



South East Strategic Reservoir Option
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Appendix 9.5 - Preliminary assessment of effects for Landscape and visual

Date: October 2025

Content

1	Preliminary assessment of effects	1
1.2	Likely significant construction effects	2
1.3	Likely significant operation effects	22
1.4	Likely non-significant construction effects	40
1.5	Likely non-significant operation effects	73

List of Tables

Table 1.1	Initial likely significant effects during construction (with embedded and standard good practice mitigation applied, but prior to additional mitigation)	2
Table 1.2	Initial likely significant effects during operation (with embedded and standard good practice mitigation applied, but prior to additional mitigation)	22
Table 1.3	Initial likely non-significant effects during construction (with embedded and standard good practice mitigation applied, but prior to additional mitigation)	40
Table 1.4	Initial likely non-significant effects during operation (with embedded and standard good practice mitigation applied, but prior to additional mitigation)	73

1 Preliminary assessment of effects

- 1.1.1 This appendix sets out the preliminary assessment of effects for Landscape and visual, receptor by receptor, for the construction and operation stages respectively. The appendix is split into tables that list effects that are initially anticipated to be significant and tables that list effects that are not initially anticipated to be significant. The judgement of significance has been made assuming that embedded design mitigation and standard good practice mitigation relevant to Landscape and visual is applied (these are summarised in this appendix with further detail provided in the Draft commitments register in Appendix 2.2). Nevertheless, the assessment assumes that additional mitigation is not applied, as the viability, nature and extent of any additional mitigation measures is not confirmed at this stage in the EIA process. As a result, consideration of residual effects (those that remain after the implementation of all mitigation, including additional mitigation) has not been completed for the PEI Report.
- 1.1.2 Each receptor assessed for this aspect in the preliminary assessment is listed in the 'Baseline conditions' section of the associated PEI Report chapter, and also within the tables in this appendix. Each receptor has been assigned an Area ID which relates to the spatial extent of the receptor assessed. Where these have been spatially defined for the PEI Report, these are shown in figures cross-referenced from the 'Baseline conditions' section.
- Each effect assessed has been assigned a unique identifier, the Effect ID.
- 1.1.3 The tables identify the following for each effect:
- Receptor name, Effect ID and sensitivity category
 - Project components and activities giving rise to the effect
 - Relevant embedded design mitigation and standard good practice mitigation (with unique Commitment ID, which relates to Appendix 2.2: Draft commitments register)
 - Magnitude of impact category and narrative (if reported)
 - Initial category of effect significance, including whether it is adverse, beneficial or neutral (taking account of embedded design mitigation and standard good practice measures)
 - Description and duration of the effect
 - Any additional mitigation and monitoring identified at this stage (with unique Commitment ID, to enable cross reference to the measures noted in Section 9.10: Next steps of applicable aspect chapters).

1.2 Likely significant construction effects

Table 1.1 Initial likely significant effects during construction (with embedded and standard good practice mitigation applied, but prior to additional mitigation)

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
9B Wantage to Didcot Vale Edge Slopes, VP10, VP11, VP12, VP14, VP16 [LVIA-236] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	General construction activities	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Small (Small, Medium) Size and Scale: Judged as 'small' because there is the potential for a small degree of change to the aesthetic/ perceptual landscape due to construction of the presence of the proposed reservoir (approximately 1.5km away at the nearest point), and other associated features. Temporary access rights would be limited to existing roads and would have a barely perceptible effect on landscape character. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'medium' because the changes may be perceptible across a moderate part of the landscape. Duration: Judged as 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on landscape: Direct construction effect on landscape character, related to temporary access rights for species relocation works, due to presence of construction activities, compounds and traffic associated with construction of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure. (Long-term)	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.
12B Western Middle Vale, VP39, VP40, VP42, VP43, VP44, VP45, VP46, VP47, VP48, VP49, VP50, VP51, VP52 [LVIA-225] (Moderate - High, Medium)	Most / all Project components	General construction activities	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction.	Medium (Medium, Medium) Size and Scale: Judged as 'medium' because the presence of construction activity within the LCA and views to larger scale construction activities including earthworks would result in a medium degree of change to landscape characteristics and a small to medium	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on landscape: Direct construction effect on landscape character due to the presence of general construction activities associated with construction of the proposed solar farm, presence of construction compounds, increased construction traffic and construction lighting. Indirect construction effect on landscape character due to	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	loss of landscape elements. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'medium' because whilst existing vegetation would provide some screening of construction, there may be a perception of construction-related activities across a moderate part of the landscape. Duration: Judged as 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'medium'.		the presence of construction activities, compounds and traffic associated with construction of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure. (Long-term)	
13A Ock Lower Vale, VP13, VP15, VP18, VP19, VP20, VP29, VP33, VP41, VP49, VP53, VP57 [LVIA-226] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Most / all Project components	General construction activities	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Very Large (Very Large, Very Large) Size and Scale: Judged as 'Very large' as there would be a substantial change to landscape character as a result of the presence of construction activities associated with the Project. Geographic Extent: Judged as 'Very large' as the change would affect a very large extent of the landscape. Duration: Judged as 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'very large'.	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on landscape: Direct construction effect on landscape character due to the presence of general construction activities associated with construction of the proposed reservoir, presence of construction compounds, increased construction traffic and construction lighting. (Long-term)	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.
13B Abingdon-Didcot Lower Vale, VP21, VP23, VP24, VP25, VP26, VP27, VP28, VP31 [LVIA-227] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Most / all Project components	General construction activities	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable.	Medium (Large, Small) Size and Scale: Judged as 'large' because of the change in perceptual character resulting from	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on landscape: Direct construction effect on landscape character due to the presence of general construction activities associated with construction	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	the presence of construction associated with the intake/outfall structure, including loss of tranquillity which is important to the landscape's character. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'small' because the change would affect a small part of the landscape along the River Thames. Duration: Judged as 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'medium'.		of the intake/outfall structure, presence of construction compounds, increased construction traffic and construction lighting. Indirect construction effect on landscape character associated with construction of the proposed reservoir. (Long-term)	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.
People living and working within Culham, VP25 [LVIA-48] (High - High, High)	Intake/outfall structure	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Small (Small, Small) Size and Scale: 'small' due to a perceptible change in view including increased construction traffic and earthworks, altering its overall composition to a limited extent. Geographical Extent: 'small' as construction works may be seen by the receptor at only limited locations within the village. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Culham due to general construction activities associated with the intake / outfall structure and clearance of bankside trees and vegetation. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.
People living and working within Drayton, VP29, VP30 [LVIA-50] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable.	Large (Large, Medium) Size and Scale: 'large' due to a substantial change in	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Drayton due to	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual

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			(ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	the view which, due to close proximity, would very noticeably alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical extent: 'medium' as works are likely to be visible by the receptor from a moderate number of locations within the village, in particular to the western and northern edges. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'large'.		general construction activities including earthworks leading to the potential appearance of a brown embankment within the green rural landscape and associated infrastructure, construction compounds, material storage and increased construction traffic. Effects would be greatest on the western edge of the village. Also construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.
People living and working within East Hanney, VP50, VP51, VP52 [LVIA-124] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Large (Large, Medium) Size and Scale: 'large' due to substantial change in the view resulting from general construction activity which, due to close proximity, would very noticeably alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'medium' as works are likely to be visible by the receptor from a moderate number of locations within the village. Duration: 'long term' Combined judgement: 'large'.	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for people living and working within East Hanney due to general construction activities, particularly earthworks, leading to the potential appearance of a brown embankment within the green rural landscape and the associated loss of open fields and clearance of trees. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.

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People living and working within Frilford, N/a [LVIA-46] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Small (Small, Small) Size and Scale: 'small' due to a perceptible change in view resulting from general construction activity including increased construction traffic and earthworks, altering its overall composition to a limited extent. Geographical Extent: 'small' as construction works may be seen by the receptor at only limited locations within the village. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Frilford due to general construction activities including increased construction traffic, and earthworks leading to the potential appearance of a brown embankment within the green rural landscape, the associated loss of open fields and clearance of trees and vegetation. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.
People living and working within Garford, VP43 [LVIA-45] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated.	Small (Small, Small) Size and Scale: 'small' due to a perceptible change in view resulting from general construction activity including the construction of the solar provision, increased construction traffic, and earthworks, altering its overall composition to a limited extent. Geographical Extent: 'small' as construction works may be seen by the receptor at only limited locations within the village. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Garford due to general construction activities including; construction of new solar provision, increased construction traffic, and earthworks leading to the potential appearance of a brown embankment within the green rural landscape, along with the associated loss of open fields, and clearance of trees and vegetation. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. East Hanney Solar Farm construction may also be visible, potentially leading to inter-project cumulative effects which assumes that	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.			construction will take place for approximately six months, overlapping SESRO construction works. (Long-term)	
People living and working within Grove (site-facing edges), VP12 [LVIA-131] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Medium (Large, Small) Size and Scale: 'large' due to the proximity to the site. Geographical Extent: 'small' as construction works will be visible at only limited locations along the A417 and A338 roads, as will the works associated with the railway. From the bridge on the A338 looking north there will be a very large extent of works visible associated with the main reservoir site. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'medium'.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Effects on visual amenity for people living and working within Grove from general construction activities, including an increase in construction traffic visible on the A417 and A338, works associated with the railway line, and construction activities related to the main reservoir site. (Long-term)	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.
People living and working within Marcham, VP34 [LVIA-47] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Small (Small, Small) Size and Scale: 'small' due to a perceptible change in view resulting from general construction activity including increased construction traffic and earthworks, altering its overall composition to a limited extent. Geographical Extent: 'small' as construction works may be seen by the receptor at only limited locations within the village. Duration: 'long term'.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Marcham due to general construction activities leading to the potential appearance of a brown embankment within the green rural landscape, the associated loss of open fields and clearance of trees and vegetation. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.

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			(SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Combined judgement: 'small'.			
People living and working within Steventon, VP20, VP19, VP18 [LVIA-51] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Large (Large, Medium) Size and Scale: 'large' due to a substantial change in the view, resulting from general construction activity which, due to close proximity, would very noticeably alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'medium' as works are likely to be visible by the receptor from a moderate number of locations within the village, in particular to the western and northern edge. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'large'.	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Steventon due to general construction activities including earthworks leading to the potential appearance of a brown embankment within the green rural landscape and associated infrastructure, construction compounds, material storage and increased construction traffic. Effects would be greatest on the western edge of the village. Also construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.
People living and working within West Hanney, [LVIA-125] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction.	Small (Small, Small) Size and Scale: 'small' due to a perceptible change in view resulting from general construction activity, altering its overall composition to a limited extent. Geographical Extent: 'small' as construction works may be seen by the receptor at only limited locations within the village.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for people living and working within West Hanney due to general construction activities leading to the potential appearance of a brown embankment within the green rural landscape, and the associated loss of open fields and trees and vegetation. Construction lighting, particularly during	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.

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			(SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Duration: 'long term' Combined judgement: 'small'.		winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	
Residents at Bradfield Barn, Old Man's Lane (SW area of Site), VP53 [LVIA-107] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Very Large (Very Large, Large) This property is proposed for demolition. At this location: Size and Scale: 'very large' due to the proximity to the site. Geographical Extent: 'large' as construction works associated with the main reservoir site are likely to be very clearly visible at multiple locations. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'very large'.	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Effects on visual amenity arising from construction activities for residents at Bradfield Barn, Old Man's Lane (the property is proposed for demolition). Likely effects are related to habitat creation works, road re-alignment (East Hanney to Steventon), and main reservoir construction. (Long-term)	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.
Residents at Chadwick's Farm (nr proposed solar farm), [LVIA-127] (High - Medium, High)	Ground-mounted solar (solar farm reprovion)	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity.	Small (Medium, Small) Size and Scale: 'Medium' as the works associated with the solar farm reprovion will be clearly noticeable and would alter to a moderate degree the composition of the view and visual amenity. For	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Effects on visual amenity arising from construction activities for people living and working at Chadwick's Farm. Works associated with solar farm reprovion are likely to be visible, along with the main reservoir development, potentially leading to	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	the main reservoir site, some construction effects are likely to be visible including increased traffic along the A338, clearance of trees and vegetation, and earthworks are likely to be visible. Geographical Extent: 'small' as construction activities are likely to be seen at a small number of locations. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'small'.		increased traffic, the appearance of a brown embankment within the green rural landscape during earthworks, and associated clearance of trees and vegetation. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may also be visible, along with East Hanney Solar Farm construction, potentially leading to inter-project cumulative effects which assumes that construction will take place for approximately six months, overlapping SESRO construction works. (Long-term)	
Residents at Marcham Mill (NE area of Site), VP33 [LVIA-109] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Very Large (Very Large, Large) Size and Scale: 'very large' due to proximity to the site. Geographical Extent: 'large' as works associated with the main reservoir site are likely be very clearly seen by the receptor at multiple locations. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'very large'.	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Effects on visual amenity arising from construction activities for residents at Marcham Mill. Likely effects are related to the main reservoir construction including earthworks, materials storage, demolition, and embankment construction. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible, along with works associated with the T2ST buildings, water tower and infrastructure. (Long-term)	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.
Residents at The Views (nr Steventon), [LVIA-110] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable.	Very Large (Very Large, Large)	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Effects on visual amenity arising from construction activities for residents at The	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	This property is proposed for demolition. At this location: Size and Scale: 'very large' due to the proximity to the site, substantial changes in views can be expected. The property will be demolished, and views will be of construction activities. Geographical extent: 'large' as construction is likely to be very clearly seen at multiple locations. Duration: 'long term' (permanent), though embedded landscape mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'very large'.		Views. The property will be demolished, and views from the location will be of construction activities including; the clearance of trees and vegetation, habitat creation, road re-alignment (East Hanney to Steventon), water course diversion, and the main reservoir construction. (Long-term)	impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.
Residents at Venn Mill (NW area of Site), [LVIA-108] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Large (Large, Medium) Size and Scale: 'Large' due to the proximity to the site and construction works. However, this property is enclosed with existing trees. Geographical extent: 'Medium' as works associated with the main reservoir site are likely to be clearly seen by the receptor at multiple locations. However, this is screened by existing vegetation. This will be further screened by proposed habitat (woodland) which will increase over time. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'large'.	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Effects on visual amenity arising from construction activities for residents at Venn Mill. Likely effects are related to the main reservoir construction including materials storage, demolition, construction of the embankment, lighting, and traffic. East Hanney Solar Farm construction may also be visible, potentially leading to inter-project cumulative effects which assumes that construction will take place for approximately six months, overlapping SESRO construction works. (Long-term)	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
People using the River Thames for recreational activity, VP23, VP24, VP26 [LVIA-121] (High - High, High)	Intake/outfall structure	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Large (Large, Medium) Size and Scale: 'large' due to likely substantial change in the view, which due to close proximity, would very noticeably alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical extent: 'medium' as works are likely to be visible in varying amounts from a moderate part of the linear route for a short amount of time. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'large'.	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Effects on visual amenity arising from construction activities for people using the River Thames for recreational activity. Works associated with the intake / outfall structure, including clearance of bankside trees and vegetation, will likely be visible, along with construction lighting. (Long-term)	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.
People travelling by road on B4017, [LVIA-129] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated.	Medium (Medium, Small) Size and Scale: 'medium' as construction activities including enabling works, construction traffic, clearance of trees and vegetation, and earthworks are likely to be visible. Geographical Extent: 'small' as construction activities are only likely to be seen from a small proportion of this section of the route, which provides open views across the site. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'medium'.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Effects on visual amenity arising from construction activities for people travelling by road on the B4017. Works associated with main reservoir development are likely to be visible, including increased traffic, clearance of vegetation, and earthworks leading to the potential appearance of a brown embankment within the green rural landscape. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible, along with works associated with the T2ST buildings, water tower and infrastructure. (Long-term)	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.				
People travelling by road on Hanney Road, [LVIA-128] (Low - Medium, Low)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Very Large (Very Large, Very Large) Size and Scale: 'very large' as complete or very substantial changes in views are likely, caused by demolition of the road, and general construction activities including stockpiling, construction compounds, increased construction traffic, and habitat creation/improvement works. Geographical Extent: 'very large' as this change may be experienced from all of the route. Duration: 'long term' as a diverted route will be provided. Combined judgement: 'very large'.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Effects on visual amenity arising from construction activities for people travelling by road on Hanney Road. Construction activities associated with the East Hanney to Steventon Road diversion, demolition, habitat creation, materials stock piling, construction traffic, construction lighting particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.
People travelling by road on Steventon Road, VP20 [LVIA-114] (Low - Medium, Low)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction.	Very Large (Very Large, Very Large) Size and Scale: 'very large' because complete or very substantial changes in views are likely, caused by demolition of the road, materials stockpiling, construction compounds, increased in construction traffic and works associated with habitat creation. Geographical Extent: 'very large' as this change may be experienced from all of the route. Duration: 'long term' as a diverted route will be provided.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Effects on visual amenity arising from construction activities for people travelling by road on Steventon Road. Construction activities associated with the East Hanney to Steventon Road diversion, demolition, habitat creation, materials stock piling, construction traffic, and construction lighting may be visible. (Long-term)	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Combined judgement: 'very large'.			
People travelling by road on the A338, north of East Hanney, VP49 [LVIA-111] (Low - Medium, Low)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Large (Large, Medium) Size and Scale: 'large' as construction activities associated with the main reservoir will be clearly visible, including enabling works, construction and associated traffic along the A338. Geographical Extent: 'medium' as construction activities are likely to be seen at a moderate number of locations along the A338 road. This will likely decrease as landscape mitigation establishes. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'large'.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Effects on visual amenity arising from construction activities for people travelling by road on the A338, north of East Hanney. Works associated with the main reservoir development are likely to be visible, including increased traffic, clearance of trees and vegetation, and earthworks leading to the potential appearance of a brown embankment within the green rural landscape. East Hanney Solar Farm construction may also be visible, potentially leading to inter-Project cumulative effects which assumes that construction will take place for approximately six months, overlapping SESRO construction works. (Long-term)	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.
People travelling by road on the A34, VP29 [LVIA-113] (Low - Medium, Low)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Large (Large, Medium) Size and Scale: 'large' because a substantial change in the view is expected resulting from a change to the open views that currently exist, construction activities related to the main reservoir site including the embankment are likely to be visible. Geographical Extent: 'Medium' as this will be viewed at a moderate number of locations along	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Effects on visual amenity arising from construction activities for people travelling by road on the A34 due to general construction activities including increased construction traffic. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.

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			(SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	the A34. Mostly when adjacent to the main reservoir site. Mitigation in the form of visual screening will likely reduce this over time. Duration: 'long term', construction will be visible throughout the majority of early works and main works. Combined judgement: 'large'.			
People using The Thames Path, between Abingdon (Nags Head bridge) and Culham (Tollgate Road bridge), VP24 [LVIA-13] (Very High - High, Very High)	Intake/outfall structure	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Large (Large, Medium) Size and Scale: 'large' due to a substantial change in the view resulting from general construction activity which, due to close proximity, would very noticeably alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'medium' as works are likely to be visible by the receptor in varying amounts from a moderate section of the linear route. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'large'.	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for users of the Thames Path due to general construction activities including the intake / outfall structure and associated works, including the clearance of bankside trees and vegetation. Also construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.
People using the Vale Way long distance footpath, between Abingdon and Drayton Road, VP27, VP28 [LVIA-14] (High - High, Very High)	Intake/outfall structure	General construction activities	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity.	Small (Small, Small) Size and Scale: 'small' due to a perceptible change in view resulting from general construction activity altering its overall composition to a limited extent.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for users of the Vale Way due mainly to general construction activities including that of the intake / outfall structure and associated works, and the clearance and loss of bankside trees and	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.

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			(SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Geographical Extent: 'small' as although small and distant, the works are likely to be seen by the receptor from limited sections of the linear route. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'small'.		vegetation. Also construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	
People using the Vale Way, between Steventon and West Hendred, VP10, VP14 [LVIA-17] (High - High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Small (Small, Medium) Size and Scale: 'small' due to a perceptible change in view resulting from general construction activity altering its overall composition to a limited extent. Geographical Extent: 'medium' as works are likely to be visible by the receptor from a moderate part of the linear route. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for users of the Vale Way due to general construction activities, particularly earthworks leading to the potential appearance of a brown embankment within the green rural landscape and the associated loss of open fields and clearance of trees and vegetation. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.
People using PRoW Bridleways in / around Drayton, VP29, VP30, VP31 [LVIA-25] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable.	Large (Large, Medium) Size and Scale: 'large' due to a substantial change in the view resulting from general construction activity which, due to	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for users of the PRoW network around Drayton due to general construction activities, particularly earthworks,	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of

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			(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	close proximity, would very noticeably alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'medium' as works are likely to be visible by the receptor from a moderate proportion of these linear routes when moving in certain directions. Duration: 'long term' Combined judgement: 'large'.		leading to the potential appearance of a brown embankment within the green rural landscape, along with associated loss of open fields and clearance of trees and vegetation, and works associated with the intake / outfall structure, and the construction of the T2ST buildings, water tower and infrastructure. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.
People using PRowS between the railway line and the North Wessex Downs National Landscape, VP11, VP12, VP13, VP14, VP15, VP17 [LVIA-24] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Small (Medium, Small) Size and Scale: 'medium' due to a clearly noticeable change in the view, resulting from general construction activity which would, due to landform and proximity, alter to a moderate degree the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'small' as construction works may be seen by the receptor at limited sections of these linear routes when moving in certain directions. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for users of the PRow network between the railway line and the North Wessex Downs National Landscape, due to general construction activities particularly earthworks leading to the potential appearance of a brown embankment within the green rural landscape and the associated loss of open fields and clearance of trees and vegetation. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.
People using PRowS in and around Garford, and within 1km of proposed solar farm, VP40,	Ground-mounted solar (solar farm re-provision)	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable.	Medium (Medium, Small) Size and Scale: 'medium' due to a clearly noticeable	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for users of the PRowS within 1km of the	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual

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VP42, VP43, VP44, VP45, VP46, VP39 [LVIA-31] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components		(ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	change in the view, resulting from general construction activity which would, due to landform and proximity, alter to a moderate degree the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical extent: 'small' as construction works may be seen by the receptor at limited sections of these linear routes when moving in certain directions Duration: long term. Combined judgement: 'medium'.		proposed solar farm due to general construction activities, including new elements of the solar farm and increased construction traffic, clearance of hedgerows, and loss of open fields. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. East Hanney Solar Farm construction may also be visible, potentially leading to inter-project cumulative effects which assumes that construction will take place for approximately six months, overlapping SESRO construction works. (Long-term)	impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.
People using PRoWs to the south of Marcham, VP33, VP37 [LVIA-281] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Large (Large, Medium) Size and Scale: 'large' due to substantial change in the view, resulting from general construction activity which, due to close proximity, would very noticeably alter the composition of the view and visual amenity Geographical Extent: 'medium' as the works are likely to be visible by the receptor from a moderate part of these linear routes when moving in certain directions. Duration: 'long term' Combined judgement: 'large'.	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for users of the PRoWs to the south of Marcham due to general construction activities including increased construction traffic. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
People using PRowWs within the area of the proposed reservoir, VP57 [LVIA-30] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Large (Large, Large) Size and Scale: 'large' due to substantial change in the view resulting from general construction activity which, due to close proximity, would very noticeably alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'large' as construction works may be seen by the receptor from the majority of these routes. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'large'.	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for people using PRowWs within the area of the proposed reservoir due to general construction activities particularly earthworks leading to the potential appearance of a brown embankment within the green rural landscape and the associated loss of open fields and clearance of trees and vegetation, and the presence of construction compounds, increased construction traffic and material stockpiles; also construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.
People using PRowWs within, close to and up to the boundary of the North Wessex Downs National Landscape, VP8, VP9, VP54 [LVIA-22] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated.	Small (Small, Small) Size and Scale: 'small' due to a perceptible change in view resulting from general construction activity altering its overall composition to a limited extent. Geographical Extent: 'small' as construction works may be seen by the receptor at limited sections of linear routes when moving in certain directions. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for people using PRowWs within, close to and up to the boundary of the North Wessex Downs National Landscape due to general construction activities, particularly earthworks leading to the potential appearance of a brown streak within the green rural horizon; also construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.				
People using PRowS, southwest corner of site, between railway and A338, VP53 [LVIA-26] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Large (Large, Medium) Size and Scale: 'large' due to a substantial change in the view resulting from general construction activity which, due to close proximity, would very noticeably alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'medium' as works are likely to be visible by the receptor from a moderate proportion of these linear routes when moving in certain directions. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'large'.	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for users of the PRow network in the southwest corner of the site due to general construction activities including material storage, compounds and increased construction traffic, and the loss of open fields and clearance of trees and vegetation. (Long-term)	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.
Permissive footpaths between Jubilee Junction and Abingdon Marina, [LVIA-123] (High - Medium, High)	Intake/outfall structure	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction.	Large (Large, Large) Size and Scale: 'large' due to substantial change in the view, resulting from general construction activity of the intake / outfall structure and associated works, which, due to close proximity, would very noticeably alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical extent: 'large' as construction works may be seen by the receptor from the majority of the linear route Duration: 'long term' (therefore no modification	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for users of the permissive footpaths between Jubilee Junction and Abingdon Marina due to due to general construction activities for the intake / outfall structure and associated works, including the clearance and loss of bankside trees and vegetation. Also construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	to overall magnitude judgement) Combined judgement: 'large'.			
Specific viewpoint from a memorial bench along PRow 403/23/10 within the North Wessex Downs National Landscape, VP9 [LVIA-23] (Very High - Very High, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Small (Small, Medium) Size and Scale: 'small' due to a perceptible change in view resulting from general construction activity altering its overall composition to a limited extent. Geographical Extent: 'medium' as works are likely to be visible by the receptor from a moderate proportion of the location and within the broad view. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for users of a memorial bench within the North Wessex Downs National Landscape, due to general construction activities particularly earthworks leading to the potential appearance of a brown embankment within the green rural landscape and the associated loss of open fields and clearance of trees and vegetation. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	(AM-78) Implementation of construction design measures to reduce landscape and visual impacts and identify potential benefits during construction. (AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors.

1.3 Likely significant operation effects

Table 1.2 Initial likely significant effects during operation (with embedded and standard good practice mitigation applied, but prior to additional mitigation)

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
9B Wantage to Didcot Vale Edge Slopes, VP10, VP11, VP12, VP14, VP16 [LVIA-253] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-59) Design to reduce adverse effects on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Small (Small, Medium) Size and Scale: Judged as 'small' because there is the potential for a small degree of change to the aesthetic/ perceptual landscape due to the presence of the proposed reservoir (embankment toe is approximately 1.5km away at the nearest point), and other associated features. Whilst proposed species relocation would be closer (adjacent to the LCA) the landscape changes associated with this would be minimal. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'medium' because the changes may be perceptible across a moderate part of the landscape, although proposed planting would integrate features into the surroundings. Duration: Judged as 'permanent'. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Moderate (Significant) Neutral	Effect on landscape: Indirect operational effect on landscape character due to the presence of the proposed reservoir, embankments and associated infrastructure and landscape changes including proposed planting. (Permanent)	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.
12B Western Middle Vale, VP39, VP40, VP42, VP43, VP44, VP45, VP46, VP47, VP48, VP49, VP50, VP51, VP52 [LVIA-256] (Moderate - High, Medium)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of	Medium (Medium, Medium) Size and Scale: Judged as 'medium' because the presence of the proposed solar provision would result in a loss of open fields and change the aesthetic/ perceptual landscape. However, impacts would occur across arable fields with minimal vegetation clearance required and would be integrated/ screened with proposed planting. None of the key	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on landscape: Direct operational effect on landscape character due to the presence of the proposed solar provision, and indirect effects on landscape character due to the presence of the proposed reservoir, embankments and associated infrastructure and landscape changes including proposed planting.	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	characteristics or valued features would be affected. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'medium' because the change would affect a moderate part of the landscape. Duration: Judged as 'permanent'. Combined judgement: 'medium'.		(Permanent)	
13A Ock Lower Vale, VP13, VP15, VP18, VP19, VP20, VP29, VP33, VP41, VP49, VP53, VP57 [LVIA-257] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Very Large (Very Large, Very Large) Size and Scale: Judged as 'Very large' as there would be a substantial change to landscape character as a result of the presence of the Project and associated components. Geographic Extent: Judged as 'Very large' as the change would affect a very large extent of the landscape. Duration: Judged as 'permanent'. Combined judgement: 'very large'.	Major (Significant) Neutral	Effect on landscape: Direct operational effect on landscape character due to the presence of the proposed reservoir, embankments, associated infrastructure and landscape changes including proposed planting. (Permanent)	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.
13B Abingdon-Didcot Lower Vale, VP21, VP23, VP24, VP25, VP26, VP27, VP28, VP31 [LVIA-258] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape	Medium (Large, Small) Size and Scale: Judged as 'large' because of the loss of a section of riverbank and the change in perceptual character resulting from the presence of the intake/outfall structure, including loss of tranquillity which is important to the landscape's character.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on landscape: Direct operational effect on landscape character due to the presence of the proposed intake/outfall structure and indirect operational effect on landscape character due to the presence of the proposed reservoir, embankments, associated infrastructure and	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Geographical Extent: Judged as 'small' because the change would affect a small part of the landscape along the River Thames. Duration: Judged as 'permanent'. Combined judgement: 'medium'.		landscape changes including proposed planting. (Permanent)	
People living and working within Culham, VP25 [LVIA-165] (High - High, High)	Intake/outfall structure	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Small (Small, Small) Size and Scale: Judged as 'small' because there is potential for a perceptible change in view resulting mainly from the loss of trees along the river corridor which form a line along the horizon, coupled with potential slight visibility of the intake outfall structure, altering the composition of the view to a limited extent. With the establishment of the proposed tree / landscape planting the visibility / perceptibility of this change will reduce. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'small' because the view may be seen by the receptor at a small number of locations within the village. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Culham due to the appearance of the proposed intake outfall structure (c. 360m west of the village), and associated loss of existing trees/ vegetation along the river corridor, formation of a lowered conveyance corridor, and planting of new trees / vegetation. (Permanent)	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.
People living and working within Drayton, VP29, VP30 [LVIA-167] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure.	Large (Large, Medium) Size and Scale: Judged as 'large' because, in the most affected areas, substantial changes in views are expected, largely due to the height of the proposed embankment (800+m away from western settlement edges) which would very noticeably alter the	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Drayton due mainly to the expected visibility of the proposed reservoir embankment and associated infrastructure on the east side of the reservoir	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	composition of the view and visual amenity, limiting / blocking some existing long range open views. Other more foreground elements will see a change from open agricultural fields to a busier landscape including access road, buildings, car parks, and blocks of woodland planting. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'medium' because this change of view may be seen from a moderate number of locations within the village -mostly its western edges. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'large'.		(including T2ST treatment works, pumping station, visitor / recreational buildings, roads and car parks), intermediate shaft infrastructure at the north of the village, and associated loss of existing and planting of new blocks of woodland / trees / vegetation. (Permanent)	
People living and working within East Hanney, VP50, VP51, VP52 [LVIA-159] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Large (Large, Medium) Size and Scale: Judged as 'large' because a substantial change to the overall composition of some views is expected, largely due to the height of the proposed embankment (500+m away from nearest settlement edge) which will be clearly visible from some site-facing eastern edges of the village, plus other more foreground changes, albeit much of this will be changes in natural vegetation preceding the earthworks and established prior to operation year 1. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'medium' because this change of view may be seen from a moderate number of locations within the village. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time, as shown on the ZTV. Combined judgement: 'large'.	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people living and working within East Hanney due to the appearance of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure, particularly the embankment, buildings, canal and bridges, plus the associated loss of existing, and planting of new trees / woodland and other vegetation. (Permanent)	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.
People living and working within Frilford, N/a [LVIA-163] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity.	Small (Small, Small) Size and Scale: Judged as 'small' because there is potential for a	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Frilford due to	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
		activities (operation)	(ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	perceptible change in view resulting mainly from the elevation of the reservoir embankment on the horizon, altering the composition of the view to a limited extent. With the establishment of the proposed tree planting the visibility / perceptibility of this change will reduce. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'small' because the view may be seen by the receptor at a small number of locations within the village. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'small'.		the appearance of the proposed reservoir (south of the village, c.2.5km to the outer toe of embankment) and associated infrastructure, western river diversion, plus the associated loss of existing, and planting of new, trees / woodland and other vegetation. (Permanent)	development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.
People living and working within Garford, VP43 [LVIA-162] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Small (Small, Small) Size and Scale: Judged as 'small' because there is potential for a perceptible change in view resulting mainly from the elevation of the reservoir embankment on the horizon, altering the composition of the view to a limited extent. With the establishment of the proposed extensive woodland planting between the village and development the visibility / perceptibility of this change will reduce. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'small' because the view may be seen by the receptor at a small number of locations within the village, as shown on the ZTV. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Garford due to the appearance of the proposed reservoir (southeast of the village, c.1.8km to the outer toe of embankment), solar farm (c.350m to the southwest) and associated infrastructure, along with the western river diversion and the associated loss of existing and planting of new trees / woodland and other vegetation, and potential inter-project cumulative effects from East Hanney Solar Farm which is in the future baseline, located immediately to the west of SESRO draft Order limits between Garford and East Hanney. (Permanent)	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
People living and working within Marcham, VP34 [LVIA-164] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Small (Small, Small) Size and Scale: Judged as 'small' because there is potential for a perceptible change in view resulting mainly from the elevation of the reservoir embankment on the horizon, altering the composition of the view to a limited extent. With the establishment of the proposed tree / landscape planting the visibility / perceptibility of this change will reduce. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'small' because the view may be seen by the receptor at a small number of locations within the village, as shown on the ZTV. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Marcham due to the appearance of the proposed reservoir (south of the village, c.2 km to the outer toe of embankment) and associated buildings and infrastructure, western river diversion, plus the associated loss of existing, and planting of new, trees / woodland and other vegetation. (Permanent)	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.
People living and working within Steventon, VP20, VP19, VP18 [LVIA-168] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for	Large (Large, Medium) Size and Scale: Judged as 'large' because, in the most affected areas, substantial changes in views are expected, largely due to the height of the proposed embankment (800+m away from western settlement edges) which would very noticeably alter the composition of the view and visual amenity, limiting / blocking some existing long range open views. Other more foreground elements will see a change from open agricultural fields to a busier landscape including new access roads, buildings, car parks, and blocks of woodland planting. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'medium' because this change of view may be seen from a moderate number of locations within the village -mostly its western edges, as shown on the ZTV.	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Steventon due mainly to the expected visibility of the proposed reservoir embankment, buildings and associated infrastructure on the east side of the reservoir (including recreational buildings, roads and car parks), eastern river diversion, loss of open agricultural landscape, and planting of new blocks of woodland / trees / vegetation. (Permanent)	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			establishment of trees and other planting.	Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'large'.			
People living and working within West Hanney, [LVIA-221] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Small (Small, Small) Size and Scale: Judged as 'small' because there is potential for limited alterations the composition of views, constituting perceptible but not very noticeable changes. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'small' because the view may be seen by the receptor at a small number of locations within the village. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people living and working within West Hanney due to the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure, plus the associated loss of existing, and planting of new trees / woodland and other vegetation. (Permanent)	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.
Residents at Bradfield Barn, Old Man's Lane (SW area of Site), VP53 [LVIA-202] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting.	Large (Large, Large) This property is proposed for demolition. At this location: Size and Scale: Judged as 'large' because very noticeable / substantial changes in views can be expected, including the addition of the reservoir embankment, and the new East Hanney to Steventon Road, making a noticeable alteration to the horizon / skyline and altering to a moderate degree the overall composition of views. In the foreground will be a loss of open agricultural fields, the addition a new diverted watercourse, and the addition of blocks of scrub and woodland planting.	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for residents of Bradfield Barn in the southwest corner of the site (the property is proposed for demolition) due to the appearance of the proposed reservoir - particularly embankment height, proposed buildings, the East Hanney to Steventon Road and watercourse diversions, loss of open agricultural land and addition of blocks of scrub and woodland planting. (Permanent)	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Geographical Extent: Judged as 'large' because this change of view may be available for most of a specific location, as shown on the ZTV. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'large'.			
Residents at Chadwick's Farm (nr proposed solar farm), [LVIA-218] (High - Medium, High)	Ground-mounted solar (solar farm reprovision)	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Small (Medium, Small) Size and Scale: 'medium' because clearly noticeable changes in views may be experienced, resulting from potential woodland planting immediately to the south, with associated potential reduction of openness. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'small' because this change of view may be experienced from small proportion of this receptor, due to existing enclosure from hedges and trees limiting views generally, with none likely toward the proposed solar farm. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people living / working at Chadwick's farm, c.0.3km from the potential solar farm location and c.1km from the reservoir embankment both of which, along with loss of open agricultural land and addition of blocks of woodland planting may impact on views, along with potential inter-project cumulative effects from East Hanney Solar Farm which is in the future baseline, located immediately to the west of SESRO draft Order limits between Garford and East Hanney. (Permanent)	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.
Residents at Marcham Mill (NE area of Site), VP33 [LVIA-204] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological	Large (Large, Large) Size and Scale: Judged as 'large' because very noticeable / substantial changes in views can be expected, most notably the addition of the reservoir embankment making a clear and substantial alteration to the horizon / skyline and overall composition of views. In the foreground will be a loss of open agricultural fields, with the addition of the western watercourse diversion,	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for residents of Marcham Mill in the northeast corner of the site, due to the proximity of works including loss of open agricultural land and addition of blocks of woodland and scrub planting, the western water course diversion and the appearance of the reservoir embankment, buildings and associated	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	and blocks of scrub and woodland planting. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'large' because this change of view may be available for most of a specific location Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'large'.		infrastructure, and the T2ST buildings and water tower. (Permanent)	
Residents at The Views (nr Steventon), [LVIA-205] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Very Large (Very Large, Large) This property is proposed for demolition. At this location: Size and Scale: 'very large' because very substantial changes in views can be expected, including the addition of the reservoir embankment and associated infrastructure, Steventon to East Hanney Road diversion, eastern river diversion, loss of open agricultural land and additional blocks of woodland, making substantial alterations to the skyline and overall composition of views. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'large' because this change of view may be available for most of a specific location, as shown on the ZTV. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'very large'.	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for residents of The Views, near Steventon. This property is proposed for demolition. At the location impacts on visual amenity will result from the close proximity of works including the reservoir embankment and associated infrastructure, Steventon to East Hanney Road diversion, eastern river diversion, loss of open agricultural land and addition of blocks of woodland planting. (Permanent)	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.
Residents at Venn Mill (NW area of Site), [LVIA-203] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape	Small (Small, Small) Size and Scale: Judged as 'small' because the property is very enclosed with existing trees, and it is unlikely changes would be very visible. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'small' because the change of view is likely to only be available at a small proportion of this specific location.	Moderate (Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for residents of Venn Mill in the northwest corner of the site due to the proximity of works, including loss of open agricultural land and addition of blocks of woodland planting, the water course diversion around the north west of the site and	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'small'.		associated wetland habitats, and potential inter-project cumulative effects from East Hanney Solar Farm which is in the future baseline, located immediately to the west of SESRO draft Order limits between Garford and East Hanney. (Permanent)	
People using the River Thames for recreational activity, VP23, VP24, VP26 [LVIA-217] (High - High, High)	Intake/outfall structure	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Large (Large, Medium) Size and Scale: Judged as 'large' because a substantial change in view is expected, with the loss of important existing features including sections of natural riverbank and trees, and the addition of major new infrastructure (the intake / outfall structure) noticeably altering the composition of the view. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'medium' because this change of view is expected to be limited to a moderate proportion (c. 500m) of this stretch of the River Thames, as shown by the ZTV. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'large'.	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for recreational users of the River Thames due to the appearance of the proposed intake / outfall structure and associated works, including river guard, flood conveyance corridor and associated loss of bankside trees and vegetation. (Permanent)	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.
People travelling by road on Hanney Road, [LVIA-212] (Low - Medium, Low)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure.	Very Large (Very Large, Very Large) Size and Scale: 'very large' because complete or very substantial changes in views are likely, with a loss of openness and flat agricultural landscape caused by the proposed reservoir embankment and associated infrastructure, new blocks of woodland, river diversions, and noise	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people travelling on the Steventon - Hanney Road. The existing road will be replaced with a new road running close to the bottom of the proposed reservoir embankment. Views for road users will change due to the	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	bunding, substantially altering the composition of views. Geographical Extent: 'very large' as this change may be experienced from all of the route, as shown by the ZTV. Duration: 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'very large'.		presence of the reservoir embankment and associated infrastructure, eastern and western river diversions, new blocks of woodland planting and noise bunding, and overall loss of flat, open agricultural land. (Permanent)	
People travelling by road on Steventon Road, VP20 [LVIA-209] (Low - Medium, Low)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Very Large (Very Large, Very Large) Size and Scale: 'very large' because complete or very substantial changes in views are likely, with a loss of openness and flat agricultural landscape caused by the proposed reservoir embankment and associated infrastructure, new blocks of woodland, river diversions, and noise bunding, substantially altering the composition of views. Geographical Extent: 'very large' as this change may be experienced from all of the route, as shown by the ZTV. Duration: 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'very large'.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people travelling on the Steventon - Hanney Road. The existing road will be replaced with a new road running close to the bottom of the proposed reservoir embankment. Views for road users will change due to the presence of the reservoir embankment, buildings and associated infrastructure, eastern and western river diversions, new blocks of woodland planting and noise bunding, and overall loss of flat, open agricultural land. (Permanent)	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.
People travelling by road on the A338, north of East Hanney, VP49 [LVIA-206] (Low - Medium, Low)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and	Large (Large, Medium) Size and Scale: 'large' because substantial changes in views to the east likely, with a loss of openness and flat agricultural landscape caused largely by the reservoir embankment, new blocks of woodland and scrub	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people travelling by road on the A338 due to the reservoir embankment, buildings and associated infrastructure, noise bunds alongside the road, the	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	planting, and noise bunding alongside the road, with substantial alteration of the overall composition views. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'medium' because this change of view may be experienced from a moderate part of the linear route, with existing roadside hedges currently limiting views to the east for much of the route. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'large'.		western river diversion, loss of open agricultural land and addition of blocks of woodland and scrub planting, and potential inter-project cumulative effects from East Hanney Solar Farm which is in the future baseline, located immediately to the west of SESRO draft Order limits between Garford and East Hanney. (Permanent)	
People travelling by road on the A34, VP29 [LVIA-208] (Low - Medium, Low)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Large (Large, Medium) Size and Scale: 'large' because some substantial changes in views to the west are likely, with a loss of openness and flat agricultural landscape caused by the proposed reservoir embankment and associated infrastructure, new blocks of woodland, the eastern river diversion, and noise bunding and planting alongside the road, substantially altering the composition of some views. Geographical Extent: 'medium' as this change may be experienced from a moderate part of the route, with existing roadside planting limiting views to the west for approximately 50% of the route. Duration: 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'large'.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people travelling by road on the A34, mainly due to the potential visibility of the reservoir embankment and associated infrastructure, along with new blocks of woodland planting and noise bunding, and overall loss of flat, open agricultural land. (Permanent)	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.
People using The Thames Path, between Abingdon (Nags Head bridge) and Culham	Intake/outfall structure	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting,	Large (Large, Medium) Size and Scale: Judged as 'large' because a substantial change in view	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for users of the Thames Path due to the	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
(Tollgate Road bridge), VP24 [LVIA-138] (Very High - High, Very High)			habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	is expected, with the loss of important existing features including sections of natural riverbank and trees, and the addition of major new infrastructure (the intake / outfall structure) noticeably altering the composition of the view. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'medium' because this change of view is expected to be limited to a moderate proportion (c. 500m) of a 3.4km well used section of the Thames Path, as shown in the ZTV. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'large'.		appearance of the proposed intake / outfall structure and associated works, including river guard, flood conveyance corridor and associated loss of bankside trees and vegetation. (Permanent)	receptors. Planting and landscape works on the east bank, and - if/where possible - on the west bank, well in advance of commencement of construction of the intake / outfall structure. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.
People using the Vale Way, between Steventon and West Hendred, VP10, VP14 [LVIA-142] (High - High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-59) Design to reduce adverse effects on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for	Small (Small, Small) Size and Scale: Judged as 'small' because there is potential for a perceptible change in view, altering its overall composition to a limited extent. Geographic extent: Judged as 'small' because this perceptible change in view may be glimpsed by the receptor, between intervening vegetation and landform, at a small number of locations, at distances of around 1km-2.5km to the outer toe of the reservoir embankment. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for users of the Vale Way due to the potential visibility of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure, loss of open agricultural land and changes in green infrastructure. (Permanent)	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.

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			establishment of trees and other planting.				
People using local roads within 1km of proposed solar farm, VP43 [LVIA-156] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Ground-mounted solar (solar farm reprovision) Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Medium (Medium, Small) Size and Scale: 'medium' because there is potential for some clearly noticeable changes in the view from the road running through the centre of the proposed site, altering the composition of certain views. Geographical Extent: 'small' because the view may be seen at a very limited number of locations along these roads within a generally flat landscape, and existing roadside hedges and other vegetation. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'medium'.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people using local roads within 1km of proposed solar farm due to the appearance of the proposed solar provision and associated loss of open fields, and potential inter-project cumulative effects from East Hanney Solar Farm which is in the future baseline, located immediately to the west of SESRO draft Order limits between Garford and East Hanney. (Permanent)	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.
People using PRow Bridleways in / around Drayton, VP29, VP30, VP31 [LVIA-149] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities.	Large (Large, Medium) Size and Scale: Judged as 'large' because, in the most affected areas, substantial changes in views are expected, largely due to the height of the proposed embankment (800+m away from western edges of Drayton) which would very noticeably alter the composition of the view and visual amenity, limiting / blocking some existing long range open views. Other more foreground elements will see a change from open agricultural fields to a busier landscape including access road, buildings, car parks, and blocks of woodland planting. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'medium' because this change of view may be seen from a moderate number	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for users of the PRow network around Drayton due to the T2ST buildings and water tower, and the appearance of the proposed reservoir - particularly embankment height and buildings, and associated landscape change, including loss of open agricultural land and changes to green infrastructure. (Permanent)	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	of locations within the PRow network - mostly at the western edges of Drayton. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'large'.			
People using PRowS between the railway line and the North Wessex Downs National Landscape, VP11, VP12, VP13, VP14, VP15, VP17 [LVIA-148] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-59) Design to reduce adverse effects on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Small (Medium, Small) Size and Scale: Judged as 'medium' because in some locations there is potential for clearly noticeable changes in views, altering their overall composition to a moderate extent. Geographic extent: Judged as 'small' because these changes are likely to be visible only at a limited number of locations along these routes, at distances of around 0.6km-4km to the outer toe of the reservoir embankment, with some of the routes being screened from the development by intervening landform or vegetation. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for users of the PRow network between the railway line and the North Wessex Downs National Landscape, due to the appearance of the proposed reservoir including the embankment, buildings and associated landscape change, such as loss of open agricultural land and changes to green infrastructure. (Permanent)	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.
People using PRowS in and around Garford, and within 1km of proposed solar farm, VP40, VP42, VP43, VP44, VP45, VP46, VP39 [LVIA-155] (High - Medium, High)	Ground-mounted solar (solar farm reprovion) Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure.	Medium (Medium, Small) Size and Scale: 'medium' because there is potential for some clearly noticeable changes in views from some PRow sections, particularly the one through the centre of the proposed site, altering the composition of certain views.	Moderate (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for users of the PRowS within 1km of the proposed solar farm due to the appearance of the solar farm and other project features, along with potential inter-project cumulative effects from East Hanney	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Geographical Extent: 'small' because the view may be seen at a very limited number of locations along these routes within a generally flat landscape, and existing hedges and other vegetation. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'medium'.		Solar Farm, which is in the future baseline, located immediately to the west of SESRO draft Order limits between Garford and East Hanney. (Permanent)	
People using PRowS to the south of Marcham, VP33, VP37 [LVIA-282] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Large (Large, Medium) Size and Scale: 'large' because there is potential for some substantial changes in the view resulting primarily from the size and height of the reservoir embankment, very noticeably altering the skyline and overall composition of some views. Geographical Extent: 'medium' because these changes in views may be seen from a moderate proportion of this group of PRowS, with landform, hedges and other vegetation, orientation and viewing angles varying and limiting visibility in many areas. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'large'.	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for users of the PRow network south of Marcham, which includes some of the most well used PRowS within the study area, due to the appearance of the proposed reservoir including the embankment, buildings, and associated landscape change, such as loss of open agricultural land and changes to green infrastructure. (Permanent)	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.
People using PRowS within the area of the proposed reservoir, VP57 [LVIA-154] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and	Very Large (Large, Large) Size and Scale: Judged as 'very large' because a very substantial change in view is expected, with complete loss of existing features including trees / woodland, hedgerows, fields, and the addition of major new infrastructure	Major (Significant) Beneficial	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for users of the PRowS within the area of the proposed reservoir. This assessment compares the baseline to the likely future views from replacement	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-59) Design to reduce adverse effects on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	including the reservoir, embankments, and associated infrastructure. New visual experiences will offer a greater variety of views, enhanced through new green infrastructure, and including elevated views across the vale and towards the North Wessex Downs National Landscape. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'very large' because this change of view is expected to affect all or most parts of the PRoW network in this area, as shown on the ZTV. Duration: Judged as 'permanent'. Combined judgement: 'very large'.		routes provided as part of the development, included elevated footpaths along proposed reservoir crest. The change is considered 'beneficial' due to richer / more varied visual experiences provided, including new elevated views across the vale and towards the North Wessex Downs National Landscape. (Permanent)	
People using PRoWs, southwest corner of site, between railway and A338, VP53 [LVIA-150] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Large (Large, Medium) Size and Scale: Judged as 'large' because, in the most affected areas, very noticeable / substantial changes in views can be expected, including the addition of the reservoir embankment, and the new East Hanney to Steventon Road, making a noticeable alteration to the horizon / skyline and altering to a moderate degree the overall composition of some views. In the foreground will be a loss of open agricultural fields, the addition a new diverted watercourse, and the addition of blocks of scrub and woodland planting. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'medium' because this change of view may be seen from a moderate number of locations within the PRoW network, as shown on the ZTV. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting /	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for users of the PRoW network in the southwest corner of the site, due to the appearance of the proposed reservoir - particularly embankment height, East Hanney to Steventon Road diversion, watercourse diversion, loss of open agricultural land and addition of blocks of scrub and woodland planting. (Permanent)	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
				mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'large'.			
Permissive footpaths between Jubilee Junction and Abingdon Marina, [LVIA-220] (High - Medium, High)	Intake/outfall structure	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Large (Large, Large) Size and Scale: Judged as 'large' because a substantial change in view is expected, with the loss of important existing features including the natural riverbank and trees, and the addition of major new infrastructure (the intake / outfall structure) noticeably altering the composition of the view. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'large' because this change of view may be seen from the majority of the linear route (c. 750m of the 1km route) Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'large'.	Major (Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for users of permissive footpaths between Jubilee Junction and Abingdon Marina due to the appearance of the proposed intake / outfall structure and associated works, including river guard, flood conveyance corridor and associated loss of bankside trees and vegetation. (Permanent)	(AM-36) Phase the works to enable early establishment of woodland / structural planting between the development and sensitive visual receptors. (AM-27) Long term management and maintenance of planting and habitats.

1.4 Likely non-significant construction effects

Table 1.3 Initial likely non-significant effects during construction (with embedded and standard good practice mitigation applied, but prior to additional mitigation)

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
North Wessex Downs National Landscape, VP1, VP2, VP3, VP4, VP5, VP6, VP7, VP8, VP9 [LVIA-242] (Very High - Very High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	General construction activities	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because the changes to special qualities would be very small and there would be minimal change to the aesthetic and perceptual landscape. There would be a barely perceptible change to the key characteristics of the National Landscape. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because changes are only likely to be perceptible within localised parts of the landscape. Duration: Judged as 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on landscape: Indirect construction effect on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape, including its special qualities and statutory purpose, due to the presence of construction activities, compounds and traffic associated with construction of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
1A Wessex Downs Open Chalk Escarpment and Upper Slopes, VP1, VP2, VP3, VP4, VP5, VP6, VP7 [LVIA-230] (Very High - Very High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	General construction activities	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because at a distance of at least 5.5km from the LCA, construction activities would be barely perceptible. There would be a barely perceptible change to the key characteristics of the landscape, and a minimal degree of change to the aesthetic/ perceptual landscape. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'medium' because the changes,	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on landscape: Indirect construction effect on landscape character due to the presence of construction activities, compounds and traffic associated with construction of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	whilst barely perceptible, would theoretically affect a moderate part of the landscape indicated by the ZTV and the elevated nature of the LCA. Duration: Judged as 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.			
6A Wessex Downs Chalk Escarpment Footslopes, VP8, VP9, VP10, VP11, VP54 [LVIA-231] (Very High - Very High, High)	Most / all Project components	General construction activities	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because at a distance of at least 2.5km from the LCA, construction activities would be barely perceptible. There would be a barely perceptible change to the key characteristics of the landscape, and a minimal degree of change to the aesthetic/ perceptual landscape. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because there would be extremely few locations from where the Project would be perceptible due to the presence of vegetation and built form. Duration: Judged as 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on landscape: Indirect construction effect on landscape character due to the presence of construction activities, compounds and traffic associated with construction of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
7D Oxford South Ridge Hilltops, [LVIA-232] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	General construction activities	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because there would be a minimal degree of change to the landscape's aesthetic/ perceptual	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on landscape: Indirect construction effect on landscape character due to the presence of construction activities, compounds and traffic associated with construction of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	qualities and very little perception of the construction from this distance (at least 4km from the proposed reservoir embankment toe and 700m from the proposed intake/outfall structure) and considering intervening woodland and built form including the settlement of Caldecott/ Abingdon. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because any perceptible changes would affect a very small, localised part of the landscape. Duration: Judged as 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.			
8A Faringdon to Frilford Ridge Slope, VP37, VP38, VP55 [LVIA-233] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Most / all Project components	General construction activities	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Small) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because construction of the solar farm (approximately 400m away at its nearest point) and the proposed reservoir approximately 2km away at the nearest point would be unlikely to affect the character of the landscape to more than a minimal degree. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'small' because the changes are only likely to affect the southern parts of the LCA due to presence of woodland and vegetation which would screen and filter the majority of construction components and activities. Duration: Judged as 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on landscape: Indirect construction effect on landscape character due to the presence of construction activities, compounds and traffic associated with construction of the proposed reservoir, associated infrastructure and proposed solar provision. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.				
8B Frilford to Sandford Ridge Slope, VP34, VP56 [LVIA-234] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Most / all Project components	General construction activities	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Small (Small, Small) Size and Scale: Judged as 'small' because there is potential for a perceptible change to aesthetic/ perceptual qualities due to the proposed reservoir embankments approximately 2km away at the nearest point. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'small' because the changes are only likely to affect the southern parts of the LCA due to presence of woodland and vegetation which would screen and filter the majority of the proposed elements. Duration: Judged as 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on landscape: Indirect construction effect on landscape character due to the presence of construction activities, compounds and traffic associated with construction of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
8C Cumnor to Abingdon Ridge Slope , VP35 [LVIA-235] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Most / all Project components	General construction activities	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Small) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because construction of the proposed reservoir almost 3km away at the nearest point, would be unlikely to affect the character of the landscape to more than a minimal degree. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'small' because the changes are only likely to affect the southern parts of the LCA due to presence of	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on landscape: Indirect construction effect on landscape character due to the presence of construction activities, compounds and traffic associated with construction of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	woodland and vegetation which would screen and filter the majority of construction components and activities. Duration: Judged as 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'small'.			
9C Milton Hill to Didcot Vale Edge Slopes, VP16 [LVIA-237] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Most / all Project components	General construction activities	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Small (Small, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'small' because there is the potential for a small degree of change to the aesthetic/ perceptual landscape due to the construction of the proposed reservoir (approximately 1.3km away at the nearest point), and other associated features. Construction associated with offsite highway works would have a barely perceptible effect on landscape character. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because the changes are only likely to be perceptible within localised parts of the landscape. Duration: Judged as 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on landscape: Direct construction effect on landscape character, related to offsite highway works, due to presence of construction activities, compounds and traffic associated with construction of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
10A Sinodun Lower Vale Hills, VP22 [LVIA-224] (Very High - Very High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	General construction activities	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because the presence of	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on landscape: Indirect construction effect on landscape character due to the presence of general construction activities. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	construction activities at least 9km away would result in a barely perceptible change to the character of the area. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because any impacts would only be perceptible from localised areas of the LCA. Duration: Judged as 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.			effect is not significant.
13C East Thames Lower Vale, VP23 [LVIA-228] (High - Very High, Medium)	Most / all Project components	General construction activities	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because there would be a minimal degree of change to the landscape's aesthetic/ perceptual qualities and very little perception of construction activities from this distance (at least 4km) and considering intervening woodland and built form including the settlement of Drayton. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because any perceptible changes would affect a very small, localised part of the landscape. Duration: Judged as 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on landscape: Indirect construction effect on landscape character due to the presence of construction activities, compounds and traffic associated with construction of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.				
14D Abingdon to Kennington Thames Lower Valley, VP26 [LVIA-229] (High - High, Medium)	Most / all Project components	General construction activities	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because there would be a minimal degree of change to the landscape's aesthetic/ perceptual qualities and very little perception of construction activities from this distance (at least 4km from the proposed reservoir embankment toe and 725m from the proposed intake/outfall structure) and considering intervening woodland and built form including the settlement of Caldecott/ Abingdon. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because any perceptible changes would affect a very small, localised part of the landscape. Duration: Judged as 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on landscape: Indirect construction effect on landscape character due to the presence of construction activities, compounds and traffic associated with construction of the proposed reservoir, associated infrastructure and construction of the proposed intake/outfall structure. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
Appleford to Long Wittenham LLD, [LVIA-243] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	General construction activities	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because there would be a minimal degree of change to the character of the landscape due to construction, as a result of distance, intervening vegetation and built form. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because changes are only likely to be perceptible within localised parts of the landscape.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on landscape: Indirect construction effect on the local landscape designation due to the presence of construction activities, compounds and traffic associated with construction of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Duration: Judged as 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.			
Northern Thames Valley LLD, [LVIA-244] (Very High - High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	General construction activities	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because there would be a minimal degree of change to the character of the landscape due to construction, as a result of distance, intervening vegetation and built form. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because changes are only likely to be perceptible within localised parts of the landscape. Duration: Judged as 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on landscape: Indirect construction effect on the local landscape designation due to the presence of construction activities, compounds and traffic associated with construction of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
West of Wantage LLD, [LVIA-246] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	General construction activities	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because there would be	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on landscape: Indirect construction effect on the local landscape designation due to the presence of construction activities, compounds and traffic associated with construction of the	No additional mitigation required as the

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	a minimal degree of change to the character of the landscape due to construction, as a result of distance, intervening vegetation and built form. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because changes are only likely to be perceptible within localised parts of the landscape. Duration: Judged as 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.		proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure. (Long-term)	effect is not significant.
West Oxford Hills LLD, [LVIA-245] (High - High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	General construction activities	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because there would be a minimal degree of change to the character of the landscape due to construction, as a result of distance, intervening vegetation and built form. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because changes are only likely to be perceptible within localised parts of the landscape. Duration: Judged as 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on landscape: Indirect construction effect on the local landscape designation due to the presence of construction activities, compounds and traffic associated with construction of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.				
TCA 01 Abingdon, VP32 [LVIA-238] (High - High, Medium)	Most / all Project components	General construction activities	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because there would be a minimal degree of change to the character of the town due to construction and related activities, as a result of distance, intervening vegetation and built form. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because changes are only likely to be perceptible within localised parts of the townscape. Duration: Judged as 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on landscape: Indirect construction effect on townscape character due to the presence of construction activities, compounds and traffic associated with construction of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure; and construction of the intake/outfall structure. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
TCA 02 Didcot, VP17 [LVIA-239] (Moderate - Medium, Low)	Most / all Project components	General construction activities	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because there would be a minimal degree of change to the character of the town due to construction and related activities, as a result of distance, intervening vegetation and built form. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because changes are only likely to be perceptible within localised parts of the townscape.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on landscape: Indirect construction effect on townscape character due to the presence of construction activities, compounds and traffic associated with construction of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Duration: Judged as 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.			
TCA 03 Wantage, VP12 [LVIA-240] (High - High, Medium)	Most / all Project components	General construction activities	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Negligible (Small, Small) Size and Scale: 'small' as there will likely be a perceptible change in the view largely be due to an increase in HGV traffic along the A417 and A338 roads. Geographical Extent: 'small' as construction works may be seen by the receptor at only limited locations along the A417 and A338 roads. Other construction works are too far away and will be screened from view. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'very low'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on landscape: Effects on visual amenity for people living and working within Wantage from general construction activities, including a potential increase in construction traffic visible on the A417 and A338. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
TCA 04 Grove, [LVIA-241] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Most / all Project components	General construction activities	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because there would be	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on landscape: Indirect construction effect on townscape character due to the presence of construction activities, compounds and traffic	No additional mitigation required as the

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	a minimal degree of change to the character of the town due to construction and related activities, as a result of distance, intervening vegetation and built form. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because changes are only likely to be perceptible within localised parts of the townscape. Duration: Judged as 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.		associated with construction of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure. (Long-term)	effect is not significant.
People living and working within Abingdon-on-Thames (site-facing edges), VP32 [LVIA-104] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction.	Negligible (Small, Negligible) Size and Scale: 'small' due to potential changes in views at certain locations which may be perceptible, altering their overall composition to a limited extent. Changes in views associated with works to reservoir embankment and associated buildings and infrastructure, and construction of the intake/outfall, plus associated construction lighting. Geographical Extent: 'negligible' as the works are only likely to be discernible from very few locations within the town. Duration: 'long term'. Combined Judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Effects on visual amenity for people living and working within Abingdon-on-Thames (site-facing edges) from general construction activities, including increased construction traffic, works associated with the tunnel access shaft, and the intake/outfall structure. Works associated with the T2ST buildings, water tower and infrastructure may be visible in places. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.				
People living and working within Ardington, East and West Lockinge, VP8, VP11, VP54 [LVIA-53] (High - Very High, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Negligible (Small, Negligible) Size and Scale: 'small' due to a perceptible change in view including increased construction traffic and earthworks, altering its overall composition to a limited extent. Geographical Extent: 'negligible' as works are likely to be barely discernible by the receptor at a very limited number of locations within these three settlement areas Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Ardington and East and West Lockinge due to general construction activities leading to the potential appearance of a brown embankment within the green rural landscape, the associated loss of open fields and clearance of trees and vegetation. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People living and working within Charney Basset, VP47 [LVIA-126] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: 'negligible' as change in view will be barely perceptible, resulting from general construction activity, which due to distance and intervening vegetation and features, would not discernibly alter the composition of the view and visual amenity Geographical Extent: 'negligible' as works are likely to be barely discernible by the receptor at a very	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Charney Basset due to general construction activities, including earthworks, leading to the potential appearance of a brown embankment within the green rural landscape, the associated loss of open fields and clearance of trees and vegetation. The presence of construction compounds, increased traffic and stockpiles, along with construction lighting, may be visible. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	limited number of locations within the village Duration: 'long term' Combined judgement: 'negligible'.			
People living and working within Denchworth, VP48 [LVIA-35] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: 'negligible' as change in view will be barely perceptible, resulting from general construction activity, which due to distance and intervening vegetation and features, would not discernibly alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'negligible' as works are likely to be barely discernible by the receptor at a very limited number of locations within the village. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Denchworth due to general construction activities leading to the potential appearance of a brown embankment within the green rural landscape, the associated change of open fields and clearance of trees and vegetation. The presence of construction compounds, increased traffic and stockpiles, along with construction lighting may be visible. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People living and working within Didcot (site-facing edges), VP17 [LVIA-105] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable.	Negligible (Small, Small) Size and Scale: 'small' as change in view will be perceptible change in	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Effects on visual amenity for people living and working within Didcot from general construction activities,	No additional mitigation required as the

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	the view and to a limited extent, alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'small' as works are likely to be slightly visible from limited locations due to distance from the works and existing infrastructure, built form and tree cover providing screening. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.		including a potential increase in construction traffic visible on the A34. (Long-term)	effect is not significant.
People living and working within East and West Hendred, VP10 [LVIA-54] (High - Very High, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: 'negligible' as change in view will be barely perceptible. Due to distance and the intervening woodland, rolling landform and scattered built features screening views, this activity would not discernibly alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'negligible' as works are likely to be barely discernible by the receptor at a very limited number of locations within these two settlement areas. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for people living and working within East and West Hendred due to general construction activities leading to the potential appearance of a brown embankment within the green rural landscape, the associated loss of open fields and clearance of trees and vegetation. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.				
People living and working within Harwell, N/a [LVIA-56] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: 'negligible' as change in view will be barely perceptible. Due to distance and the intervening tree belts, roads and other built features screening views, this activity would not discernibly alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'negligible' as works are likely to be barely discernible by the receptor at a very limited number of locations within the north and west of this settlement area Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Harwell due to general construction activities leading to the potential appearance of a brown embankment within the green rural landscape, the associated loss of open fields and clearance of trees and vegetation. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People living and working within Kingston Bagpuize, Fyfield & nearby villages on the Corallian limestone ridge, VP55 [LVIA-44] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: 'negligible' as change in view will be barely perceptible, resulting from general construction activity, which due to distance and intervening vegetation and features, would not discernibly alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'negligible' as works are likely to be barely discernible by the receptor at a very	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Kingston Bagpuize, Fyfield & nearby villages on the Corallian limestone ridge due to general construction activities leading to the potential appearance of a brown embankment within the green rural landscape, the associated loss of open fields and clearance of trees and vegetation. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	limited number of locations within these villages. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.			
People living and working within Lyford, N/a [LVIA-58] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: 'negligible' as change in view will be barely perceptible, resulting from general construction activity. Due to distance and the intervening tree belts and other built features screening views, this activity would not discernibly alter the composition of the view and visual amenity Geographical Extent: 'negligible' as works are likely to be barely discernible by the receptor at a very limited number of locations within the eastern edges of this settlement area Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Lyford due to solar provision, and general construction activities for the reservoir leading to the potential appearance of a brown embankment within the green rural landscape, the associated loss of open fields and clearance of trees and vegetation. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People living and working within Milton, VP21 [LVIA-55] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: 'negligible' as change in view will be barely	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Milton due to general construction activities leading to the potential appearance of	No additional mitigation required as the

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	perceptible. Due to distance and the intervening tree belts, elevated road structure and other built features screening views, this activity would not discernibly alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'negligible' as works are likely to be barely discernible by the receptor at a very limited number of locations within the north of this settlement area Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.		a brown embankment within the green rural landscape, the associated loss of open fields and clearance of trees and vegetation. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	effect is not significant.
People living and working within Milton Heights, VP16 [LVIA-52] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction.	Negligible (Small, Negligible) Size and Scale: 'small' due to a perceptible change in view including increased construction traffic and earthworks, altering its overall composition to a limited extent. Geographical extent: 'negligible' as works are likely to be barely discernible at a very limited number of locations within these two settlement areas. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Milton Heights / Milton Hill due to general construction activities leading to the potential appearance of a brown embankment within the green rural landscape, the associated loss of open fields and clearance of trees and vegetation. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.				
People living and working within Shippon and Dalton Barracks (Military base / likely future Garden Village), VP35 [LVIA-57] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Small) Size and Scale: 'negligible' as change in view will be barely perceptible. Due to distance and the intervening tree belts, roads and other built features screening views, this activity would not discernibly alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'small' as construction works may be seen by the receptor at limited locations within these settlements, in particular along western and southern edges where breaks in intervening vegetation allow wider views. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Shippon and Dalton Barracks due to general construction activities leading to the potential appearance of a brown embankment within the green rural landscape, the associated loss of open fields and clearance of trees and vegetation. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People living and working within Sutton Courtenay, VP21 [LVIA-49] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: 'negligible' as change in view will be barely perceptible, which due to distance and intervening vegetation and features, would not discernibly alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'negligible' as works are likely to be barely discernible at a very limited number of locations within the village.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Culham due to general construction activities including the intake / outfall structure and associated works, including the clearance of bankside trees and vegetation, increased construction traffic and earthworks leading to the potential appearance of a brown embankment within the green rural landscape. Also construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.			
Users of, and people working at, the South Oxfordshire Crematorium and Memorial Park, VP41 [LVIA-120] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Small (Medium, Small) Size and Scale: 'medium' due to a clearly noticeable change in the view which would, due to proximity, alter to a moderate degree the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical extent: 'small' as construction activities are likely to be seen by the receptor at limited sections of a linear route when looking in one direction and where vegetation breaks allow. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Effects on visual amenity arising from construction activities for users of and people working at the South Oxfordshire Crematorium and Memorial Park. Works associated with main reservoir development are likely to be visible, including increased traffic, clearance of vegetation, and earthworks within the green rural landscape. Construction lighting may also be visible, along with East Hanney Solar Farm construction, potentially leading to inter-project cumulative effects which assumes that construction will take place for approximately six months, overlapping SESRO construction works. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People travelling along the A415 (Frilford Road / Marcham), VP34 [LVIA-116]	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable.	Small (Small, Small) Size and Scale: 'small' due to a likely perceptible change in the	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Effects on visual amenity arising from construction activities for people travelling by road along the A415 (Frilford Road / Marcham). Likely effects	No additional mitigation required as the

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
(Low - Medium, Low)			(ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	view, resulting from the clearance of vegetation, features and change in the openness of the view. Embankment earthworks may be visible in the medium distance and potentially obscure longer range views. Geographical Extent: 'small' as works may be seen at a small number of locations along the road. Much of the view is already screened by hedgerows which reduce its size and scale. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'small'.		relating to general construction activities associated with the main reservoir works are likely to be visible, along with construction lighting, and works associated with the T2ST buildings, water tower and infrastructure. (Long-term)	effect is not significant.
People travelling by rail toward/ from Didcot, [LVIA-118] (Low - Medium, Low)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction.	Small (Medium, Small) Size and Scale: 'medium' due to a clearly noticeable change in the view which would, due to proximity, alter to a moderate degree the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'small' as construction activities are likely to be seen by the receptor at limited sections of a linear route when looking in one direction and where vegetation breaks allow. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Effects on visual amenity arising from construction activities for people travelling by rail toward/ from Didcot. Works associated with main reservoir development are likely to be visible in varying degrees that would change for the receptor during their activity. Increased construction traffic may be visible, along with vegetation clearance and earthworks leading to the potential appearance of a brown embankment within the green rural landscape. Construction lighting may also be visible. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.				
People travelling by road on Grove Park Drive, VP13 [LVIA-112] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Small (Small, Small) Size and Scale: 'Small' as there will be a small but perceptible change in view. most of the visible works will be habitat creation (for example species rich grassland). The main works construction will be perceptible and likely, to limited extent, alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'small' as works will be visible at limited sections of a linear route by road users. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Effects on visual amenity arising from construction activities for people travelling by road on Grove Park Drive, east of Grove. Construction activities associated with habitat creation are likely to be visible, along with activities associated with the main reservoir site such as construction of the embankment. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People travelling by road through Garford, VP42, VP43 [LVIA-115] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction.	Small (Small, Small) Size and Scale: 'small' due to a likely perceptible change in the view, that will to a limited extent, alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Works associated with the solar farm re-provision are likely to be visible at certain locations but mostly hidden due to existing field boundaries, along with glimpses of construction activities related to the main works	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Effects on visual amenity arising from construction activities for people travelling by road on through Garford, including works associated with the solar farm re-provision and general construction activities on the main reservoir site. East Hanney Solar Farm construction may also be visible, potentially leading to inter-project cumulative effects which assumes that construction will take place for approximately six months, overlapping SESRO construction works. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	due to distance and existing vegetation. Increased construction traffic will likely be visible along the A338. Lighting of construction activities may also be visible. Geographical Extent: 'small' as works may be seen at a small number of locations along the road, from only limited sections. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'small'.			
People using the Vale Way, at Steventon, N/a [LVIA-16] (High - High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: 'negligible' as change in view will be barely perceptible due to intervening elements, and would not discernibly alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'negligible' as the works are likely to be barely discernible by the receptor from a very limited number of locations along the linear route. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for users of the Vale Way due to general construction activities. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, might be visible. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People using the Vale Way, between Drayton Road and Milton, N/a [LVIA-15]	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: 'negligible' as change in view will be barely	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for users of the Vale Way due to general construction activities including increased construction traffic, and the	No additional mitigation required as the

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
(High - High, Very High)			(ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	perceptible, resulting from general construction activity, which due to proximity and intervening elements would not discernibly alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'negligible' as the works are likely to be barely discernible by the receptor from a very limited number of locations along the linear route. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.		clearance of trees and vegetation and loss of open agricultural land and other features. (Long-term)	effect is not significant.
People using the Vale Way, between West Hendred and Wantage, N/a [LVIA-18] (High - High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: 'negligible' as change in view will be barely perceptible, resulting from general construction activity, which due to landform and intervening elements, would not discernibly alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'negligible' as the works are likely to be barely discernible by the receptor from a very limited number of locations of a linear route. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for users of the Vale Way due to general construction activities including increased road construction traffic, loss of open fields and clearance of trees and vegetation. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.				
People using the Oxford Green Belt Way between Cumnor and Radley, VP36 [LVIA-20] (High - High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Small) Size and Scale: 'negligible' as change in view will be barely perceptible, resulting from general construction activity which, due to distance, would not discernibly alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'small' as although small and distant, the works are likely to be seen by the receptor from limited sections of the linear route. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for users of the Oxford Greenbelt Way due to general construction activities, particularly earthworks leading to the potential appearance of a brown streak within the green rural horizon. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People using The Ridgeway between the A338 and the western edge of the study area, VP6 [LVIA-10] (Very High - Very High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Small) Size and Scale: 'negligible' as change in view will be barely perceptible due to distance, and would not discernibly alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'small' as although small and distant, the works are likely to be seen by the receptor from limited sections of the linear route.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for users of the Ridgeway National Trail due to general construction activities, particularly earthworks leading to the potential appearance of a brown line within an otherwise relatively green landscape; also construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Duration: 'long term', and therefore no modification to overall magnitude judgement. Combined judgement: 'small'.			
People using The Ridgeway, between the A34 and A338, VP1, VP2, VP3 [LVIA-7] (Very High - Very High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	General construction activities	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: 'negligible' as change in view will be barely perceptible due to proximity and intervening elements, and would not discernibly alter the composition of the view and visual amenity Geographical Extent: 'negligible' as works are likely to be barely discernible by the receptor from a very limited number of locations along a linear route. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for users of the Ridgeway between the A338 and the western edge of the study area due to general construction activities, particularly earthworks leading to the potential appearance of a brown streak within the green rural horizon; also construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People using The Ridgeway, east of the A34, N/a [LVIA-12]	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: 'negligible' as change in view will be barely	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for people using the Ridgeway east of the A34 due to general construction activities, particularly earthworks leading to the	No additional mitigation required as the

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
(Very High - Very High, Very High)			(ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	perceptible, resulting from general construction activity, which due to proximity and intervening elements, would not discernibly alter the composition of the view and visual amenity Geographical Extent: 'negligible' as works are likely to be barely discernible by the receptor from a very limited number of locations along a linear route. Duration: 'long term' Combined judgement: 'negligible'.		potential appearance of a brown streak within the green rural horizon; also construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	effect is not significant.
People using NCN Route 5 - Radley to Didcot, VP27, VP28 [LVIA-32] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction.	Small (Medium, Small) Size and Scale: 'medium' due to perceptible change in view resulting from general construction activities associated with the tunnel, including ground excavation work and the intake/outfall structure maybe visible and would cause a noticeable change in view. Construction relating to a partial diversion of the NCN Route 5 itself would be also visible. Geographical Extent: 'small' as construction works may be seen at only limited sections of this linear route moving in certain directions. Views toward the intake/outfall structure are currently screened by existing vegetation and built form. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for users of the NCN Route 5 due to general construction activities associated with the tunnel and intake/outfall structure. PRoW diversions and construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.				
People using NCN Route 544 - Wantage to Didcot, VP54 [LVIA-33] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: 'negligible' as change in view will be barely perceptible, resulting from general construction activities to the extent that this would not discernibly alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'negligible' as construction activities are likely to be barely discernible to the receptor and seen at a very limited number of locations of the linear route. Existing vegetation, landform and built form is likely to screen the majority of activities. Some habitat creation construction activities may be visible Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Effects on visual amenity arising from construction activities for people using NCN Route 544. Construction activities associated with habitat creation, including construction compounds may to be visible, along with general construction activities associated with the main reservoir site. The construction of the embankment maybe perceptible in long range views but will mostly be screened by vegetation, landform and built-form. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People using local roads within 1km of proposed solar farm, VP43 [LVIA-132] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Ground-mounted solar (solar farm reprovision) Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction.	Small (Medium, Small) Size and Scale: 'Medium' due to a clearly noticeable change that will alter to a moderate degree the composition of the view and visual amenity. Works associated with the solar farm re-provision are likely to be visible at certain locations for example from the road running through the centre of the proposed site. But from other views the works are likely to be hidden from view	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Effects on visual amenity arising from construction activities for people using local roads within 1km of the proposed solar farm reprovision. Works associated with construction of the solar farm are likely to be visible, along with construction activities on the main reservoir site. East Hanney Solar Farm construction may also be visible, potentially leading to inter-project cumulative effects which assumes that construction will take place for approximately six months, overlapping SESRO construction works.	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	due to existing field boundaries. There will also be glimpses of construction activities related to the main works by limited due to distance and existing vegetation. Geographical Extent: 'small' as works may be seen at a small number of locations along the road, from only limited sections of a linear route. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'small'.		(Long-term)	
People using network of PRowS in Wooton / Boars Hill area, on the Corallian Limestone Ridge, VP36 [LVIA-27] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: 'negligible' as change in view will be barely perceptible, resulting from general construction activity, which due to distance would not discernibly alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'negligible' as works are likely to be barely discernible by the receptor from a very limited section of a linear route when moving in one direction. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for users of PRowS in Wooton / Boars Hill area due to general construction activities leading to the potential appearance of a brown streak within the green rural horizon; also construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People using PRowS - close to The Ridgeway within the North Wessex Downs National	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: 'negligible' as change in view will be barely	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for people using PRowS close to The Ridgeway within the North Wessex Downs National Landscape due to general	No additional mitigation required as the

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
Landscape, VP3, VP4, VP5 [LVIA-21] (High - Very High, High)			(ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	perceptible, resulting from general construction activity, which due to landform and intervening elements, would not discernibly alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'negligible' as works are likely to be barely discernible from a very limited number of locations along linear routes. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.		construction activities, particularly earthworks leading to the potential appearance of a brown streak within the green rural horizon, and potential visibility of construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings. (Long-term)	effect is not significant.
People using PRowS around Little Wittenham within the North Wessex Downs National Landscape, VP22 [LVIA-28] (Very High - Very High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: 'negligible' as change in view will be barely perceptible, resulting from general construction activity, which due to distance would not discernibly alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'negligible' as works are likely to be barely discernible from a very limited section of a linear route when moving in one direction. Duration: 'long term' Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for users of PRowS around Little Wittenham within the North Wessex Downs National Landscape due to general construction activities including increased construction traffic, particularly earthworks leading to the potential appearance of a horizontal line of brown embankment within the green rural horizon and the clearance of green vegetation; also construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.				
People using PRowWs in the Hinton Waldrist / Kingston Hill area, on the Corallian Limestone Ridge, [LVIA-122] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: 'negligible' as change in view will be barely perceptible, resulting from general construction activity, which due to distance would not discernibly alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'negligible' as works are likely to be barely discernible by the receptor from very limited sections of these linear routes when moving in certain directions. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for users of PRowWs in the Hinton Waldrist / Kingston Hill area, on the Corallian Limestone Ridge due to general construction activities including increased construction traffic. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People using PRowWs in the Kingston Bagpuize area, on the Corallian Limestone Ridge, VP35, VP37, VP38, VP55, VP56 [LVIA-29] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Small) Size and Scale: 'negligible' as change in view will be barely perceptible, resulting from general construction activity, which due to distance would not discernibly alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'small' as construction works may be seen by the receptor at limited sections of	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for users of the PRowWs in the Kingston Bagpuize area, on the Corallian Limestone Ridge due to general construction activities including increased construction traffic. Construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	these linear routes when moving in certain directions. Duration: 'long term'. Combined Judgement: 'negligible'.			
People visiting the Devil's Punchbowl Open Access Land within the North Wessex Downs NL, VP7 [LVIA-119] (Very High - Very High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable. (ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: 'negligible' as change in view will be barely perceptible due to distance, and intervening vegetation and settlements. This activity would not discernibly alter the composition of the view and visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'negligible' as works are likely to be barely discernible at a very limited number of locations within the northern areas of the Open Access Land. Duration: 'long term'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for people visiting the Devil's Punchbowl Open Access Land within the North Wessex Downs National Landscape due to general construction activities, particularly earthworks leading to the potential appearance of a brown streak within the green rural horizon; also construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People visiting the Lord Wantage Monument on The Ridgeway, VP3 [LVIA-8]	Most / all Project components	No Project activities identified at this stage.	(ED-04) Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable.	Negligible (Negligible, Small) Size and Scale: 'negligible' because, at c.7.5km from the outer	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Construction effect on visual amenity for people visiting the Lord Wantage Monument on The Ridgeway due to general construction activities, particularly	No additional mitigation required as the

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
(Very High - Very High, Very High)			(ED-05) Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable. (ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (SGP-11) Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting. (SGP-13) Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction. (SGP-34) Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated. (SGP-51) Reduce light spill from construction.	toe of the reservoir embankment, the change in view during construction is likely to be barely perceptible, with no discernible alteration to the composition of the overall view or visual amenity. Geographical Extent: 'small' because the distant appearance of the works is likely to occupy a small proportion of this viewpoint's overall panoramic views, looking north. Duration: 'long term', and therefore no modification to overall magnitude judgement. Combined Judgement: 'very low'.		earthworks leading to the potential appearance of a brown streak within the green rural horizon; also construction lighting, particularly during winter evenings, may be visible. (Long-term)	effect is not significant.

1.5 Likely non-significant operation effects

Table 1.4 Initial likely non-significant effects during operation (with embedded and standard good practice mitigation applied, but prior to additional mitigation)

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
North Wessex Downs National Landscape, VP1, VP2, VP3, VP4, VP5, VP6, VP7, VP8, VP9 [LVIA-260] (Very High - Very High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-59) Design to reduce adverse effects on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because the changes to special qualities would be very small and there would be minimal change to the aesthetic and perceptual landscape. There would be a barely perceptible change to the key characteristics of the National Landscape. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because changes would be perceived in localised areas of the landscape limited to the area of the National Landscape where changes would be perceived would be very small. Duration: Judged as 'permanent'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on landscape: Indirect operational effect on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape, including its special qualities and statutory purpose, due to the appearance of the proposed project features including embankment, reservoir, solar provision, car parks, roads and buildings and the associated loss of trees and vegetation and proposed landscape and ecological planting. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
1A Wessex Downs Open Chalk Escarpment and Upper Slopes, VP1, VP2, VP3, VP4, VP5, VP6, VP7 [LVIA-247] (Very High - Very High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-59) Design to reduce adverse effects on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape.	Negligible (Negligible, Medium) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because at a distance of at least 5.5km from the LCA, the proposed reservoir and embankments would be barely perceptible when considering the proposed landscape and planting on the embankments. There would be a barely perceptible change to the key characteristics of the landscape, and a minimal degree of change to the aesthetic/ perceptual landscape. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'medium' because the changes, whilst barely perceptible, would theoretically affect a moderate part of	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on landscape: Indirect operational effect on landscape character due to the presence of the proposed reservoir, embankments, associated infrastructure and landscape changes including proposed planting. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	the landscape indicated by the ZTV and the elevated nature of the LCA. Duration: Judged as 'permanent'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.			
6A Wessex Downs Chalk Escarpment Footslopes, VP8, VP9, VP10, VP11, VP54 [LVIA-248] (Very High - Very High, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-59) Design to reduce adverse effects on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because at a distance of at least 2.5km from the LCA, the proposed reservoir and embankments would be barely perceptible when considering the proposed landscape and planting on the embankments. There would be a barely perceptible change to the key characteristics of the landscape, and a minimal degree of change to the aesthetic/ perceptual landscape. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because there would be extremely few locations from where the Project would be perceptible due to the presence of vegetation and built form. Duration: Judged as 'permanent'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on landscape: Indirect operational effect on landscape character due to the presence of the proposed reservoir, embankments, associated infrastructure and landscape changes including proposed planting. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
7D Oxford South Ridge Hilltops, [LVIA-249] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because there would be a minimal degree of change to the landscape's aesthetic/ perceptual qualities and very little perception of the Project from this distance (at least 4km from the proposed reservoir embankment toe and 700m from the proposed intake/outfall structure) and considering intervening woodland and built form including the settlement of Caldecott/ Abingdon.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on landscape: Indirect operational effect on landscape character due to the presence of the proposed intake/outfall structure and the presence of the proposed reservoir, embankments, associated infrastructure and landscape changes including proposed planting. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because any perceptible changes would affect a very small, localised part of the landscape. Duration: Judged as 'permanent'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.			
8A Faringdon to Frilford Ridge Slope , VP37, VP38, VP55 [LVIA-250] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Small (Small, Small) Size and Scale: Judged as 'small' because of the potential for a small degree of change to the landscape's aesthetic/ perceptual qualities as the solar farm, approximately 400m away at its nearest point, may be perceptible from some locations, (although it is likely that landscape mitigation would minimise effects) and the proposed reservoir embankments approximately 2km away at the nearest point may result in a small degree of change. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'small' because the changes are only likely to affect the southern parts of the LCA due to presence of woodland and vegetation which would screen and filter the majority of the proposed elements. Duration: Judged as 'permanent'. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on landscape: Indirect operational effect on landscape character due to the presence of the proposed solar provision, and the presence of the proposed reservoir, embankments and associated infrastructure and landscape changes including proposed planting. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
8B Frilford to Sandford Ridge Slope, VP34, VP56 [LVIA-251] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting.	Small (Small, Small) Size and Scale: Judged as 'small' because there is potential for a perceptible change to aesthetic/ perceptual qualities due to the proposed reservoir embankments approximately 2km away at the nearest point. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'small' because the changes are only likely to affect the southern parts of the LCA due to presence of woodland and vegetation which would screen and filter the majority of the proposed elements.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on landscape: Indirect operational effect on landscape character due to the presence of the proposed reservoir, embankments and associated infrastructure and landscape changes including proposed planting. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Duration: Judged as 'permanent'. Combined judgement: 'small'.			
8C Cumnor to Abingdon Ridge Slope, VP35 [LVIA-252] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because at almost 3km away at the nearest point, there would potentially be a minimal change to the aesthetic/ perceptual landscape and characteristics. Once proposed planting is established, there would likely be little perception of the reservoir and associated features. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'small' because the changes are only likely to affect the southern parts of the LCA due to presence of woodland and vegetation which would screen and filter the majority of the proposed elements. Duration: Judged as 'permanent'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on landscape: Indirect operational effect on landscape character due to the presence of the proposed reservoir, embankments and associated infrastructure and landscape changes including proposed planting. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
9C Milton Hill to Didcot Vale Edge Slopes, VP16 [LVIA-254] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities.	Small (Small, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'small' because there is the potential for a small degree of change to the aesthetic/ perceptual landscape due to the presence of the proposed reservoir (embankment toe is approximately 1.3km away at the nearest point), and other associated features. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because the changes are only likely to be perceptible within localised parts of the landscape, and proposed planting would integrate features into the surroundings. Duration: Judged as 'permanent'. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on landscape: Indirect operational effect on landscape character due to the presence of the proposed reservoir, embankments and associated infrastructure and landscape changes including proposed planting. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.				
10A Sinodun Lower Vale Hills, VP22 [LVIA-255] (Very High - Very High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-59) Design to reduce adverse effects on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because the presence of the Project (at least 9km away) would result in only a minimal degree of change to the perceptual landscape and a barely perceptible change to the key characteristics of the area. The proposed changes in the landscape would not change the skyline, and proposed planting would integrate the Project into its surroundings. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because the Project would only be perceptible from localised areas of the LCA. Duration: Judged as 'permanent'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on landscape: Indirect operational effect on landscape character due to the presence of the proposed reservoir embankments and associated landscape changes including proposed planting. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
13C East Thames Lower Vale, VP23 [LVIA-259] (High - Very High, Medium)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-59) Design to reduce adverse effects on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because there would be a minimal degree of change to the landscape's aesthetic/ perceptual qualities and very little perception of the Project from this distance (at least 4km) and considering intervening woodland and built form including the settlement of Drayton. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because any perceptible changes would affect a very small, localised part of the landscape. Duration: Judged as 'permanent'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on landscape: Indirect operational effect on landscape character due to the presence of the proposed reservoir, embankments, associated infrastructure and landscape changes including proposed planting. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.				
14D Abingdon to Kennington Thames Lower Valley, VP26 [LVIA-269] (High - High, Medium)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because there would be a minimal degree of change to the landscape's aesthetic/ perceptual qualities and very little perception of the Project from this distance (at least 4km from the proposed reservoir embankment toe and 725m from the proposed intake/outfall structure) and considering intervening woodland and built form including the settlement of Caldecott/ Abingdon. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because any perceptible changes would affect a very small, localised part of the landscape. Duration: Judged as 'permanent'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on landscape: Indirect operational effect on landscape character due to the presence of the proposed intake/outfall structure and the presence of the proposed reservoir, embankments, associated infrastructure and landscape changes including proposed planting. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
Appleford to Long Wittenham LLD, [LVIA-261] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because there would be a minimal degree of change to the character of the landscape due to the presence of the Project, as a result of distance, intervening vegetation and built form. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because changes are only likely to be perceptible within localised parts of the landscape. Duration: Judged as 'permanent'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on landscape: Indirect operational effect on the local landscape designation due to the presence of the proposed reservoir embankment (c. 5.5km at the nearest point), associated infrastructure and landscape changes including proposed planting. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.				
Northern Thames Valley LLD, [LVIA-262] (Very High - High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because there would be a minimal degree of change to the character of the landscape due to the presence of the Project, as a result of distance, intervening vegetation and built form. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because changes are only likely to be perceptible within localised parts of the landscape. Duration: Judged as 'permanent'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on landscape: Indirect operational effect on the local landscape designation due to the presence of the proposed reservoir embankment (c. 5km at the nearest point), associated infrastructure and landscape changes including proposed planting. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
West of Wantage LLD, [LVIA-264] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because there would be a minimal degree of change to the character of the landscape due to the presence of the Project, as a result of distance, intervening vegetation and built form. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because changes are only likely to be perceptible within localised parts of the landscape. Duration: Judged as 'permanent'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on landscape: Indirect operational effect on the local landscape designation due to the presence of the proposed reservoir embankment (c. 6km at the nearest point), associated infrastructure and landscape changes including proposed planting. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
West Oxford Hills LLD, [LVIA-263] (High - High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because there would be a minimal degree of change to the character of the landscape due to the presence of the Project, as a result of distance, intervening vegetation and built form. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because changes are only likely to be perceptible within localised parts of the landscape. Duration: Judged as 'permanent'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on landscape: Indirect operational effect on the local landscape designation due to the presence of the proposed reservoir embankment (c. 6.5km at the nearest point), associated infrastructure and landscape changes including proposed planting. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
TCA 01 Abingdon, VP32 [LVIA-265] (High - High, Medium)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because there would be a minimal degree of change to the character of the town due to the presence of the Project, as a result of distance (proposed reservoir embankment toe approximately 3km from the western edge of town and proposed intake/outfall structure approximately 500m from the southern edge of town), intervening vegetation and built form. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because changes are only likely to be perceptible within localised parts of the townscape. Duration: Judged as 'permanent'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on landscape: Indirect operational effect on townscape character due to the presence of the proposed reservoir embankment, associated infrastructure and landscape changes including proposed planting; and presence of the intake /outfall structure. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
TCA 02 Didcot, VP17 [LVIA-266] (Moderate - Medium, Low)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because there would be a minimal	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on landscape: Indirect operational effect on townscape character due to the presence of the proposed reservoir embankment,	No additional mitigation required as the

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	degree of change to the character of the town due to the presence of the Project, as a result of distance (approximately 5km from the northwest edge of town), intervening vegetation and built form. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because changes are only likely to be perceptible within localised parts of the townscape. Duration: Judged as 'permanent'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.		associated infrastructure and landscape changes including proposed planting. (Permanent)	effect is not significant.
TCA 03 Wantage, VP12 [LVIA-267] (High - High, Medium)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because there would be a minimal degree of change to the character of the town due to the presence of the Project, as a result of distance (approximately 3km from the western edge of town), intervening vegetation and built form. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because changes are only likely to be perceptible within localised parts of the townscape. Duration: Judged as 'permanent'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on landscape: Indirect operational effect on townscape character due to the presence of the proposed reservoir embankment, associated infrastructure and landscape changes including proposed planting. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
TCA 04 Grove, [LVIA-268] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because there would be a minimal degree of change to the character of the town due to the presence of the Project, as a result of distance (approximately 2km from the northern	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on landscape: Indirect operational effect on townscape character due to the presence of the proposed reservoir embankment, associated infrastructure and landscape changes including proposed planting. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	edge of town), intervening vegetation and built form. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because changes are only likely to be perceptible within localised parts of the townscape, and proposed planting would integrate features into the surroundings. Duration: Judged as 'permanent'. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.			
People living and working within Abingdon-on-Thames (site-facing edges), VP32 [LVIA-176] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Small, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'small' because the proposed reservoir embankment and associated buildings and infrastructure, and the intake/outfall may be perceptible in some views, altering their overall composition to a limited extent. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because the views of new infrastructure will be limited to very few locations within the town, as shown on the ZTV. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgment of magnitude is considered to be 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Abingdon due to the potential visibility of the proposed reservoir embankment (c. 3km from western edge of town) and associated infrastructure, and potential visibility of intake /outfall structure (c.500m from southern edge of town). The T2ST buildings and water tower (c. 2km from western edge of town) may be visible. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People living and working within Ardington, East and West Lockinge, VP8, VP11, VP54 [LVIA-170] (High - Very High, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and	Negligible (Small, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'small' because perceptible changes in some views are expected, altering their overall composition to a limited extent due to the distant appearance of the reservoir embankment, which will not be above the horizon -so not affecting the skyline, and filtered behind existing trees / vegetation.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Ardington, East and West Lockinge due mainly to the potential visibility of the proposed reservoir embankment and associated infrastructure. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-59) Design to reduce adverse effects on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because the view may be seen at a very limited number of locations - mostly the northern edge of Ardington. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.			
People living and working within Charney Basset, VP47 [LVIA-222] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because barely perceptible changes in views are expected, with no discernible alteration to the overall composition of views. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because the view may be seen at a very limited number of locations within the village whose proximity to the outer to of the reservoir embankment is c. 5km within the flat vale, as shown on the ZTV. Although only c.2km from the proposed solar farm, it is unlikely this would be perceptible. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Charney Basset due to the appearance of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure, plus the associated loss of existing, and planting of new trees / woodland and other vegetation. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People living and working within Denchworth, VP48 [LVIA-160] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because barely perceptible changes in views are expected, with no discernible alteration to the overall composition of views. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because the view may be seen at a very limited number of locations within the village whose proximity to the project is c. 4.5km	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Denchworth due to the appearance of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure, plus the associated loss of existing, and planting of new trees / woodland and other vegetation. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	within the flat vale, as shown on the ZTV. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.			
People living and working within Didcot (site-facing edges), VP17 [LVIA-177] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Small, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'small' because, at c.5km away from the proposed reservoir embankment, perceptible changes in some views are expected, altering their overall composition to a limited extent due to the appearance of the proposed reservoir. Whilst much of its horizontal extent will be masked behind intervening vegetation, it may still be visible in parts. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because the view may be seen at a very limited number of locations within the town, as shown on the ZTV. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Didcot due to the potential visibility of the proposed reservoir embankment (c. 5km from northwest edge of town) and associated infrastructure. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People living and working within East and West Hendred, VP10 [LVIA-171] (High - Very High, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because barely perceptible changes in some views are expected, altering their overall composition to a very limited extent due to the appearance of the reservoir embankment and associated infrastructure. Whilst not standing above the horizon line, and partially masked by intervening landform and vegetation, the horizontal scale of the reservoir will be clearly visible in some views.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people living and working within East and West Hendred due mainly to the potential visibility of the proposed reservoir embankment and associated infrastructure. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(ED-59) Design to reduce adverse effects on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because there are very few locations within the villages that any such change in view will be visible. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.			
People living and working within Grove (site-facing edges), VP12 [LVIA-223] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-59) Design to reduce adverse effects on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because, at c.2km away from the proposed reservoir embankment, and with intervening landform and vegetation, barely perceptible changes in views are expected, with no discernible alteration to the overall composition of views. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because the view may be seen at a very limited number of locations within the town Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Grove due to the potential visibility of the proposed reservoir embankment (c. 2km from northern edge of town) and associated infrastructure / landscape change. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People living and working within Harwell, N/a [LVIA-173] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because, at 4.5km away from the proposed reservoir embankment, barely perceptible changes in views are expected, with no discernible alteration to the overall composition of views. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because the view may be seen at a very limited number of	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Harwell (c. 4.5km from reservoir embankment) due to the potential visibility of the proposed reservoir embankment and associated infrastructure on the southeast side of the reservoir, loss of open agricultural landscape, and planting of new blocks of woodland / trees / vegetation. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-59) Design to reduce adverse effects on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	locations within the village, as shown on the ZTV. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.			
People living and working within Kingston Bagpuize, Fyfield & nearby villages on the Corallian limestone ridge, VP55 [LVIA-161] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because barely perceptible changes in views are expected, with no discernible alteration to the overall composition of views. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because the view may be seen at a very limited number of locations within these villages located within the Corallian limestone ridge. Whilst proximity to the new solar provision is 2.5km and the outer toe of the reservoir embankment c. 4km it is unlikely that these would be perceptible. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Kingston Bagpuize, Fyfield & nearby villages on the Corallian limestone ridge due to the appearance of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure, plus the associated loss of existing and planting of new trees / woodland and other vegetation. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People living and working within Lyford, N/a [LVIA-175] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because, at >3km away from the proposed reservoir embankment, barely perceptible changes in views are expected, with no discernible alteration to the overall composition of views. It is unlikely that the proposed solar farm would be perceptible.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Lyford (c.1.2km from proposed solar farm, and >3km from reservoir embankment) due to the potential visibility of the proposed reservoir embankment and associated infrastructure. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because the view may be seen at a very limited number of locations within the village, as shown on the ZTV. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.			
People living and working within Milton, VP21 [LVIA-172] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because barely perceptible changes in views are expected, with no discernible alteration to the overall composition of views, as the proposed reservoir is likely to be almost entirely hidden behind foreground trees/ vegetation and housing. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because the view may be seen at a very limited number of locations within the village, as shown on the ZTV. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Milton due to the potential visibility of the proposed reservoir embankment and associated infrastructure on the southeast side of the reservoir, loss of open agricultural landscape, and planting of new blocks of woodland / trees / vegetation. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People living and working within Milton Heights and Milton Hill, VP16 [LVIA-169] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because barely perceptible changes in views are expected, with no discernible alteration to the overall composition of views. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because the view may be seen at a very limited number of locations within the village, as shown on the ZTV. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Milton Heights / Milton Hill due mainly to the potential visibility of the proposed reservoir embankment, buildings and associated infrastructure on the southeast side of the reservoir, loss of open agricultural landscape, and planting of new blocks of woodland / trees / vegetation. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Combined judgement: 'negligible'.			
People living and working within Shippon and Dalton Barracks (Military base / likely future Garden Village), VP35 [LVIA-174] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Small) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because, at >3km away from the proposed reservoir embankment, barely perceptible changes in views are expected, with no discernible alteration to the overall composition of views, and the reservoir embankment not standing above the existing skyline. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'small' because the view would likely only be seen from a small number of locations within the village. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Dalton Barracks, a likely future Garden Village (>3km from reservoir embankment) due to the potential visibility of the proposed reservoir embankment and associated infrastructure. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People living and working within Sutton Courtenay, VP21 [LVIA-166] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because barely perceptible changes in views are expected, with no discernible alteration to the overall composition of views. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because the view may be seen at a very limited number of locations within the village, as shown on the ZTV. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Sutton Courtenay due mainly to the potential visibility of the proposed reservoir embankment (c.3.5km away), intake/ outfall structure (>1km away), and associated loss of existing and planting of new trees / vegetation. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.				
People living and working within Wantage (site-facing edges), [LVIA-201] (High - High, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-59) Design to reduce adverse effects on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because, at c.5km away from the proposed reservoir embankment, barely perceptible changes in views are expected, with no discernible alteration to the overall composition of views. The proposed reservoir will likely be mostly hidden behind intervening vegetation and landform, and will not extend above the horizon. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because the view may be seen at a very limited number of locations within the town, as shown on the ZTV. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people living and working within Wantage due to the potential visibility of the proposed reservoir embankment (c. 5km from northwest edge of town) and associated infrastructure. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
Users of, and people working at, the South Oxfordshire Crematorium and Memorial Park, VP41 [LVIA-216] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities.	Small (Medium, Small) Size and Scale: Judged as 'medium' because there is potential for a clearly noticeable change in the view resulting from the loss of some features including some open fields, trees and vegetation and the addition of major new infrastructure including reservoir embankment and blocks of scrub planting that could moderately change the composition of the view. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'small' because the view may be seen by the receptor at limited parts within this site, through intervening boundary vegetation. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting /	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people at the South Oxfordshire Crematorium and Memorial Park due to the appearance of proposed new woodland planting beyond the existing vegetation on the site boundary. It is possible that there may be limited distant visibility of the proposed reservoir embankment and inter-project cumulative effects from East Hanney Solar Farm, which is in the future baseline, located immediately to the west of SESRO draft Order limits between Garford and East Hanney. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'small'.			
People travelling along the A415 (Frilford Road / Marcham), VP34 [LVIA-211] (Low - Medium, Low)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Small (Small, Small) Size and Scale: 'small' because it is unlikely that the proposed embankment will be noticeable due to roadside hedges and other screening elements; the northern access road may result in a small change to the overall composition some views at a localised level. Geographical Extent: 'small' because it is likely there will be limited locations from which changes of views may be perceived, mostly due to intervening vegetation, as shown by the ZTV. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people travelling along the A415 (Frilford - Marcham), c.1.8km - 3km from proposed reservoir embankment, due to potential views of the reservoir embankment, T2ST buildings, water tower and infrastructure, and proposed northern access road. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People travelling by rail toward/ from Didcot, [LVIA-214] (Low - Medium, Low)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Small (Medium, Small) Size and Scale: Judged as 'medium' because there is potential for a clearly noticeable change in the view resulting from the loss of features including open fields, trees and vegetation and the addition of major new infrastructure including reservoir embankment and blocks of woodland planting that could moderately change the composition of the view. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'small' because the view may be seen by the receptor for limited sections of a linear route when looking in one direction and where vegetation breaks allow. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people travelling by rail towards and from Didcot due to the appearance of the proposed project features including proposed reservoir embankment, loss of open agricultural land and new blocks of new woodland planting. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
				Combined judgement: 'small'.			
People travelling by road on B4017, [LVIA-213] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Small (Small, Small) Size and Scale: Judged as 'small' because there is limited potential for small but noticeable changes in views resulting from the proposed reservoir and loss of open agricultural land. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'small' because existing buildings and roadside vegetation screen the changes and retain the existing composition of views for the majority of the route, as shown by the ZTV. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people travelling on the B4017 due to potential visibility of the proposed reservoir embankment and associated infrastructure, blocks of woodland planting and overall loss of flat, open agricultural land, and T2ST buildings, water tower and infrastructure. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People travelling by road on Grove Park Drive, VP13 [LVIA-207] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Small (Small, Small) Size and Scale: 'small' because the visibility of the proposed reservoir is likely to be limited and mostly hidden behind existing planting alongside the railway line, which is proposed to be added to with additional woodland planting; little noticeable change to the overall composition of views is likely. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'small' because this change of view may be experienced from small proportion of this linear route, due changing orientations / direction of view and intervening vegetation. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people travelling by road on the A338, mainly due to the potential visibility of the reservoir embankment, rail sidings, buildings and associated infrastructure. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
People travelling by road through Garford, VP42, VP43 [LVIA-210] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Small (Small, Small) Size and Scale: 'small' because it is unlikely that the proposed solar farm will be very noticeable due to roadside hedges and other screening elements; views toward the reservoir will also be limited and mostly hidden behind existing planting, with little noticeable change to the overall composition of views is likely. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'small' because it is likely there will be limited and transitory / fleeting locations along the road from which a change of view may be perceived, mostly due to intervening vegetation. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'small'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people travelling along the unnamed road through Garford, <0.5km from the proposed solar farm, and c. 1km from the proposed reservoir embankment. Views for road users may change due to the presence of the reservoir embankment and associated infrastructure, potential views of solar farm, new blocks of woodland planting and loss of flat, open agricultural land, and potential inter-project cumulative effects from East Hanney Solar Farm which is in the future baseline, located immediately to the west of SESRO draft Order limits between Garford and East Hanney. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People using the Vale Way long distance footpath, between Abingdon and Drayton Road, VP27, VP28 [LVIA-139] (High - High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because, due to intervening hedges and trees, combined with the location and limited vertical scale of the infrastructure, the change in views is likely to be barely noticeable, with no discernible alteration to the composition of the overall views or visual amenity. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because this change of view is expected to be barely discernible to the receptor, and visible only at very few locations along the hedge-lined linear route, as shown in the ZTV. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for users of the Vale Way due mainly to the appearance of the proposed intake / outfall structure and associated works, including river guard, flood conveyance corridor and associated loss of bankside trees and vegetation. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
People using the Vale Way, at Steventon, N/a [LVIA-141] (High - High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because unlikely to be perceptible changes in views, with no discernible alteration to the overall composition of views, given enclosed nature of this section of the Vale Way, with tree lines and built form separating it from the proposed development. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because the altered views are likely to be limited to very few in any locations along this section of route, due to intervening settlement and vegetation, as shown in the ZTV. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for users of the Vale Way due to the potential visibility of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure, loss of open agricultural land and changes in green infrastructure. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People using the Vale Way, between Drayton Road and Milton, N/a [LVIA-140] (High - High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because barely perceptible changes in views are expected, with no discernible alteration to the overall composition of views. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because the altered views are likely to be limited to very few locations along this section of route, due to distance, intervening landform, settlement, and vegetation, as shown in the ZTV. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for users of the Vale Way due to the potential visibility of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure, loss of open agricultural land and changes in green infrastructure. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People using the Vale Way, between West Hendred and Wantage, N/a [LVIA-143]	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or	Negligible (Small, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'small' because there is potential for a	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for users of the Vale Way due to the potential visibility of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure, loss of open	No additional mitigation required as the

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
(High - High, Very High)			landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-59) Design to reduce adverse effects on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	perceptible change in views, altering their overall composition to a limited extent. Geographic extent: Judged as 'negligible' because these perceptible changes in view are likely to be limited to occasional glimpses between intervening vegetation and landform, at a small number of locations, at distances of around 3km-4km to the outer toe of the reservoir embankment, as shown in the ZTV. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.		agricultural land and changes in green infrastructure. (Permanent)	effect is not significant.
People using the Oxford Green Belt Way between Cumnor and Radley, VP36 [LVIA-144] (High - High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because, at 8+km from the outer toe of the reservoir embankment, the change in view is likely to be barely perceptible. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because this change of view is expected to be limited to a small proportion (c. 500m) of a 12 km section of the Oxford Green Belt Way and, at 8+km from the outer toe of the reservoir embankment, barely discernible. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for users of the Oxford Greenbelt Way due to the appearance of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure, loss of existing trees and vegetation, and establishment of new trees and vegetation. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People using The Ridgeway between the A338 and the western edge of the study area, VP6 [LVIA-135]	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit,	Negligible (Negligible, Small) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because, at c.7km - 9km from the outer toe of the reservoir	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for users of the Ridgeway National Trail due to the appearance of the proposed reservoir and associated landscape	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
(Very High - Very High, Very High)			soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-59) Design to reduce adverse effects on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	embankment, the change in views is likely to be barely perceptible, with no discernible alteration to the composition of the overall views or visual amenity Geographical Extent: Judged as 'small' as although small and distant, the proposed reservoir is likely to be seen by the receptor from limited sections of the linear route. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.		change, including loss of open agricultural land. (Long-term)	
People using The Ridgeway, between the A34 and A338, VP1, VP2, VP3 [LVIA-130] (Very High - Very High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-59) Design to reduce adverse effects on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because, at >8km from the outer toe of the reservoir embankment, the change in views is likely to be barely perceptible, with no discernible alteration to the composition of the overall views or visual amenity Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because this change of view is expected to be barely discernible to the receptor, and visible only at some locations along the linear route. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for users of the Ridgeway National Trail due to the appearance of the proposed reservoir and associated landscape change, including loss of open agricultural land. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
People using The Ridgeway, east of the A34, N/a [LVIA-137] (Very High - Very High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-59) Design to reduce adverse effects on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because, at >9km from the outer toe of the reservoir embankment, the change in views is likely to be barely perceptible, with no discernible alteration to the composition of the overall views or visual amenity Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because this change of view is expected to be barely discernible to the receptor, and visible only at some locations along the linear route. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for users of the Ridgeway National Trail due to the appearance of the proposed reservoir and associated landscape change, including loss of open agricultural land. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People using NCN Route 5 - Radley to Didcot, VP27, VP28 [LVIA-157] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: 'negligible' because, due to intervening hedges and trees, combined with the limited vertical scale of the intake/outfall infrastructure, the change in views associated with it is likely to be barely noticeable, with no discernible alteration to the composition of views. More distant views to the reservoir site are also likely to be barely noticeable. Geographical Extent: 'negligible' because the changes in views are expected to be barely discernible to the receptor, visible only at very few locations along the linear route as shown on the ZTV, noting also their transitory nature for cyclists. Duration: 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting /	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for users of NCR-5 between Radley and Didcot due to the appearance of the proposed intake/outfall structure (c.300m away at nearest point), and reservoir (c.2km away at nearest point) (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
				mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.			
People using NCN Route 544 - Wantage to Didcot, VP54 [LVIA-158] (Moderate - Medium, Medium)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-59) Design to reduce adverse effects on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: 'negligible' because, at distances of 4km to 7km to the reservoir embankment or other major proposed infrastructure, the associated change in views is likely to be barely noticeable, with no discernible alteration to the overall composition of views. Geographical Extent: 'negligible' because the changes in views are expected to be barely discernible to the receptor, visible only at very few locations along the linear route as shown on the ZTV, noting also their transitory nature for cyclists. Duration: 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for users of NCR-544 between Wantage and Didcot due to the appearance of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure, loss of open agricultural land and changes in green infrastructure. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People using network of PRoWs in Wooton / Boars Hill area, on the Corallian Limestone Ridge, VP36 [LVIA-151] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because, at distance ranging from 5km to 9km to the outer toe of the reservoir embankment, the change in view is likely to be barely perceptible, not discernibly altering the overall composition. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because the change of view is expected to be barely discernible and only seen from limited sections of the linear routes. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for users of the PRoWs in Wooton / Boars Hill area, on the Corallian Limestone Ridge due to the appearance of the proposed project features including embankment, reservoir and solar provision and associated loss of trees and vegetation. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.				
People using PRowS - close to The Ridgeway within the North Wessex Downs National Landscape, VP3, VP4, VP5 [LVIA-145] (High - Very High, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-59) Design to reduce adverse effects on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because, at distances of c.5.5km - 10km from the outer toe of the reservoir embankment, the changes in views are likely to be barely perceptible, with no discernible alteration to the composition of the overall views or visual amenity. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because the changes in view are expected to be barely discernible to the receptor, and visible only at some locations along the linear routes. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for users of the PRow network, close to The Ridgeway within the North Wessex Downs National Landscape, due to the appearance of the proposed reservoir and associated landscape change, including loss of open agricultural land and changes to green infrastructure. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People using PRowS around Little Wittenham within the North Wessex Downs National Landscape, VP22 [LVIA-152] (Very High - Very High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-59) Design to reduce adverse effects on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because, at distances ranging from 8km to 10km to the outer toe of the reservoir embankment, the change in view is likely to be barely perceptible, not discernibly altering the overall composition. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because the change of view is expected to be barely discernible, and only seen from limited sections of the linear routes. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Adverse	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for users of PRowS around Little Wittenham within the North Wessex Downs National Landscape due to the appearance of the proposed reservoir and associated infrastructure, loss of existing trees and vegetation, and establishment of new trees and vegetation. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.				
People using PRowWs in the Hinton Waldrist / Kingston Hill area, on the Corallian Limestone Ridge, [LVIA-219] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because, at distances ranging from 4.5km to 8km to the outer toe of the reservoir embankment, the change in view is likely to be barely perceptible, not discernibly altering the overall composition. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because the change of view is expected to be barely discernible and only seen from limited sections of the linear routes. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for users of the PRow network in the Hinton Waldrist / Kingston Hill area, due to the appearance of the proposed reservoir and associated landscape change, including loss of open agricultural land and changes to green infrastructure. (Long-term)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People using PRowWs in the Kingston Bagpuize area, on the Corallian Limestone Ridge, VP35, VP37, VP38, VP55, VP56 [LVIA-153] (High - Medium, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities.	Negligible (Negligible, Small) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because changes in views are likely to be barely perceptible, with very limited extent of change to overall composition of views. Geographic extent: Judged as 'small' because these changes in views will likely only be seen by the receptor at a small number of locations, at distances of around 3km-6km to the outer toe of the reservoir embankment (proposed solar farm, although nearer, is considered unlikely to be perceived due to low elevation). Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting /	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for users of the PRowWs in the Kingston Bagpuize area, on the Corallian Limestone Ridge due to the appearance of the proposed reservoir and other associated infrastructure, loss of existing, and establishment of new, trees and vegetation. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.			
People using PRowS within, close to and up to the boundary of the North Wessex Downs National Landscape, VP8, VP9, VP54 [LVIA-146] (High - Very High, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-59) Design to reduce adverse effects on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Small) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because in some locations there is potential for barely perceptible changes in views, altering their overall composition to a limited extent. Geographic extent: Judged as 'small' because these changes are likely to be visible only at a limited number of locations along these routes, at distances of around 2.5km-5km to the outer toe of the reservoir embankment, with much of the routes being screened from the development by intervening landform or vegetation, as shown on the ZTV. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for users of the PRow network within, close to and up to the boundary of the North Wessex Downs National Landscape, due to the appearance of the proposed reservoir and associated landscape change, including loss of open agricultural land and changes to green infrastructure. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
People visiting the Devil's Punchbowl Open Access Land within the North Wessex Downs NL, VP7 [LVIA-215] (Very High - Very High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-59) Design to reduce adverse effects on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape.	Negligible (Negligible, Negligible) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because, at c.10km from the proposed reservoir, changes in views are likely to be barely perceptible, with no discernible alteration to the overall composition of views. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'negligible' because the project is likely to be barely discernible to the receptor at this distance. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people visiting the Devil's Punchbowl Open Access Land within the North Wessex Downs NL, due to potential visibility of the reservoir and associated infrastructure, and loss of open agricultural land. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.				
People visiting the Lord Wantage Monument on The Ridgeway, VP3 [LVIA-134] (Very High - Very High, Very High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting. (ED-59) Design to reduce adverse effects on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Negligible (Negligible, Small) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because, at c.7.5km from the outer toe of the reservoir embankment, the change in view is likely to be barely perceptible, with no discernible alteration to the composition of the overall view or visual amenity Geographical Extent: 'small' because the distant appearance of the proposed reservoir is likely to occupy a small proportion of this viewpoint's overall panoramic views, looking north. Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people visiting a specific viewpoint at the Lord Wantage Monument, located on a Bronze Age round barrow at Betterton Down. It offers expansive views of the surrounding landscape and is a notable rest stop and viewpoint on The Ridgeway. The proposed reservoir and associated landscape change, including loss of open agricultural land, will be visible. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.
Specific viewpoint from a memorial bench along PRoW 403/23/10 within the North Wessex Downs National Landscape, VP9 [LVIA-147] (Very High - Very High, High)	Most / all Project components	Most / all Project activities (operation)	(ED-27) Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity. (ED-57) Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure. (ED-58) Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting.	Negligible (Negligible, Medium) Size and Scale: Judged as 'negligible' because, at c.3.7km from the outer toe of the reservoir embankment, the change in view is likely to be barely perceptible, altering the composition of the overall view by a very limited amount. Geographical Extent: Judged as 'medium' because this change of view is likely to be visible within a moderate proportion of the broad view at this location, as shown on the ZTV.	Minor (Not Significant) Neutral	Effect on visual amenity: Operational effect on visual amenity for people visiting a memorial bench on a PRoW within the North Wessex Downs National Landscape, due to the appearance of the proposed reservoir and associated landscape change, including loss of open agricultural land and changes to green infrastructure. (Permanent)	No additional mitigation required as the effect is not significant.

Receptor name, associated viewpoints [Effect ID] (Sensitivity of receptor - Value, Susceptibility)	Project component(s)	Project activity(ies)	Embedded design / standard good practice mitigation applied	Magnitude of impact (Size and scale, geographical extent) and Magnitude of impact commentary	Initial significance category (Initial significance) / Direction of effect	Description of effect (including duration)	Additional mitigation identified (including monitoring)
			(ED-59) Design to reduce adverse effects on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape. (ED-60) Design project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities. (SGP-12) Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting.	Duration: Judged as 'permanent', albeit embedded landscape planting / mitigation is likely to reduce the effect over time. Combined judgement: 'negligible'.			



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