

6 Landscape and Visual Effects

6.1 Introduction

This chapter examines the landscape and visual impacts that are likely to occur as a result of the Scheme, the location of which is shown in Figure 1.1. It identifies the landscape character and landscape and visual receptors and makes informed predictions of the likely significance of impacts upon them. The chapter also includes a consideration of opportunities to improve the Scheme's appearance and reduce potential adverse landscape and visual impacts. Residual landscape and visual effects, which are those that remain after mitigation i.e. 15 years after implementation, are included.

There were no technical difficulties with carrying out this assessment. It was carried out on the basis of the Preferred Scheme Design, cross sections and an outline written description.

The study area contains some cultural heritage sites, which are assessed in Chapter 3, Cultural Heritage. The study area also contains long-established woodland of plantation origin, which is assessed together with other habitats in Chapter 5, Ecology and Nature Conservation.

6.2 Approach and Methodology

This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the methodology recommended by the DMRB Volume 11, together with best practice guidance recommended in the 'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Assessment' Second Edition, The Landscape Institute/Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (Spon Press 2002) (GLVIA). Interim Supplementary Guidance to the DMRB Volume 11 on Landscape and Visual Assessment issued by The Scottish Executive (11/02/02) has been largely superseded by the GLVIA but its criteria on sensitivity and magnitude has been used.

In accordance with the GLVIA, landscape and visual impacts are assessed separately. Landscape effects are the changes to the physical landscape (which is considered an environmental resource) and visual effects are the modifications to the views and how the landscape is experienced.

6.2.1 Landscape Baseline

The landscape baseline is a description of the landscape character of the site and surroundings before scheme commencement and includes foreseeable future conditions, e.g. planned and committed developments. The purpose of the landscape baseline is to determine how the Scheme will affect the existing situation.

The study area for the landscape analysis is the landscape character area as defined by the Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) Landscape Character Assessment and the landscape context of the scheme to show how the section of the route interacts with its wider landscape context and geographical features.

The landscape baseline examines the landscape character as identified in the relevant SNH Landscape Character Assessment and the local context as examined on site which includes information about the landform, landscape patterns, vegetation, historical and cultural features. It includes an assessment of value (based on the presence of designations and a subjective assessment) categorised on a five-point quality scale recommended by DMRB Vol.11 as defined by Table 6.1 below. The landscape baseline also includes an evaluation of sensitivity based on a subjective assessment of the capacity of the landscape to absorb development as defined in Table 6.1 below. Photographs taken on site illustrate the existing landscape character.

Table 6.1 Landscape Value and Sensitivity Matrix

Landscape Value	
1. Highest quality	Very high scenic quality, within a designated National Scenic Area, National Park, Historic designed landscape or recognised as an important feature of the Scottish landscape
2. Very attractive	High scenic quality, within an Area of Great Landscape Value or recognised as of local or regional value
3. Good Landscape	Attractive landscape of local value but undesignated
4. Ordinary landscape	Functional landscape without special quality
5. Poor landscape	Degraded, fragmented landscape or landscape of low quality

Landscape Sensitivity	
Very High	Landscape of particular distinctive character, highly valued and considered very susceptible to relatively small changes e.g. within a designated National Scenic Area, National Park, Historic designed landscape, curtilage and setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monument or Grade A Listed Building or recognised as an iconic or important feature of the Scottish landscape.
High	Landscape of high importance, quality or rarity. Limited potential for substitution e.g. within an Area of Great Landscape Value, landscape elements advised as sensitive by Statutory Consultees, distinct landscape patterns or recognised as of local or regional value;
Medium	Landscape of moderately valued characteristics considered reasonably tolerant of change e.g. rural areas with no designation or distinctive/highly valued features, greenbelt areas of average landscape quality with no other designations.

Landscape Sensitivity	
Low	Landscape of generally low valued characteristics considered potentially tolerant of substantial change e.g. degraded rural/urban fringe, un-restored former industrial sites, temporary features of low value e.g. forestry.

6.2.2 Landscape Assessment

The landscape assessment identifies the changes to the landscape resource, the key potential impacts, prediction of their magnitude and assessment of their significance.

The landscape effects comprise the sources, nature and degree of change to the landscape resource. The sensitivity assessment is taken from the baseline classification and assessment. A rating for the magnitude of the impact as defined in Table 6.2 below is based on a judgement of the scale, nature i.e. adverse or beneficial and the duration of the effects on the key elements and features, which define the landscape character. The magnitude is then set against the sensitivity of receptors to produce the significance of impacts, which is a professional judgement.

The matrix used to describe the significance of environmental impacts is given in Chapter 1.

Table 6.2: Landscape Magnitude of Effects Matrix

Magnitude of Effects	
Severe	Substantial adverse or beneficial impact where the Scheme would cause a significant change in the landscape character e.g. notable change in landscape characteristics over an extensive area or very intensive change over a more limited area.
Moderate	Moderate adverse or beneficial impact where the Scheme would cause a noticeable change in the landscape character e.g. minor changes in landscape characteristics over a wide area or notable changes in a more limited area.
Slight	Small adverse or beneficial impact where the Scheme would cause a small change in the landscape character e.g. minor change in area or landscape components.
Negligible	Barely or no discernable change in the existing landscape character e.g. minor or virtually imperceptible change in area or landscape components.

6.2.3 Visual Baseline

The study area for the visual analysis is determined by the zone of visual influence (ZVI), which is the extent to which the section of the road is a significant feature in the view. It is shown in

Figure 6.1. The ZVI was delineated during a site visit. Minor areas of planting which act as a screen were not included.

The visual baseline identifies the extent of visibility of the Scheme, the location of receptors, their approximate distance from the scheme and their current views. An assessment of the level of sensitivity of the receptors is then made based on these factors as defined in Table 6.3 below:

Table 6.3: Visual Sensitivity Matrix

Sensitivity	
Very High	Receptors where the view is of very high importance where changes would be highly significant e.g. adjacent residential properties with a direct outlook, public viewpoints or receptors in National Scenic Areas or other scenic designated sites.
High	Receptors where the view is of high value and importance where the receptor will notice any change to visual amenity e.g. residential receptor close to the scheme with a direct view and where there is little scope for mitigation.
Medium	Receptors where the view is incidental but not critical and the nature of the view is not a primary consideration e.g. residential receptors near to the scheme without a direct outlook.
Low	Receptors where the view is unimportant and the users are not sensitive to change e.g. Commercial receptors or residential receptors some distance away from the Scheme and/ or where there is scope for mitigation.

6.2.4 Visual Assessment

The visual assessment identifies the changes to the visual amenity of receptors, the key potential effects, prediction of their magnitude and assessment of their significance.

The visual effects are the changes to the views of groups of receptors identified during the field survey. Their level of sensitivity is taken from the baseline study. The magnitude of visual effect is the degree of change to the existing view including intrusion into or obstruction of the view. The magnitude of visual effects is defined in Table 6.4 below. The same procedures are adopted as for assessing the landscape effects but the judgements are made as they relate to the visual amenity of the groups of receptors.

The matrix used to describe the significance of environmental effects is given in Chapter 1.

Table 6.4: Magnitude of Visual Effects Matrix

Magnitude	
Severe	Substantial adverse or beneficial impact where the scheme would cause a significant change in the view e.g the proposals dominate the view and fundamentally change its character and components.
Moderate	Moderate adverse or beneficial impact where the scheme would cause a noticeable change in the view e.g. the proposals are noticeable in the view, affecting its character and altering some of its components and features.
Slight	Small adverse or beneficial impact where the scheme would cause a small or virtually imperceptible change in the view e.g. the changes are only a minor element of the overall view that are likely to be missed by the casual observer.
Negligible	Barely or no discernable change in the existing view e.g. the changes are scarcely appreciated.

6.2.5 Landscape and Visual Assessment Stages

The stages used for the landscape and visual assessments are as follows:

- Baseline. Existing landscape and visual conditions;
- 09WP Landscape and visual effects in the year when the project is implemented showing the effects of construction i.e. the temporary effects including the removal of vegetation and installation of temporary works compounds, temporary road access/traffic control, road works, turning areas, signing and lighting;
- 24WP Future landscape and visual effects 15 years after the project is implemented when the vegetation has matured.

6.2.6 Landscape and Visual Mitigation

Mitigation comprises suggested measures to avoid, reduce or remove significant adverse impacts. These proposals are recommended for both landscape and visual effects and are in accordance with guidance given in DMRB Volume 10 and the SNH Landscape Character Assessment contains specific guidance to reduce the potential landscape and visual impacts of roads. The residual effects which remain after mitigation measures are fully effective (at year 24 WP) are recorded.

6.3 Baseline Information

6.3.1 Consultations in relation to Landscape and Visual Issues

SNH has no major concerns relating to the impact of the scheme on the local landscape. SNH recommends that species of plants or trees within any planting scheme are those that are native to this part of Scotland which does not include beech.

6.3.2 Sources of Information

The assessment of landscape and visual impacts has been based on the following sources of information:

- The SNH National Landscape Character Assessment, Moray and Nairn (No. 101) 1998;
- The Moray Structure Plan (adopted April 2007);
- The Moray Local Plan 2000 (adopted April 2000);
- DMRB Volumes 10 and 11;
- The Scottish Executive, 'Cost Effective Landscape: Learning from Nature', 1998;
- Landscape reviews undertaken on site on 25/10/06 and 22/10/07.

6.3.3 Landscape Baseline

The SNH Moray and Nairn Landscape Character Assessment 1998 identifies the route corridor within 'The Coastal Plain Landscape Character Type' and the Coastal Farmland Landscape Character Area' classifications. This is characterised by:

- Intensive agricultural use with large scale farm units;
- Extensive bands of coniferous plantations and shelterbelts;
- Flat coastal plain with gentle undulations;
- Establishment of communication routes and pressure for built development.

The Landscape Character Assessment considers that the key landscape issues related to road developments are:

- The upgrading of main roads would increase the dominance of such linear features within the open, flat landscape. This includes the creation of larger junctions, embankments and lighting;
- Widening and increasing the number of lanes encourages an increase in the speed of travel resulting in a changed perception of the landscape.

The landscape within the vicinity of the route corridor is within a gently undulating area rising from the coastal plain which forms a transition between the coastal plain and the uplands. The underlying geology is Devonian sandstone and it is a former glaciated landscape of smooth ridges and depressions. There are scattered settlements and farms but no further planned or committed developments which would affect the character of the area. It is a mixed agricultural

landscape with pasture and arable land. The lower lying areas approaching the site have an open character with large fields bounded by sparse intermittent gorse hedgerows/scrub. There are extensive areas of coniferous forest near to and adjacent to the site, areas of broadleaved woodland of varying age and shelterbelts. The A96 at Threapland rises from lower ground and is largely enclosed by woodland. There is a plantation of Scots pine to the east of the Threapland junction and belts and pockets of mixed woodland adjacent to both sides of the carriageway. The grass verges are between 3-5m width on either side of the carriageway and have been colonised by gorse scrub.

The Moray Structure Plan recognises that its landscape is an important resource and seeks to safeguard and enhance the natural beauty and amenity of the countryside but has no specific policies relating to this area. Similarly The Moray Local Plan 2000 contains general landscape protection policies but there are no landscape designations that affect the study area. The Local Plan states that the Council expects trees on development sites to be retained or replaced and within rural areas native species should be specified.

Value: Attractive landscape but no designations and the presence of the existing road. *Good Landscape*

Sensitivity: Presence of woodland of varying age provides screening. *Medium/Low*

6.3.4 Visual Baseline

The zone of visual influence and location of receptors is shown in Figure 6.1. The receptors are listed in Table 6.6, at the end of this chapter, and can be categorised as follows:

- Residential receptors located near to the existing road (7 properties). Residential receptors have high sensitivity to visual change and their sensitivity increases with proximity to the scheme. However their high sensitivity is reduced by the presence of the existing route and the extent to which they are screened by vegetation. All of the properties are screened to some extent by vegetation.

Four of the properties are adjacent to the scheme. *Sensitivity: High*

Three properties are near to the scheme but do not have a direct overview. *Sensitivity: Medium*

- Residential receptors, including farms located within the ZVI but not near to the scheme (7 properties). They have high sensitivity to visual change but their sensitivity varies with proximity to the route and is reduced by the presence of the existing route. These receptors overlook the route from medium range. The views from all of these properties are partially screened by vegetation. *Sensitivity: Low*
- Business use receptor. The only commercial operation within the ZVI is a garden centre at the western end of the scheme. Receptors located in business and commercial premises have lower sensitivity to visual change than residential receptors. *Sensitivity: Low*
- Travellers using the existing road (large numbers). These receptors experience the view from the road whilst travelling at speed and have lower sensitivity than those with fixed views. *Sensitivity: Low*

The existing visual baseline can be summarised as follows:

- The existing A96 at this point runs through a rural area with relatively few receptors;
- The ZVI is relatively restricted owing to the topography and the presence of woodland;
- There are no major vantage points within the vicinity of the route to afford an overview of the scheme;
- The largest receptor group is the road users who view the road directly;
- There are a small number of highly sensitive residential receptors located adjacent to or very close to the scheme;
- The main views are from the road when it emerges from the woodland to the west and east of the scheme where it overlooks the coastal plain and agricultural area. The existing woodland substantially restricts views from the road;
- The existing road is unlit.

6.4 Predicted Impacts

6.4.1 Effects of Construction

There would be temporary effects related to construction which would comprise:

- The movement of construction vehicles, machinery etc;
- Siting of the contractor's main offices and works compound areas;
- Fencing, road works, signing etc;
- Stripping of topsoil;
- Transfer and storage of cut and fill material;
- Potential security lighting at night;
- The storage of construction equipment and materials.

Landscape Effects

As the above construction effects are temporary there would be no permanent effect on the landscape character. However there would be permanent effects resulting from the clearance of the site for construction including the removal of mature and semi-mature trees and scrub. These effects would be minor adverse when mitigation has taken effect at 24WP.

Visual Effects

Construction activities will have temporary adverse effects on all the receptors. The site will be stripped of topsoil and there will be a general increase in activity on the site and movement of vehicles which may significantly affect receptors living close to the works. The permanent effects resulting from the clearance of vegetation from the site for construction would have an initial significant adverse impact on receptors located adjacent to the site but these would be minor adverse when mitigation has taken effect at 24WP.

6.4.2 Effects of Operation

Landscape Effects

A description of the scheme is given in Chapter 1. Figure 1.2 (Preferred Scheme), shows the proposed road alignment including a long section that shows the vertical alignment of the Scheme. Views showing the landscape character of the site and a photomontage together with viewpoint locations are presented in Figure 6.2 Landscape Character Area Photographs. Figure 6.3 Landscape Design shows details of the proposed landscape mitigation proposals.

The landscape effects are summarised below:

- The removal of vegetation including mature and semi-mature trees and scrub;
- The road will become a slightly more engineered and prominent feature in the landscape with the loss of some enclosure and local distinctiveness. The Scheme cuts across the grain of the landscape to a small extent by raising a section of the road on an embankment and cutting back banks on both sides of the carriageway to accommodate the improvements and new junction sight lines;
- A new section of access road to form a realigned junction from an existing minor road and attenuation pond will be introduced into the rural landscape;
- There will be a minor change in the landscape character when the scheme is completed, however at 24WP the change will be barely perceptible.

The sensitivity of the landscape resource taken from the baseline and an assessment of the magnitude and significance of landscape effects are described and presented in Table 6.5 below.

Table 6.5 Landscape Effects

Landscape Effects	
Landscape Effects	Raising a section of the road on an embankment and cutting back banks on both sides of the carriageway to accommodate a new junction alignment and sight lines. Introduction of a new section of access road to form a realigned junction into the rural landscape. Removal of mature and semi-mature trees and scrub.
Magnitude of Effects	The nature of the effects are described above and would be negative adverse. The changes are of moderate scale over a relatively limited area and would be long permanent in duration including the loss of vegetation. Slight adverse
Sensitivity of Landscape Resource	Medium/Low
Mitigation	Replacement planting as part of the landscape design shown in Figure 6.3

<i>Landscape Effects</i>	
<i>Significance of Effects</i>	
Construction	Minor adverse
09WP	Minor adverse
24WP	Negligible adverse
Residual Effects	The road profile and vegetation pattern will have changed but there will be negligible effects on the landscape character.

Visual Effects

The visual effects, the magnitude of effects and the significance of effects for the visual receptors are listed in Table 6.6. The visual effects at 24WP when mitigation measures have taken effect and new vegetation will be well established can be summarised as follows:

- Four residential properties with high sensitivity located adjacent to the new junction and access road will experience moderate changes to their view;
- Three residential properties located close to the scheme will experience minor changes to their views;
- Seven residential receptors with low sensitivity overlook the site from medium to long range. The views from all of these properties are partially screened by vegetation and their sensitivity is reduced by the presence of the existing route. These receptors will experience negligible changes to their views;
- There is one business use receptor (the garden centre at the western end of the scheme) with low sensitivity and with no screening, which will experience minor changes to its view;
- There are large numbers of travelling receptors, using the existing road with low sensitivity, who experience the view from the road whilst travelling at speed. These receptors will experience minor changes to their view.

6.4.3 Residual Impacts and Mitigation Options

Figure 6.3 Landscape Design, shows the landscape and visual mitigation proposals.

Landscape Mitigation and Residual Impacts

The SNH Landscape Character Assessment contains specific guidance to reduce the potential landscape and visual impacts of roads as follows:

- Do not emphasise the linear nature of the road by screening with lines of trees if these are not a characteristic feature of the landscape;

- New roads should be designed to reflect the existing topography and cuttings and embankments kept to a minimum;
- Where screening is required the existing pattern, scale and composition of woodlands/shelterbelts should be replicated.

The DMRB Volume 10 recommends that in order to minimise the loss of local distinctiveness caused by road improvements the detailed landscape design should reflect and reinforce the character of the landscapes traversed and the characteristic features and interest of the minor road network. Within the open countryside the design should conserve the settled landscape of farmland and woodland.

Mitigation has already taken place during the design process as described in Chapter 2. The landscape effects were taken into account during the option appraisal process. Landscape planting will be undertaken along the length of the scheme and will include replacement planting for that which has been lost. This is outlined in Figure 6.3, Landscape Design, which outlines the planting regime along the Scheme alignment. Chapter 5 – Ecology and Nature Conservation proposes trees, scrub and grassland mixes to be of local provenance, in accordance with best practice. Also, in order to encourage red squirrels, suggested tree species which are also native to the Threapland area should include Scot's pine, rowan and ash.

The residual landscape impacts of the scheme will be a slight loss of enclosure and local distinctiveness as a result of the scheme. The road will become a more engineered and prominent feature in the landscape. The magnitude landscape residual impacts will be slight adverse and the significance after mitigation to the overall landscape character of the area will be negligible adverse.

Visual Mitigation and Residual Impacts

Mitigation for visual impacts has already taken place during the design process as described in Chapter 2. The visual effects on local residents in particular were taken into account during the option appraisal process. Landscape planting will be undertaken along the length of the scheme, which will include replacement planting for, that which has been lost. This will reduce the adverse impacts on travellers passing through the area. Specific planting is proposed in the landscape design to screen adjacent properties and set the scheme into the landscape in order to reduce adverse visual effects.

The residual visual impacts of the scheme on individual receptors are described in Table 6.6 Visual Baseline and Visual Effects. Overall there will be permanent changes to the views of receptors overlooking the works and those travelling through the area. The magnitude of visual residual impacts will be moderate adverse for adjacent residential receptors but slight adverse for other receptors. The significance of visual residual impacts after mitigation will be moderate adverse for adjacent residential receptors and minor to negligible adverse for other receptors.

6.5 Summary

Landscape

The study area is classified as 'The Coastal Plain Landscape Character Type' and the Coastal Farmland Landscape Character Area' in the SNH National Landscape Character Assessment. This document identifies established communication routes which have increasing dominance as linear features within the open, flat landscape. The landscape within the vicinity of the route corridor is within a gently undulating area rising from the coastal plain which forms a transition between the coastal plain and the uplands. There are no landscape designations.

There will be a negligible change in the landscape character when the Scheme is completed and mitigation measures have taken effect. The scheme will result in the road becoming a slightly more engineered and prominent feature in the landscape with the loss of some enclosure and local distinctiveness and a new section of access road and attenuation pond will be introduced into the rural landscape. The magnitude of landscape residual impacts will be slight adverse and the significance of impact upon the overall landscape character of the area will be negligible adverse.

Visual

The ZVI is relatively restricted owing to the topography and the presence of woodland and as the scheme is in a rural area there are relatively few receptors. The largest receptor group is the road users who will experience minor changes to their view. There are a small number of highly sensitive residential receptors located adjacent to or very close to the scheme who will experience moderate changes to their view. The magnitude of overall visual residual impacts will be slight adverse and the significance will be minor adverse.

Table 6.6: Visual Baseline and Visual Effects

Location of Receptors	Approx. Nos.	Baseline Conditions	Distance from Scheme	Visual Effects	Magnitude of Effects at 24WP	Level of Sensitivity	Mitigation	Significance of Effects			Residual Effects
								Construction	09WP	24WP	
Residential receptors adjacent to the site	4	<p>Tillhill: Partially screened by trees but directly overlooks the site.</p> <p>Evanton: Garden well screened with trees and hedge. Overlooks site of new access road.</p> <p>Birchbank is extensively screened by woodland.</p> <p>Pomona: Oblique view over existing road. No screening.</p>	Adjacent	<p>Tillhill will lose a small section of garden. The cut back of the bank and loss of trees and scrub would affect views and the property will also overlook the realigned junction. The widened carriageway and junction will increase the paved area.</p> <p>Evanton will be affected by the introduction of the new access road although it has a well screened garden</p> <p>Birchbank will be affected by the cut back of vegetation to accommodate the realigned access road and in</p>	Moderate	High	Replacement planting	Substantial	Moderate	Moderate	Realigned junction with the introduction of a new section of access road, introduction of a retention pond, increase in paved area and new layout, landform and planting.

Location of Receptors	Approx. Nos.	Baseline Conditions	Distance from Scheme	Visual Effects	Magnitude of Effects at 24WP	Level of Sensitivity	Mitigation	Significance of Effects			Residual Effects
								Construction	09WP	24WP	
				<p>the woodland to the north to accommodate sight lines.</p> <p>Pomona will view the new embankment and attenuation pond and some cut back of vegetation.</p>							
Residential receptors near to the existing road.	3	Dumella and Cambria are located behind other properties and are partially screened by vegetation.	70m to 100m	<p>Dumella will have a partial view of the cut back of the bank and removal of vegetation and the realigned junction.</p> <p>Cambria will have a partial, oblique view over the proposed new embankments and will notice the cut back in vegetation.</p>	Slight	Medium	Replacement planting	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Minor changes to view resulting from the realigned junction, new section of access road layout, introduction of embankment and new planting.

Location of Receptors	Approx. Nos.	Baseline Conditions	Distance from Scheme	Visual Effects	Magnitude of Effects at 24WP	Level of Sensitivity	Mitigation	Significance of Effects			Residual Effects
								Construction	09WP	24WP	
		Sleepieshill: Little screening. View over open fields.		Sleepieshill will have a direct view over the new section of access road, which will be introduced into the field opposite.	Moderate	Medium	Replacement planting	Substantial	Moderate	Minor	Minor changes to view resulting from the realigned junction
Residential receptors located within the ZVI but not near to the scheme	7	<p>Muiryhall is elevated and partially screened by scattered trees.</p> <p>Two farms (Farm 1 and Farm 2), which overlook the site from the north, have an open view from long range.</p> <p>Two houses to the south of Pomona (Woodlands and Treetops) are elevated but have an oblique view of the site and are screened by vegetation and other properties.</p> <p>Larchfield and Loch</p>	140m to 860m	<p>Muiryhall will overlook the new embankment and attenuation pond.</p> <p>Farms 1 and 2 are some distance away from the scheme. Their view will be affected by the cut back of trees and gorse scrub which would be removed by the proposed works.</p> <p>Woodlands and Treetops will have a partial, oblique view over the proposed new embankments and will notice the cut</p>	Slight	Low	Replacement planting	Minor	Minor	Negligible	Minor changes to view resulting from the introduction of the new embankments, attenuation pond, the new section of access road and new planting.

Location of Receptors	Approx. Nos.	Baseline Conditions	Distance from Scheme	Visual Effects	Magnitude of Effects at 24WP	Level of Sensitivity	Mitigation	Significance of Effects			Residual Effects
								Construction	09WP	24WP	
		Oire Cottages are located behind Sleepieshill and are partially screened by a slope.		back in vegetation. Larchfield and Loch Oire Cottages will have a partial view of the new access road introduced into the opposite field.							
Business use receptor (Garden Centre)	1	The Garden Centre overlooks the site from an oblique angle. Partially screened by vegetation.	Adjacent	Will view the embankment and cut back in vegetation.	Slight	Low	Replacement planting	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Minor changes to view resulting from the introduction of the new embankment and attenuation pond.
Travelling receptors	Large numbers	Travellers using the existing road experience the view from the road whilst travelling at speed and have a different perception of the landscape than those with fixed views.		Travellers will notice changes in the width and profile of the main carriageway, the realigned junctions and the cut back of vegetation.	Slight	Low	Replacement planting	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Minor changes to view as a result of the changes in the width and profile of the main carriageway, the realigned junctions and new planting.