norlands Lane



Public footpath off Norlands Lane



Thorpe Hay Meadow

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High	X	X	X	X
	High	X	X	X	X
	Medium	X	X	X	X
	Low	X	X	X	X

Landscape Sensitivity:

MEDIUM

Some of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Users of the PROW that runs through the area from Thorpe Lea Road to Norlands Lane
- Views from rear of properties off the A320 in Egham Hythe
- Hedgerows and copses
- Traditional landscape character and ecological value of Thorpe Hay Meadow SSSI

General Landscape Guidelines

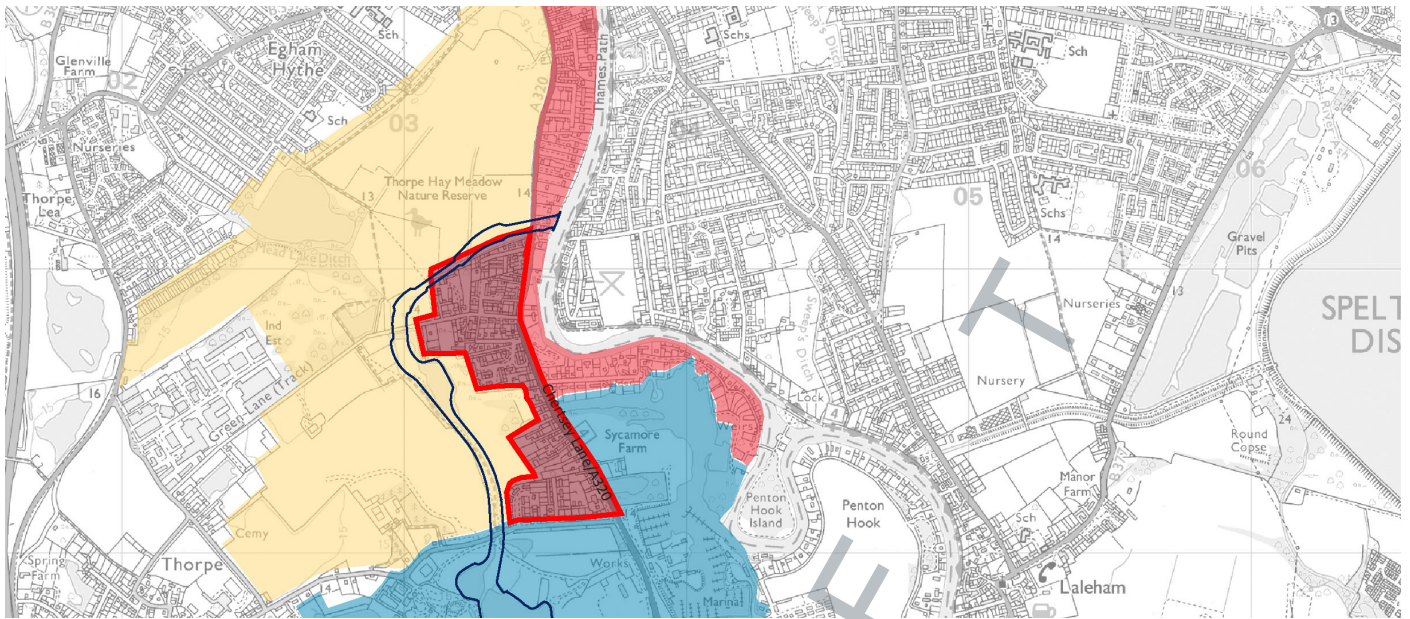
The overall objectives should be to enhance and restore the distinctiveness and visual unity of the area's character, including to:

- Ensure that channel section 2 and associated retention structures are visually integrated into the landscape of the character area;
- Promote greater opportunities for public access throughout the area, providing links to existing routes;
- Maintain the current balance of conservation and recreation activities within the area;
- Mitigate for potential loss of hedgerows with new planting and by promoting management through locally appropriate measures, including coppicing, laying and replanting/gapping-up;
- Manage the wetland and waterside tree population particularly those close to the channel route, through selective felling, coppicing, pollarding and replanting on a rotation basis to maintain tree cover;
- Protect remaining river valley habitats of significant nature conservation interest, including meadow, open water bodies and reed beds; and
- Establish buffer strips of semi-natural vegetation along engineered channel sections.
- Seek opportunities to enhance the landscape of the former landfill site which otherwise distracts from the overall character.

2c. EGHAM HYTHE ENCLOSED BUILT-UP SETTLEMENT

Landscape Type: Mixed Built-Up Settlement

Landscape Character Area: South Egham Hythe



Key Characteristics

- Medium to low-density residential housing; expansion from Staines from the mid to late 20th Century.
- Semi-detached and detached properties on small scale plots set in a fairly regular pattern; homogenous building type but inconsistent architectural style.
- Short streets branching off from the A320 and mostly ending in cul-de-sac and dead ends.
- Backing onto a rather unkempt landscape of former gravel pits.
- Land use is primarily residential with some industrial sheds and commercial activities including a petrol station.
- Located within Runnymede Borough Council Landscape Problem Area (Policy NE10).

Description

The character area lies east of Egham and south of Staines; just east of the M25 transport corridor and south of Thorpe Hay Meadow. The settlement developed around the A320. It is part of the agglomeration of Staines-Upon-Thames but is located on the west bank of the River Thames on the edge of the main settlement.

The area displays a variety of architectural styles, from typical inter-war suburban housing types to early post-war and mid to late 20th Century developments. Although, there is a consistency of built form and character within each 'estate'.

This is a medium density residential suburban settlement consisting of short subsidiary roads spreading from the A320 and finishing in cul-de-sacs or dead ends.

Predominantly semi-detached and detached two-storey dwellings, set in regular plots with relatively short front gardens. Private off-street parking on driveways (sometimes with garages) or communal parking bays.

Consistent plot form, density and building scale results in a harmonised streetscape character

A fairly leafy suburban character, reinforced by well vegetated domestic front gardens, some containing ornamental lawns, trees and shrubs, bounded by low brick walls and clipped hedges. Street trees are uncommon. However, some unfenced front gardens as well as some shared amenity greenspaces with small to medium ornamental trees and shrubs make a valuable contribution to the streetscape. Leafier character towards the southern edge of the area with some large properties set within extensive gardens.

Views are channelled along streets and framed by the regular facades of houses. Some long views out from the back of properties backing onto the surrounding pastures. These would be directly affected by the proposed channel route.

Due to the simplicity of the architectural form and detailing, and the predominantly darker coloured palette of materials, the streetscape has a somewhat austere and utilitarian character. Overall good condition.



Green Lane, Egham Hythe



Ferry Avenue, Egham Hythe

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High	X	X	X	X
	High	X	X	X	X
	Medium	X	X	X	X
	Low	X	X	X	X

Landscape Sensitivity:

MEDIUM

Some of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Views from the back of properties on Green Lane, to the north of the area, and Redwood, to the south

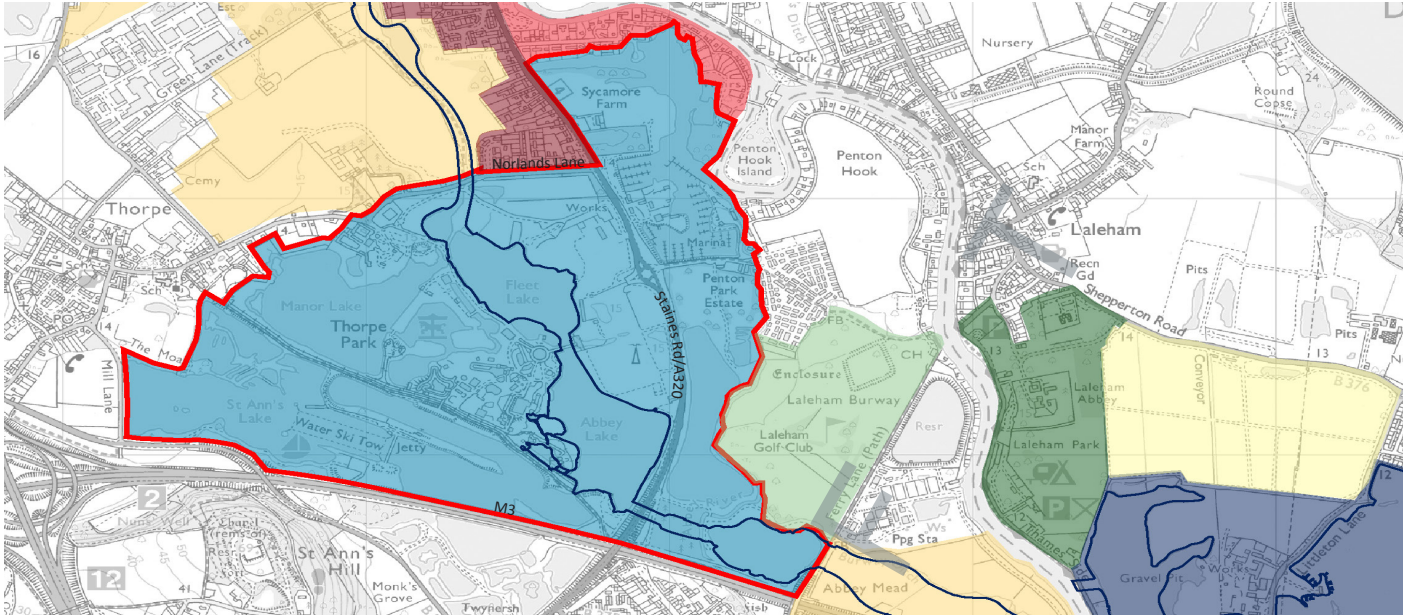
General Landscape Guidelines

The overall objectives should be to ensure a sensitive consideration of views out from the built-up area towards the proposed channel section 2 in order to mitigate harm to residents' visual amenity.

2d. THORPE PARK BUILT-UP LAKESIDE RECREATION

Landscape Type: Gravel Pits & Mineral Extraction Landscape

Landscape Character Area: Thorpe Park and adjoining lake complex



Key Characteristics

- Low, lying, flat floodplain with minimal topographic variation, strongly contrasting with the adjoining topography of the rising valley side of Runnymede to the west and St Ann's Hill to the south.
- Extensive waterbodies of flooded gravel pits that support a range of man-made and semi-natural open water habitats of great ecological interest, St Ann's Lake is a RAMSAR site, a SPA (as part of the South West London Water Bodies) as well as a locally protected SSSI.
- Shelterbelts and linear woodlands form a strong vegetated character hiding both settlement and waterbodies.
- Thorpe Park and various active waterbased and more passive recreation facilities.
- At the junction of the busy large scale transportation corridors of the M25 and the M3.
- Outside of Thorpe Park and JB Waterski lakes, much of the remainder of the area retains a relative sense of tranquillity, due to the dominance of waterbodies and the dense tree cover.
- Located within Runnymede Borough Council Landscape Problem Area (Policy NE10).

Description

The character area lies in the north east of Runnymede Borough. Norlands Lane and the A320, and the M3 form the character area boundaries to the north, east and south. The character extends to the outskirts of Thorpe village in the west with the River Thames to the east.

The area consists of an extensive complex of open waterbodies and wetlands of former gravel workings which encompass Thorpe Park (the theme park and popular visitor destination). This is a substantially altered landscape in which lakes make up a significant part of the land cover such that the area appears largely dominated by water. Therefore, watersports centres, Cemex Angling to the north, Penton Hook Marina to the east, and JB Waterski to the south, provide a wealth of water based recreation opportunities.

The wide variety of uses results in a diversity of habitats and conditions. Within the developed lakeside, open water, plus associated wetland habitats including grassland and woodland support a number of wetland species, and provide valuable wildlife habitats. St Ann's Lake is recognised to be of international and national nature conservation importance, and other lakes surrounding Thorpe Park are managed as informal nature reserves. The lakes' banks are almost entirely dominated by trees and shrubs.

Excluding the built-up islands that make up Thorpe Park, settlement density is relatively limited, often comprising isolated properties and small clusters of commercial or industrial buildings. Several local footpaths provide access to and across the area, notably Monk's Walk which runs on an embankment across the wetland area, connecting Thorpe to Chertsey (Abbey Mead).

Dense tree cover around the lakes, creates a strong sense of containment and enclosure, restricting views to and from adjacent landscapes. There are some long views along linear footpaths and across water bodies. There would be direct views to channel section 2 from Thorpe Park and the Monk's Walk path.

Relatively tranquil and peaceful area despite the presence of Thorpe Park and adjoining M3 motorway. Well maintained, the character area is in overall good condition. Strong distinctive character.



Monks Walk



St Ann's Lake



Thorpe Park

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High				
	High				
	Medium				X
	Low				

Landscape Sensitivity:

LOW

None of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Users of the PROW, especially the Monk's Walk from Thorpe to Abbey Mead
- Views from rear/side of properties on the edge of Norlands Lane
- Trees and hedgerows

General Landscape Guidelines

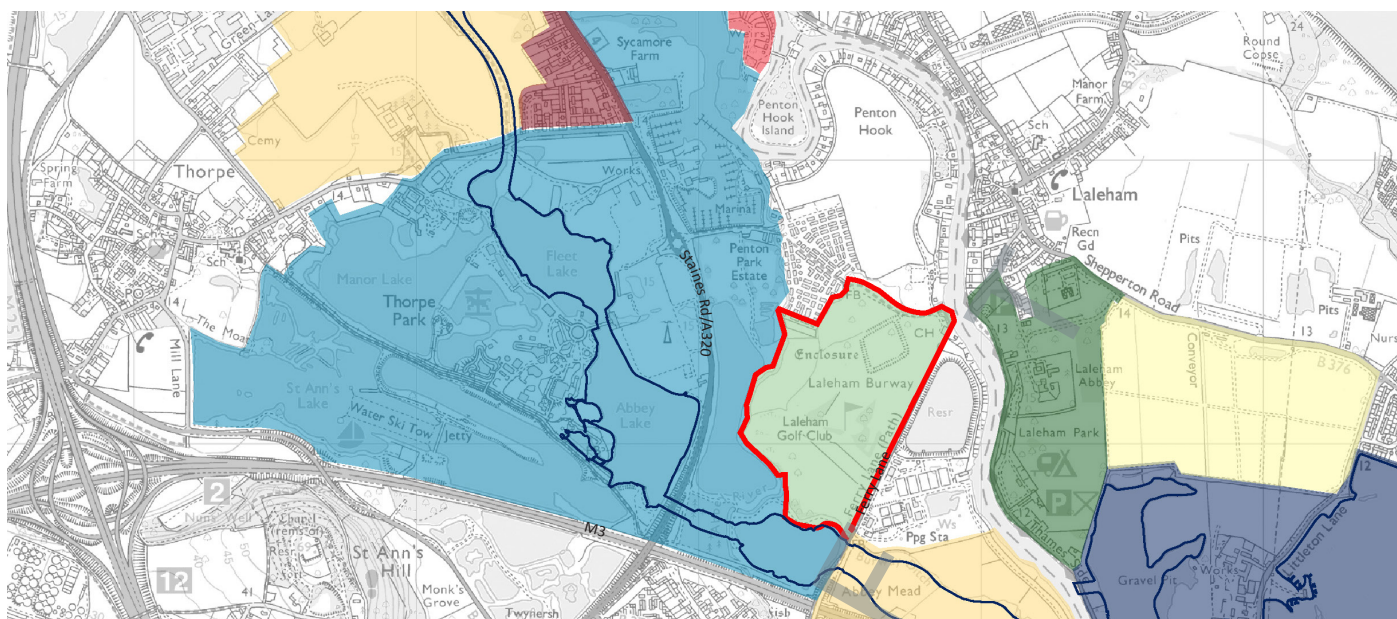
The overall objectives should be to improve and conserve the distinctiveness and visual unity of the area's character, including to:

- Ensure that channel section 2 and associated retention structures are visually integrated into the landscape of the character area;
- Promote greater opportunities for public access throughout the area, providing links to existing routes;
- Maintain the current balance of conservation and recreation activities within the area;
- Mitigate for potential loss of hedgerows with new planting and by promoting management through locally appropriate measures, including coppicing, laying and replanting/gapping-up;
- Manage the wetland and waterside tree population particularly those close to the channel route, through selective felling, coppicing, pollarding and replanting on a rotation basis to maintain tree cover;
- Protect remaining river valley habitats of significant nature conservation interest, including meadow, open water bodies and reed beds; and
- Establish buffer strips of semi-natural vegetation along engineered channel sections.

2e. LALEHAM BURWAY ENCLOSED FORMAL RECREATION

Landscape Type: Formal Recreation Landscape

Landscape Character Area: Laleham Burway Golf Club



Key Characteristics

- Localised but distinctive landscape associated with its recreational use, as a golf course, it has a typically manicured character.
- Flat to gently undulating man-made landform.
- Mature parkland trees with areas of younger planting and typical bunkers, greens and fairways.
- Several earthworks dating from the medieval era including some features of historic significance remain in the area; the 'enclosure' to the north, is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.
- Intervisibility is generally limited, although the areas may be visible from distant or elevated locations (i.e.: St Ann's Hill).
- Private amenity. No public access.
- Located within Runnymede Borough Council Landscape Problem Area (Policy NE10).

Description

Laleham Golf Course is located between Penton Hook and Chertsey on the west bank of the River Thames. In close proximity to the motorway corridors of the M25 and M3. The area is sandwiched between flooded gravel pits to the west and a Thames Water reservoir to the east. The Abbey River runs along the golf course's southern edge.

Large open area of amenity landscape set within the characteristically flat, low lying Thames floodplain. This landscape has been modified to some degree from its underlying character (floodplain meadows) by the specific land use. Its gently undulating landform is defined by the way in which it is maintained and used rather than by its natural topography. This is a highly maintained landscape, dominated by management for amenity purposes.

When the land was the property of Chertsey Abbey, during the 7th Century, a system of drainage ditches were constructed. Known as the Burway, these earthworks are still clearly visible. Additionally, a rectangular shaped 'enclosure' can also still be seen on the course and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Mown amenity grass dominates in the area with some small patches of long grass and wild flower meadow.

Occasional ornamental planting of shrubs and herbaceous plants occurs in places. Tree cover is largely restricted to small isolated groups and rows of varying size and linear shelterbelts along the golf course's boundaries. Species vary, including both native and colourful ornamental trees such as poplar, willow, maple, beech, etc.

Privately owned land, for the exclusive use of Laleham Golf Club. Settlement is extremely limited; buildings are limited to those associated with the land use, i.e.: clubhouse and maintenance sheds.

The course is only accessible from Chertsey and by footpaths from nearby settlements.

Good condition due to high degree of care and strict maintenance regime.



View from clubhouse



7th Green from across the pond



11th Green Approach

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High	X	X	X	X
	High	X	X	X	X
	Medium	X	X	X	X
	Low	X	X	X	X

Landscape Sensitivity:

MEDIUM

Some of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Views from the west and south edges of the golf course

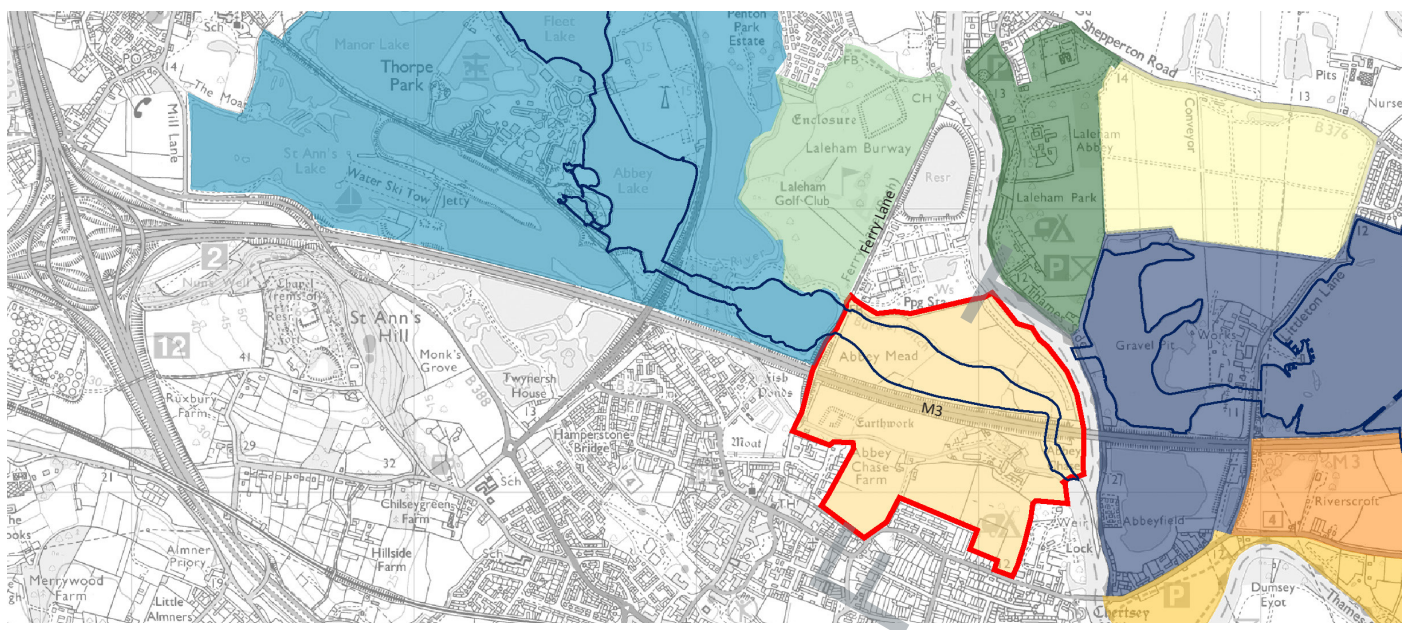
General Landscape Guidelines

The overall objectives should be to ensure a sensitive consideration of views out towards the proposed channel section 2 in order to mitigate harm to visitors' visual amenity.

2f. ABBEY MEADS ENCLOSED SETTLED FARMLAND

Landscape Type: Mixed Farmland

Landscape Character Area: Abbey Mead, Chertsey



Key Characteristics

- Mixed farmland, predominantly pasture and rough grazing.
- A medium-scale landscape lying within a generally flat landform gently sloping to the river to the east.
- Characterised by a patchwork of medium to small scale meadows and paddocks with scattered trees and individual mature tree specimens.
- Gentle riverside character, enhanced by the presence of the Abbey River which meanders through the flat farmland.
- Field edges are characterised by an unkempt appearance of post and wire fences and derelict hedgerows.
- Dissected by the M3 corridor; elevated on an embankment, it has a strong visual and audible influence.
- Public footpath and bridleway running along the area's western edge on Ferry Lane.
- Located within Runnymede Borough Council Area of Landscape Importance (Policy NE8).

Description

The character area lies in the north east of Runnymede Borough, on the south bank of the River Thames. The M3 motorway dissects the area. Thames Water Chertsey water treatment works to the north and site of the former abbey to the south.

This is an open, flat, floodplain of mixed farmland. Several uneven, small to medium-sized grazing meadows, usually hedged and with some scattered trees. The medium scale field pattern is separated by gappy field boundaries, mostly hedgerows and fences, which promote an open character to the landscape.

Settlement is dispersed, comprising an isolated farmstead and adjoining cottages and sheds, several detached residential dwellings and a nursing home. Limited and small scale settlement within the area means it maintains some rural character.

The vegetation cover consists of occasional shelterbelt or Lombardy Poplars and mixed species hedgerows along paths and field boundaries.

From within the openness of the landscape allows some wide views across meadows. Other views are constrained by shelterbelts, hedgerows and the built form of the farm buildings. The channel would be visible as it crosses the public footpath. The channel outlet would also be visible from the Thames Path, on the opposite riverbank across Chertsey Weir.

Public access is generally restricted to the western side where a public footpath leads to and from Chertsey.

Somewhat isolated and surprisingly remote area in an overall average to poor condition. Hedgerows along the public footpath appear poorly maintained and overgrown. Strength of character is average with very few distinctive features and limited connectivity to the River.



Grazing meadow adjoining the M3



View from Thames Path on opposite bank

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High	X	X	X	X
	High	X	X	X	X
	Medium	X	X	X	X
	Low	X	X	X	X

Landscape Sensitivity:

MEDIUM-HIGH

Most of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Users of the PROW and Thames Path, on the opposite bank of the river
- Views from Abbey Chase care home
- Copse at southern edge of the area just south of the M3
- Field trees and hedgerows

General Landscape Guidelines

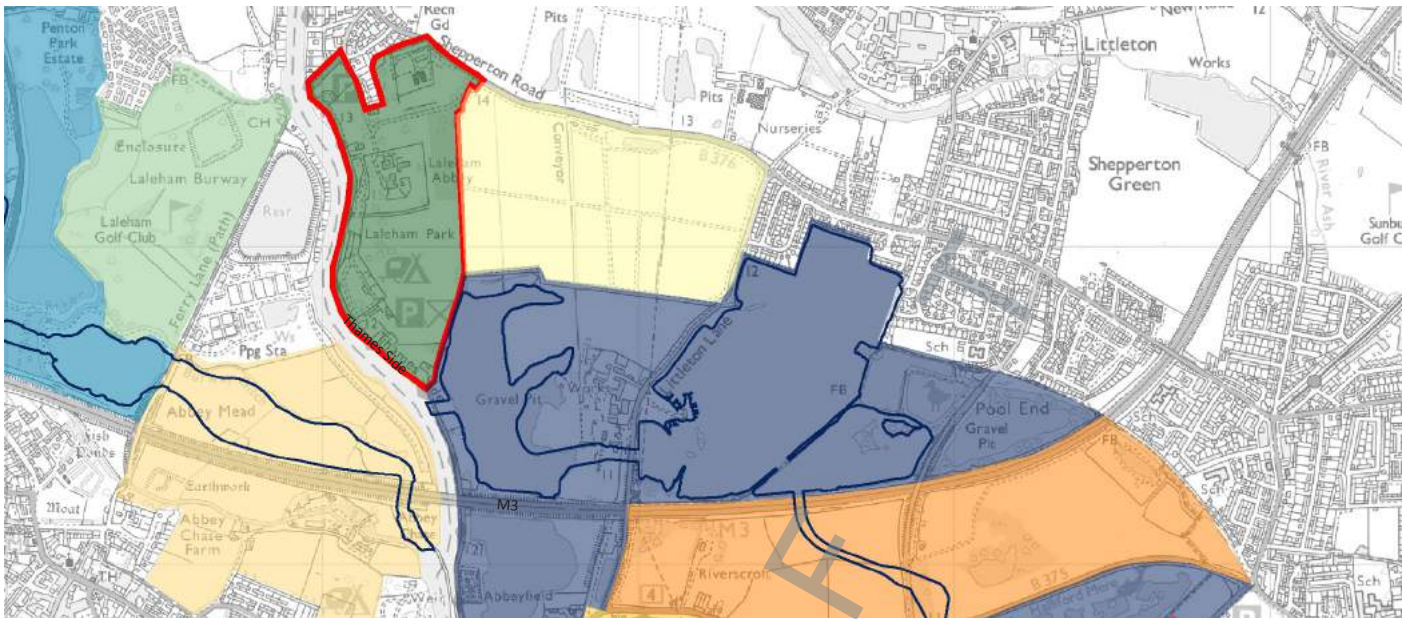
The overall objectives should be to improve and conserve the distinctiveness and visual unity of the area's character, including to:

- Ensure that channel section 2 and associated retention structures are visually integrated into the landscape of the character area;
- Promote greater opportunities for public access throughout the area, providing links to existing routes;
- Maintain the current balance of conservation and recreation activities within the area;
- Mitigate for potential loss of hedgerows with new planting and by promoting management through locally appropriate measures, including coppicing, laying and replanting/gapping-up;
- Manage the wetland and waterside tree population particularly those close to the channel route, through selective felling, coppicing, pollarding and replanting on a rotation basis to maintain tree cover;
- Protect remaining river valley habitats of significant nature conservation interest, including meadow, open water bodies and reed beds; and
- Establish buffer strips of semi-natural vegetation along engineered channel sections.

3a. LALEHAM PARK ENCLOSED RIVERSIDE RECREATION

Landscape Type: Public Open Space

Landscape Character Area: Laleham Park



Key Characteristics

- Medium scale enclosed landscape lying on a flat floodplain.
- Gentle lowland landform reinforced by the river which meanders along the west edge of the character area.
- Designed landscape, formerly estate grounds of Laleham Manor.
- Parkland characterised by a diverse vegetation structure, with mature specimen trees, including some ancient trees, within a grassland setting.
- Predominantly recreational land use, with a small cluster of residential properties - private estate, riverside cottages to the north.
- Mix of recreational opportunities – camping club, formal sports pitch, playground.

Description

The character area is located just south of Laleham village and Staines-upon-Thames. The settlement to the north, farmland to the east, river to the west and gravel pit to the south create strong boundaries on all sides.

This is an enclosed area and the vegetation cover creates a strong sense of containment, marked by hedgerows and shelterbelts. This also hides views from and towards the surrounding landscapes. However, the area is occasionally visible through gaps in hedgerows from Thames Side and Thames Path, which runs along the river to the west of the area.

Laleham Park forms part of a former historic landscape, the grounds of Laleham House, an early 19th Century estate later given over to recreational use. It is now a public open space that offers a diverse range of leisure and recreation opportunities.

The south of the area is divided between Laleham Camping Club and formal recreation grounds. The north, by contrast, is partly private land with Laleham Abbey and surrounding gardens, and partly accessible riverside parkland.

Overall the landscape is characterised by expansive areas of grassland, derived from historic parkland converted to amenity and recreation land, interspersed with large open-grown trees. Although tree cover is sparse in the south of the area, it becomes denser to the north and comprises numerous mature specimens. Oak, Lime, Horse Chestnut,

Alder and Hornbeam. Hedgerows, shelterbelts, and copses. Diverse riparian habitats along the Thames.

The park is fragmented into several compartments, separated from each other mostly by vegetation. Yet, it retains a strong sense of unity. It appears visually busy, especially to the south where various unsightly public playground equipment and camping facilities clash with an otherwise quiet and peaceful landscape. However, as a whole, the area provides a pocket of calm within the wider landscape.

Laleham Park and its immediate surroundings provide significant historical, ecological and recreational value to the wider area. Its distinctive character acts as visual barrier to the disturbed landscapes of gravel pits and restored farmland around.

Wide, open views across the larger open spaces and by the river Thames. Channel section 3 would start south of the area and continue along its south eastern edge around the adjacent gravel pit. Therefore, it would be visible from the road and from the Thames Path, as well as from up and downstream of the river, and also, potentially visible from Laleham Abbey upper floor flats.

This is a well maintained landscape, in overall good condition. Strong, positive and distinctive character.



Laleham Park



Footpath along east boundary



View towards Littleton North lake



Laleham riverside



Laleham Camping club entrance

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High	X	X	X	X
	High	X	X	X	X
	Medium	X	X	X	X
	Low	X	X	X	X

Landscape Sensitivity:

MEDIUM

Some of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Users of the Thames Path
- Laleham Abbey house and settings
- River users

General Landscape Guidelines

The overall objective should be to preserve the distinctiveness and visual unity of the area's character, including to:

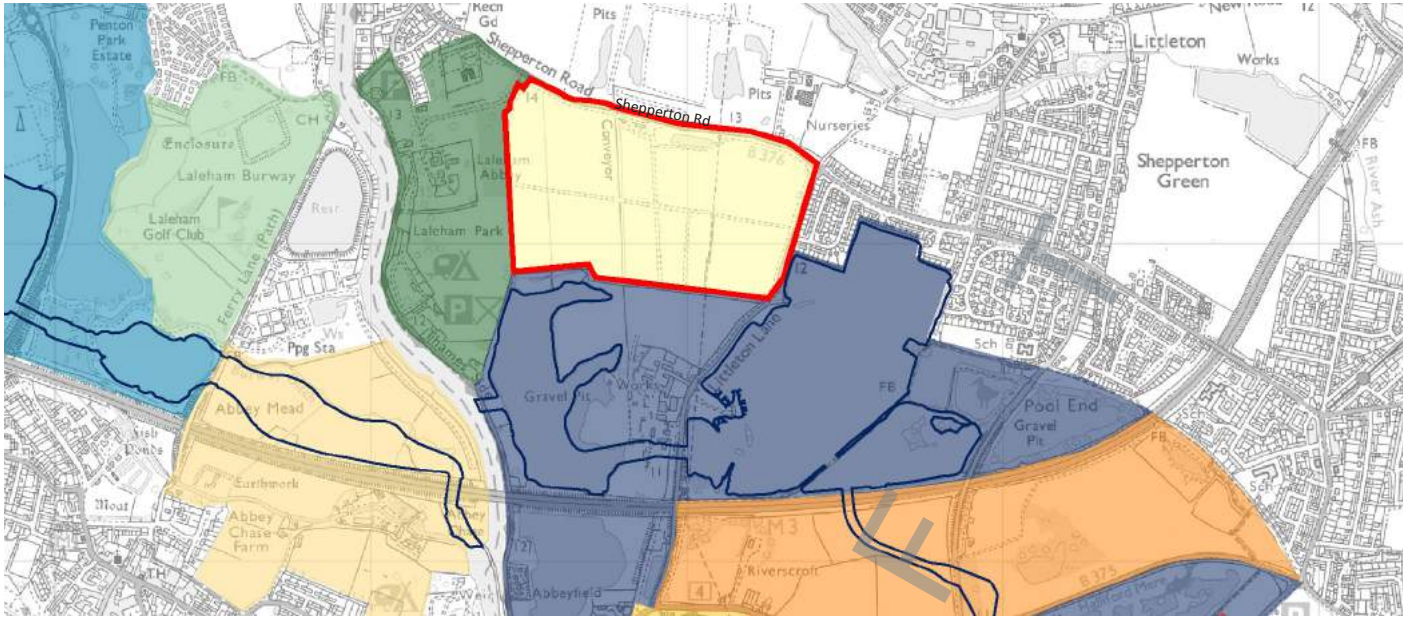
- Ensure that channel section 3 and associated retention structures are visually integrated into the landscape of the character area in terms of materials, height and form; and
- Ensure a sensitive consideration of views out from the park and Thames Side towards the proposed channel section 3 to minimise harm to visitors' visual amenity.

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3b. SHEPPERTON ENCLOSED ARABLE FARMLAND

Landscape Type: Arable Farmland

Landscape Character Area: Land Off Shepperton Road, West Shepperton



Key Characteristics

- Flat, low lying floodplain landscape.
- High grade agricultural landscape intensively farmed for arable production and market gardening.
- Large field units, undivided due to the relative absence of boundaries.
- A predominantly flat landform further exaggerated by the lack of vertical elements and minimal field divisions.
- Some sense of neglect through presence of sporadic and gappy hawthorn hedgerows.
- Homogenous character. Simple landscape with very few variation and distinctive features
- Parallel to the B376 introducing a corridor of movement, noise and litter to the north of the area.

Description

The character area lies between Laleham and Shepperton. This is a broad area of high grade intensively farmed land bounded by Laleham Park to the west, Shepperton village to the east and mineral extraction sites to the north and south. The B376/Shepperton Road runs alongside the northern edge of the area.

Over the years, agricultural land was fragmented due to demands made on the land for reservoirs and gravel pits, as well as urban development and roads. This is one of several remnant pockets of agriculture in the south of Spelthorne Borough.

Restored arable farmland and market gardening comprising large, fairly regular, highly geometric fields with few divisions. Tracks, hedgerows and drainage ditches marking boundaries. Species poor and discontinuous hedgerows, set alongside post and wire fencing, encircle the area.

A simplistic land use pattern. One farmstead to the north, although it is little more than a cluster of rustic agricultural buildings with cottages to the north.

A somewhat visually monotonous character that is further eroded by the apparent loss and poor condition of the field boundaries. The presence of the busy B376 also disturbs the potential for rural tranquillity.

Within this overall context, there is a general lack of cohesiveness. And the area appears isolated and incongruous, a modern mechanical agricultural development surviving within a heavily disturbed landscape.

Wide open views across fields from all sides. Views out contained by hedgerows and trees, as well as built-up area on the Shepperton side.

Distinctive rural character, but moderately strong, due to poor visual quality. Average condition.



View through gappy hedgerow



Open fields



Shepperton Road

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High				
	High				
	Medium		X		
	Low				

Landscape Sensitivity:

MEDIUM

Some of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Hedges and hedgerow trees

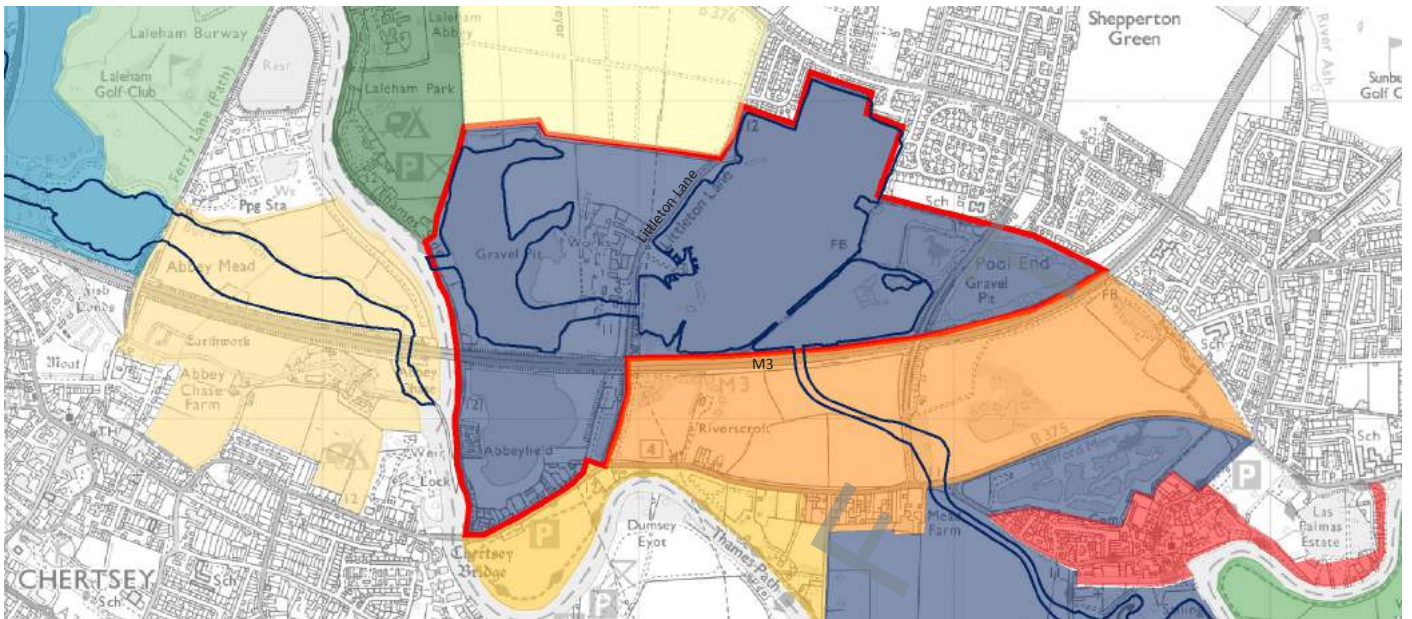
General Landscape Guidelines

The overall objectives should be to retain the open and rural character of the farmland landscape and to ensure a sensitive consideration of views out from the area towards the proposed channel section 3.

3c. SHEPPERTON OPEN LAKESIDE RECREATION

Landscape Type: Gravel Pits & Mineral Extraction Landscape

Landscape Character Area: Shepperton Lakes



Key Characteristics

- Low lying, flat floodplain with minimal topographic variation.
- Expansive naturalised and restored man-made wetland landscape, resulting from the recent restoration of mineral extraction sites.
- A range of habitats within this landscape including open water, scrub and woodland that support an important wildlife population.
- Strong vegetated character, helping to hide both settlements and waterbodies, creating a comparatively tranquil atmosphere in parts.
- High influence of road traffic, the M3 and a network of minor roads dissect the landscape.
- Active gravel extraction work to the west.
- The Thames Path and a local public footpath provide access across the area.

Description

The area lies to the east of the River Thames, south west of Shepperton. It sits within a significantly fragmented landscape, resulting from the growth, or amalgamation of settlements, the development of sand and gravel workings, and the construction of major reservoirs and of the main road network, the M3 cuts through the landscape to the south. Littleton Lane divides the accessible lakes to the east from the live mineral workings to the west.

Several extensive waterbodies, resulting from the restoration of gravel pits, compose a very distinctive landscape where water is a dominant feature. A protected nature reserve occupies waterbodies to the north east corner of the area.

The lakes extend to the south edge of Shepperton, where few properties overlooking the lakes have a private boating access from their rear gardens. Overall, the area is primarily used for recreation associated with waterways and wetlands, used by sailing clubs, for fishing, etc. Industrial use to the west of the area comprising an active gravel extraction site and associated cluster of industrial buildings.

A mosaic of habitats, such as woodland belts, scrub and water side margins, provides valuable wildlife corridors within this heavily disturbed landscape. A dense tree cover around waterbodies creates a strong sense of containment and enclosure. This also restricts views to adjacent landscapes. Consequently, views are mostly contained within the area with some long open views across lakes. Views out to the river Thames to the west of the area. Views from the river, M3, Thames Path and potentially from private back gardens.

Condition average. Strong lakeside character. Disturbed landscape around mineral extraction site presents a weaker character and poorer visual quality.



Sheepwalk West lake



Littleton East lake



Public footpath

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High				
	High				
	Medium				X
	Low				

Landscape Sensitivity:

LOW

None of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Users of PROW including the Thames Path
- Users of sailing club
- Copses & hedgerows
- Nature reserve
- Views from rear of linear group of cottages along Chertsey Bridge Road

General Landscape Guidelines

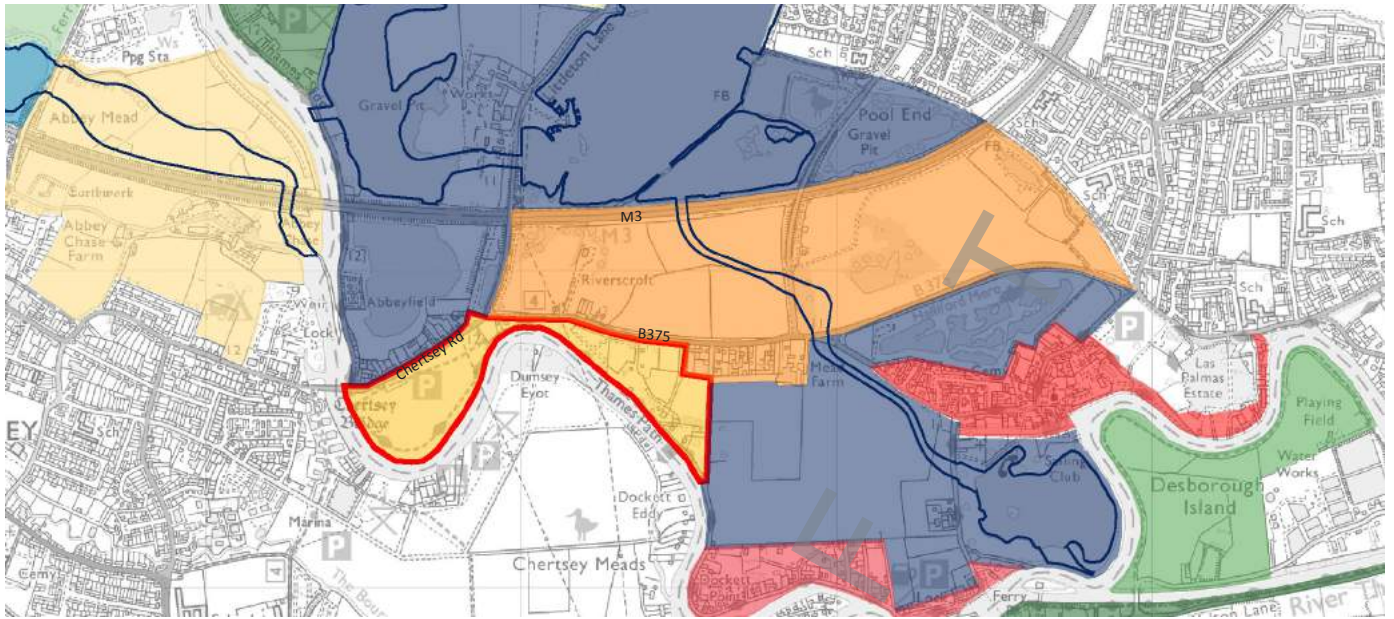
The overall objectives should be to improve and conserve the distinctiveness and visual unity of the area's character, including to:

- Ensure that channel section 2 and associated retention structures are visually integrated into the landscape of the character area. Especially in respect of views from the south bank of the Thames. Ensure it does not impact on the amenity of the users of the Thames Path;
- Maintain the current balance of conservation and recreation activities within the area;
- Mitigate for potential loss of hedgerows with new planting and by promoting management through locally appropriate measures, including coppicing, laying and replanting/gapping-up;
- Manage the wetland and waterside tree population particularly those close to the channel route, through selective felling, coppicing, pollarding and replanting on a rotation basis to maintain tree cover;
- Protect remaining river valley habitats of significant nature conservation interest, including meadow, open water bodies and reed beds; and
- Establish buffer strips of semi-natural vegetation along engineered channel sections.

3d. DUMSEY MEADOW OPEN RIVERSIDE PASTURE

Landscape Type: Riverside Meadow

Landscape Character Area: Dumsey Meadow and Ryepeck Meadow Moorings



Key Characteristics

- Flat, low lying floodplain landscape.
- Landform very gently sloping to the river.
- Semi natural landscape comprising water meadows, rough grazing and enclosed paddocks – part of the area is a protected SSSI.
- Predominantly recreational land use. Some residential land use – house boats moored along the towpath to the east.
- A number of public rights of way cross the area, in particular the Thames Path.
- A sense of calm and tranquillity results from the absence of settlement, the controlled access to area and the dominance of the river.

Description

The character area is an open riverside meadow situated just downstream from Chertsey Bridge, lying on a bend of the river Thames south of the B375/Chertsey Bridge Road. Framed by and completely open onto the River Thames on the southern side.

The area comprises a large public open space as well as private residential gardens and paddocks owned by residents of house boats moored alongside the Thames towpath.

This is essentially a water meadow landscape. For the most part, unimproved, cattle and pony grazed pasture. A few scattered trees and shrubs across the area, mostly pollarded willows and open-grown hawthorns. A wildflower-rich grassland covers most of the land.

As a species rich habitat now very rare in south east England, Dumsey Meadow has recently been designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest. It is managed by the local authority as a nature reserve accessible to the public.

Together with Chertsey Meadows on the opposite bank of the Thames, Dumsey Meadow provides access to a substantial green area between the largely urbanised Chertsey and Shepperton areas. Due to its intrinsic nature conservation and landscape value, the meadow offers heritage, educational, recreational resource in the wider area.

The area is visually very exposed to residential properties situated on the southern bank of the Thames.

Situated in close proximity to residential cottages and the PROW, channel section 3 outlet would potentially have a detrimental effect on visitors and local residents' visual amenity.

This is a well maintained landscape, in overall good condition. Moderately strong character.



View from Thames Path, facing upstream



View from Thames Path, facing downstream with Ryepeck Meadow Moorings in the distance

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High	X	X	X	X
	High	X	X	X	X
	Medium	X	X	X	X
	Low	X	X	X	X

Landscape Sensitivity:

MEDUM-HIGH

Most of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Users of the Thames Path and PROW on the opposite bank of the river
- Residents of cottages and moored boats
- Wetland and riverside trees and shrubs

General Landscape Guidelines

The overall objectives should be to conserve and strengthen the distinctiveness and visual unity of the area's character, including to:

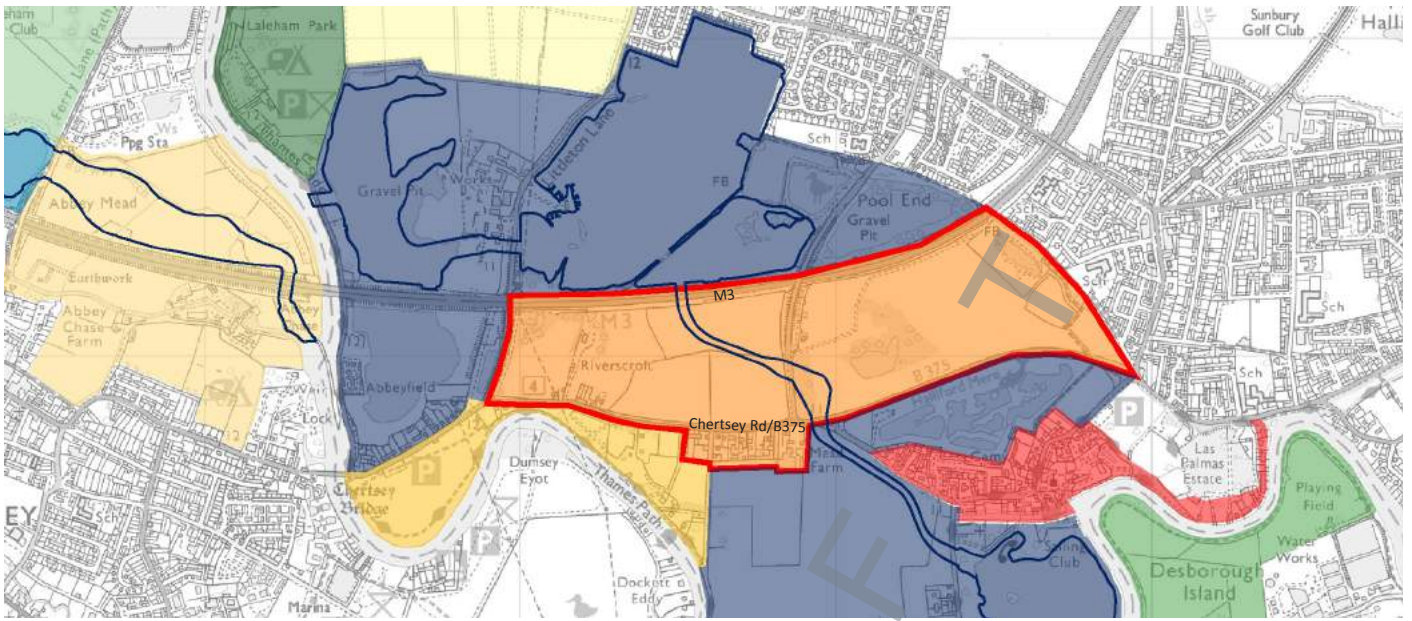
- Ensure that the channel intake and related control structures are designed appropriately to their riverside edge setting in terms of materials, height and form. Especially in respect of views from the south bank of the Thames; and
- Ensure a sensitive consideration of views out from the nearby Thames Path and from Chertsey Meads on the opposite bank to minimise harm to visitors' visual amenity.

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3e. RIVERSCROFT ENCLOSED SETTLED SCRUBLAND

Landscape Type: Mixed Farmland

Landscape Character Area: Land Off Chertsey Road, Shepperton



Key Characteristics

- Large strip of restored land following landfill and mineral workings, set in a low lying floodplain landscape.
- Dense scrubby woodland and scrubby grassland has taken over the area due to lack of management.
- Largely unsettled character, fragmented landscape due to insensitive development and the proximity of urban areas.
- General sense of neglect through presence of unmanaged overgrown meadows, sporadic and gappy hedgerows and degraded timber fencing.
- Bounded by the M3 corridor and the busy B375, which have a strong visual and audible influence.
- Disturbed landscape. Poor visual quality.
- No public access.

Description

The area is located just south of the M3 and on the north side of the B375. It is bounded by Littleton Lane to the west and Shepperton to the east. This area is much affected by transportation corridors which border and fragment the landscape.

This is an open, flat scrubland comprising several uneven, small to medium-sized overgrown grazing meadows, usually hedged and with some scattered trees. Field boundaries, mostly hedgerows and fences with some drainage ditches, appear poorly maintained. The area tends to be relatively open and featureless.

Dispersed settlement, comprising an relatively large industrial site and a small scale linear row of industrial sheds and cottages along Chertsey Road. Apparently randomly developed and located, their built form appears completely out of character with the surrounding landscape. Yet, with such minimal small scale settlement the landscape maintains some rural character.

The vegetation cover consists predominantly of rough scrubland, occasional copses and scattered trees, and mixed species shelterbelts and hedgerows along roads and field boundaries.

The area presents an eroded landscape character and distinctiveness due to neglect or inappropriate management. One high voltage transmission line crosses this character area which has a significant negative influence on the visual character of the area. Views out are generally contained by vegetation on all sides. Although some long views across fields, through gaps in the trees and hedgerows are occasionally available.

Remote and isolated area in overall average condition. Moderately strong character with very few distinctive features and poor connectivity to the wider landscape.

Channel section 3 would pass via waterbodies situated opposite Littleton Lane and on the north side of the M3 and, therefore, would not be visible due to dense vegetation cover separating the area from the surrounding landscapes; it would have minimal impact on most of this part of the area. However, it passes through the eastern side of the area and its construction would potentially disturb some existing habitats (including hedgerows, scrub and a few trees).



View from public footpath over M3



M3 from footbridge



Views from gappy hedgerow



Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High	X	X	X	X
	High	X	X	X	X
	Medium	X	X	X	X
	Low	X	X	X	X

Landscape Sensitivity:

LOW

None of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Hedges and hedgerow trees

General Landscape Guidelines

The overall objectives should be to retain the open and rural character of the farmland landscape and to ensure a sensitive consideration of views out from the area towards the proposed channel section 3, including to:

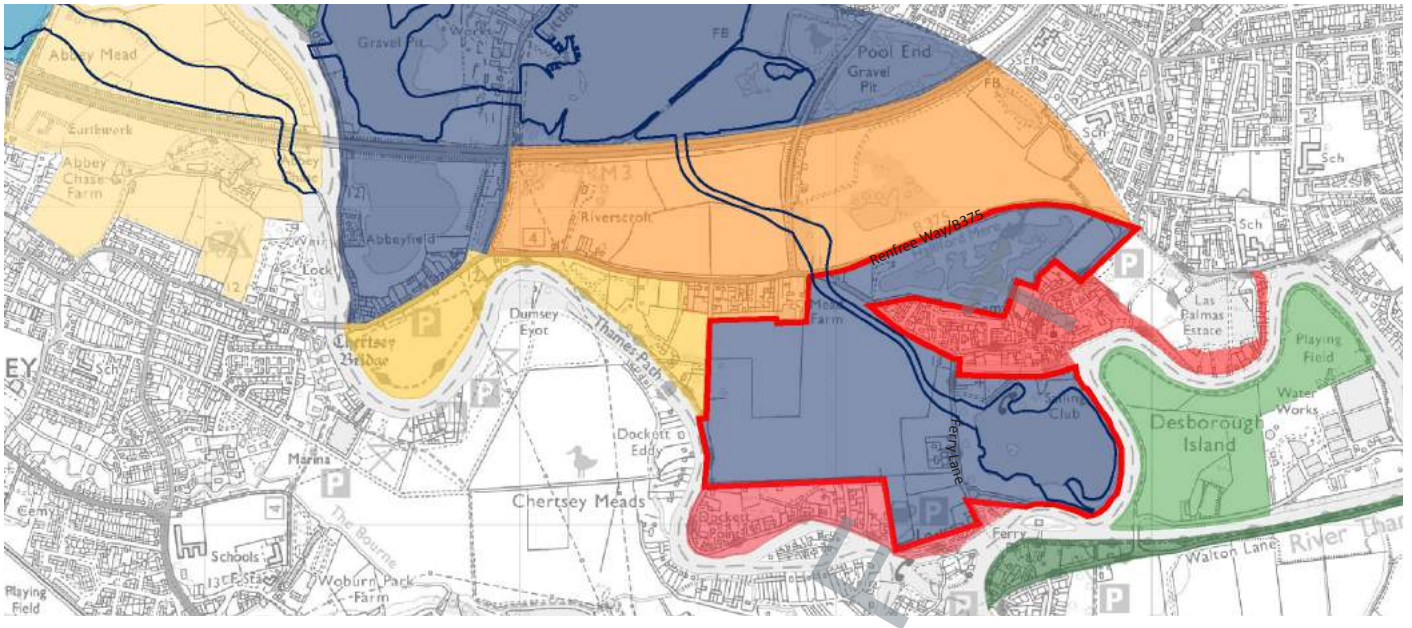
- Carefully consider the channel section's route as it runs alongside a small copse, situated to the south of the area, to avoid any harm to its habitats, flora and fauna;
- Compensate for loss of hedgerows by enhancing existing degraded ones and creating new ones that match pattern of existing;
- Seek overall landscape enhancement through introduction of characteristic river valley landscape features and habitats; and
- Ensure a sensitive consideration of views out from the built-up area towards the proposed channel section 3 to minimise harm to residents' visual amenity.

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3f. FERRY LANE ENCLOSED LAKESIDE RECREATION

Landscape Type: Gravel Pits & Mineral Extraction Landscape

Landscape Character Area: Ferry Lane Lake & Halliford Mere



Key Characteristics

- Low lying, flat floodplain landscape with minimal topographic variation.
- Lakes of varying sizes originating from man-made waterfilled gravel pits which are now primarily used for recreational purposes.
- Tree belts along linear boundaries and scrubby woodland around lakesides. Much of the tree planting is fairly recent.
- Some pastures have fallen into neglect with signs of dilapidated fencing, overgrown or gappy hedges and overgrazed fields.
- Land use is predominantly leisure and recreation with a range of waterbased active and passive recreation facilities, including open water swimming and fishing.
- Semi-enclosed character with moderate to low intervisibility.
- Public access to the area is limited as there are few public footpaths including the Thames Path.

Description

The character area lies on the east bank of the River Thames opposite Desborough Island. It is contained by the urban development of Shepperton.

Essentially a young landscape made of restored mineral workings. A relatively peaceful area, valued for its range of both active and passive recreational activities. Halliford Mere, to the north, is a small scale private fishing lake complex well-known locally for fly-fishing whereas Ferris Meadow Lake, to the east, is home to an open-water swimming club. These areas are not accessible to the public.

Although, waterbodies cover much of the land in the character area, there are also areas of open rough grazing meadows and some paddocks to the west of the character area. Boundary treatment and management is infrequent and inconsistent giving this side of the character area a degraded character.

Within the very fragmented and densely urbanised surroundings, the area offers a valuable variety of habitats supporting a diverse flora and fauna.

A denser tree cover is usually found along boundary lines and around lakes, which creates a strong sense of containment and enclosure. This also restricts views to and from the area. Views are mostly contained within the area.

Overall good condition with some pastures in poor to average condition in the west of the area. The overall character is disparate and somewhat 'scruffy'. Moderately strong character.



Former landfill site off Ferry Lane



Access to Ferry Lane lake



Public footpath leading to Old Shepperton



View from Desborough Island on opposite bank

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High				
	High				
	Medium				X
	Low				

Landscape Sensitivity:

LOW

None of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Users of the Thames Path
- Sailing club and other recreational activities centres
- Hedges and hedgerow trees
- Views from rear of properties south of Ferry Lane and settlement on Chertsey Road

General Landscape Guidelines

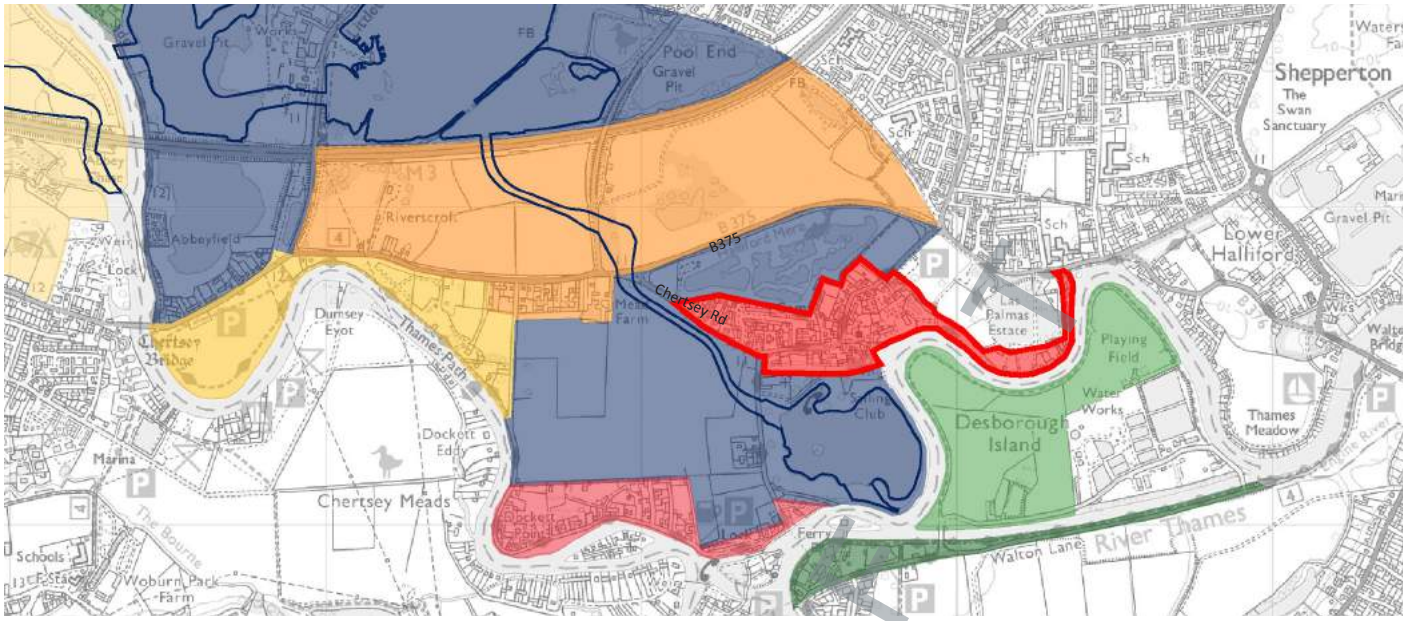
The overall objectives should be to improve and conserve the distinctiveness and visual unity of the area's character, including to:

- Ensure that channel section 2 and associated retention structures are visually integrated into the landscape of the character area;
- Promote greater opportunities for public access throughout the area, providing links to existing routes;
- Maintain the current balance of conservation and recreation activities within the area;
- Mitigate for potential loss of hedgerows with new planting and by promoting management through locally appropriate measures, including coppicing, laying and replanting/gapping-up;
- Manage the wetland and waterside tree population particularly those close to the channel route, through selective felling, coppicing, pollarding and replanting on a rotation basis to maintain tree cover;
- Protect remaining river valley habitats of significant nature conservation interest, including meadow, open water bodies and reed beds; and
- Establish buffer strips of semi-natural vegetation along engineered channel sections.

3g. OLD SHEPPERTON ENCLOSED LINEAR SETTLEMENT

Landscape Type: Historic Village Core

Landscape Character Area: Old Shepperton



Key Characteristics

- Flat suburban townscape.
- By River Thames; landform very gently sloping to the river.
- Short steep banks to water's edge.
- Built-up linear settlement.
- Mixed land use - ecclesiastical, commercial and residential – results in an active though tranquil townscape.
- Variety and rhythm created by varying building lines and heights, and texture created by the varied materials palette and façade detailing, contribute to a colourful and vibrant environment.
- Thames Path runs through settlement where private properties overlooking the river restrict riverside access.

Description

The character area is located on the riverside edge of Shepperton. It extends from the town edge, to the North, to the riverside to the south. The settlement developed over time on both sides of Chertsey Road, and is now contained by waterbodies with former gravel pits, to the north and south and it backs onto surrounding landscape and facing the River Thames to the south.

This area is Shepperton's historic village core that developed around the village church and square. A considerable time depth within the built development is apparent. A tight urban form was created by a relatively moderate density development organised on a sinuous network of narrow streets with most buildings drawn close to street frontages.

Built form is characterised by larger, irregular plots with medium to large detached and semi-detached two-storey houses on the south side of the Chertsey Road, some properties overlooking the river inlet to the south.

Smaller scale built-up pattern on the north side, comprising semi-detached houses and terraces. A variety of architectural styles that includes 19th and 20th century houses (including Victorian and Edwardian styles) is evident.

The interface between public and private realm is clearly defined with buildings typically opening directly onto the street. High garden boundary walls add to this sense of clarity and definition. Occasional short front gardens bounded by low boundary walls occur on side streets.

A leafy village character, reinforced by some well established private gardens, including mature trees/shrubs, that are often bounded by tall mixed or yew hedges. This provides a strong sense of enclosure and privacy to dwellings. Some large scale ornamental trees such as Lombardy Poplars, Horse Chestnuts, Sycamores, Cypresses and Cedars contribute to the leafy character.

Views mostly contained along streets by built form. The village church and former market place provide an important landmark with an open character. Views from the open riverside area and from up and downstream of the Thames, including long open views onto Desborough Island.

Generally good condition, due to a high degree of domestic care. Strong distinctive village character.



West Chertsey Road



East Chertsey Road



St Nicholas Church



View from Desborough Island on opposite bank

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High				
	High		X		
	Medium				
	Low				

Landscape Sensitivity:

MEDIUM-HIGH

Most of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Users of the Thames Path
- Views from riverside
- Views from back of properties to the south

General Landscape Guidelines

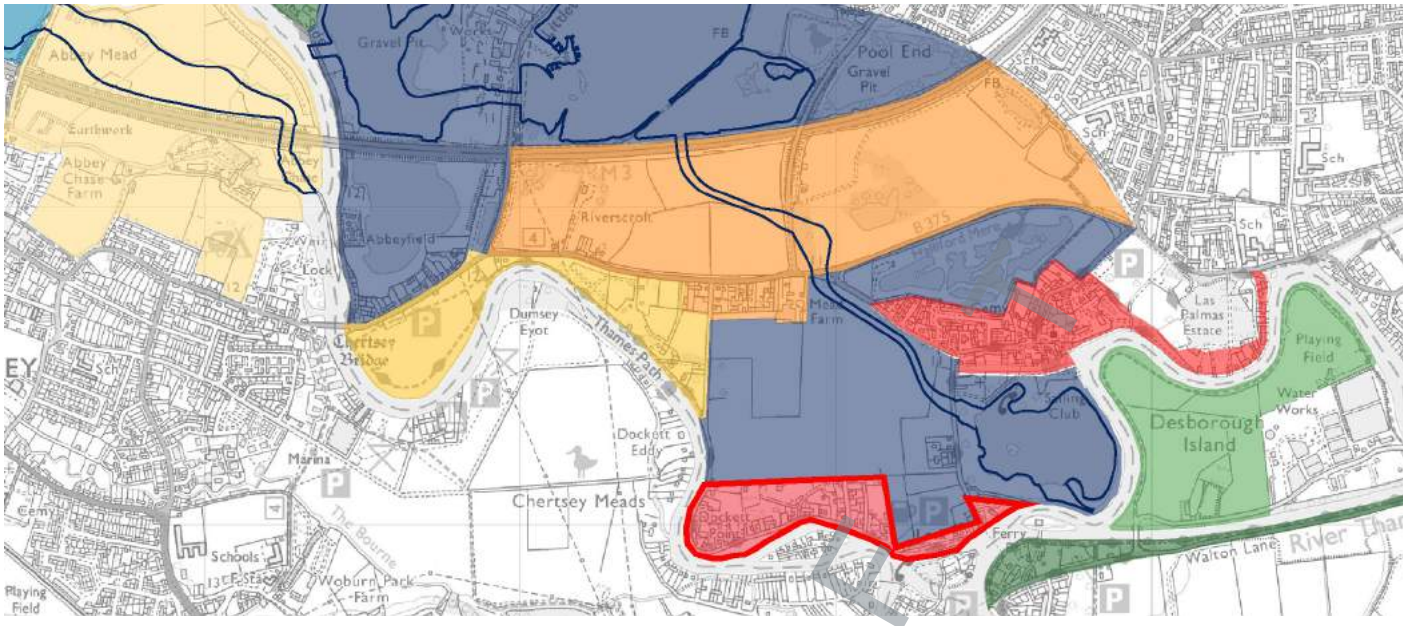
The overall objectives should be to ensure a sensitive consideration of views out from the built-up area and the riverside towards the proposed channel section 3 to minimise harm to visitors and residents' visual amenity.

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3h. TOWPATH RIVERSIDE LINEAR SETTLEMENT

Landscape Type: Riverside Plotland Settlement

Landscape Character Area: Towpath, South Shepperton



Key Characteristics

- Riverside settlement. Landform very gently sloping down to the river. Sheet piling and concrete capping beam retaining banks
- Some of the essential rural character of the larger area has been fragmented by the expansion of settlements and the associated major roads that dissect this area.
- Narrow, linear settlement.
- Residential and recreational land use.
- Diverse and colourful housing styles on varied sized plots.
- Condition good, strength of character good.

Description

The character area is located on the riverside edge of the village of Shepperton by Shepperton Lock and faces Chertsey Meads and Weybridge. Former gravel pits and meadows create a strong boundary to the north of the area.

Enclosed linear settlement along the Thames towpath. This is a low-density residential riverside development laid out in an organised pattern, comprising regular plots on which self-built properties were established along the riverside. The built form consists of a ribbon of medium to large scale semi-detached and detached bungalows and houses. Residential dwellings are positioned and oriented to reflect their riverside setting.

Land cover comprises areas of amenity grassland along the river's edge complemented by trees along the roads and defining public spaces. Diverse combinations of ornamental tree and shrub planting in private gardens. Some large scale ornamental trees such as Weeping Willows, Poplars, Horse Chestnuts, Cypresses and Cedars contribute to the area's leafy character.

Land use is predominantly residential, although this is a well-known leisure destination frequented by local residents and visitors. Recreational activities are centred around Shepperton Lock to the east of the area, with shops, cafés, a sailing club and a small marina.

Wide open views out over the river, towards the lock and opposite bank. There are some occasional views out through gaps in fences and hedgerows towards the fields where channel section 1 will run, directly opposite the settlement across the road.



View from Thames Path on opposite bank



Shepperton Weir



Thames Path



View from Shepperton Lock House

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High				
	High		X		
	Medium				
	Low				

Landscape Sensitivity:

MEDIUM-HIGH

Most of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Users of the Thames Path
- Boat/river users
- Views from Thames Path and properties adjoining Ferry Lane Lake

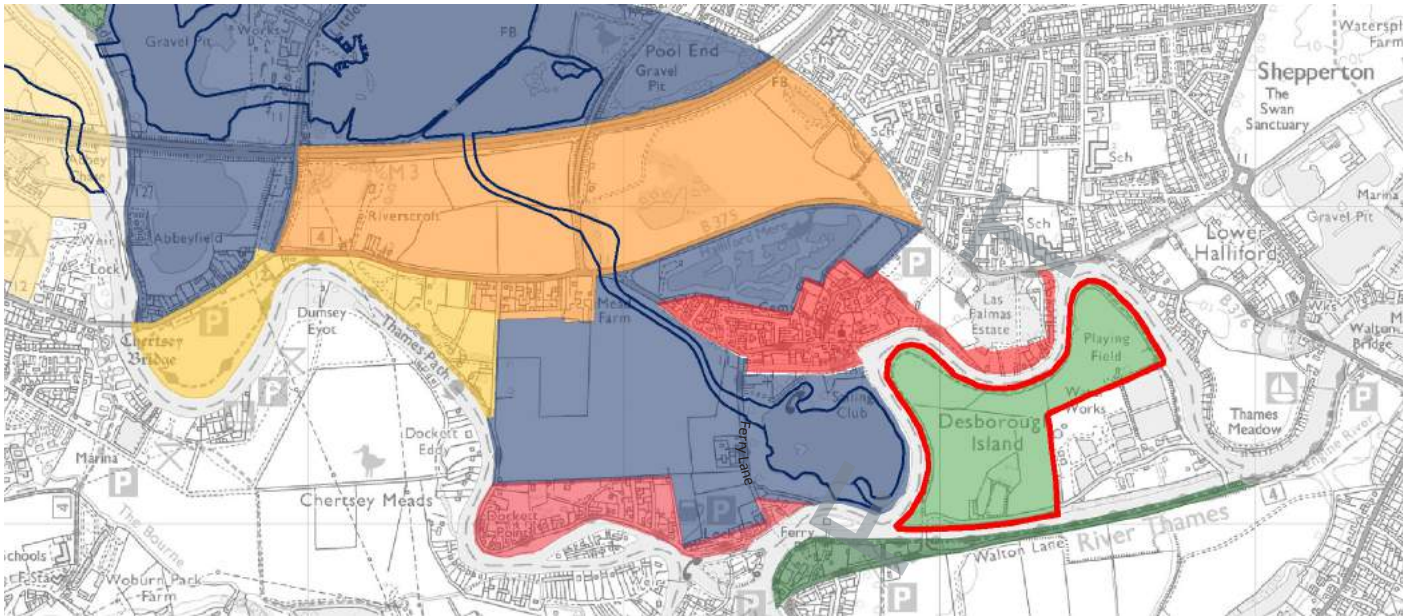
General Landscape Guidelines

The overall objectives should be to ensure a sensitive consideration of views out from the built-up area towards the proposed channel section 3 in order to minimise harm to visitors and residents' visual amenity.

3i. DESBOROUGH ISLAND OPEN RIVERSIDE RECREATION

Landscape Type: Public Open Space

Landscape Character Area: Desborough Island



Key Characteristics

- Flat, low lying riverside meadows, traditionally used for recreation.
- Meandering river channel with riparian strips of marginal vegetation.
- River Thames runs along the west and south edges, but only in parts provides a riparian character to the west and south west edges.
- Dense waterside in parts and scattered hedgerow trees consisting primarily of Alder and Willow.
- The river is fringed by an irregular pattern of small to medium sized meadows, which are mainly enclosed by straight thorn hedges.

Description

The area constitutes some two-third of an island isolated from the south bank of the River Thames by the Desborough Cut, which creates a clear boundary to the south. The River Thames runs along the entire length of its western and northern edges. It is flanked by a water treatment facility to the east.

This is a small scale pastoral landscape characterised by a meandering river channel in a flat alluvial floodplain. From within this openness offers some wide views especially to the north and the east.

Views are often tightly framed by lines of riverside trees. Although, there are some long views of the opposite bank across the River Thames through occasional gaps in the tree line. To the north, these trees also block direct views onto the area from the settlement on the opposite bank.

The area is used for recreational activities, including an outdoor shooting range and sports playing fields in the south and east parts of the island. Adjacent to each of these lies a purpose built pavilion to accommodate visitors and associated activities.

Tree cover is sparse throughout the landscape, and predominantly along the riverbanks. It is composed of a densely

scattered riverside trees consisting primarily of Alder and Willow, some Poplars, Field Maples and Elders, with scattered native mixed hedgerows across the meadows.

There are some small copses. Patches of wetland vegetation occur on the riverbanks and are a distinctive feature associated with the river channel.

Overall good condition with some hedgerows in poor condition due to lack of maintenance. Strength of character is average with few distinctive features. The area loses its typical riverside feel further away from the river.



Meadow on Desborough Island



Desborough Cut



Old Shepperton Riverside



Thames riverside

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High				
	High				X
	Medium				
	Low				

Landscape Sensitivity:

MEDIUM-LOW

Few of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Users of footpath and meadows on the west edge
- Views from footpath running along the western river bank, predominantly in winter

General Landscape Guidelines

The overall objectives should be to ensure a sensitive consideration of views onto the channel outlet in order to minimise disturbance to users' enjoyment of the footpaths and recreation areas.

Mixed land cover along the riverbanks such as rough grazing, wet meadow and amenity grassland, confers a varied visual character to the area. A tall shelterbelt separates the riverside from adjacent road and surrounding. Small copses and scattered trees, mostly Alder, Elder, Plane, Horse Chestnut, punctuate the landscape.

A smooth texture, associated with the expanse of the river, the road and grasslands, and muted colours, although boats moored on the riverside add colour, results in a harmonious and still landscape character. Its distinctive aspect acts as visual barrier to the urban area and restored farmland around.

Few views out due to the area's enclosed form, but glimpses to housing area beyond, upstream to Walton Bridge. Linear views along footpath. Wide views out towards the river, eyots and opposite banks. Major views up and down Desborough Cut and towpath. Views from Desborough Island bridges.

This is a well maintained landscape, in overall good condition. Few detracting features. Moderately strong character (scruffy and run down in places).



Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High				
	High				X
	Medium				
	Low				

Landscape Sensitivity:

MEDIUM-LOW

Few of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Users of theThames Path
- River users
- Users of lock area

General Landscape Guidelines

The overall objectives should be to ensure a sensitive consideration of views onto the channel outlet from the Thames Path to minimise disturbance to users' enjoyment of the footpaths and recreation areas.

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4a. SUNBURY WEIR

Landscape Type: Weir Landscape



Key Characteristics

- A meandering (non-tidal) reach of the River Thames with a semi-natural mixture of mudbanks, shingle beaches, islands (aits and eyots) extensive areas of floodplain, pollarded trees and marginal vegetation, all within the context of a partially suburban area;
- The distinctive Sunbury Locks and the extensive weir system is spread out over a wide area and separated by the long, wooded Sunbury Lock Ait;
- Continual public access along the south bank in the form of the Thames Path National Trail and Sustrans National Cycle Route;
- Dominant presence of St Mary's Church (Grade II* listed) with its substantial tower on Thames Street and close to the river.

Description

Sunbury Lock and Weir are located on the river Thames just south of Sunbury-on-Thames in Surrey. The lock adjoins the southern bank of the river and Sunbury Lock Ait.

The character of the north and south banks contrast strongly, with the north bank of a wholly suburban character of former plotland sites with limited public access to the river via public open spaces (e.g. King's Lawn) and with the south bank more rural in character with open land uses and a high proportion of tree cover, especially along the river.

Sunbury Lock Ait is accessible by a footbridge over the lock cut from the Thames Path, as well as walkways along the lock gates, but is not accessible from Sunbury riverside.

The island is largely vegetated, with a mix of tree species and a dense undergrowth of ferns and brambles.

The main weir is between Sunbury Lock Ait and Wheatley's Ait. There is a further weir at the upstream end of Wheatley's Ait. A footbridge connects the islands, but it is not open to the public.

The Middle Thames Yacht Club is located on the island, as well as a private boat yard. The area is popular for boating but the north bank, in particular, is popular for walking, cycling and fishing.



View towards Sunbury Weir from Thames Path



View of Sunbury Lock Ait from north bank



Thames Street, Sunbury



Sunbury Lock Ait

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High				
	High				X
	Medium				
	Low				

Landscape Sensitivity:

MEDIUM-LOW

Few of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Users of the Thames Path
- Views from public open spaces in Sunbury on opposite bank of the Thames

General Landscape Guidelines

The overall objectives should be to ensure a sensitive consideration of views out from the area towards the proposed works in order to mitigate harm to visitors visual amenity.

Ensure that the weir and associated structures are visually integrated in the landscape character of the area.

4b. MOLESEY WEIR & HURST PARK

Landscape Type: Mixed Built-Up Settlement



Key Characteristics

- A meandering (non-tidal) reach of the River Thames with a semi-natural mixture of mudbanks, shingle beaches, islands (aits and eyots) extensive areas of floodplain, pollarded trees and marginal vegetation, all within the context of a predominantly suburban area;
- The river corridor by Molesey Lock is enclosed on the north bank by mature trees in long gardens, on the river islands and built-up frontages on the south bank;
- The presence of the lock and distinctive weir complex, extensive moorings, along with the boatyard on Ash Island communicate that this area is part of the 'working Thames';
- The area is largely all designated as part of two Conservation Areas signifying the areas' architectural and historical importance;
- The designation of the lock and weirs as part of the respective Conservation Areas demonstrates the contribution these elements make to the character of the surroundings;
- Hurst Park is a substantial 'naturalistic' park on a bend in the river with a partially open character and groups of deciduous trees, scrub, grassland and informal paths; and
- The area became well-known in 1870's through the paintings of Alfred Sisley and remains highly popular for boating, walking, cycling and fishing.

Description

The character area is located just south of Bushy Park and west of Hampton Court in the London Borough of Richmond. The A308/Hampton Court Road runs along northern edge of the area. Molesey lock and weir are located within the Hampton Village Conservation Area.

The lock and weir complex, spreading from the northern tip of Ash Island to the nearby Hampton Court Bridge, contributes to the utilitarian feel of the river in this area, reinforced by the presence of several marinas and boatyards. Although its industrial character is attenuated by the surrounding vegetation on both river banks.

Along this busy stretch of the River Thames can also be found a mix of residential and recreational uses, with

houseboats moored around Ash Island and Tagg's Island, several boat clubs, a cricket club, as well as riverside cafes, public houses and restaurants . However, the area retains a generally calm and leafy character, with green open spaces interspersed within settlements and numerous riverside trees.

The Thames Path runs along the south bank of the river, and is well used by locals and visitors alike. Further upstream, Hurst Park offers a wide expanse of riverside meadow which contributes to maintain a predominantly green and open character to the area.

Because of privately owned properties with frontage to the Thames, which prevents a continuous riverside path, access to the river is limited from the north bank.

Long views towards the lock and weir from Hampton Court Bridge.



View towards Molesey Lock & Weir from Hampton Court Bridge



Molesey Weir D from Thames Path



View towards Tagg's Island from Thames Path



Thames Path at Hurst Park

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High				
	High				X
	Medium				
	Low				

Landscape Sensitivity:

MEDIUM-LOW

Few of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Users of the Thames Path
- Views from properties on north bank of the Thames

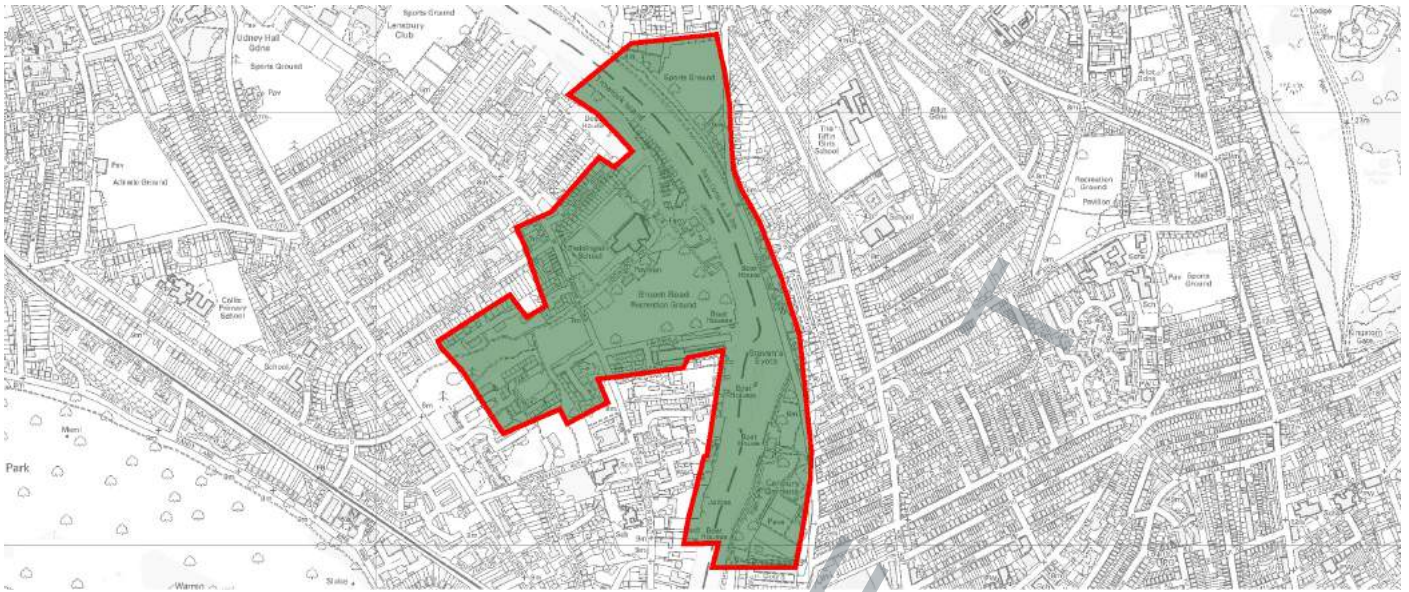
General Landscape Guidelines

The overall objectives should be to ensure a sensitive consideration of views out from the area towards the proposed works in order to mitigate harm to visitors visual amenity.

Ensure that the weir and associated structures are visually integrated in the landscape character of the area.

4c. BROOM ROAD RECREATION GROUND

Landscape Type: Mixed Built-Up Settlement



Key Characteristics

- A narrow river corridor enclosed by urban townscape on both banks, including many playing fields and public open spaces;
- Intensively used open spaces and river frontages associated with the many boating clubs, moorings, public parks as well as public rights of way and private playing fields;
- Broom Road Recreation Ground is largely a flat, open, grassed playing field with scattered boundary trees with open views from the adjoining uses across it. The compound area is more informally landscaped and attractive with mature trees and undulating grassland; and
- The Hampton Wick Conservation Area includes the commercial land along the southern edge of the recreation ground, which abuts the construction compound, and west of Broom Road the open space and residential areas around it are included within the Normansfield Teddington Conservation Area.

Description

Broom Road Recreation Ground is situated in a quiet residential area in south-east Teddington and is fronting the River Thames to the east. It is accessed from Broom Road, south of the High Street. The character area is bounded by three Conservation Areas, Teddington Lock to the north, Normansfield to the west and Broom Water to the South.

The recreation ground forms a large area of grassland with some scattered mature and semi-mature trees on the riverside, where the landform rises and falls down towards the river. It is a well-used local open space, and its enclosed playground and natural play area, makes it particularly attractive to families.

The riverside around the recreation ground is also popular for water-based sports and recreational activities, including a rowing club and a dragon boat club, as well as the Twickenham Sea Cadets.

On the opposite river bank, the Thames Path runs along the narrow Lower Ham Road, connecting Hampton Wick and Kingston to the south, and Richmond, to the north. Pontoons, used by canoe clubs, and boat moorings makes this a well-used stretch of the river Thames.

The adjoining grounds of Teddington School extend from Broom Road to the riverside, north of the recreation ground.

Long open views from the recreation ground and Thames Path, both upstream and downstream.



Meadow with mature trees on the eastern edge of the recreation ground



View from Thames Path



Riverside east of recreation ground



Teddington School

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High				
	High				X
	Medium				
	Low				

Landscape Sensitivity:

MEDIUM-LOW

Few of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Users of the Thames Path
- Mature tree coverage might be directly impacted

General Landscape Guidelines

The overall objectives should be to ensure a sensitive consideration of views out from the area towards the proposed works in order to mitigate harm to visitors visual amenity.

Ensure that the site compound is visually integrated in the landscape character of the area.

To the north, larger scale blocks of flats overlook the river and Manor Road Recreation Ground is an important local open space on the riverside, which provides wide views across the lock complex.

In contrast to the south bank, the north bank has a more rural character providing a well-vegetated background to the lock and adjoining cottages. Along the river, the Thames Path is well-used by walkers and cyclists.



Teddington Lock Footbridge



View from Thames Path downstream



Moorings along Swan Ait



Teddington Lock



Teddington Weir

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High				
	High				X
	Medium				
	Low				

Landscape Sensitivity:

MEDIUM-LOW

Few of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Users of the Thames Path
- Views from footbridges
- Views from blocks of flat upstream on the western river bank

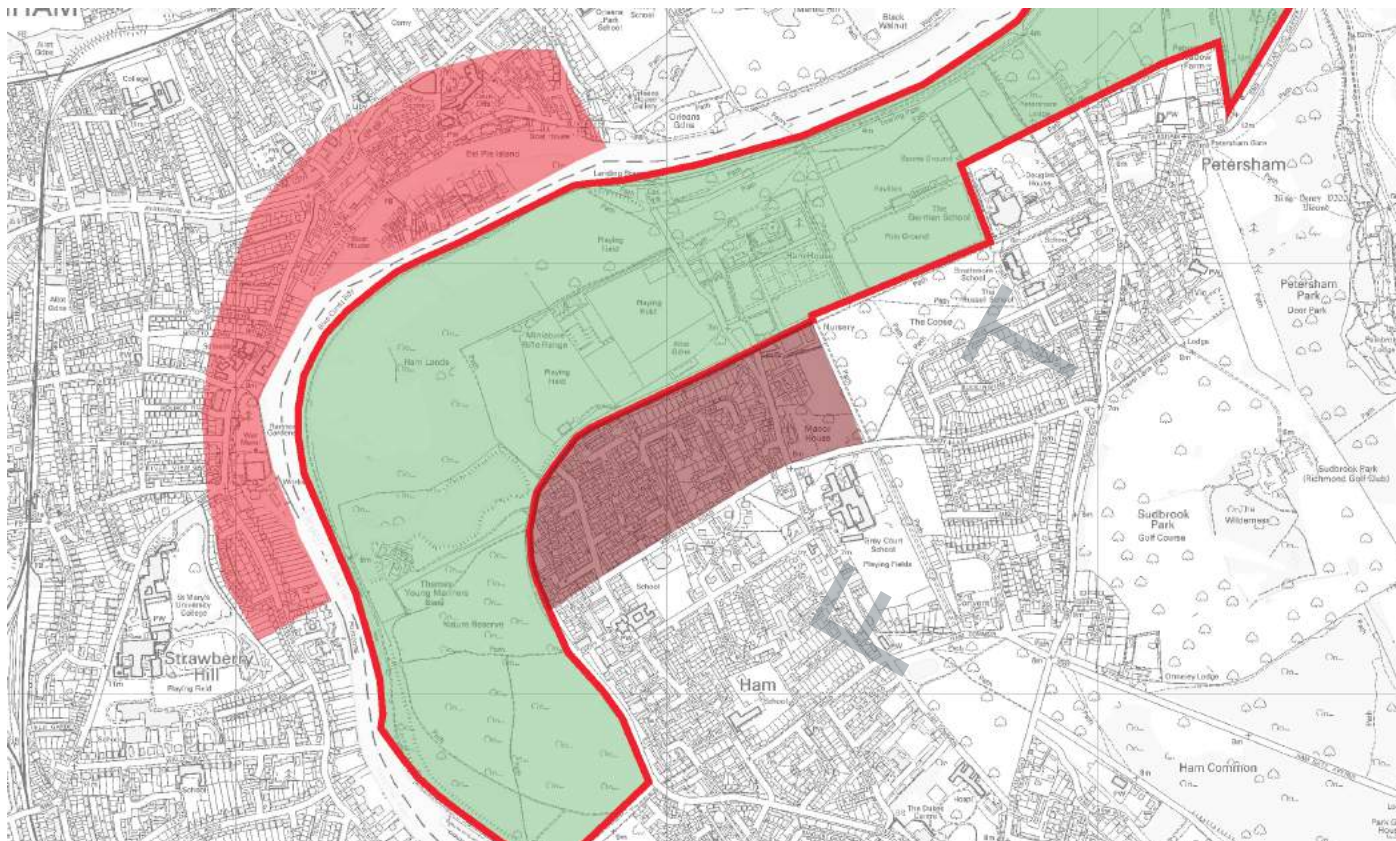
General Landscape Guidelines

The overall objectives should be to ensure a sensitive consideration of views out from the area towards the proposed works in order to mitigate harm to visitors visual amenity.

Ensure that the weir and associated structures are visually integrated in the landscape character of the area.

4e. HAM LANDS

Landscape Type: Enclosed Riverside Parkland



Key Characteristics

- Riverside open historic parkland and gardens with small pockets of woodland;
- In or beside functional floodplain and rising ground to the east at Richmond Hill;
- A mix of recreational uses, including playing fields, allotments, playgrounds and 'natural' green spaces;
- Local Nature Reserve and Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation, with a variety of habitats ranging from woodland to wetland which attract an abundant wildlife;
- A network of well connected public footpaths and cycleways allows access throughout the area, as well as to and from Teddington and Ham.

Description

Ham Lands lies adjacent to the Thames, in Ham, in the centre of the London Borough of Richmond. The area extends from Teddington Lock to the south, up to Petersham to the north-east. It is bounded by Riverside Drive to the east.

It is a 60-ha riverside Local Nature Reserve comprising small enclosed areas of grassland with few pockets of woodland. The site was once extensively excavated for gravel, then back-filled over time with a variety of soil types from all over London. Resulting in a unique mosaic of different vegetation types attracting a rich and varied fauna.

A network of walking paths and cycleways provides access across the area, making Ham Lands a popular destination for local visitors (i.e.: families, horse riders, dog walkers, etc.). There is an off-road BMX track towards Teddington Lock.

Settlement is generally limited across the area. Ham House, located at the northern edge of Ham Lands, is a 17th century estate owned and managed by the National Trust. Its park and gardens are listed as Grade II by Historic England in the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England.

Very limited views from within due to the dense hedgerows and shelterbelts around the meadows. Important views out to the Star and Garter on Richmond Hill and the historically important view from the Star and Garter along the river to Eel Pie Island. Occasional glimpsed views from the Thames Path across the river.

Fair to excellent condition; some areas within Ham Lands and alongside the river have limited management.



Water-meadow with scattered trees



Meadow towards Ham House



View to the Star & Garter from Thames Path



J.M.W. Turner: England: Richmond Hill - 1819

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High	X	X	X	X
	High	X	X	X	X
	Medium	X	X	X	X
	Low	X	X	X	X

Landscape Sensitivity:

MEDIUM-HIGH

Most of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

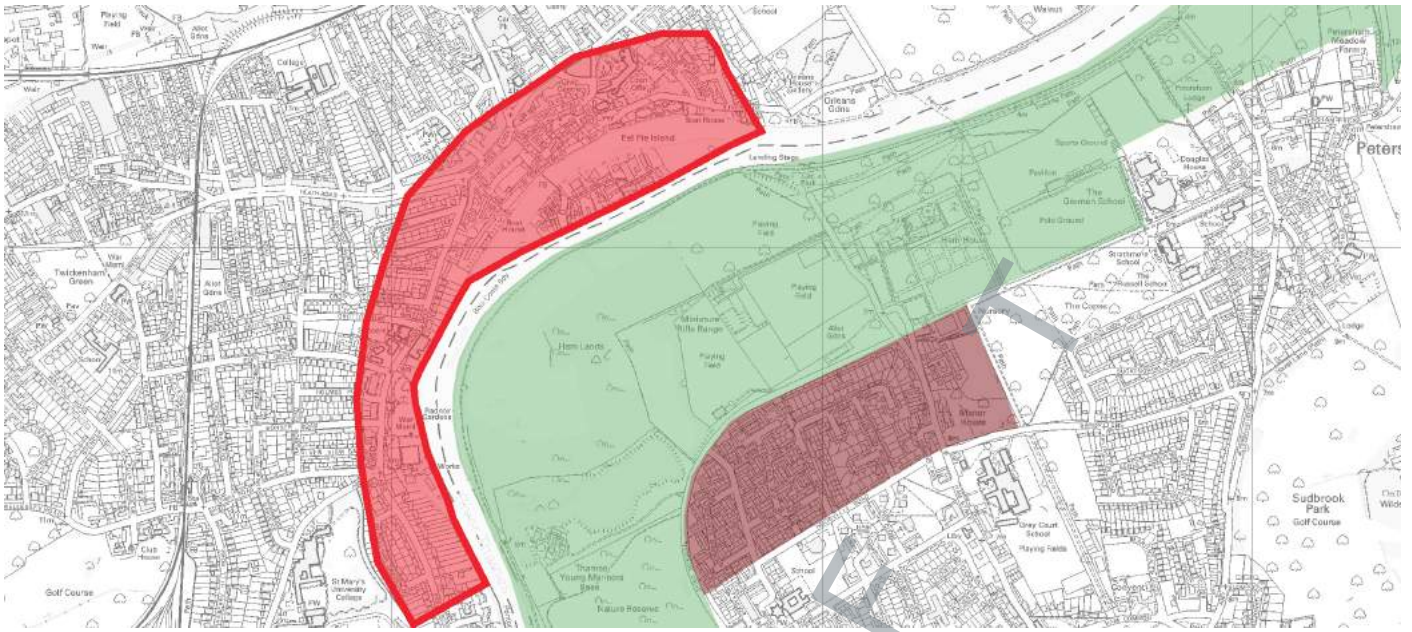
- Views to and from the Star and Garter;
- Site and setting of Ham House and Gardens.

General Landscape Guidelines

The overall objectives should be to ensure a sensitive consideration of views out from the area towards the proposed works in order to mitigate harm to visitors visual amenity.

4f. TWICKENHAM RIVERSIDE

Landscape Type: Riverside Linear Settlement



Key Characteristics

- Linear, low density residential of fine houses and apartments of mixed ages standing in leafy gardens with river frontage;
- Mixed residential uses with moorings and related facilities at Eel Pie Island;
- Built form is characterised by large semi-detached and detached houses set in large, well vegetated gardens containing mature trees provide a leafy setting;
- A variety of architectural styles, reflecting a range of periods, includes early 20th century houses (including Victorian, Edwardian, and Arts and Crafts style), plus more recent development;
- The river provides a tranquil setting; however, the presence of busy roads detracts from the quiet residential character.

Description

The character area is located in the London Borough of Richmond, to the south west of Twickenham. Located along the river frontage, the character area forms part of the original village core.

To the north is the town centre, around Heath Street, King street and York Street, made up of continuous rows of Victorian and twentieth century mixed use parades with shops, offices and flats.

Towards the south-east, the area retains a more village-like character with winding lanes and small cottages.

To the south-west edge, fine Victorian and Edwardian villas fronting onto the riverside and rows of interwar houses set in larger plots form a picturesque and leafy streetscape.

The character area is less tightly developed than other areas in Twickenham, with small pockets of open spaces and large gardens with a significant number of trees.

Eel Pie Island lies directly opposite the public open space along the Embankment and has its own distinct character as an eclectic mixture of river-related industries and residential development.

Single storey purpose-built bungalows dominate parts of the island and are screened by mature trees and informal landscaping. Boat clubs, boat building yards and workshops are also located on the northern side of the island and add to the working character of the river.

Views out to and from Ham Lands, located on the opposite river bank.



View from Ham Lands



View of Eel Pie Island from Ham Lands

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High	X	X	X	X
	High	X	X	X	X
	Medium	X	X	X	X
	Low	X	X	X	X

Landscape Sensitivity:

MEDIUM-HIGH

Most of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Relationship to the river;
- Views to Ham Lands.

General Landscape Guidelines

The overall objectives should be to ensure a sensitive consideration of views out from the area towards the proposed works in order to mitigate harm to visitors visual amenity.

The streetscape is characterised by open, mown shared amenity green spaces and mown grass verges with scattered small to medium ornamental street trees. In some cases houses are arranged around these areas of shared open space where they usually have close visual and physical connection with these 'suburban greens' .

Views out to and from Ham Lands along Riverside Drive.

Few short views within due to the pattern of long, curvilinear streets and cul de sacs. Views within the flat complexes are often short and limited by the larger buildings.



Junction of Riverside Drive and Ashburnham Road



Mid 20th Century terraced houses



Late 20th Century terraced houses



Shared amenity Space

Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Susceptibility			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	Very High				
	High				
	Medium		X		
	Low				

Landscape Sensitivity:

MEDIUM

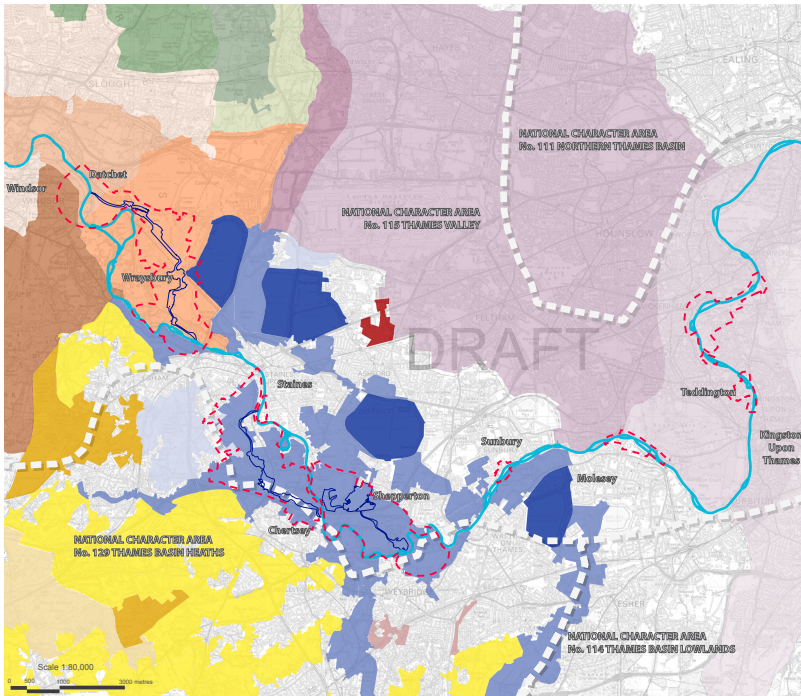
Some of the key characteristics and qualities of the landscape are vulnerable to change from the development type.

Key Landscape & Visual Receptor Sensitivity to Flood Alleviation Works

- Leafy character overall with many incidental open spaces.

General Landscape Guidelines

The overall objectives should be to ensure a sensitive consideration of views out from the area towards the proposed works in order to mitigate harm to visitors visual amenity.



KEY

- River Thames
 - Proposed channel
 - National Character Areas
 - Landscape Character Study Area
 - London Landscape Framework - 2011
 - Upper Thames Floodplain
 - Colne River Valley
 - Hayes & Hounslow Gravel Terraces
 - Survey Landscape Character Assessment - 2015
 - Sandy Heath and Common
 - Settled and Wooded Sandy Farmland
 - Sandy Woodland
 - River Valley Floor
 - River Floodplain
 - Reservoirs
 - Distinct Areas on the Edge of Urban Areas
 - Significant Greenspaces Within Urban Areas
 - Berkshire Landscape Character Assessment - 2003
 - Urban area
 - Upper Valley Floor
 - Lower Valley Floor
 - Royal Forest
 - South Bucks District Landscape Character Assessment - 2011
 - Colne Valley Floodplain
 - Iwer Heath Mixed Use Terrace
 - Stoke & Langley Park Lowland Fringe
- P03 / 25.05.17 / Revised channel sections & study area / JOSP
 P02 / 02.08.15 / Amended study / JOSP
 revision / date / description / drawn




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client	
Environment Agency	
project	scale
River Thames Scheme (Datchet to Teddington)	1:80,000@A3
title	date
Landscape Character Areas	AUG 2015
published	drawn
	JOSP
drawing number	checked
122368-ENP-20-SW-DR-L-00001 P03	PRV
	revision








KEY

-  River Thames
-  Proposed channel
-  Landscape Character Study Area
-  Lower Thames Landscape Assessment & Strategy Study Area - 2000

Broad Character areas:
 RT1. Weybury Gravel Pits & Historic Runnymede
 RT2. Staines, Chertsey & Weybridge Urban Fringe
 RT3. Walton, Sunbury & Molesey
 RT4. Hampton Court & the London Borough

Lower Thames Strategy Study - 2000

-  Urban/Suburban Area
-  Open Green Area
-  Open Green Area with Wood Higher Areas
-  Parkland
-  Open Water

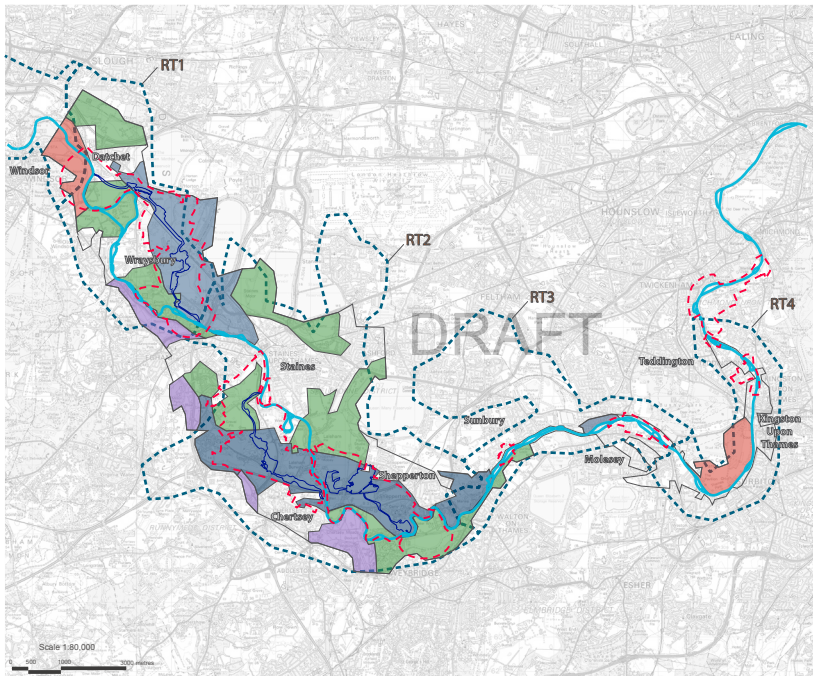
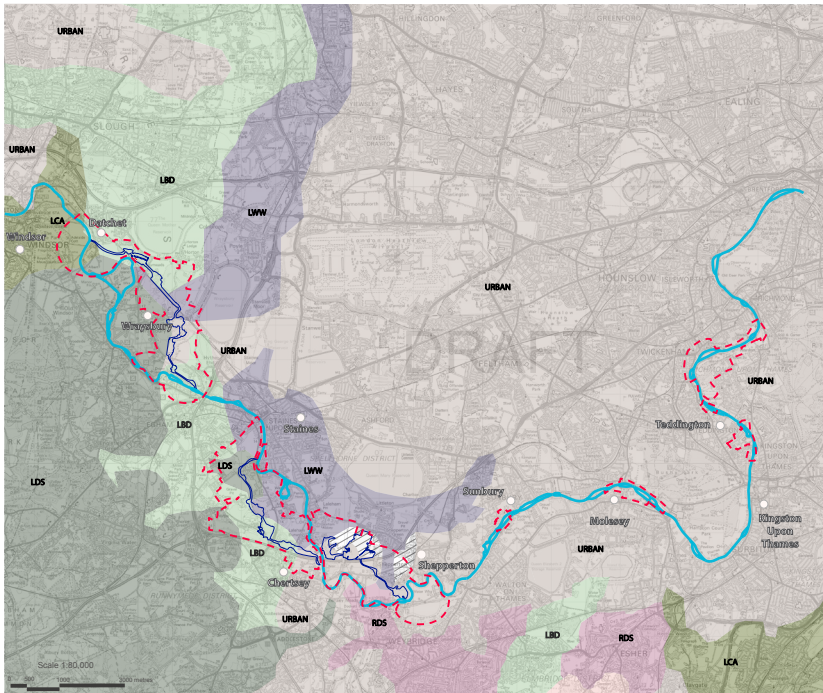


FIG 1 / 25.05.17 / Revised channel sections & study area / JGSP
 FIG 2 / 05.08.15 / Amended data / JGSP
 revision / date / description / drawn

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client	Environment Agency
project	River Thames Scheme (Datchet to Teddington)
scale	1:80,000@A3
date	AUG 2015
title	Published River Landscape Character Areas
drawn	JGSP
checked	FRV
revision	
drawing number	122368-ENP-Z0-SW-DR-L-00002-P03



KEY

- River Thames
- Proposed channel
- Landscape Character Study Area

National Landscape Typology:

- LWW - Lowlands/Wetland/Wetland
- LBD - Lowlands/Other Light Land/Dispersed Unwooded
- LDS - Lowlands/Heath & Moorland/Wooded Secondary
- LCA - Lowlands/Clayland/Wooded Ancient woods
- RDS - Intermediate/Heath & Moorland/Wooded Secondary
- Urban
- LWW / LBD / Urban

P03 / 20.05.17 / Revised channel sections & study area / JDSP
 P02 / 05.08.15 / Amended data / JDSP
 revision / date / description / drawn

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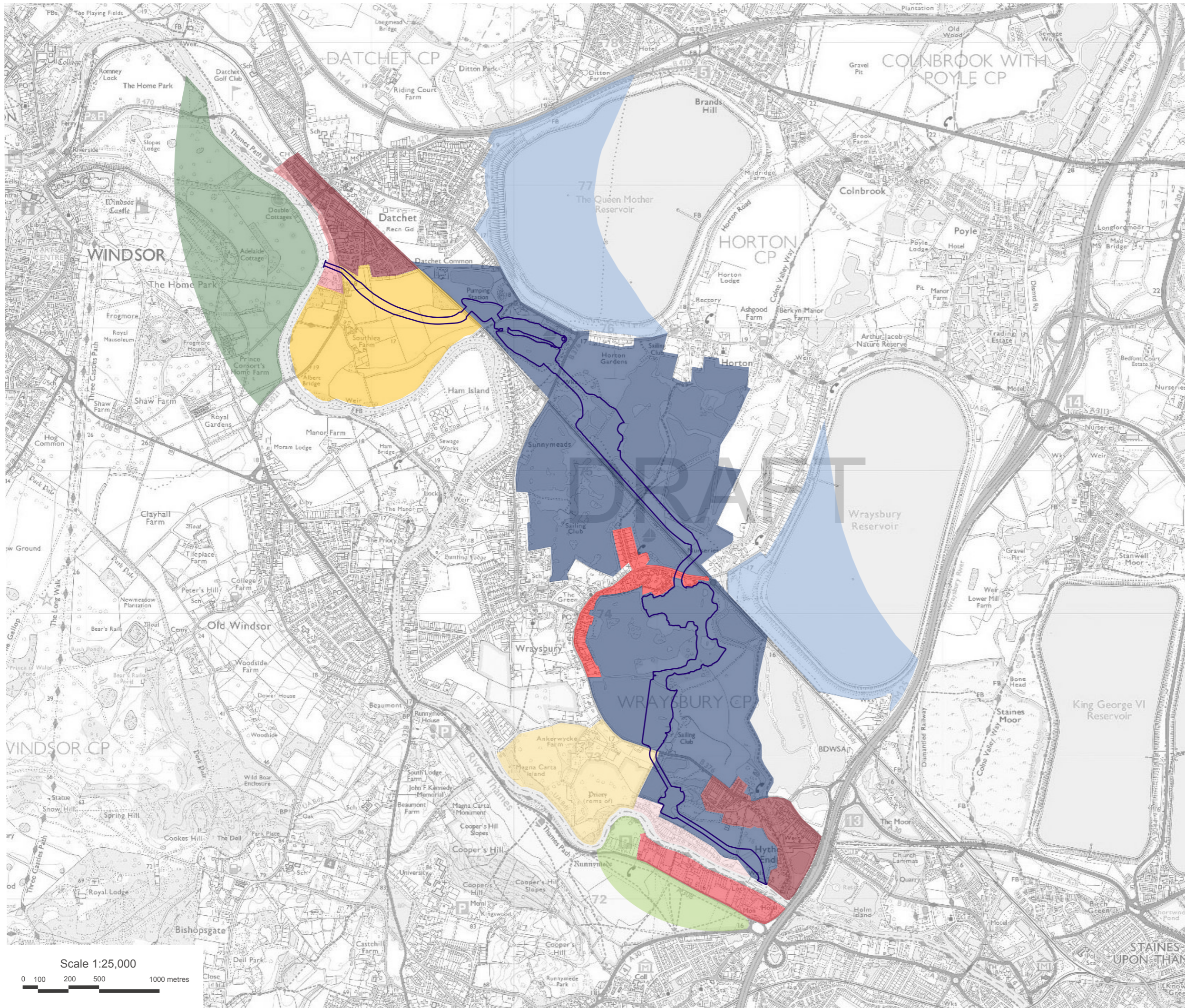
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project	scale
River Thames Scheme (Datchet to Teddington)	1:80,000@A3
date	AUG 2015
title	drawn
Published National Landscape Typology	JDSP
checked	FRV
revision	revision
drawing number	122368-ENP-Z0-SW-DR-L-00003.P03

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- KEY**
-  Flood Alleviation Channel
 -  Enclosed Built-Up Settlement
1b. South Datchet
1g. Hythe end
 -  Enclosed Linear Settlement
1e. Wrysbury
 -  Riverside Linear Settlement
1e. Runnymede
 -  Riverside Dispersed Settlement
1a. Datchet Riverside
 -  Riverside Linear Settlement
1h. The Island, Hythe End
 -  Enclosed Lakeside Recreation
1d. Horton Lakes
1f. Wrysbury Lakes
 -  Reservoir Landscapes
1k. Queen Mother Reservoir
1l. Wrysbury Reservoir
 -  Open Riverside Pasture
1c. Southlea Farm
 -  Enclosed Riverside Pasture
1j. Ankerwycke Farm
 -  Open Riverside Meadows
1m. Runnymede
 -  Historic Landscape
1n. Windsor Home Park

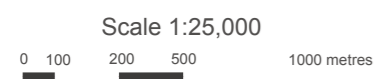
P03 / 05.2017 / Added Character Areas / JDSP
revision / date / description / drawn

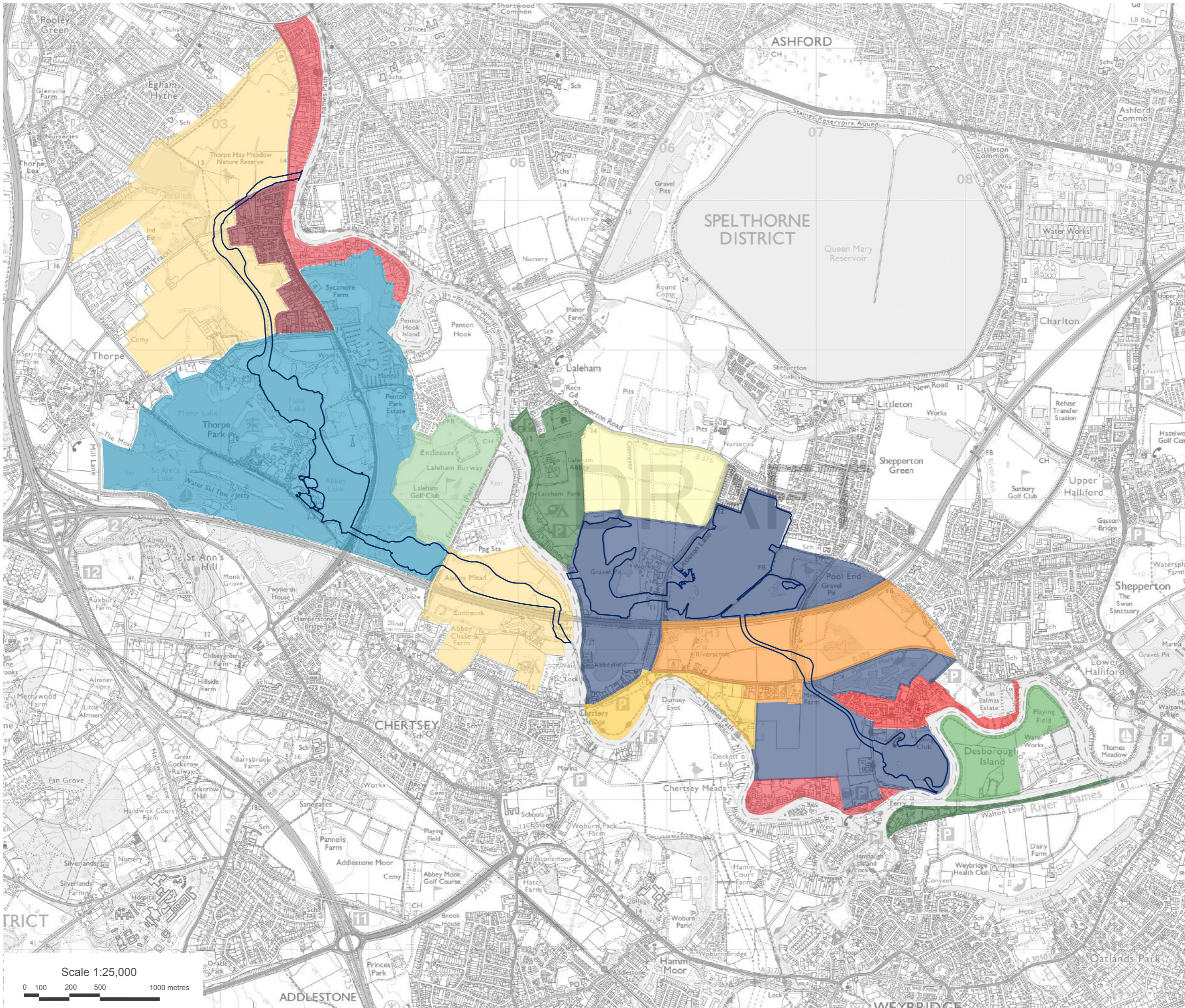
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client Environment Agency	
project River Thames Scheme (Datchet to Teddington)	scale 1:25,000@A3
	date AUG '15
title Landscape & Townscape Character Areas Channel Section 1	drawn JDSP
	checked PRV
drawing number 122368-ENP-ZE-OF-DR-L-000E .P03	revision





- KEY**
-  Flood Alleviation Channel
 -  Enclosed Built-Up Settlement
2c. Egham Hythe
 -  Enclosed Linear Settlement
3g. Old Shepperton
 -  Riverside Linear Settlement
2a. Egham Hythe Riverside
3h. Towpath, Shepperton
 -  Enclosed Riverside Recreation
3a. Laleham Park
3j. Thames Path at Walton Lane
 -  Open Riverside Recreation
3i. Desborough Island
 -  Enclosed Formal Recreation
2e. Laleham Burway Golf Club
 -  Enclosed Lakeside Recreation
3c. Shepperton Lakes
3f. Ferry Lane Lake & Halliford Mere
 -  Built-up Lakeside Recreation
2d. Thorpe Park
 -  Open Riverside Pasture
3d. Dumsey Meadow
 -  Enclosed Settled Mixed Farmland
2f. Abbey Mead
2b. Thorpe Hay Meadow
 -  Enclosed Arable Farmland
3b. Land off Shepperton Road
 -  Enclosed Settled Scrubland
3e. Land off Chertsey Road

P03 / 05.2017 / Revised Channel Outline / JDSP
revision / date / description / drawn

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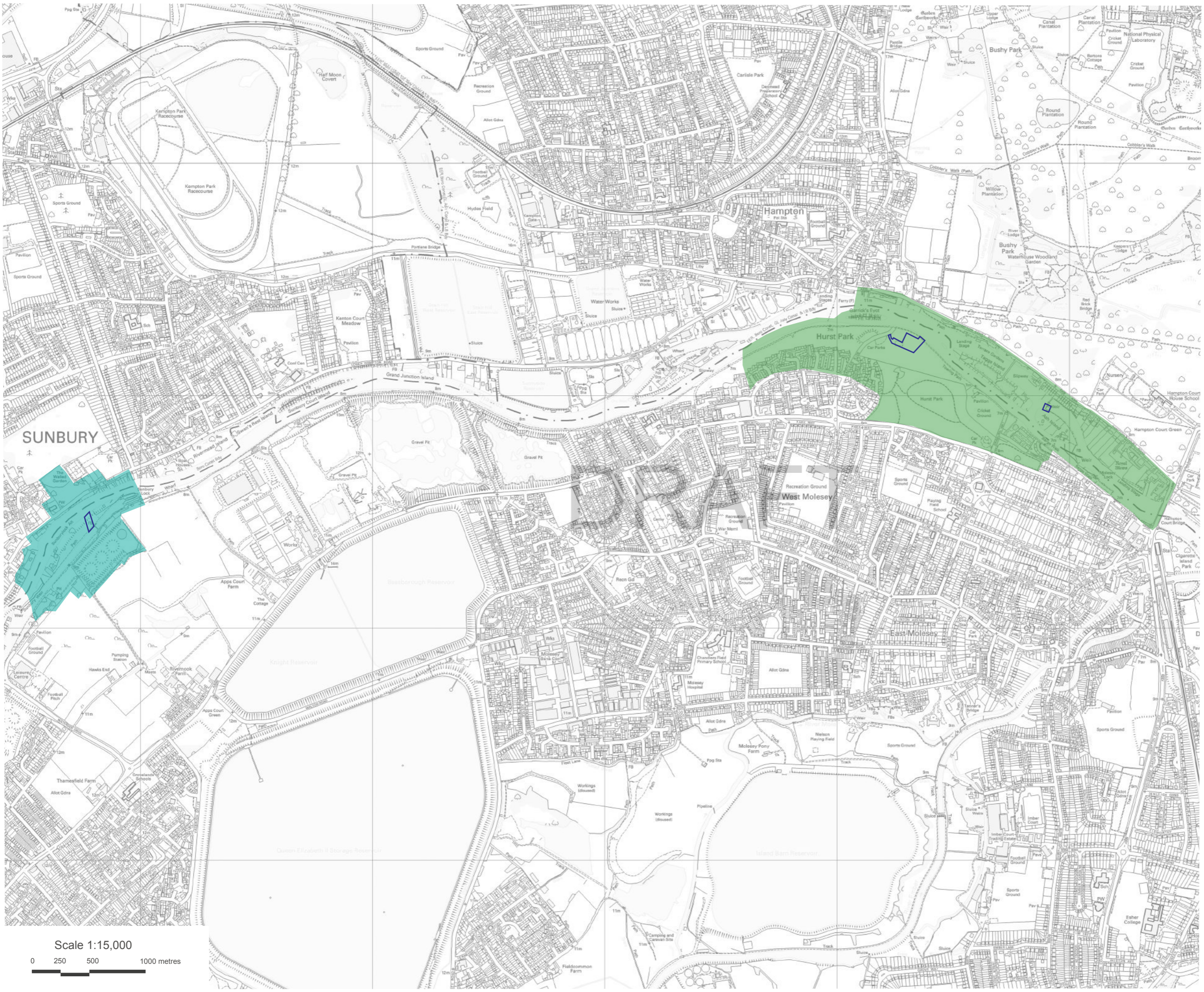
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client	Environment Agency
project	River Thames Scheme (Datchet to Teddington)
scale	1:25,000@A3
date	AUG'15
title	Landscape & Townscape Character Areas Channel Sections 2 & 3
drawn	JDSP
checked	PRV
drawing number	122368-ENP-Z€-SW-DR-L-00011 .P03
revision	



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KEY

- Weirs & Locks Landscape
4a. Sunbury Weir
- Open Riverside Recreation
4c. Molesey Weir & Hurst Park

SUNBURY

Hampton

West Molesey

East Molesey

Scale 1:15,000



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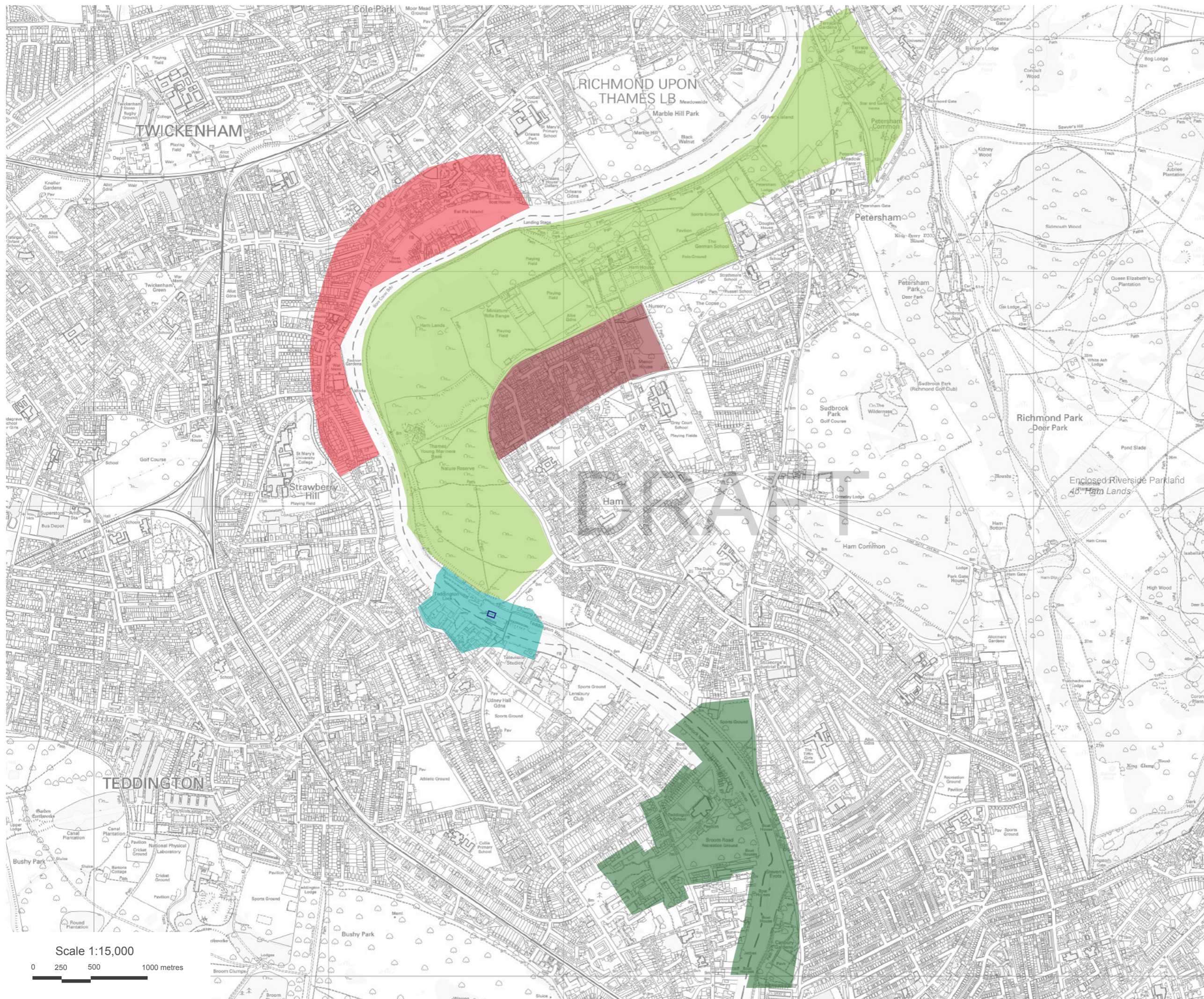
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client
Environment Agency

project	scale
River Thames Scheme (Datchet to Teddington)	1:15,000@A3
	date
	JUN 2017

title	drawn
Landscape & Townscape Characters Sunbury Weir, Molesey Weir & Hurst Park	JDSP
	checked
	PRV

drawing number	revision
122368-ENP-Z0-SW-DR-L-00038	P01



KEY

- Riverside Linear Settlement
4a. Twickenham Riverside
- Enclosed Built-Up Settlement
4c. West Ham
- Enclosed Riverside Parkland
4b. Ham Lands
- Enclosed Riverside Recreation
4d. Broom Road Recreation Ground
- Weirs & Locks Landscape
4e. Teddington Weir

revision / date / description / draw

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client
Environment Agency

project	scale
River Thames Scheme (Datchet to Teddington)	1:15,000@A3
	date
	JUN 2017

title	drawn
Landscape & Townscape Characters Teddington Weir, Broom Rd & Ham Lands	JDSP
	checked
	PRV

drawing number	revision
122368-ENP-Z0-SW-DR-L-00039	P01

Scale 1:15,000
0 250 500 1000 metres

RIVER THAMES SCHEME

EIA SCOPING

SCHEDULE OF PROVISIONAL LVIA VIEWPOINTS

Refer to Drawing Numbers

122368-ENP-ZO-CS1-DR-L-00040.P01,

122368-ENP-ZO-SW-DR-L-00035.P01,

122368-ENP-ZO-SW-DR-L-00036.P01,

122368-ENP-ZO-SW-DR-L-00037.P01.

Note: PRoW Public Right of Way

Channel Section/Weir	Viewpoint Number	Viewpoint Location	Viewpoint Description
1	1	Windsor Castle; The Home Park	PRoW within Registered Historic Park
1	2	Windsor Castle: King George III Statue	Hilltop panorama within Registered Historic Park across the study area
1	3a	B3021, Southlea Road, Datchet	Narrow aspect Public Highway and Thames Path view towards Windsor Home Park (to the west)
1	3b	B3021, Southlea Road, Datchet	Narrow aspect Public Highway and Thames Path view towards Southlea Farm (to the east)
1	4	B3021, Southlea Road, Albert Bridge	Broad aspect Public Highway and Thames Path view across Southlea Farm
1	5	PRoW Horton Road to The Avenue	Narrow aspect PRoW view along path intersected by Channel Section 1
1	6	B367 Welley Road, Wraysbury	Narrow aspect Public Highway view along the highway intersected by Channel Section 1
1	7	Datchet Road, Horton	Broad aspect Public Highway view towards Sunnymeads Landscape Enhancement Area
1	8	PRoW Horton to Wraysbury	Narrow aspect PRoW view along the path intersected by Channel Section 1
1	9	Station Road, Wraysbury	Narrow aspect Public Highway view along the highway intersected by Channel Section 1
1	10	Staines Road, Wraysbury	Narrow aspect Public Highway view along the highway intersected by Channel Section 1
1	11	PRoW Ankerwycke Farm	Broad aspect PRoW and Open Access Land view towards Staines Road
1	12	Hythe End Road, Hythe End	Narrow aspect Public Highway view towards Hythe End Landscape Enhancement Area and Channel Section 1
1	13	Thames Path, Runnymede Hotel	Broad aspect Thames Path view towards Channel Section 1 outfall

1	14	RAF Memorial, Coopers Hill	Panorama from RAF Memorial viewing tower across the study area
2	15	PRoW Cornwall Way to Devils Lane	Broad aspect PRoW view towards Royal Hythe Landscape Enhancement Area
2	16	PRoW Cornwall Way to Devils Lane	Broad aspect PRoW view towards Royal Hythe Landscape Enhancement Area
2	17	PRoW Thorpe Hay Meadow	Broad aspect PRoW view across Thorpe Hay Meadow (accessible local nature reserve)
2	18	A320, Staines	Filtered Public Highway view through adjacent highway vegetation
2	19	A320, Staines	Broad aspect Public Highway view along highway intersected by Channel Section 2
2	20	Thames Path, Wheatsheaf Lane	Broad aspect PRoW view of Channel Section 2 intake
2	21	Thames Path, opposite Truss's Island	Broad aspect PRoW view of Channel Section 2 intake
2	22	PRoW Green Lane to Norlands Lane	Narrow aspect PRoW view across Channel Section 2 to Thorpeside Close
2	23	Norlands Lane	Narrow aspect Public Highway view along the highway intersected by Channel Section 2
2	24	Monks Walk PRoW	Broad aspect PRoW view from footbridge across Abbey Lake
2	25	A320, Staines Road crossing of Minks Walk	Narrow aspect Public Highway view along the highway intersected by Channel Section 2
2	26	Ferry Lane Public Bridleway	Narrow aspect PRoW view at the intersection with by Channel Section 2 but with what will be open views along the channel
2	27	PRoW within Registered Historic Park	Broad filtered PRoW view through vegetation across the study area
2&3	28	Thames Side and Thames Path, Laleham Park	Broad filtered PRoW view through vegetation across Abbey Meads and intake of Channel Section 3
2&3	29	Thames Side and Thames Path	Broad filtered PRoW view through vegetation across Abbey Meads and intake of Channel Section 3
2	30	Thames Side and Thames Path at Chertsey Lock	Broad aspect PRoW view to Channel Section 3 outfall
2	31	Chertsey Bridge	Broad aspect Public Highway view across Chertsey Weir and Lock to Channel Section 2 outfall
3	32	Littleton Lane	Narrow aspect Public Highway view at the intersection of the highway and Channel Section 3 (view to west only)
3	33a	Sheepwalk, bridge over M3	Broad aspect Public Highway view along the line of the M3 (view to west)
3	33b	Sheepwalk, bridge over M3	Broad aspect Public Highway view along the line of the M3 (view to east)




3	34a	Sheepwalk	Narrow aspect Public Highway view at the intersection of the highway and Channel Section 3 (view to west)
3	34b	Sheepwalk	Narrow aspect Public Highway view at the intersection of the highway and Channel Section 3 (view to east)
3	35	B375, Chertsey Road	Filtered Public Highway view through adjacent highway vegetation towards Channel Section 3
3	36a	B375, Chertsey Road	Narrow aspect Public Highway view at the intersection of the highway and Channel Section 3 (view to north)
3	36b	B375, Chertsey Road	Narrow aspect Public Highway view at the intersection of the highway and Channel Section 3 (view to south)
3	37	B375, Chertsey Road	Narrow aspect Public Highway view towards the intersection of the highway and Channel Section 3
3	38	PRoW, footbridge over M3	Broad aspect PRoW view towards Manor Farm Landscape Enhancement Area
3	39	PRoW, Greeno Crescent to School Lane	Broad aspect PRoW view towards Manor Farm Landscape Enhancement Area
3	40	Chertsey Road, Old Shepperton	Filtered Public Highway view through adjacent highway vegetation towards Channel Section 3
3	41	Dockett Eddy Lane	Filtered Public Highway view through adjacent highway vegetation towards Channel Section 3
3	42	Ferry Lane, Old Shepperton	Narrow aspect Public Highway view towards the intersection of the highway and Channel Section 3
3	43	Thames Path, by Elmbridge Canoe Club	Broad aspect PRoW view across the river towards Channel Section 3 outfall
3	44	West bridge to Desborough Island	Broad aspect Public Highway view along Desborough Cut
3	45	Thames Path and Walton Lane	Broad aspect Public Highway view along Desborough Cut
3	46	East bridge to Desborough Island	Broad aspect Public Highway view along Desborough Cut
Sunbury Weir	47	King's Lawn, Sunbury – sitting area	Broad aspect Public Open Space view across river to weir site
Sunbury Weir	48	King's Lawn, Sunbury – steps to moorings	Broad aspect Public Open Space view across river to weir site
Sunbury Weir	49	King's Lawn, Sunbury – lower walk, north end	Broad aspect Public Open Space view across river to weir site
Sunbury Weir	50	Thames Path, by Sunbury Lock Cut	Broad aspect PRoW view across river to weir site
Sunbury Weir	51	Thames Path, by Old Sunbury Lock House	Broad aspect PRoW view across river to weir site
Hurst Park	52	Sadlers Ride	Broad but filtered Public Highway and Public Open Space view towards temporary construction site compound

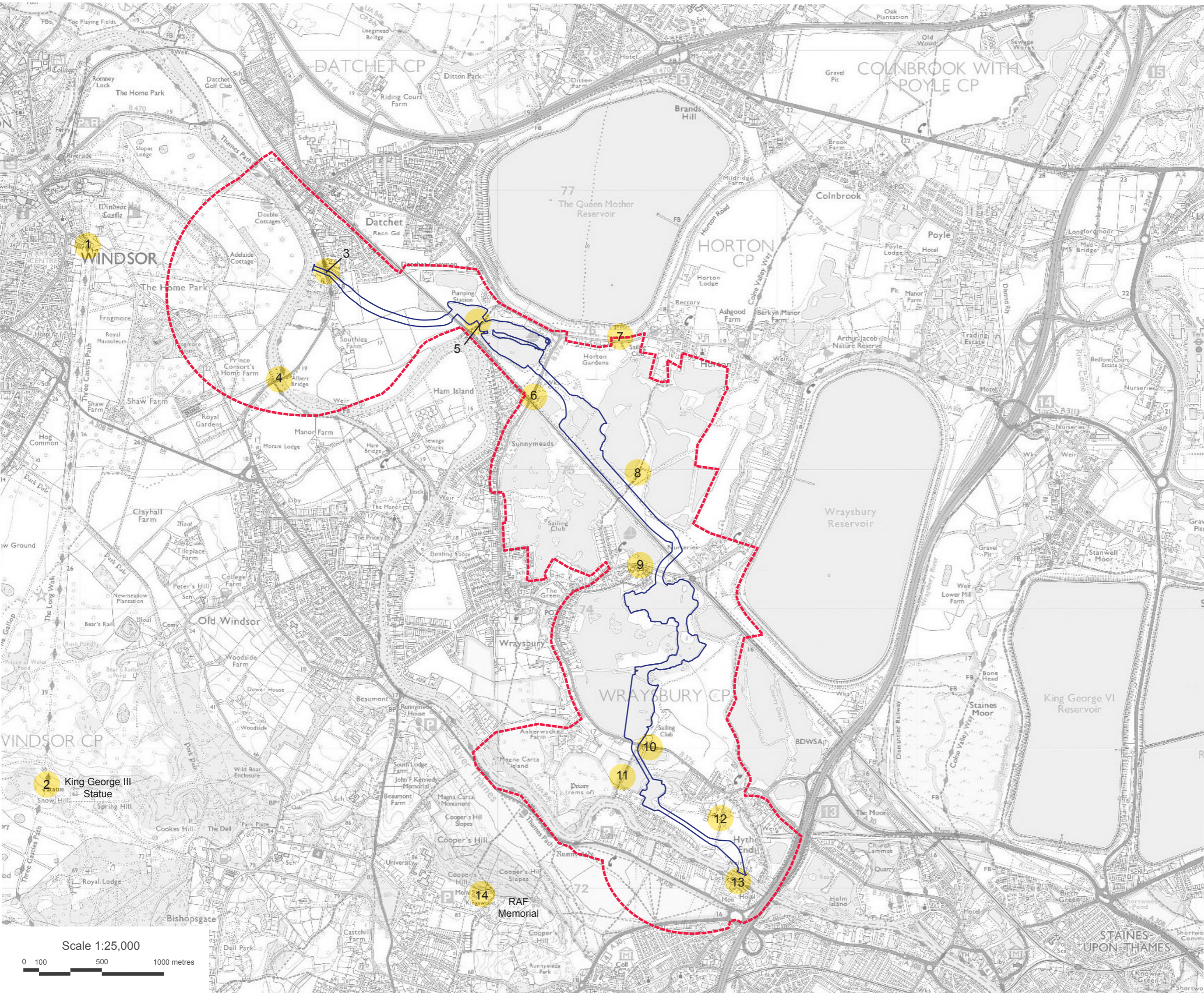
Hurst Park	53	Hurst Park, by play area	Broad aspect Public Open Space view towards temporary construction site compound
Hurst Park	54	Thames Path, Hurst Park	Broad aspect Public Open Space view towards temporary construction site compound
Hurst Park	55	Thames Path, Hurst Park	Broad aspect Public Open Space view towards temporary construction site compound
Molesey Weir	56	Thames Path, playground by East Molesey Cricket Ground	Broad aspect PRoW view across the river towards weir site
Molesey Weir	57	Terrace Gardens	Filtered Public Open Space view through riverside vegetation towards weir site
Molesey Weir	58	Hampton Court Bridge	Broad aspect Public Highway view towards but not of the weir site
Broom Road Recreation Ground	59	Broom Road/Fairways junction	Filtered Public Highway view towards temporary construction site compound
Broom Road Recreation Ground	60	Broom Road Recreation Ground, playground	Broad aspect Public Open Space view towards temporary construction site compound
Broom Road Recreation Ground	61	Trowlock Way, by school tennis courts	Broad aspect Public Highway view towards temporary construction site compound
Broom Road Recreation Ground	62	Fairways, by entrance to Sea Cadets Twickenham	Broad aspect Public Highway view towards temporary construction site compound
Broom Road Recreation Ground	63	Lower Ham Road and Thames Path, by Creed Miles & Co building	Broad aspect Public Highway and PRoW view across river towards temporary construction site compound
Broom Road Recreation Ground	64	Lower Ham Road and Thames Path, by Albany Park Canoe & Sailing Centre	Broad aspect Public Highway and PRoW view across river towards temporary construction site compound
Broom Road Recreation Ground	65	Lower Ham Road and Thames Path, by No. 112 Lower Ham Road	Broad aspect Public Highway and PRoW view across river towards temporary construction site compound
Teddington Weir	66	Manor Road Recreation Ground	Broad aspect Public Open Space view across river to weir site
Teddington Weir	67	Iron Footbridge, Teddington (south side)	Broad aspect PRoW view across river to weir site
Teddington Weir	68	Iron Footbridge, Teddington (north side)	Broad aspect PRoW view across river to weir site
Teddington Weir	69	Thames Path, Teddington Lock	Broad aspect PRoW view across river to weir site
Ham Lands	70	A307 Petersham Road, Richmond	Broad aspect Public Highway hillside view from beside Public Open Space
Ham Lands	71	Petersham Park, near Pembroke Lodge	Broad aspect hilltop panoramic view from Public Open Space
Ham Lands	72	Petersham Meadows, towpath	Filtered but broad Public Open Space view
Ham Lands	73	Ham Street, near Ham House Stables	Filtered but broad Public Open Space view
Ham Lands	74	Riverside Drive, Ham, entrance to Kew & Ham Sports Association	Filtered but broad Public Highway view

Ham Lands	75	Riverside Drive, Ham, junction with Ashburnham Road	Filtered but broad Public Highway view
Ham Lands	76	Riverside Drive, Ham, junction with Breamwater Gardens	Filtered but broad Public Highway view
Ham Lands	77	PRoW Ham Lands, south of Thames Young Mariners Base	Filtered but broad Public Open Space view
Ham Lands	78	PRoW Ham Lands, by houses on Kingfisher Drive	Filtered but broad Public Open Space view
Ham Lands	79	Diamond Jubilee Gardens, by cafe	Filtered but broad Public Open Space view
Ham Lands	80	Radnor Gardens, by walled garden	Filtered but broad Public Open Space view
Ham Lands	81	Ham Lands, north of Thames Young Mariners Base	Filtered but broad Public Open Space view
Ham Lands	82	Ham Lands, Thames Path opposite Eel Pie Island	Filtered but broad Public Open Space view
Ham Lands	83	Ham Lands, axis walk by Ham & Petersham Rifle and Pistol Club	Filtered but broad Public Open Space view



KEY

-  Flood Channel Outline
-  Landscape Character Study Area
-  Viewpoint



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River Thames Scheme
 (Datchet to Teddington)

date
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title
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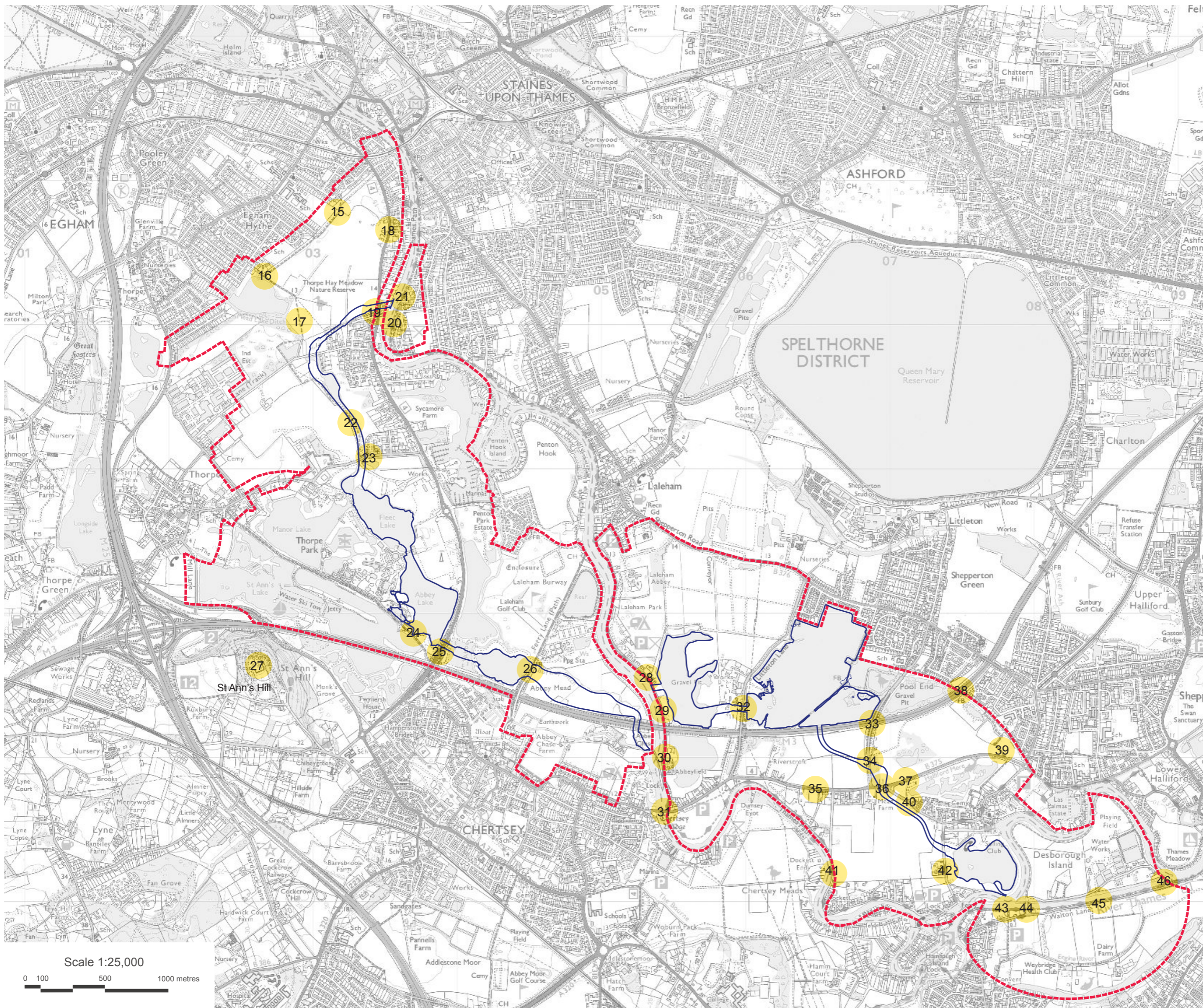
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 Channel Section 1
 checked
 PRV




drawing number
 revision


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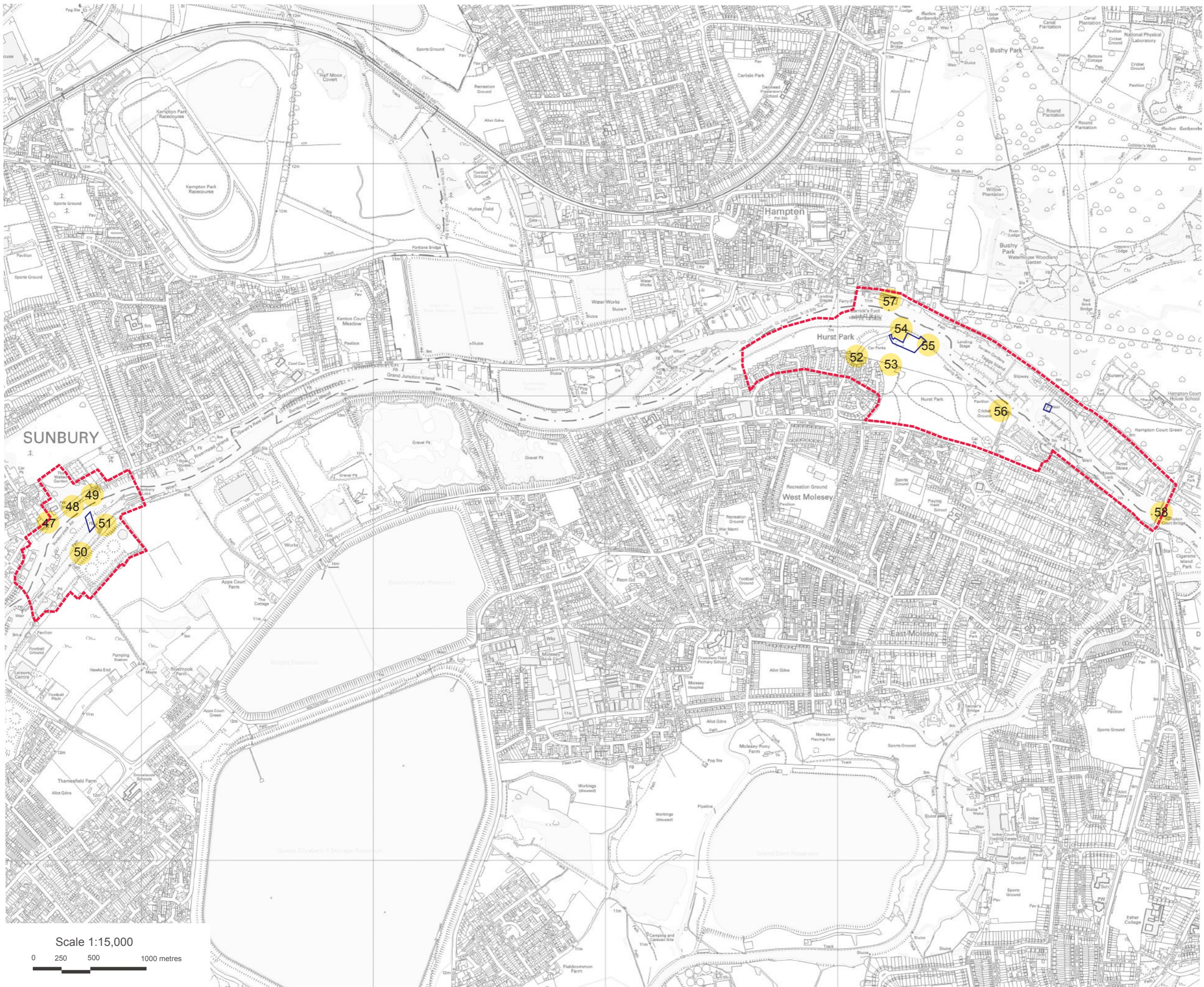
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- KEY**
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scale	1:25,000@A3
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title	LVIA Viewpoints Location Channel Sections 2 & 3
drawn	JDSP
checked	PRV
drawing number	122368-ENP-Z0-SW-DR-L-00035 P01
revision	



KEY



Extent of Working Area



Landscape Character Study Area



Viewpoint

SUNBURY

Hampton

Hurst Park

West Molesey

East Molesey

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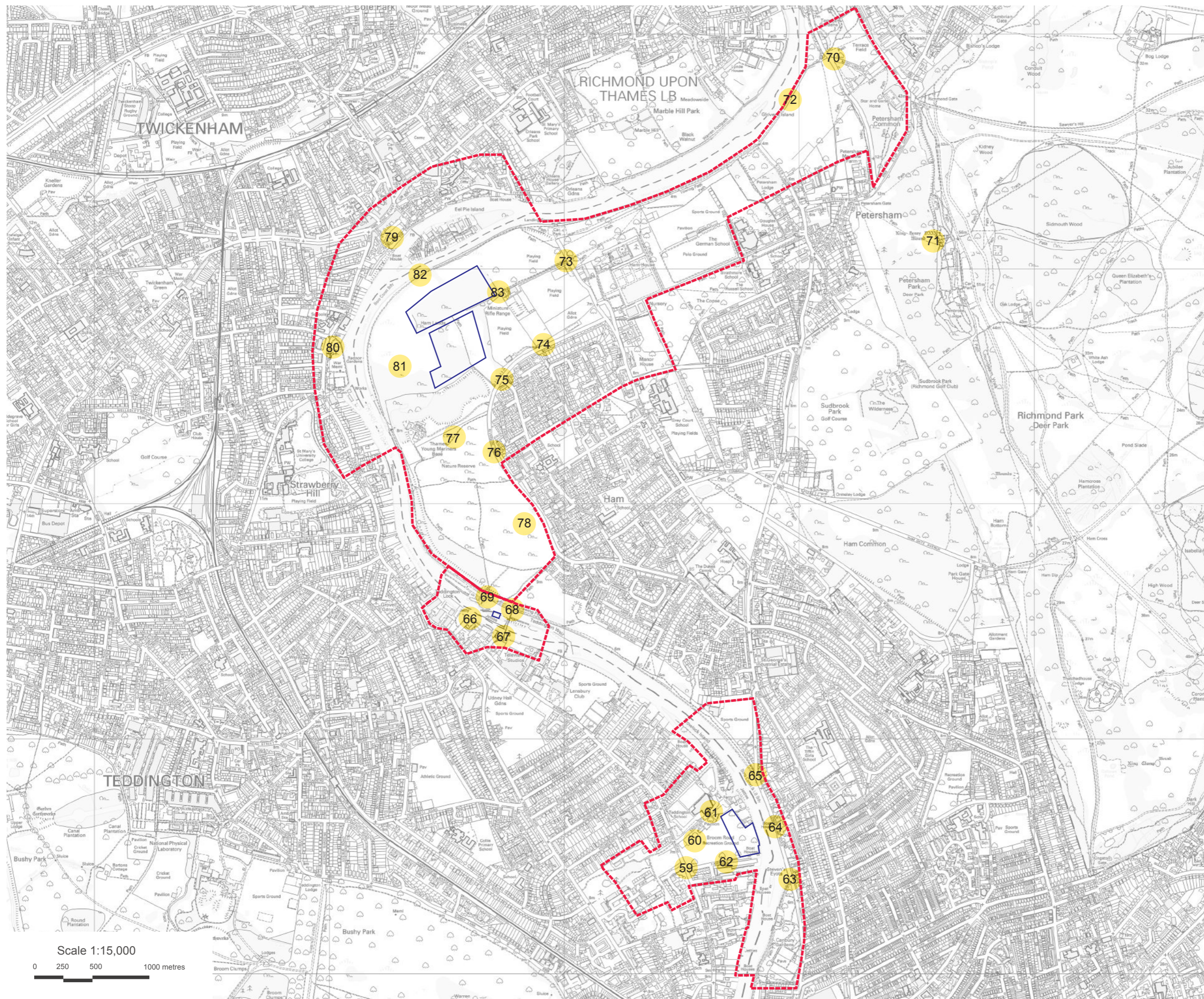
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revision
P01

drawing number
122368-ENP-Z0-SW-DR-L-00036

revision
P01



KEY



Extent of Working Area



Landscape Character Study Area



Viewpoint

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date
JUN 2017

title
LVIA Viewpoints Location
Teddington Weir
& Ham Lands

drawn
JDSP

checked
PRV

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revision
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