

Landscape

*A228 Leybourne & West Malling Bypass
Environmental Statement
Volume 2 (part)*

Kent County Council



July 1995

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1.0 SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 This specialist report forms part of Volume 2 of the Environment Statement for the A228 Leybourne and West Malling Bypass. It contains a series of landscape reports which examine the main aspects of the landscape and visual impacts arising from the proposed improvements.

1.2 AIMS OF THE REPORT

1.2.1 This report has been prepared by Kent Property Services Landscape Branch on behalf of Kent County Council's Highways and Transportation Department to assess the major landscape impacts of the route based on the recommendations contained in Volume 11 of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges.

1.3 STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

1.3.1 The report describes the existing landscape and establishes the baseline conditions which were used to aid selection of the proposed route. The report first outlines the methodology employed in the assessment, followed by a brief description of the existing features and a description of the existing situation under the following headings:

Section 1 - Landscape Character

This section deals with the classification of the landscape into character zones and a description of what the landscape looks like.

Section 2 - Landscape Quality

This section involves an analysis of the landscape to assess its value or quality.

Section 3 - Visual Impact

This assesses the impact that the proposed road would have on the landscape with special emphasis on the visual impact from residential property and public footpaths.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

1.4.1 The methodology used to undertake the assessment is based on guidelines set down by the Countryside Commission in their advisory booklet 'CCP423 Landscape Assessment Guidance' and in the Department of Transport's 'Design Manual for Roads & Bridges Volume 11.'

1.4.2 The Countryside Commission define the meaning of the term landscape and the principles of landscape assessment as follows:

'The meaning of landscape

The term landscape refers primarily to the visual appearance of the land, including its shape, form and colours. It also reflects the way in which these various components combine to create specific patterns and pictures that are distinctive to particular localities. However, the landscape is not a purely visual phenomenon, because its character relies closely on its physiography and its history. Hence, in addition to the scenic or visual dimension of the landscape, there are a whole range of other dimensions, including geology,

topography, soils, ecology, archaeology, landscape history, land use, architecture, and cultural associations. All of these factors have influenced the formation of the landscape, and continue to affect the way in which it is experienced and valued. Cherished landscapes can be said to have a natural beauty. This term embraces all of the dimensions of landscape listed above, and also implies that the landscape is more than the sum of its component parts. The concept of natural beauty has a statutory basis in the Wildlife and Countryside Acts and is central to the remit of the Countryside Commission.

The Assessment Process

Landscape assessment is a general term for the process whereby landscape is described, classified and evaluated. These three activities should be distinguished clearly one from another:

Landscape description is the process of collecting and presenting information about the landscape in a systematic manner, and usually forms the initial basis for any landscape assessment.

Landscape classification is a more analytical activity whereby the landscape is sorted into different types or units, each with a distinct, consistent and recognisable character.

Landscape evaluation means attaching a value to a particular landscape, landscape type, or landscape feature, by reference to specified criteria. Generally an evaluation should be based upon a prior classification.

Objectivity and subjectivity

The distinction between landscape classification and landscape evaluation is especially important, with the former focusing on relatively objective recording and analysis of the intrinsic qualities of the landscape itself, and the latter including a greater degree of subjective opinion and judgement about the landscape. In practice, though, all landscape assessments require a combination of objectivity and subjectivity. The key point is that the assessment process should be systematic and structured. The reasons for particular decisions or judgements on landscape character or quality should always be clearly articulated. They are likely to be based on known facts, informed consensus, professional opinion, and aesthetic judgement – or more commonly, a combination of all of these factors.'

SECTION 1
LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

2. SECTION 1 – LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

2.1 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 This section contains a landscape character report prepared by Kent Property Services Landscape Branch.
- 2.1.2 The report initially describes the methodology used to define landscape character which is then followed by the landscape assessment schedules and concludes with a plan defining the character types.

2.2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.2.1 The approach to landscape assessment which has been applied to this report is based on guidelines set down by the Countryside Commission in their advisory booklet 'CCP 423 Landscape Assessment Guidance'. The main steps include planning the assessment, desk study, field survey and the analysis and presentation of results.
- 2.2.2 Landscape assessment can be carried out at a variety of scales, from national and regional, down to the county, district and specific parish or site. This report is concerned primarily with a detailed, site specific assessment of the study area.
- 2.2.3 CCP 423 makes a clear distinction between landscape types and landscape character areas:
"The former is a generic term; in theory a particular landscape type can occur anywhere in the country. The latter term is geographically specific and may also suggest that the area has a distinct and recognisable identity."
In Kent, for example, regional character areas would include the North Downs, Romney Marsh and the High Weald.
- 2.2.4 Physical factors are usually the most important influence on the landscape. Geology and landform tend to be dominant factors in an undulating topography, however, land cover is particularly influential at the site specific scale.
- 2.2.5 This report first discusses the character of the landscape as a whole to provide the appropriate context for the more specific descriptions of the study area.

2.3 REGIONAL CHARACTER AREA

2.3.1 THE GREENSAND BELT

The Kent County Council in their Landscape and Nature Conservation Guidelines March 1993 have defined the Greensand Belt character within Kent as follows:

The Lower Greensand

This belt of countryside forms a distinct scarp/dip slope topography throughout much of its length, although it is quite different in character to the Chalk landform to the north. There are four geological formations within the Lower Greensand – Folkestone Sand, Sandgate Beds, Hythe Beds and Atherfield Clay – and, in landscape terms, the thin belt of Gault Clay immediately to the north forms a part of this zone. Folkestone Sand is coarse-grained, acidic and very free-draining with a number of heaths and commons as a result,

especially to the west. These are often of high value for nature conservation. Sandgate Beds are heavier and wetter resulting, in past times, in a good deal of pasture. Hythe Beds, which form the escarpment itself, consist of a calcareous sandstone or ragstone and give rise to a rather heavy loam of wider agricultural use. It also supports woodland areas of national importance for nature conservation and occasional, unimproved grasslands, the calcicole, or lime tolerant, species creating a contrast with the acidic Folkestone Beds. Atherfield Clay is a stiff blue clay below the Hythe Beds that forms a thin outcrop at the bottom of the scarp and merges with the adjacent Weald Clay.

From the Surrey boundary in the west to Pluckley in the east, the scarp face of the Lower Greensand Hythe Beds is a marked feature, increasing in height westwards to a maximum of 245m at Toys Hill. This formation also results in a notable scarp, formerly a sea cliff, overlooking the eastern part of Romney Marsh, with The Roughs at Hythe being a valuable area for nature conservation. The dip slope reduces gradually in elevation towards the north to a height of between 50m and 100m. The linear valley created by the dip slope and the North Downs scarp, and including the intervening belt of Gault Clay to the north, is often called the 'Vale of Holmesdale' and runs broadly west to east through much of the county.

The soils of the Lower Greensand vary laterally through the belt and account for differences in land use and landscape. The eastern section beyond Ashford displays a rather heavy loam on the Hythe Beds, historically an area of mixed farming, and increasingly an area of arable production. As height increases westwards, the soils become lighter and more easily worked and the outcrop widens considerably. Fruit and hops are dominant features on the more fertile soils of the lower dip slope centred on the Medway Valley and extending from Mereworth in the west to Kingswood in the east. Much of the higher ground is occupied by acidic head deposits, which is reflected in much greater woodland cover. Plantations of chestnut, from which hop poles used to be cut, are concentrated here, as well as being interspersed amongst the orchards. This fruit belt continues a little beyond Mereworth Woods, but west of A227 the soils are more acidic with beds of hard stone alternating with loose sand, or 'hassock'. The soils become increasingly sandy the further one goes west, encouraging an ever greater area of woodland and some heathland.

Ragstone provides one of the few hard building stones that occur in the district and is a distinctive feature of local dwellings. It has resulted in numerous quarries from Sevenoaks to Maidstone and beyond. The Folkestone Beds also provide a suitable source of building, concreting and roof tile sand at various points throughout the County, thereby creating disturbance to the landscape, which in many areas is directly visible from the North Downs scarp. Given that these free draining strata provided good east-west communications, it is not surprising that this linear belt of countryside south of the Downs is often one of urban settlement, economic activity and frenetic movement by road and rail. The section around the north and west of Maidstone typifies this picture of a man-made and man-dominated landscape.

Whilst the main areas of woodland are generally too far south to mitigate this impact, they are important as a backdrop and counterbalance. From Mereworth westwards to the County boundary and generally south of A25 the area is heavily wooded with many large woods and shaws of varying width. To the north, the landscape is more open with occasional blocks of woodland, larger fields and more hedges. There is often a subtle distinction here between the free draining Folkestone Beds and the Gault Clay to the north.

Heavy, poorly drained soils on the Gault have encouraged small fields of permanent pasture contained by shaws and frequent oak/ash woodlands, which form an important wildlife habitat. More recent field amalgamation and conversion to arable or sowing of leys have vastly reduced the extent of unimproved pasture.

The woodlands on the Gault are of pedunculate oak with mixed coppice of field maple, ash, hazel and wych elm. In contrast sessile oak is more prevalent on the lighter soils to the south together with birch, holly, planted conifers (especially pine) and chestnut, the last introduced in response to the need for hop poles and farm timber. The sessile oak/birch woodlands are often of high nature conservation value. Woodland cover generally reduces east of Maidstone. Indeed, this reduction in density is progressive, the area south and east of Ashford being far more open, with only occasional hedgerows and woodlands. To the west of Hythe the landscape becomes both more wooded and more undulating.

Once again it is possible to identify a number of sub-divisions within the Lower Greensand, although landscape character does vary considerably within the zone, especially between north and south:

- (a) Vale of Holmesdale – in west Kent this linear belt forms a distinct landscape to the north of the woodland and fruit areas. It is generally a more open landscape of mixed farming with occasional woods, especially on the Gault Clay, and hedgerows. The impact of communications (M20, M26 and railway) mineral workings and settlements set it apart from its surroundings. It is frenetic landscape where more woodland and shaws would reduce the intrusive nature of these land uses.
- (b) Western Woodland Belt – despite being divided into two by the urban expanse of Sevenoaks, this densely wooded landscape with occasional heaths and commons is quite distinct. The small, irregular fields are contained by woods, shaws or dense hedgerows. They are often in permanent pasture with occasional orchards and limited arable use. The settlement pattern is dispersed and lost amongst the woodland cover and views from the scarp top are some of the best in Kent.
- (c) Central Fruit Belt – this crescent-shaped area envelopes the southern half of Maidstone and extends from A227 in the west to Kingwood in the east. It remains an area of many orchards separated by poplar or alder windbreaks, small arable fields often in horticultural crops, all punctuated by quite regular blocks of woodland, much of which is chestnut coppice, and occasional hedgerows. Certain parts, especially in the Medway valley, are very vulnerable to conversion from orchards to arable, a process which has already commenced.
- (d) Mid Kent Greensand Area – this is typically an area of mixed farming with larger fields, varied and intermittent woodland cover, occasional shaws or tree groups and relatively few hedges. Much of the land is now in arable production, whilst a limited number of orchards occur here and there, especially in the west. Enlargement of field parcels and concentration on a narrower range of crops would threaten its landscape character. A number of the woodlands are important nature conservation sites.
- (c) East Kent Greensand Area – in this area orchards are almost entirely absent, the woodland cover is less, especially south of Ashford, and fields are more irregular in

size and shape. There are fewer small woods and dense shaws, with a consequent contrast between large woodlands and hedgerows, which are themselves more prevalent than farther west. Tree cover is notably more dense to the west and north of Hythe.

KEY FEATURES

- ◆ The Greensand Ridge running from the Surrey border to Pluckley and affording panoramic views across the Low Weald and towards the North Downs.
- ◆ The diversity of woodland types as a result of very variable soil structure and pH and their high nature conservation value.
- ◆ Heaths and commons on the acidic Folkestone and occasional unimproved pastures with calcicole species on the Hythe Beds.
- ◆ Orchards and hop gardens to the west, south and east of Maidstone with chestnut coppice plantations interspersed.
- ◆ The presence and use of ragstone resulting in quarries and a distinctive building material for houses and walls.

KEY ISSUES

- ◆ Extensive and increasing man-made intrusion in the Vale of Holmesdale westwards to the Surrey border, with particular emphasis on the Medway Gap area.
- ◆ Protection of heaths, commons and sessile oak/birch woodlands that are characteristic of the area.
- ◆ Restoration of ragstone, sand and clay quarries and the pattern of future mineral working.
- ◆ Enhancement of the agricultural landscape in the area east of Ashford.
- ◆ Detailed treatment of the eastern section of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link.

2.4 THE LANDSCAPE TYPES FOR THE STUDY AREA

- 2.4.1 The landscape types of the study area under consideration have been established by desk and field surveys. A survey sheet has been designed to collect together the site information to provide some of the data used to define the character zones. These survey sheets are referred to as 'landscape assessment schedules' and include some data relating to landscape quality which follows this section on landscape character. A thorough knowledge of the site has been used to select key vantage points where survey data has been collected. Reference has been made to photographic records of the site.
- 2.4.2 All this information has then been used to break down the landscape into its component parts of relative uniformity and these are presented on plan.
- 2.4.3 The following part of this section sets out the field survey locations and data and concludes

with the landscape type drawing, Figure 2 which defines 4 sub zones of the landscape character.

2.5 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AND LANDSCAPE DESIGNATIONS

- 2.5.1 The study area is typical of the landscapes found on the dip slopes of the Greensand Ridge and is characterised by its relatively open aspect. This comprises a patchwork of arable, grazing and orchard, punctuated by occasional hedgerows or windbreaks. The only substantial block of woodland in the area is Leybourne Wood, north of the A20. South of the A20 and east of the Hermitage the landscape has a more parkland feel to it. This is due to the existence of a number of large belts of mature trees which break the area up into well defined compartments. The area of the stream, north and south of the A20, has a more 'intimate' feel, due to its being lower lying and enclosed by woodland or shelterbelts.
- 2.5.2 The northern part of the study area lies within the Metropolitan Green Belt and at its very northern extremity intrudes into the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) of which the M20 Motorway is the southern boundary. This section is also designated a Special Landscape Area (SLA) by the Kent County Council's Structure Plan 1990. However the area covered by these designations forms a very small part of the study area, and consists of land almost entirely affected by earlier mineral extraction. The bulk of the study area north of the A20 comprises land of a plain, rolling character which, although attractive, is of no special significance. Its importance lies in the value attributed to it by local residents as an important buffer between urban areas and the more open countryside associated with the Kent Downs AONB.
- 2.5.3 The part of the study area south of the A20 lies within the Ightham to Pluckley Area of Special Significance for Agriculture (ASSA). This is a designation defined by the Kent County Council in its Kent Countryside Local Plan, 1983. Leybourne Wood is designated as a Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI), Grade II, by the Kent Trust for Nature Conservation. It is classified as Ancient Woodland in English Nature's Inventory of Kent's Ancient Woodland 1990. Ancient woods are those which have had a continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD and have only been cleared for underwood or timber production. The Alders and Castle Lake, between the M20 and Castle Way, are part of the Leybourne Lakes SNCI, which is classified Grade I. The bulk of this site lies north east of the existing M20/A228 interchange. Woods Meadow is a Public Open Space administered by Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council.

2.6 TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.6.1 The study area comprises a gently undulating topography. The existing levels vary from 17m AOD adjacent to the M20 at Birling Road to 49m AOD on the ridge in Leybourne Wood. The levels drop away again to 20m AOD in the vicinity of Pump Close and gradually rise from these to 75m AOD near the entrance to Kingshill Business Park at the southern end of the study area. The valley of the Leybourne Stream and associated watercourses forms a prominent feature that crosses the middle of the study area. The stream runs into Castle Lake and thence into Leybourne Lake to the north of the M20. These large bodies of water occupy a generally low lying area surrounding the existing motorway interchange.

ATTRACTORS & DETRACTORS

Which landscape elements make a positive contribution to the area ?

Woody Vegetation.

Which elements make a negative contribution ?

Motorway and associated structures.

Are there any elements in poor condition ?

Woody vegetation (in places)

LANDSCAPE VULNERABILITY

Is this landscape vulnerable to change through lack of management, development pressures or other factors? If so in what ways?

Damaged landscape vulnerable to development pressures.

Vulnerability:-

LOW

HIGH

MEDIUM

Would the landscape benefit from conservation, enhancement or restoration? What measures might be appropriate?

CONSERVATION

ENHANCEMENT

RESTORATION

AESTHETIC FACTORS

Record your immediate impressions by underlining the most appropriate word

SCALE	intimate	small	medium	large
ENCLOSURE	confined	enclosed	open	exposed
DIVERSITY	uniform	simple	diverse	complex
BALANCE	harmonious	balanced	discordant	chaotic
MOVEMENT	dead	calm	busy	frantic
TEXTURE	smooth	managed	rough	very rough
COLOUR	monochrome	muted	colourful	garish
UNITY	unified	interrupted	fragmented	chaotic
FORM	straight	angular	curved	sinuous

LANDSCAPE QUALITY

Give your general impression of the area by underlining the most appropriate category:

HIGH*

The overall visual quality of the landscape includes valued elements and is very attractive in terms of its focal context. The landscape is not unduly marred by the presence of detracting features. This category can be further sub-divided:

HIGHEST VALUE

VERY ATTRACTIVE

GOOD

MEDIUM / ORDINARY

The overall visual quality of the landscape is attractive in terms of its focal context, but down-graded by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

LOW / POOR

The overall visual quality of the landscape is significantly marred by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

SCHEDULE 2

PROJECT		SURVEYOR	
A228 Leybourne & West Malling Bypass		JMHG	
DATE	TIME	WEATHER	
7 September 1993	Mid morning	Sunny	
VIEWPOINT		DIRECTION OF VIEW	
Park Road, between Birling Rd jnct. & no. 66		North	

Record what is present by marking relevant words:					
LANDFORM					
xx	flat	vertical	x	hills	
	rolling	plain		crags	broad valley
	undulating	rolling lowland		coast	narrow valley
	steep	plateau		estuary	fill
					deep gorge
LAND COVER / LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS					
x	farms buildings	hedges		set aside	stream
	churches	banks		game rearing	gill
	commercial	paddock		public open space	drainage ditches
	residential	pasture	xx	playing field	marsh
	industrial	arable		golf course	reservoir
	ruins	orchard		fishing	sea
	derelict land	hop garden		footpath	river
	land fill / raising	glasshouses		track	pond
	tipping	market gardening		road	lake
	quarrying	nursery		motorway	isolated trees
				railway	tree belts
				bridge	
					scrub
					decid. woodland
					conf. woodland
					mixed woodland
					parkland
					chimneys
					poles
					mass
					pylons
					walls
					lighting

DESCRIPTION

General description:
Meadowland and woody vegetation fringing motorway.

Any significant seasonal differences?
Deciduous and herbaceous vegetation.

How accessible and visible is the area to the public? Is it by road, footpath or bridleway?
Footpath MR132 crosses area.

ANNOTATED PHOTOGRAPH



ATTRACTORS & DETRACTORS

Which landscape elements make a positive contribution to the area?

Tree Belts, Pasture

Which elements make a negative contribution?

none

Are there any elements in poor condition?

no

LANDSCAPE VULNERABILITY

Is this landscape vulnerable to change through lack of management, development, pressures or other factors? If so in what ways?

Vulnerability:-

HIGH

MEDIUM

LOW

Would the landscape benefit from conservation, enhancement or restoration? What measures might be appropriate?

CONSERVATION

ENHANCEMENT

RESTORATION

AESTHETIC FACTORS

Record your immediate impressions by underlining the most appropriate word

SCALE	intimate	<u>small</u>	medium	large
ENCLOSURE	confined	<u>enclosed</u>	open	exposed
DIVERSITY	uniform	<u>simple</u>	diverse	complex
BALANCE	harmonious	<u>balanced</u>	discordant	chaotic
MOVEMENT	dead	<u>calm</u>	busy	frantic
TEXTURE	smooth	<u>managed</u>	<u>rough</u>	very rough
COLOUR	monochrome	<u>muted</u>	colourful	garish
UNITY	<u>unified</u>	interrupted	fragmented	chaotic
FORM	<u>straight</u>	angular	curved	sinuous

LANDSCAPE QUALITY

Give your general impression of the area by underlining the most appropriate category:

HIGH*

The overall visual quality of the landscape includes valued elements and is very attractive in terms of its local context. The landscape is not unduly marred by the presence of detracting features. This category can be further sub-divided:

HIGHEST VALUE

VERY ATTRACTIVE

GOOD

MEDIUM / ORDINARY

The overall visual quality of the landscape is attractive in terms of its local context, but down-graded by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

LOW / POOR

The overall visual quality of the landscape is significantly marred by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

SCHEDULE 3

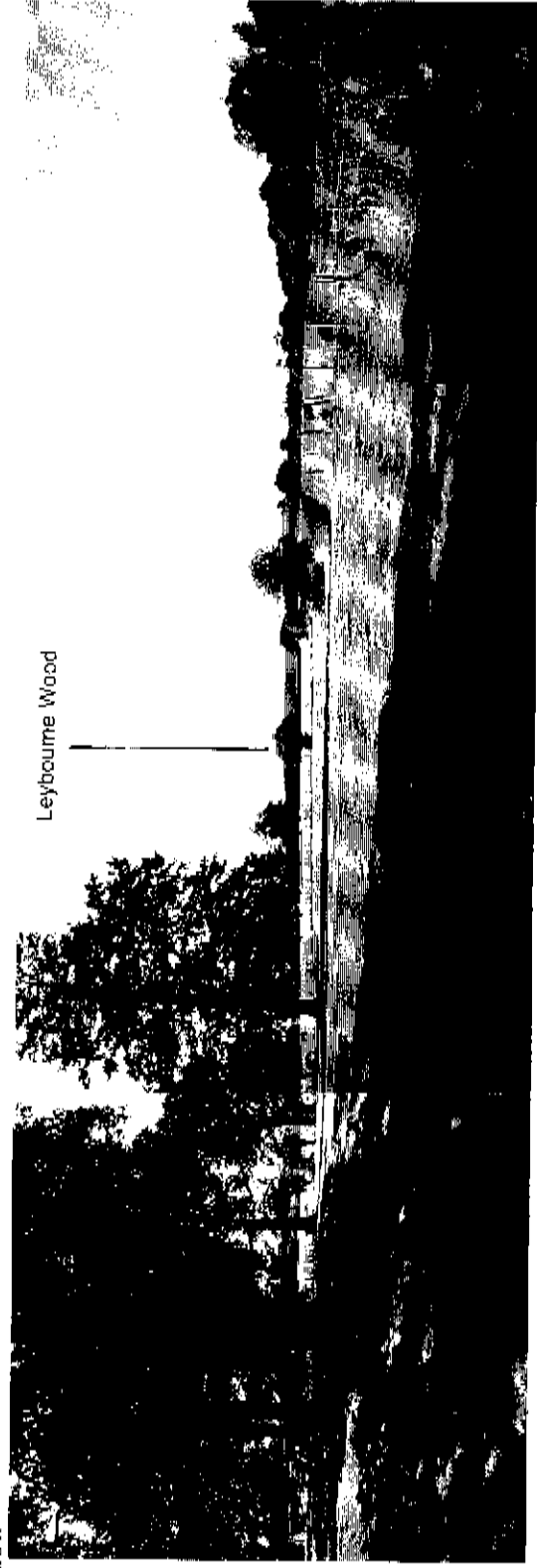
PROJECT	A228 Leybourne & West Malling Bypass		SURVEYOR	JMHG	
DATE	7 September 1993	TIME	Mid Morning	WEATHER	Sunny
VIEWPOINT	Park Road		DIRECTION OF VIEW	South	

DESCRIPTION
 General description
 Parkland with large specimen trees, with adjacent open arable land.

Any significant seasonal differences?
 Deciduous vegetation

How accessible and visible is the area to the public? Is it by road, footpath or bridleway?
 Visible from Park Road. Public footpath MR 130 crosses area in middle distance.

Record what is present by marking relevant words:				
LANDFORM				
x	flat	vertical	hills	broad valley
	rolling	plain	crags	narrow valley
	undulating	rolling lowland	coast	gill
	steep	plateau	estuary	deep gorge
LAND COVER / LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS				
	farm buildings	bedges	set aside	stream
	churches	banks	game rearing	gill
	commercial	paddock	public open space	drainage ditches
x	residential	pasture	playing field	marsh
	industrial	arable	golf course	reservoir
	ruins	orchard	fishing	sea
	derelict land	hop garden	footpath	river
	land fill / raising	glasshouses	track	pond
	tipping	marker gardening	road	lake
	quarrying	nursery	motorway	isolated trees
			railway	tree belts
			bridge	
				scrub
				decid. woodland
				conif. woodland
				mixed woodland
				parkland
				chimneys
				poles
				moats
				pylons
				walls
				lighting



Leybourne Wood

Leybourne Park Farm

LANDSCAPE VULNERABILITY

Is this landscape vulnerable to change through lack of management, development pressures or other factors? If so in what ways?

No

Vulnerability:-

LOW

MEDIUM

HIGH

Would the landscape benefit from conservation, enhancement or restoration?
What measures might be appropriate?

RESTORATION

ENHANCEMENT

CONSERVATION

ATTRACTORS & DETRACTORS

Which landscape elements make a positive contribution to the area?

Parkland trees and deciduous woodland

Which elements make a negative contribution?

Residential building

Are there any elements in poor condition?

No

LANDSCAPE QUALITY

Give your general impression of the area by underlining the most appropriate category:

HIGH

The overall visual quality of the landscape includes valued elements and is very attractive in terms of its local context. The landscape is not unduly marred by the presence of detracting features. This category can be further sub-divided:

HIGHEST VALUE

VERY ATTRACTIVE

GOOD

MEDIUM / ORDINARY

The overall visual quality of the landscape is attractive in terms of its local context, but down-graded by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

LOW / POOR

The overall visual quality of the landscape is significantly marred by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

AESTHETIC FACTORS

Record your immediate impressions by underlining the most appropriate word.

SCALE	intimate	<u>small</u>	medium	large
ENCLOSURE	confined	<u>enclosed</u>	open	exposed
DIVERSITY	uniform	simple	<u>diverse</u>	complex
BALANCE	harmonious	<u>balanced</u>	discordant	chaotic
MOVEMENT	dead	calm	busy	frantic
TEXTURE	smooth	<u>managed</u>	rough	very rough
COLOUR	monochrome	<u>neutral</u>	colourful	garish
UNITY	unified	<u>interrupted</u>	fragmented	chaotic
FORM	<u>straight</u>	angular	curved	sinuous

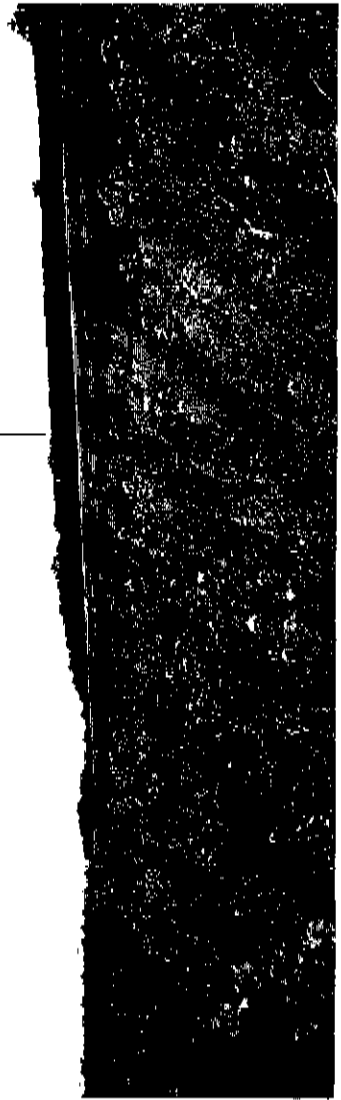
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

SCHEDULE 4

PROJECT		SURVEYOR	
A228 Leybourne & West Malling Bypass		JMHG	
DATE	TIME	WEATHER	
7 September 1993	Mid Morning	Sunny	
VIEWPOINT	DIRECTION OF VIEW		
Footpath MR130 east of Birling Road	South East		

DESCRIPTION
General description
Open arable land with fringing deciduous woodland
Any significant seasonal differences?
Deciduous vegetation, arable crops.
How accessible and visible is the area to the public? Is it by road, footpath or bridleway?
Crossed by footpaths MR 131 and MR 133

ANNOTATED PHOTOGRAPH



Leybourne Wood

Record what is present by marking relevant words:		Inconspicuous		x		evident		xx		conspicuous	
LANDFORM											
xx	flat	vertical	hills				broad valley				
	rolling	plain	crags				slip slope				
	undulating	rolling lowland	cliff				gill				
	steep	plateau	estuary				deep gorge				
LAND COVER / LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS											
	farm buildings	bedges	set aside				stream				scrub
	churches	banks	game rearing				gill			xx	decid. woodland
	commercial	paddock	public open space				drainage ditches				conif. woodland
	residential	pasture	playing field				marsh				mixed woodland
	industrial	arable	golf course				reservoir				parkland
	ruins	orchard	fishing				sea				chimneys
	derelict land	leaf garden	footpath				river				poles
	land fill / raising	glasshouses	track				pond				mass
	tipping	market gardening	road				lake				pylons
	quarrying	nursery	motorway				isolated trees				walls
			railway				tree belts				lighting
			bridge								

ATTRACTORS & DETRACTORS

Which landscape elements make a positive contribution to the area?

Woodland

Which elements make a negative contribution?

None

Are there any elements in poor condition?

No

LANDSCAPE VULNERABILITY

Is this landscape vulnerable to change through lack of management, development pressures or other factors? If so in what ways?

No

Vulnerability:-

LOW

MEDIUM

HIGH

Would the landscape benefit from conservation, enhancement or restoration? What measures might be appropriate?

CONSERVATION

ENHANCEMENT

RESTORATION

AESTHETIC FACTORS

Record your immediate impressions by underlining the most appropriate word

SCALE	intimate	small	<u>medium</u>	large
ENCLOSURE	confined	enclosed	<u>open</u>	exposed
DIVERSITY	uniform	simple	diverse	complex
BALANCE	harmonious	<u>balanced</u>	discordant	chaotic
MOVEMENT	dead	<u>calm</u>	busy	frantic
TEXTURE	smooth	<u>managed</u>	rough	very rough
COLOUR	monochrome	<u>neutral</u>	colourful	garish
UNITY	unified	interrupted	fragmented	chaotic
FORM	<u>straight</u>	angular	curved	sinuous

LANDSCAPE QUALITY

Give your general impression of the area by underlining the most appropriate category:

HIGH*

The overall visual quality of the landscape includes valued elements and is very attractive in terms of its local context. The landscape is not unduly marred by the presence of detracting features. This category can be further sub-divided:

HIGHEST VALUE

VERY ATTRACTIVE

GOOD

MEDIUM / ORDINARY

The overall visual quality of the landscape is attractive in terms of its local context, but down-graded by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

LOW / POOR

The overall visual quality of the landscape is significantly marred by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

SCHEDULE 5

PROJECT		SURVEYOR	
A238 Leybourne & West Malling Bypass		JMHG	
DATE:	TIME	WEATHER	
7 September 1993	Mid Morning	Sunny	
VIEWPOINT	DIRECTION OF VIEW		
End of track to rear of 15 Castle Way	South		

Record what is present by marking relevant words:					inconspicuous		evident		xx		conspicuous																																											
LANDFORM																																																						
xx	flat	rolling	undulating	steep	vertical	hills	crags	coast	estuary	broad valley	narrow valley	gill	deep gorge																																									
LAND COVER / LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS																																																						
x	farm buildings	churches	commercial	residential	industrial	ruins	derelict land	land fill / raising	tipping	quarrying	hedges	banks	postlock	pasture	arable	orchard	hop garden	glasshouses	market gardening	nursery	set aside	game rearing	public open space	playing field	golf course	fishing	footpath	track	road	motorway	railway	bridge	stream	gill	drainage ditches	marsh	reservoir	sea	river	pond	lake	isolated trees	tree belts	scrub	decid. woodland	conif. woodland	mixed woodland	parkland	chimneys	poles	masts	pylons	walls	lightning
x													xx														xx																											

DESCRIPTION	
General description	Arable field with woodland edge
Any significant seasonal differences?	
Deciduous vegetation and crops	
How accessible and visible is the area to the public? Is it by road, footpath or bridleway?	Visible from road. Access via unofficial footpath.

ANNOTATED PHOTOGRAPH



Chimneys Farm and Pump Close

Edge of Leybourne Wood

LANDSCAPE VULNERABILITY

Is this landscape vulnerable to change through lack of management, development pressures or other factors? If so in what ways?

set aside

Vulnerability:-

LOW

MEDIUM

HIGH

Would the landscape benefit from conservation, enhancement or restoration? What measures might be appropriate?

CONSERVATION

ENHANCEMENT

RESTORATION

ATTRACTORS & DETRACTORS

Which landscape elements make a positive contribution to the area?

Woodland edge

Which elements make a negative contribution?

none

Are there any elements in poor condition?

Farm buildings

AESTHETIC FACTORS

Record your immediate impressions by underlining the most appropriate word.

SCALE	intimate	<u>small</u>	medium	large
ENCLOSURE	confined	<u>enclosed</u>	open	exposed
DIVERSITY	uniform	simple	<u>diverse</u>	complex
BALANCE	harmonious	<u>balanced</u>	discordant	chaotic
MOVEMENT	dead	<u>calm</u>	busy	frantic
TEXTURE	smooth	<u>managed</u>	rough	very rough
COLOUR	monochrome	<u>muted</u>	colourful	garish
UNITY	<u>unified</u>	interrupted	fragmented	chaotic
FORM	<u>straight</u>	angular	curved	sinuous

LANDSCAPE QUALITY

Give your general impression of the area by underlining the most appropriate category:

HIGH

The overall visual quality of the landscape includes valued elements and is very attractive in terms of its local context. The landscape is not unduly marred by the presence of detracting features.

This category can be further sub-divided:

HIGHEST VALUE

VERY ATTRACTIVE

GOOD

MEDIUM / ORDINARY

The overall visual quality of the landscape is attractive in terms of its local context, but down-graded by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

LOW / POOR The overall visual quality of the landscape is significantly marred by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

SCHEDULE 6

PROJECT	A228 Leybourne & West Malling Bypass		SURVEYOR	JMHG	
DATE	7 September 1993	TIME	Mid Morning	WEATHER	Sunny
VIEWPOINT	Pump Close		DIRECTION OF VIEW	South west	

Record what is present by marking relevant words:					inconspicuous	x	evident	xx	conspicuous																																											
LANDFORM																																																				
x	flat	rolling	undulating	steep	vertical	plain	rolling lowland	plateau	hills	crags	coast	estuary	broad valley	narrow valley	gill	deep gorge																																				
LAND COVER / LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS																																																				
x	farm buildings	churches	commercial	residential	industrial	ruins	derelict land	land fill / raising	hedges	banks	paddock	pasture	arable	orchard	hop garden	glasshouses	market gardening	nursery	set aside	game rearing	public open space	playing field	golf course	fishing	footpath	track	road	motorway	railway	bridge	stream	gill	drainage ditches	marsh	reservoir	sea	river	pond	lake	isolated trees	tree belts	scrub	decid. woodland	conif. woodland	mixed woodland	parkland	chimneys	poles	masts	pylons	walls	lighting

DESCRIPTION	General description
Small grassland area with streamside trees and woodland edge	
Any significant seasonal differences?	
Deciduous vegetation	
How accessible and visible is the area to the public? Is it by road, footpath or bridleway?	
Visible from road. Access by unofficial footpath	

ANNOTATED PHOTOGRAPH



Pump Close

Snodland Mill Stream

ATTRACTORS & DETRACTORS

Which landscape elements make a positive contribution to the area ?

Trees, stream and pump

Which elements make a negative contribution ?

road

Are there any elements in poor condition ?

Grassland is very weedy

LANDSCAPE VULNERABILITY

Is this landscape vulnerable to change through lack of management, development pressures or other factors? If so in what ways?

lack of management leading to scrub in grassland, and loss of open areas

Vulnerability:-

HIGH MEDIUM LOW

Would the landscape benefit from conservation, enhancement or restoration?
What measures might be appropriate?

CONSERVATION ENHANCEMENT RESTORATION

AESTHETIC FACTORS

Record your immediate impressions by underlining the most appropriate word

SCALE	<u>intimate</u>	small	medium	large
ENCLOSURE	confined	<u>enclosed</u>	open	exposed
DIVERSITY	uniform	simple	<u>diverse</u>	complex
BALANCE	harmonious	balanced	<u>discordant</u>	chaotic
MOVEMENT	dead	<u>calm</u>	busy	frantic
TEXTURE	smooth	managed	<u>rough</u>	very rough
COLOUR	monochrome	<u>ruled</u>	colourful	garish
UNITY	unified	<u>interrupted</u>	fragmented	chaotic
FORM	straight	angular	<u>curved</u>	sinuous

LANDSCAPE QUALITY

Give your general impression of the area by underlining the most appropriate category:

HIGH* The overall visual quality of the landscape includes valued elements and is very attractive in terms of its local context. The landscape is not unduly marred by the presence of detracting features. This category can be further sub-divided:

HIGHEST VALUE VERY ATTRACTIVE GOOD

MEDIUM/ORDINARY The overall visual quality of the landscape is attractive in terms of its local context, but down-graded by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

LOW / POOR The overall visual quality of the landscape is significantly marred by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

SCHEDULE 7

PROJECT	A226 Lychbourne & West Malling Bypass		SUPERVISOR	JMHG	
DATE	7 September 1993	TIME	Mid Morning	WEATHER	Sunny
VIEWPOINT	Footpath MR 138 from A20 to West Malling				
				DIRECTION OF VIEW	north east

DESCRIPTION	General description	Rough grass dropping down to stream, with streamside trees and housing on A20
	Any significant seasonal differences?	
	Deciduous vegetation	
	How accessible and visible is the area to the public? Is it by road, footpath or bridleway?	
	Access by footpath MR 138	

Record what is present by marking relevant words:					inconspicuous	evident	xx	conspicuous
LANDFORM								
x	flat	vertical	hills				broad valley	
	rolling	plate	crags				narrow valley	
	undulating	rolling lowland	coast				fill	
	steep	plateau	estuary				deep gorge	
LAND COVER / LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS								
	farm buildings	hedges	set aside				stream	scrub
	churches	banks	game rearing				gill	decid. woodland
	commercial	paddock	public open space				drainage ditches	conif. woodland
x	residential	pasture	playing field				marsh	mixed woodland
	industrial	arable	golf course				reservoir	parkland
	ruins	orchard	fishing				sea	chimneys
	derelict land	hop garden	footpath				river	poles
	land fill / raising	glasshouses	track				pond	masts
	tipping	market gardening	road				lake	pylons
	quarrying	nursery	motorway				isolated trees	walls
			railway			xx	tree belts	lighting
			bridge					



A20 London Road

Snodland Mill Stream

ANNOTATED PHOTOGRAPH

ATTRACTORS & DETRACTORS

Which landscape elements make a positive contribution to the area ?

Woodland and landform

Which elements make a negative contribution ?

none

Are there any elements in poor condition ?

Overmature trees and unmanaged grassland

LANDSCAPE VULNERABILITY

Is this landscape vulnerable to change through lack of management, development pressures or other factors? If so in what ways?

Developing scrub and deterioration of woodland

Vulnerability:-

HIGH MEDIUM LOW

Would the landscape benefit from conservation, enhancement or restoration? What measures might be appropriate?

CONSERVATION ENHANCEMENT RESTORATION

AESTHETIC FACTORS

Record your immediate impressions by underlining the most appropriate word

SCALE	intimate	<u>small</u>	medium	large
ENCLOSURE	confined	<u>enclosed</u>	open	exposed
DIVERSITY	uniform	simple	<u>diverse</u>	complex
BALANCE	harmonious	balanced	<u>discordant</u>	chaotic
MOVEMENT	dead	calm	<u>busy</u>	frantic
TEXTURE	smooth	managed	<u>rough</u>	very rough
COLOUR	monochrome	<u>muted</u>	colourful	garish
UNITY	unified	<u>interrupted</u>	fragmented	chaotic
FORM	<u>straight</u>	angular	curved	sinuous

LANDSCAPE QUALITY

Give your general impression of the area by underlining the most appropriate category:

HIGH

The overall visual quality of the landscape includes valued elements and is very attractive in terms of its local context. The landscape is not unduly marred by the presence of detracting features. This category can be further sub-divided.

HIGHEST VALUE VERY ATTRACTIVE GOOD

MEDIUM / ORDINARY

The overall visual quality of the landscape is attractive in terms of its local context, but down-graded by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

LOW / POOR

The overall visual quality of the landscape is significantly marred by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

SCHEDULE 8

PROJECT	A228 Leybourne & West Mailling Bypass		SKETCHYOR	JMHG	
DATE	7 September 1993	TIME	Mid Morning	WEATHER	Sunny
VIEWPOINT	Access to field from A20		DIRECTION OF VIEW	South	

DESCRIPTION	General description Small arable field with parkland tree background Any significant seasonal differences? Deciduous vegetation and crops How accessible and visible is the area to the public? Is it by road, footpath or bridleway? Visible from road
-------------	--

Record what is present by marking relevant words:					inconspicuous	evident	xx	conspicuous
LANDFORM								
x	flat	vertical	hills	broad valley				
	rolling	plain	crags	narrow valley				
	undulating	rolling lowland	coast	gill				
	steep	plateau	estuary	deep gorge				
LAND COVER / LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS								
	farm buildings	hedges		stream				scrub
	churches	banks		gill		xx		decid. woodland
	commercial	paddock		drainage ditches				conif. woodland
	residential	pasture		marsh				mixed woodland
	industrial	arable	xx	reservoir		x		parkland
	ruins	orchard		sea				chimneys
	derelict land	hop gardens		river				poles
	land fill / raising	glasshouses		pond				masses
	tipping	market gardening		lake				pylons
	quarrying	nursery		isolated trees		xx		walls
				tree belts				lighting
				set aside				
				game rearing				
				public open space				
				playing field				
				golf course				
				fishing				
				footpath				
				track				
				road				
				motorway				
				railway				
				bridge				

ANNOTATED PHOTOGRAPH



ATTRACTORS & DETRACTORS

Which landscape elements make a positive contribution to the area ?

Parkland tree groups

Which elements make a negative contribution ?

none

Are there any elements in poor condition ?

Declining trees

LANDSCAPE VULNERABILITY

Is this landscape vulnerable to change through lack of management, development pressures or other factors? If so in what ways?

Set aside

Vulnerability:-

HIGH MEDIUM LOW

Would the landscape benefit from conservation, enhancement or restoration? What measures might be appropriate?

CONSERVATION ENHANCEMENT RESTORATION

AESTHETIC FACTORS

Record your immediate impressions by underlining the most appropriate word

SCALE	intimate	<u>small</u>	medium	large
ENCLOSURE	confined	<u>enclosed</u>	open	exposed
DIVERSITY	uniform	simple	<u>diverse</u>	complex
BALANCE	harmonious	<u>balanced</u>	discordant	chaotic
MOVEMENT	dead	<u>calm</u>	busy	frantic
TEXTURE	smooth	<u>managed</u>	rough	very rough
COLOUR	monochrome	muted	<u>colourful</u>	garish
UNITY	unified	<u>interrupted</u>	fragmented	chaotic
FORM	straight	<u>angular</u>	curved	sinuous

LANDSCAPE QUALITY

Give your general impression of the area by underlining the most appropriate category:

HIGH*

The overall visual quality of the landscape includes valued elements and is very attractive in terms of its local context. The landscape is not unduly marred by the presence of detracting features. This category can be further sub-divided:

HIGHEST VALUE VERY ATTRACTIVE GOOD

MEDIUM / ORDINARY

The overall visual quality of the landscape is attractive in terms of its local context, but down-graded by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

LOW / POOR

The overall visual quality of the landscape is significantly marred by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

SCHEDULE 9

PROJECT	A228 Leybourne & West Malling Bypass		SURVEYOR	JMHG	
DATE	7 September 1993	TIME	Mid Morning	WEATHER	Sunny
VIEWPOINT	Access to the Hermitage from bypass				
				DIRECTION OF VIEW	North north west

DESCRIPTION
General description
Parkland with groups of semi-ornamental trees
Any significant seasonal differences?
Deciduous vegetation
How accessible and visible is the area to the public? Is it by road, footpath or bridleway?
Visible from unofficial pedestrian access to More Park school

ANNOTATED PHOTOGRAPH



Record what is present by marking relevant words:					inconspicuous	x	evident	xx	conspicuous
LANDFORM									
xx	flat	vertical	hills	broad valley					
	rolling	plain	crags	narrow valley					
	undulating	rolling lowland	coast	gill					
	steep	plateau	estuary	deep gorge					
LAND COVER / LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS									
	farm buildings	bedges	set aside	stream					scrub
	churches	banks	game rearing	gill					decid. woodland
	commercial	padlock	public open space	drainage ditches					conif. woodland
	residential	pasture	playing field	marsh					mixed woodland
	industrial	arable	golf course	reservoir				xx	parkland
	ruins	orchard	fishing	sea					chimneys
	derelict land	hop garden	footpath	river					poles
	land fill / raising	glasshouses	track	pond					masts
	typping	market gardening	road	lake					pylons
	quarrying	nursery	motorway	isolated trees			xx		walls
			railway	tree belts			xx		lighting
			bridge						

ATTRACTORS & DETRACTORS

Which landscape elements make a positive contribution to the area ?

Mature parkland trees

Which elements make a negative contribution ?

NONE

Are there any elements in poor condition ?

NO

LANDSCAPE VULNERABILITY

Is this landscape vulnerable to change through lack of management, development pressures or other factors? If so in what ways?

conversion to arable

Vulnerability:-

LOW

MEDIUM

HIGH

Would the landscape benefit from conservation, enhancement or restoration? What measures might be appropriate?

CONSERVATION

ENHANCEMENT

RESTORATION

AESTHETIC FACTORS

Record your immediate impressions by underlining the most appropriate word

SCALE	<u>intimate</u>	<u>small</u>	medium	large
ENCLOSURE	<u>confined</u>	<u>enclosed</u>	open	exposed
DIVERSITY	uniform	simple	<u>diverse</u>	complex
BALANCE	harmonious	<u>balanced</u>	discordant	chaotic
MOVEMENT	dead	<u>calm</u>	busy	frantic
TEXTURE	smooth	<u>managed</u>	rough	very rough
COLOUR	monochrome	<u>muted</u>	colourful	garish
UNITY	unified	<u>interrupted</u>	fragmented	chaotic
FORM	straight	<u>angular</u>	curved	sinuous

LANDSCAPE QUALITY

Give your general impression of the area by underlining the most appropriate category:

HIGH*

The overall visual quality of the landscape includes valued elements and is very attractive in terms of its local context. The landscape is not unduly marred by the presence of detracting features. This category can be further sub-divided:

HIGHEST VALUE VERY ATTRACTIVE GOOD

MEDIUM / ORDINARY

The overall visual quality of the landscape is attractive in terms of its local context, but down-graded by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

LOW / POOR

The overall visual quality of the landscape is significantly marred by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

SCHEDULE 10

PROJECT	A228 Leybourne & West Mailing Bypass		SURVEYOR	JMHG	
DATE	20 September 1993	TIME	Late Morning	WEATHER	Overcast
VIEWPOINT	Field access on Lucks Hill east of bypass				
				DIRECTION OF VIEW	north west

DESCRIPTION

General description
 Arable farmland with parkland tree groups

Any significant seasonal differences?
 Deciduous vegetation and crops

How accessible and visible is the area to the public? Is it by road, footpath or bridleway?
 Accessible via footpath MR 119 and visible from Lucks Hill

ANNOTATED PHOTOGRAPH



Existing West Mailing bypass

Record what is present by marking relevant words:					Inconspicuous		evident		conspicuous	
LANDFORM										
flat	vertical	hills	broad valley							
rolling	plain	crags	narrow valley							
undulating	rolling lowland	coast	hill							
x steep	plateau	estuary	deep gorge							
LAND COVER / LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS										
farm buildings	x	bridges	set aside							
churches		banks	game rearing							scrub
commercial		parklock	public open space							xx decid. woodland
residential		pasture	playing field							conif. woodland
industrial	xx	arable	golf course							mixed woodland
ruins		orchard	fishing							parkland
derelict land		hop garden	x							chimneys
land fill / raising		glasshouses	track							poles
tipping		market gardening	road							moats
quarrying		nursery	xx							pylons
			motorway							walls
			railway							lightning
			bridge							

ATTRACTORS & DETRACTORS

Which landscape elements make a positive contribution to the area ?

Tree belts and woodland

Which elements make a negative contribution ?

Road on embankment

Are there any elements in poor condition ?

no

LANDSCAPE VULNERABILITY

Is this landscape vulnerable to change through lack of management, development pressures or other factors? If so in what ways?

Set aside and deterioration of tree belts and woodland

Vulnerability:-

LOW

MEDIUM

HIGH

Would the landscape benefit from conservation, enhancement or restoration? What measures might be appropriate?

CONSERVATION

ENHANCEMENT

RESTORATION

AESTHETIC FACTORS

Record your immediate impressions by underlining the most appropriate word

SCALE	intimate	<u>small</u>	medium	large
ENCLOSURE	confined	<u>enclosed</u>	open	exposed
DIVERSITY	uniform	simple	<u>diverse</u>	complex
BALANCE	harmonious	<u>balanced</u>	discordant	chaotic
MOVEMENT	dead	calm	<u>busy</u>	frantic
TEXTURE	smooth	<u>managed</u>	rough	very rough
COLOUR	monochrome	<u>muted</u>	colourful	garish
UNITY	unified	<u>interrupted</u>	fragmented	chaotic
FORM	<u>straight</u>	angular	curved	sinuous

LANDSCAPE QUALITY

Give your general impression of the area by underlining the most appropriate category:

HIGH*

The overall visual quality of the landscape includes valued elements and is very attractive in terms of its local context. The landscape is not unduly marred by the presence of detracting features.

This category can be further sub-divided:

HIGHEST VALUE

VERY ATTRACTIVE

GOOD

MEDIUM/
ORDINARY

The overall visual quality of the landscape is attractive in terms of its local context, but down-graded by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

LOW / POOR

The overall visual quality of the landscape is significantly marred by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

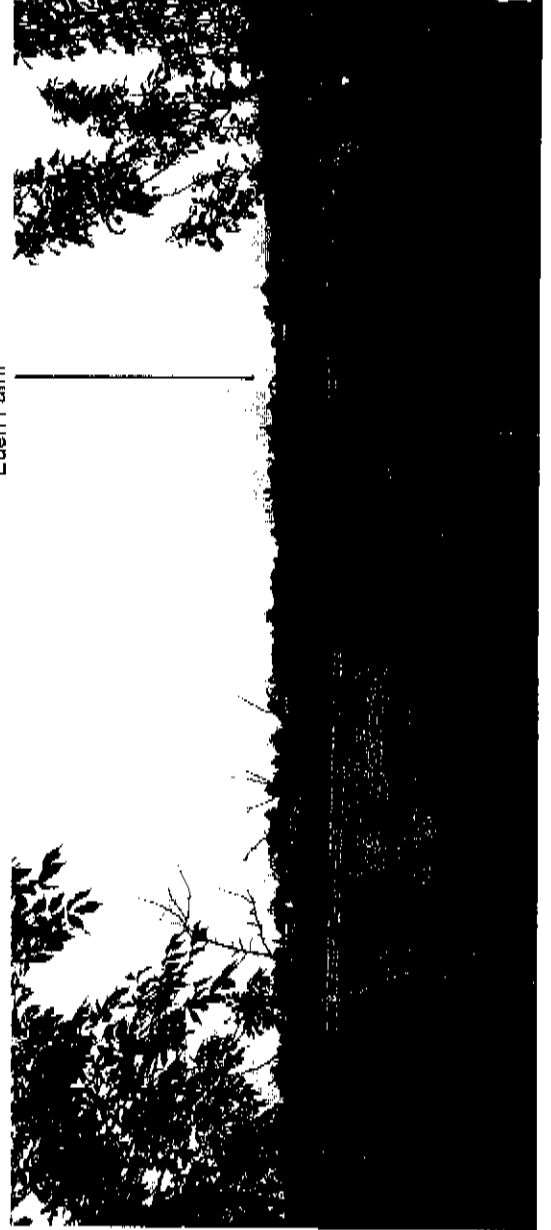
LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

SCHEDULE 11

PROJECT		SURVEYOR	
A228 Leybourne & West Malling Bypass		JMHG	
DATE	TIME	WEATHER	
20 September 1993	Mid Morning	Overcast	
VIEWPOINT		DIRECTION OF VIEW	
Broadwater Road immediately south of railway bridge		west	

DESCRIPTION
General description
Orchard and paddock, with distant views of open arable land and tree belts
Any significant seasonal differences?
Deciduous vegetation
How accessible and visible is the area to the public? Is it by road, footpath or 'hedge-way'?
Visible from road. Footpath MR116 crosses the area on the left of the view

ANNOTATED PHOTOGRAPH



Eden Farm

Record what is present by marking relevant words:		inconspicuous		evident		xx		conspicuous	
LANDFORM									
xx	flat	vertical	hills	brook/valley					
	rolling	plain	crags	narrow valley					
	undulating	rolling lowland	coast	gill					
	steep	plateau	estuary	deep gorge					
LAND COVER / LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS									
	farm buildings	bedges	set aside	stream					scrub
	churches	banks	game rearing	gill					decid. woodland
	commercial	paddock	public open space	drainage ditches					conf. woodland
	residential	pasture	playing field	marsh					mixed woodland
	industrial	arable	golf course	reservoir					parkland
	ruins	orchard	fishing	sea					chimneys
	derelict land	hop garden	footpath	river					poles
	land fill / raising	glasshouses	track	pond					marsh
	tippling	market gardening	road	lake					pylons
	quarrying	nursery	motorway	isolated trees					walls
			railway	tree belts					lighting
			bridge						

ATTRACTORS & DETRACTORS

Which landscape elements make a positive contribution to the area?

Orchard and farmland

Which elements make a negative contribution?

none

Are there any elements in poor condition?

Orchard is over mature and likely to be removed or deteriorate in near future

LANDSCAPE VULNERABILITY

Is this landscape vulnerable to change through lack of management, development pressures or other factors? If so in what ways?

Agricultural change - removal of orchard

Vulnerability:-

HIGH

MEDIUM

LOW

Would the landscape benefit from conservation, enhancement or restoration? What measures might be appropriate?

CONSERVATION

ENHANCEMENT

RESTORATION

AESTHETIC FACTORS

Record your immediate impressions by underlining the most appropriate word

SCALE	intimate	small	medium	large
ENCLOSURE	confined	enclosed	open	exposed
DIVERSITY	uniform	simple	diverse	complex
BALANCE	harmonious	balanced	discordant	chaotic
MOVEMENT	dead	calm	busy	frantic
TEXTURE	smooth	managed	rough	very rough
COLOUR	monochrome	muted	colourful	garish
UNITY	unified	interrupted	fragmented	chaotic
FORM	straight	angular	curved	sinuous

LANDSCAPE QUALITY

Give your general impression of the area by underlining the most appropriate category:

HIGH*

The overall visual quality of the landscape includes valued elements and is very attractive in terms of its local context. The landscape is not notably marred by the presence of detracting features. This category can be further sub-divided:

HIGHEST VALUE

VERY ATTRACTIVE

GOOD

MEDIUM / ORDINARY

The overall visual quality of the landscape is attractive in terms of its local context, but down-graded by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

LOW / POOR

The overall visual quality of the landscape is significantly marred by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

SCHEDULE 12

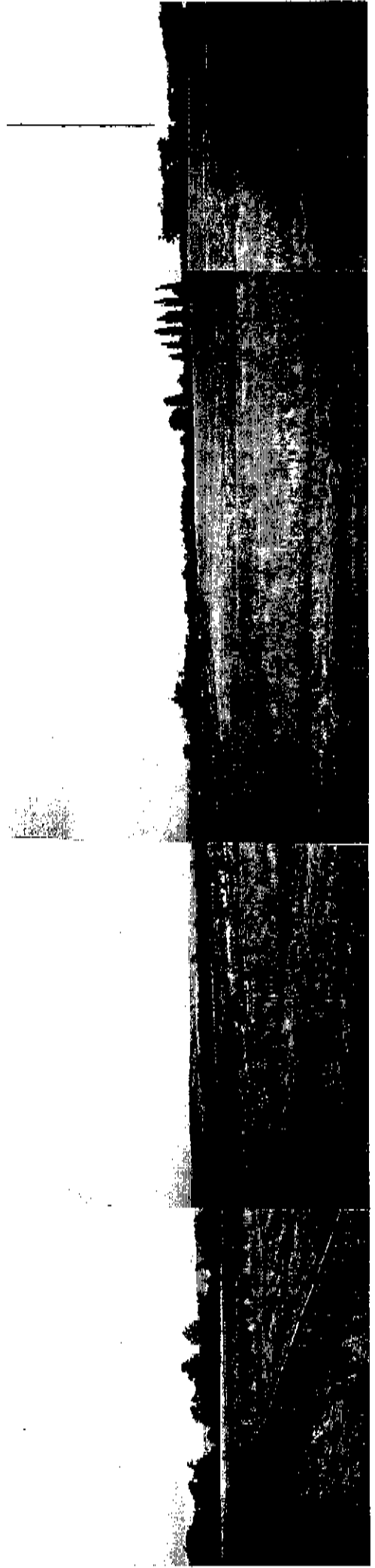
PROJECT		SURVEYOR	
A228 Leybourne & West Mailing Bypass		JMHG	
DATE	TIME	WEATHER	
20 September 1993	Late Morning	overcast	
VIEWPOINT		DIRECTION OF VIEW	
Lavenders Road east of bypass		North	

DESCRIPTION
General description
Open arable fields with distant views of orchards, tree belts and the Downs
Any significant seasonal differences?
Deciduous vegetation and arable crops
How accessible and visible is the area to the public? Is it by road, footpath or bridleway?
Visible from road. Footpath MR 143 crosses area in middle foreground of view.

Record what is present by marking relevant words:			
LANDFORM		inconspicuous	evident
xx	flat		
	rolling		
	undulating		
	steep		
LAND COVER / LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS			
x	farm buildings		
	churches		
	commercial		
	residential		
	industrial	xx	
	ruins	x	
	derelict land		
	land fill / raising		
	tippling		
	quarrying		
	hedges		
	banks		
	puddock		
	pasture		
	arable		
	orchard		
	hop garden		
	glasshouses		
	market gardening		
	nursery		
	set aside		
	game rearing		
	public open space		
	playing field		
	golf course		
	fishing		
	footpath		
	track		
	road		
	motorway		
	railway		
	bridge		
	stream		
	gill		
	drainage ditches		
	marsh		
	reservoir		
	sea		
	river		
	flood		
	lake		
	isolated trees		
	tree belts		
	scrub		
	decid. woodland		
	conif. woodland		
	mixed woodland		
	parkland		
	chimneys		
	poles		
	masts		
	pylons		
	walls		
	lighting		

ANNOTATED PHOTOGRAPH

Properties on Broadwater Road



Existing West Mailing bypass in cutting

ATTRACTORS & DETRACTORS

Which landscape elements make a positive contribution to the area ?

Farmland, tree belts and North Downs in distance

Which elements make a negative contribution ?

Road in cutting

Are there any elements in poor condition ?

no

LANDSCAPE VULNERABILITY

Is this landscape vulnerable to change through lack of management, development pressures or other factors? If so in what ways?

Arable set aside

Vulnerability:-

HIGH MEDIUM LOW

Would the landscape benefit from conservation, enhancement or restoration? What measures might be appropriate?

CONSERVATION ENHANCEMENT RESTORATION

AESTHETIC FACTORS

Record your immediate impressions by underlining the most appropriate word

SCALE	intimate	small	medium	large
ENCLOSURE	confined	enclosed	open	exposed
DIVERSITY	uniform	simple	<u>diverse</u>	complex
BALANCE	harmonious	<u>balanced</u>	discordant	chaotic
MOVEMENT	dead	calm	busy	frantic
TEXTURE	smooth	<u>managed</u>	rough	very rough
COLOUR	monochrome	<u>muted</u>	colourful	garish
UNITY	unified	<u>interrupted</u>	fragmented	chaotic
FORM	<u>straight</u>	angular	curved	sinuous

LANDSCAPE QUALITY

Give your general impression of the area by underlining the most appropriate category:

HIGH*

The overall visual quality of the landscape includes valued elements and is very attractive in terms of its local context. The landscape is not unduly marred by the presence of detracting features. This category can be further sub-divided:

HIGHEST VALUE VERY ATTRACTIVE GOOD

MEDIUM/ORDINARY

The overall visual quality of the landscape is attractive in terms of its local context, but down-graded by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

LOW / POOR

The overall visual quality of the landscape is significantly marred by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

SCHEDULE 13

PROJECT	A228 Leybourne & West Maifling Bypass		SURVEYOR	JMHG	
DATE	20 September 1993	TIME	Midday	WEATHER	overcast
VIEWPOINT	Lavenders Road east of bypass		DIRECTION OF VIEW	south south west	

Record what is present by marking relevant words:				
xx	flat	vertical plain	inconspicuous	conspicuous
	rolling	rolling low land	x	evident
	undulating	plateau		
	steep			

LAND COVER / LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

xx	farm buildings	hedges	set aside	stream	scrub
	churches	banks	game rearing	gill	decid. woodland
	commercial	paddock	public open space	drainage ditches	conif. woodland
	residential	pasture	playing field	marsh	mixed woodland
	industrial	arable	golf course	reservoir	parkland
	ruins	orchard	fishing	sea	chimneys
	derelict land	hop garden	footpath	river	poles
	land fill / raising	glasshouses	track	pond	maats
	tipping	market gardening	road	lake	pylons
	quarrying	nursery	motorway	isolated trees	walls
			railway	tree belts	lighting
			bridge		

DESCRIPTION
 General description
 Mixture of arable, paddock and orchard with distant views of windbreaks and woodland

Any significant seasonal differences?
 Deciduous vegetation and arable crops

How accessible and visible is the area to the public? Is it by road, footpath or bridleway?
 Visible from road. Footpath MR144 crosses area adjacent to windbreak in middle distance

ANNOTATED PHOTOGRAPH

Rathshan
 Lavenders Road overbridge



New Barn Oasts

ATTRACTORS & DETRACTORS

Which landscape elements make a positive contribution to the area?

mixed farming

Which elements make a negative contribution?

Road and associated structures

Are there any elements in poor condition?

no

LANDSCAPE VULNERABILITY

Is this landscape vulnerable to change through lack of management, development pressures or other factors? If so in what ways?

Agricultural changes

Vulnerability:-

HIGH MEDIUM LOW

Would the landscape benefit from conservation, enhancement or restoration?
What measures might be appropriate?

CONSERVATION ENHANCEMENT RESTORATION

AESTHETIC FACTORS

Record your immediate impressions by underlining the most appropriate word

SCALE	intimate	small	medium	large
ENCLOSURE	confined	enclosed	open	exposed
DIVERSITY	uniform	simple	diverse	complex
BALANCE	harmonious	balanced	discordant	chaotic
MOVEMENT	dead	calm	busy	frantic
TEXTURE	smooth	managed	rough	very rough
COLOUR	monochrome	muted	colourful	garish
UNITY	unified	interrupted	fragmented	chaotic
FORM	straight	angular	curved	sinuous

LANDSCAPE QUALITY

Give your general impression of the area by underlining the most appropriate category:

HIGH*

The overall visual quality of the landscape includes valued elements and is very attractive in terms of its local context. The landscape is not unduly marred by the presence of detracting features. This category can be further sub-divided:

HIGHEST VALUE VERY ATTRACTIVE GOOD

MEDIUM / ORDINARY

The overall visual quality of the landscape is attractive in terms of its local context, but down-graded by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

LOW / POOR

The overall visual quality of the landscape is significantly marred by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

SCHEDULE 14

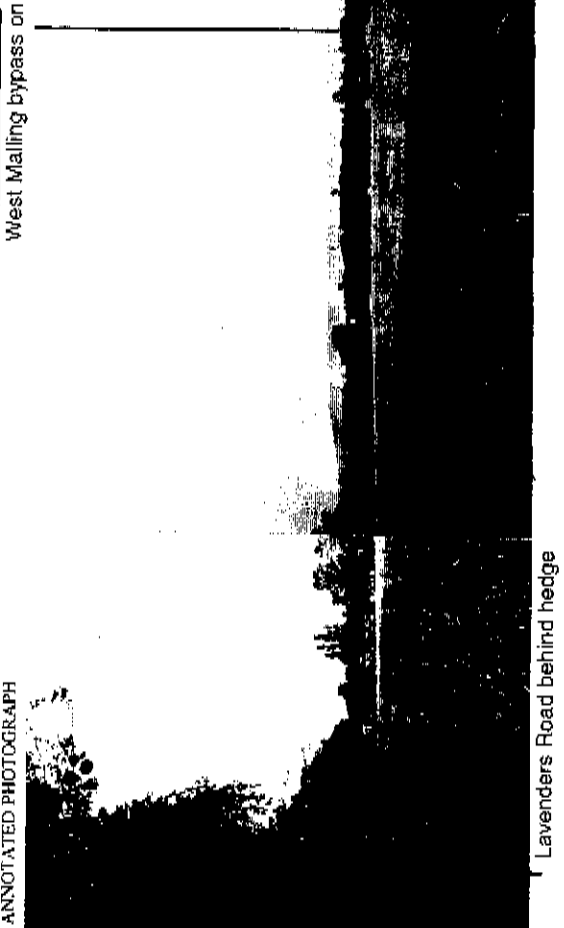
PROJECT		SURVEYOR	
A228 Leybourne & West Malling Bypass		JMHG	
DATE	TIME	WEATHER	
20 September 1993	Midday	overcast	
VIEWPOINT	DIRECTION OF VIEW		
Junction of Lavenders Road and Windmill Lane East	east north east		

Record what is present by marking relevant words:					inconspicuous		evident		conspicuous	
LANDFORM										
flat	vertical	hills	broad valley							
xx rolling	plain	crags	narrow valley							
undulating	rolling lowland	coast	gill							
steep	plateau	estuary	deep gorge							
LAND COVER / LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS										
farm buildings	bedges	set aside	stream		scrub					
churches	banks	game rearing	gill		x					
commercial	paddock	public open space	drainage ditches							
residential	pasture	playing field	marsh							
industrial	arable	golf course	reservoir							
ruins	orchard	fishing	sea		mixed woodland					
derehatched land	hop garden	footpath	river		parkland					
land fill / raising	glasshouses	track	pond		chumneys					
tipping	market gardening	road	lake		poles					
quarrying	nursery	motorway	isolated trees		conists					
		railway	tree belts		pylons					
		bridge			walls					
					lighting					

DESCRIPTION
 General description
 Arable with surrounding tree belts and distant views to North Downs

Any significant seasonal differences?
 Deciduous vegetation and arable crops

How accessible and visible is the area to the public? Is it by road, footpath or bridleway?
 Visible from road. Footpath MR 143 crosses area in middle distance



Lavenders Road behind hedge

West Malling bypass on embankment

ANNOTATED PHOTOGRAPH

ATTRACTORS & DETRACTORS

Which landscape elements make a positive contribution to the area ?

Trees and woodland

Which elements make a negative contribution ?

Road

Are there any elements in poor condition ?

roadside hedgerow

LANDSCAPE VULNERABILITY

Is this landscape vulnerable to change through lack of management, development pressures or other factors? If so in what ways?

Deterioration of hedgerows and changes in agricultural practice

Vulnerability:-

HIGH MEDIUM LOW

Would the landscape benefit from conservation, enhancement or restoration? What measures might be appropriate?

CONSERVATION ENHANCEMENT RESTORATION

AESTHETIC FACTORS

Record your immediate impressions by underlining the most appropriate word

SCALE	intimate	small	medium	<u>large</u>
ENCLOSURE	confined	enclosed	<u>open</u>	exposed
DIVERSITY	uniform	simple	<u>diverse</u>	complex
BALANCE	harmonious	<u>balanced</u>	discordant	chaotic
MOVEMENT	dead	calm	<u>busy</u>	frantic
TEXTURE	smooth	<u>managed</u>	rough	very rough
COLOR	monochrome	<u>mixed</u>	colourful	garish
UNITY	unified	<u>interrupted</u>	fragmented	chaotic
FORM	<u>straight</u>	angular	curved	sinuous

LANDSCAPE QUALITY

Give your general impression of the area by underlining the most appropriate category:

HIGH* The overall visual quality of the landscape includes valued elements and is very attractive in terms of its local context. The landscape is not unduly marred by the presence of detracting features. This category can be further sub-divided:

HIGHEST VALUE VERY ATTRACTIVE GOOD

MEDIUM/ORDINARY The overall visual quality of the landscape is attractive in terms of its local context, but down-graded by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

LOW / POOR The overall visual quality of the landscape is significantly marred by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

SECTION 2
LANDSCAPE QUALITY

3. SECTION 2 – LANDSCAPE QUALITY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 This section of the landscape report provides an assessment of landscape quality and as such forms an extension of the landscape character assessment discussed in the previous section.

3.2 LANDSCAPE QUALITY ASSESSMENT

- 3.2.1 The quality of a landscape can be conveniently divided into three categories through experienced analysis. This division is based on detailed field examination of the landscape character to assess its representativeness and the presence of valued elements or detracting features.
- 3.2.2 It is clear that some landscapes are more popular with the public than others especially those with marked topographical variations, many of which have been deemed to be of national importance. The landscape quality analysis seeks to go beyond those landscapes which are most popular with the public to identify homogeneous areas of quality and to analyse how good each example is of that broad character type. It is therefore not the objective to compare say a North Downs landscape with that of Romney Marsh, but to define the intrinsic value of a certain part of the broad character type, ie this is an area which is a good example of the North Downs landscape or a good example of a Romney Marsh landscape.
- 3.2.3 To assist in the classification process the landscapes defined in the High group are generally those which require protection or conservation to maintain their beauty. Those regarded as being ascribed to the middle group are those which would benefit from the enhancement of any valued elements or the removal or mitigation of any detracting features.
- 3.2.4 The landscapes grouped in the lowest category are those which would benefit from the restoration of valued elements or the larger scale mitigation or removal of detracting features.
- 3.2.5 The High group is capable of further sub-division into three, roughly equating with landscapes generally regarded as being of potential national, regional or local importance.
- 3.2.6 Detailed analysis has given rise to a five point scale which is defined as follows for the purpose of this study:

High

The overall visual quality of the landscape includes valued elements and is very attractive in terms of its local context. The landscape is not unduly marred by the presence of detracting features.

This category can be further sub-divided into areas of:

- ◆ **Highest Value**
(Likely to be of National Importance)
- ◆ **Very Attractive**
(Likely to be of Regional Importance)
- ◆ **Good**
(Likely to be of Local Importance)

◆ **Medium/Ordinary**

The overall visual quality of the landscape is attractive in terms of its local context, but down-graded by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

◆ **Low/Poor**

The overall visual quality of the landscape is significantly marred by the presence or intensity of detracting features.

- 3.2.7 The assumption is that all landscapes, especially those at the lower grades, have potential within their character type for quality improvements.
- 3.2.8 The quality assessment for this project has therefore to identify which landscape characters would be significantly downgraded by a road proposal, and ensure that wherever practicable, pockets of lower quality would be adequately ameliorated if they were to be taken by the highway scheme.
- 3.2.9 It should be noted that landscape designations (eg. Areas Of Outstanding Natural Beauty) take into account not only the broad character type, but also the extent. Within the designations there are small pockets of land which individually fall below the designating assessment criteria, but nevertheless do not detract from the quality of the area in its broadest extent. It is these pockets which require identification in a detailed landscape assessment to help ensure that their impact is kept in check or ideally their quality is enhanced.
- 3.2.10 The data for this analysis is contained within the landscape assessment forms in the section on landscape character. This data has been further analysed, plotted on Figure 3 (Landscape Quality) and illustrated by a series of annotated photographs of the study area.

3.3 LANDSCAPE QUALITY OF THE STUDY AREA

- 3.3.1 There are no areas within the site which can be defined as either highest value or very attractive landscape.
- 3.3.2 There are limited areas which can be classified as Good quality landscape.
- 3.3.3 Most of the study area has, as a result of the landscape assessment, been categorised as being of Medium/Ordinary quality.
- 3.3.4 Although this assessment concludes that the study area is generally of medium value it should be noted that this is based on a visual assessment of the landscape. It is recognised that the area may contain pockets of higher or lower value within its boundary due to very local landscape features.

SECTION 3
VISUAL IMPACT

4. SECTION 3 – VISUAL IMPACT

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 Visual impact assessment is a study which describes the effects that the proposed road and its attendant artifacts would have on the landscape character and quality of the area under consideration.
- 4.1.2 It is a largely subjective study in which a mental picture of the proposed road has been superimposed on the scene and an assessment has been made on how that landscape would be affected from buildings or other important outdoor locations such as public footpaths.
- 4.1.3 The process of visual assessment has involved the preparation of a visual envelope map which outlines the area of land from which there would be a view of any part of the proposed road, its structures or the traffic that would use it.
- 4.1.4 A visual impact survey has been undertaken which compares the quality of the scene from key locations before and after the development of the proposed road using a methodology which assesses the degree of change. The information has been collected by field survey and expressed in the form of a Visual Impact Schedule (VIS).
- 4.1.5 The data collected in the schedule has then been expressed on a plan called a Visual Impact Drawing (VID). This form of presentation ensures a clear understanding of the assessment conclusions.

4.2 VISUAL ENVELOPE MAP (VEM)

- 4.2.1 A VEM is intended primarily as a working tool to assess the visual impact of the proposal, but it can also be used as an indication of the area of land that would be affected by the scheme. There is a danger however that the VEM may be misinterpreted, as the envelope can extend some miles in areas of open countryside although the road would be barely perceptible and any impact only slight. Where this is the case the plan is clearly marked to identify these long distance views outside a cut off point some 1000m from the centre line of the road.
- 4.2.2 For the purpose of this study the observer height has been taken as 1.8m above ground level. It is assumed that the visual intrusion would arise not only from the road, but also the traffic. A height of 4m above the proposed carriageway level has therefore been taken to represent the top of the average commercial vehicle, and as lighting is proposed along the length of the new road, a separate envelope has been shown for the effect of the lanterns.
- 4.2.3 On a contoured Ordnance Survey map the line of the proposed road has been shown and the lengths which are within 4m or more of cut are diagrammatically indicated. The position of any soil mounding is also indicated together with an outline around any significant built up areas or tree cover. By studying the ground contours, ridges have been marked up and joined together to form an horizon contour beyond which it would not be possible to see the road.
- 4.2.4 This information has been checked on site to ensure its accuracy as far as is practicable, but it must be stressed that VEMs are not accurate indicators and that it is not possible to assign a tolerance to them. The information shown on the plan is therefore an approximation suitable for comparative purposes and sufficient to identify the main areas likely to experience a visual impact.

4.3 VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.3.1 A road scheme can cause either a deterioration in visual amenity or an improvement and this visual change has been categorised according to the following scale:

Substantial adverse or beneficial impact – where the scheme would cause a significant deterioration (or improvement) in the existing view

Moderate adverse or beneficial impact – where the scheme would cause a noticeable deterioration (or improvement) in the existing view

Slight adverse or beneficial impact – where the scheme would cause a barely perceptible deterioration (or improvement) in the existing view

No change – no discernible deterioration or improvement in the existing view

4.3.2 The locations affected by visual impact have been identified from a thorough knowledge of the area and an analysis of the VEM. The VIS records these locations in logical sequence and provides information on the viewing position, the components of the existing view and an assessment of the impact of the proposed road.

4.3.3 An assessment of the potential visual impacts has been carried out by walking the study area to gain vantage points of the proposed route which allow views into the site and views within it. Consideration has been given to seasonal changes which might affect views. The impact has been assessed for a winter day in the year of opening, and again for a summer day fifteen years after opening.

4.3.4 In assessing how the route would affect the existing landscape the following factors have been taken into consideration:

- i) the extent to which the road would be visible in the landscape
- ii) the character of the landscape and its capacity to accept change
- iii) the extent to which impacts could be mitigated and the road integrated into the landscape.

4.3.5 When considering the potential visibility of the scheme the following features have been taken into account:

- i) the level of the road relative to the existing ground level
- ii) the road itself including any side roads, junctions or structures such as lighting etc.
- iii) traffic on the road
- iv) the loss of trees, buildings, etc which stand between the observer and the scheme or which otherwise affect the landscape.

4.3.6 The results of this assessment have been recorded on VIDs which indicate major visual barriers, the viewing location and the level and extent of the visual impact. For public footpaths, the length of footpath at each level of impact is recorded. The first VID shows the impact that would be experienced in the year of opening having made allowance for mitigation measures such as screen mounding. The second VID is based on the predicted situation fifteen years after opening and takes into account the screening effect of the landscape planting proposed as part of the scheme.

A228 LEYBOURNE & WEST MALLING BYPASS - VISUAL IMPACT ON RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

PUBLISHED SCHEME: Schedule 1

Drawing no. Property ref. no.	Village / town / suburb	Address	Type of building	Distance of building from centre line from nearest visible section of road (in metres. If nearest point is not view.)	DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VIEW	LEVEL OF DETERIORATION (-) OR IMPROVEMENT (+)										DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT AT YEAR 1	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT AT YEAR 15	
						Demolished		Substantial		Moderate		Slight		No Change				
						Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year			
1	BIRLING	Birling Ashes	Lge-det. hse.	220 (from interchange)	Views of M20 obstructed by intervening vegetation												View of new interchanges on embankment, lighting and circulating traffic.	View of lighting and interrupted views of circulating traffic.
2		221 Leybourne Lodge	Det. hse.	180 (from slip)	Oblique views of Birling Road bridge												Oblique view of new Birling Road bridge.	Oblique view of new Birling Road bridge.
3	LEYBOURNE	Birling Road	Semi-det. hse.	30 (from slip)	View of Birling Road bridge and interrupted view of M20												View of new Birling Road bridge and revised M20 slips.	View of revised M20 slips.
4		179	Semi-det. hse.	100 (from interchange)	View of Birling Road bridge and interrupted view of M20												View of new Birling Road bridge and interrupted views of revised M20 slips.	Interrupted view of revised M20 slips.
5		177	Det. hse.	120 (from interchange)	View of Birling Road bridge and interrupted view of M20												Views of interchange lighting and circulating traffic	Views of interchange lighting.
6		170	Det. bung.	80	Views of open countryside and Birling Road bridge												Views to Park Road overbridge and lighting	Views to Park Road overbridge and lighting
7		Lodge Gates	Det. hse.	120	Views of open countryside and along Park Road												Views of lighting.	Views of lighting in winter.
8	Park Road	14 to 28 (evens)	Semi-det. hses.	400	Views of open countryside												Views of lighting.	Views of lighting in winter.
9		30 to 48 (evens)	Semi-det. hses.	320	Views of open countryside												Views of lighting.	Views of lighting in winter.
10		62	Det. hse.	200	Views of open countryside												Views of lighting.	Views of lighting in winter.
11		Spiders Hall	Farmhse.	70 (from slip)	Views of open countryside and existing M20												Views of interchange and lighting, and revised interchange link roads.	Views of interchanges and lighting in winter, and revised interchange link roads.
12		64	Det. bung.	170	Property set down and overgrown. Views of open countryside.												Views of lighting.	Views of lighting in winter.
13		66	Det. bung.	150	Views of open countryside												Views of Park Road overbridge and associated earthworks, and road lighting.	Interrupted views of overbridge and lighting.
14		Leybourne Park Farm	Det. hse.	100	Views of open countryside												Views of Park Road overbridge and associated earthworks, and road lighting.	Interrupted views of overbridge and lighting.
Total no. of buildings experiencing a deterioration of view carried forward						5	4	3	4	21	22							
Total no. of buildings experiencing an improvement of view carried forward																		
Total no. of buildings demolished carried forward																		

Two assessments have been undertaken assuming the impact on a winter day in the year the scheme would be opened, and the impact in summer in the fifteenth year after opening.

Definitions:
 Substantial adverse or beneficial impact - where the scheme would cause a significant deterioration (or improvement) in the existing view.
 Moderate adverse or beneficial impact - where the scheme would cause a noticeable deterioration (or improvement) in the existing view.
 Slight adverse or beneficial impact - where the scheme would cause a barely perceptible deterioration (or improvement) in the existing view.
 No change - no discernible deterioration or improvement in the existing view.

Surveyor	Date	Checked by	Date	Sheet no.	Rev.
JMHG	OCT 92		APR 95	Sheet 1 of 7	

This is a subjective assessment undertaken in accordance with the Department of Transport's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11 Environmental Assessment.

A228 LEYBOURNE & WEST MALLING BYPASS - VISUAL IMPACT ON RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

PUBLISHED SCHEME: Schedule 1

Drawing no. / Property ref no.	Village / town / suburb	Address	Type of building	Distance of building from centre line from nearest visible section of road in metres. (*nearest point if no view.)	LEVEL OF DETERIORATION (-) OR IMPROVEMENT (+)												DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT AT YEAR 1	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT AT YEAR 15
					Demolished		Substantial		Moderate		Slight		No Change					
					Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year				
Total no. of buildings experiencing a deterioration of view brought forward					5	4	3	4	22	22								
Total no. of buildings experiencing an improvement of view brought forward																		
Total no. of buildings demolished brought forward																		
15	LEYBOURNE - Birding Road	Otershaw	Det. hse.	180			1								Views of Park Road bridge and associated earthworks, and lighting along road.	Interrupted views of Park Road bridge and associated earthworks, and lighting along road.		
16		71	Det. hse.	240											Views of lighting from upstairs windows.	Interrupted views of lighting from upstairs windows.		
17		55	Det. hse.	270											Glimpses of lighting	Glimpses of lighting in winter		
18		3937 & 3593	2 pps. Semi-det. hses.	340											Views of lighting, partially obstructed by woodland	Glimpses of lighting in winter, partially obstructed by woodland		
19	WEST MALLING - Town Hill	6 to 14 & 15 to 19 Neville Court	Town hses.	380 (from interchange)											Views of interchange and lighting in winter	Views of interchange and lighting in winter		
20		20 to 27 & 28 to 44 Neville Court	Town hses.	450 (from interchange)														
21	Meadow Bank	The White Lodge	Lge. det. hse.	360 (from interchange)											View of interchange & lighting partly screened by parkland trees	View of interchange & lighting partly screened by parkland trees		
22		2 to 12	Semi-det. bungalows	360 (from interchange)														
23	Frog Lane	The Lodge	Det. hse.	340 (from interchange)											View interrupted by parkland trees and hedgerow	View interrupted by parkland trees and hedgerow		
24		119 (Hemitage Farm)	Det. hse.	340 (from interchange)											View interrupted by parkland trees and hedgerow	View interrupted by parkland trees and hedgerow		
25		121 (Hemitage Farm)	Det. hse.	340 (from interchange)											View interrupted by parkland trees and hedgerow	View interrupted by parkland trees and hedgerow		
26	Swan Street	The Hemitage	Lge. det. hse.	90	1	1									Views of road on embankment, lighting and traffic.	Interrupted views of road on embankment, lighting and traffic.		
Total no. of buildings experiencing a deterioration of view carried forward					6	5	4	5	43	43								
Total no. of buildings experiencing an improvement of view carried forward																		
Total no. of buildings demolished carried forward																		

Two assessments have been undertaken assuming the impact on a winter day in the year the scheme would be opened, and the impact in summer in the fifteenth year after opening.

- Definitions:**
- Substantial adverse or beneficial impact - where the scheme would cause a significant deterioration (or improvement) in the existing view.
 - Moderate adverse or beneficial impact - where the scheme would cause a noticeable deterioration (or improvement) in the existing view.
 - Slight adverse or beneficial impact - where the scheme would cause a barely perceptible deterioration (or improvement) in the existing view.
 - No change - no discernible deterioration or improvement in the existing view.

Surveyor	Date	Checked by	Date	Sheet no.	Rev.
JMHG	OCT 92		APR 95	Sheet 2 of 7	

This is a subjective assessment undertaken in accordance with the Department of Transport's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11 Environmental Assessment.

A228 LEYBOURNE & WEST MALLING BYPASS - VISUAL IMPACT ON RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

PUBLISHED SCHEME: Schedule 1

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT AT YEAR 1

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VIEW

LEVEL OF DETERIORATION (-) OR IMPROVEMENT (+)

Drawing no. / Property ref. no.	Village / town / suburb	Address	Type of building	Distance of building from centre line from nearest visible section of road in metres. (*nearest point if no view)	LEVEL OF DETERIORATION (-) OR IMPROVEMENT (+)												DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT AT YEAR 1	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT AT YEAR 15
					Demolished		Substantial		Moderate		Slight		No Change					
					Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year				
Total no. of buildings experiencing a deterioration of view brought forward					6	5	4	5	43	43								
Total no. of buildings experiencing an improvement of view brought forward																		
27	WEST MALLING - Swan Street	Yew Tree Cottage	Semi-det. hse.	250													View of road on embankment and lighting.	
		The Chapel	Semi-det. hse.														Interrupted view of road on embankment and lighting.	
		The Barn	Semi-det. hse.														Interrupted view of road on embankment and lighting.	
		Hopovers	Semi-det. hse.														Interrupted view of road on embankment and lighting.	
28		The Oast House	Semi-det. hse.	280													View of road on embankment and lighting.	
29		Eden Farm	Det. hse.	360													View of road on embankment and lighting.	
30	Lavenders Road	Lavenders	Residential home	420													View of road on embankment and lighting.	
31		57 & 59	Semi-det. hses.	360													View of road on embankment and lighting.	
32	Windmill Lane	Park Cottage	Det. bung.	140													View of road on embankment and lighting.	
33		Rathshan	Det. hse.	160													View of road on embankment and lighting.	
34	Lavenders Road	1 to 5 New Barn Oast	Terraced hse.	200													View of road on embankment and lighting.	
35		Willowfields	Det. hse.	350													View of road on embankment and lighting.	
36		New Barns	Leg. det. hse.	220													View of road on embankment and lighting.	
37		The Stable Cottage	Det. hse.	180													View of road on embankment and lighting.	
38		1 & 2	Terr. hses.	230													View of road on embankment and lighting.	
39		Braemead	Terr. hse.	220													View of road on embankment and lighting.	
Total no. of buildings experiencing a deterioration of view carried forward					7	6	15	16	50	50							View of road on embankment and lighting.	
Total no. of buildings experiencing an improvement of view carried forward																		
Total no. of buildings demolished carried forward																		

Two assessments have been undertaken assuming the impact on a winter day in the year the scheme would be opened, and the impact in summer in the fifteenth year after opening.

Definitions:
 Substantial adverse or beneficial impact - where the scheme would cause a significant deterioration (or improvement) in the existing view.
 Moderate adverse or beneficial impact - where the scheme would cause a noticeable deterioration (or improvement) in the existing view.
 Slight adverse or beneficial impact - where the scheme would cause a barely perceptible deterioration (or improvement) in the existing view.
 No change - no discernible deterioration or improvement in the existing view.

Surveyor	Date	Checked by	Date	Sheet no.	Rev.
JMHG	OCT 92		APR 95	Sheet 3 of 7	

This is a subjective assessment undertaken in accordance with the Department of Transport's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11 Environmental Assessment.

A228 LEYBOURNE & WEST MALLING BYPASS - VISUAL IMPACT ON RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

PUBLISHED SCHEME: Schedule 1

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT AT YEAR 1

LEVEL OF DETERIORATION (-) OR IMPROVEMENT (+)

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VIEW

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT AT YEAR 15

Drawing no. / Property ref no.	Village / town / suburb	Address	Type of building	Distance of building from centre line from nearest visible section of road in metres. ("nearest point" if no view.)	LEVEL OF DETERIORATION (-) OR IMPROVEMENT (+)												Demolished	Description of view brought forward	Description of view brought forward	Description of impact at year 15
					Substantial		Moderate		Slight		No Change		Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year				
					+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-								
Total no. of buildings experiencing a deterioration of view brought forward					7	6	15	16	50	50										
Total no. of buildings experiencing an improvement of view brought forward																				
40	E. MALLING & LARKFIELD Broadwater Rd.	Broadwater Farm	Det. hse.	510	Views over open countryside interrupted by road in cutting and Lavenders Rd bridge													View from upstairs window of lighting and new overbridge		
41		260	Det. hse.	440	Views over open countryside interrupted by road in cutting and Lavenders Rd bridge													View from upstairs window of lighting and new overbridge		
42		200a to 210 (evens)	Det. & Semi-det. hses.	300	Views over open countryside interrupted by road on embankment.													Views of road on embankment and lighting. Views of lighting.		
43		200 to 206 (evens)	Terr. hses.	300	Views between properties as above.													Views between properties as above.		
44		1 to 3 Springstags Barn	Terr. hses.	280	Views over open countryside interrupted by road on embankment.													Views of road on embankment and lighting.		
45		181 Well House	Det. hse.	280	Views over open countryside interrupted by road on embankment.													Views of road on embankment and lighting.		
46		Springate Fm.	Det. hse.	220	Views over open countryside interrupted by road on embankment. Partly screened by orchard.													Views of road on embankment and lighting. Views of road on embankment. Views of lighting.		
47		Cobbs Hall	Det. hse.	230	No view of road corridor.													Views of road on embankment and lighting. Views of road on embankment. Views of lighting.		
48		61	Det. bung.	300	No view of road corridor.													Views of road on embankment and lighting. Views of road on embankment. Views of lighting.		
49		Pine Toll	Det. hse.	230	Glimpses of bypass from upstairs in winter.													Views of road on embankment and lighting. Views of road on embankment. Views of lighting.		
50		Winterfield Cottage	Det. hse.	480	Views from upstairs windows of open countryside interrupted by existing bypass													Views from upstairs windows of open countryside interrupted by road and lighting.		
Total no. of buildings experiencing a deterioration of view carried forward					7	6	26	27	58	58										
Total no. of buildings experiencing an improvement of view carried forward																				
Total no. of buildings demolished carried forward																				

Two assessments have been undertaken assuming the impact on a winter day in the year the scheme would be opened, and the impact in summer in the fifteenth year after opening.

Definitions:
 Substantial adverse or beneficial impact - where the scheme would cause a significant deterioration (or improvement) in the existing view.
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 No change - no discernible deterioration or improvement in the existing view.

Surveyor	Date	Checked by	Date	Sheet no.	Rev.
JMHG	OCT 92		APR 95		

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 Environmental Assessment.

Sheet 4 of 7

A228 LEYBOURNE & WEST MALLING BYPASS - VISUAL IMPACT ON RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

PUBLISHED SCHEME: Schedule 1

Drawing no. / Property ref. no.	Village / town / suburb	Address	Type of building	Distance of building from centre line from nearest visible section of road in metres. (*nearest point of no view)	DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VIEW	LEVEL OF DETERIORATION (-) OR IMPROVEMENT (+)												DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT AT YEAR 1	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT AT YEAR 15
						Demolished		Substantial		Moderate		Slight		No Change		Total			
						Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year				
Total no. of buildings experiencing a deterioration of view through forward						7	6	26	27	58	58								
Total no. of buildings experiencing an improvement of view brought forward																			
Total no. of buildings demolished brought forward																			
51	LEYBOURNE London Road	41	Det. bung.	220 (from slip)	Views over existing bypass														
52		71	Det. hse.	120 (20 from revised London Road)	Views of existing roundabout to north, open farmland to south.		1										Glance of lighting from rear of property.		
53		87 to 89	Semi-det. hses.	-	London Road to north, woodland to south.												View of interchange lighting to rear, revised roundabout to front, and link road to east.		
54		91 to 95 (odds)	Terr. hses.	-	London Road to north, woodland to south.														
55	WEST MALLING London Road	99	Det. hse.	70	London Road to north, woodland to south.		1										Views of interchange, lighting and London Road overbridge.		
56		103	Det. hse.	80	London Road to north, woodland to south.		1										Views of interchange, lighting and London Road overbridge.		
57	LEYBOURNE London Road	146	Det. hse.	60	London Road to south.		1										Views of lighting and London Road overbridge.		
58		148	Det. hse.	-	London Road to south		1										Views of London Road overbridge and lighting.		
59	Pump Close	2 to 6 (evens)	Det. hses.	-	Views over Pump Close to field, stream and woods.														
60		8 a,b,c	Det. hses.	100	Views over and between properties of A20 roundabout and Pump Close field.												Views over and between properties of road to cut through wood and lighting.		
61		8 to 12	Det. hses.	135	Views over Pump Close to field, stream and woods.			3									Views of lagoon, traffic on road and lighting.		
62		16	Det. hse.	200	Restricted views of woodland between other properties.												Restricted views of lighting on A228 and A20 roundabout.		
63		18	Det. hse.	240	Views of field and woodland restricted by farm buildings												Views of lagoon and road lighting restricted by farm buildings.		
Total no. of buildings experiencing a deterioration of view carried forward						11	10	32	33	61	61								
Total no. of buildings experiencing an improvement of view carried forward																			
Total no. of buildings demolished carried forward																			

Two assessments have been undertaken assuming the impact on a winter day in the year the scheme would be opened, and the impact in summer in the fifteenth year after opening.

- Definitions:**
- Substantial adverse or beneficial impact - where the scheme would cause a significant deterioration (or improvement) in the existing view.
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Surveyor	Date	Checked by	Date	Sheet no.	Rev.
JMHG	OCT 92		APR 95	Sheet 5 of 7	

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A228 LEYBOURNE & WEST MALLING BYPASS - VISUAL IMPACT ON RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

PUBLISHED SCHEME: Schedule 1

Drawing no. / Property ref no.	Village / town / suburb	Address	Type of building	Distance of building from centre line (from nearest visible section of road in metres. (*nearest point if no view))	DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VIEW	LEVEL OF DETERIORATION (-) OR IMPROVEMENT (+)												Demolished	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT AT YEAR 1	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT AT YEAR 15
						Substantial		Moderate		Slight		No Change		No Change		No Change				
						Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year			
Total no. of buildings experiencing a deterioration of view brought forward						11	10	32	33	61	61	61	61							
Total no. of buildings experiencing an improvement of view brought forward																				
Total no. of buildings demolished brought forward						9														
64	LEYBOURNE Castle Way		Det. hse.	180	Views of Castle Way												Glimpse from upstairs windows of lighting columns.			
65			Det. hse. Semi-det. hse. Semi-det. hse. Det. hse.	230	Views restricted to Castle Way					1							Screened by buildings and vegetation.			
66			Det. hses.	150	Views over field to rear of properties from upstairs windows.												Intermittent views of lighting and ceiling from upstairs windows.			
67			Det. hse.	110	Views over farmland to woods at rear.	1											Views of lighting.			
68			Det. hses.	160 to 280	Views over farmland to rear.			2									Views of lighting across open countryside, mainly from upstairs windows.			
69			Det. hse.	300	Views over farmland to rear. Houses set down.			26									Glimpses of lighting.			
70			Castle-ige res. building	360	Views over open countryside to rear.					2							Glimpses of lighting and Park Road overbridge.			
71			Det. hses		Views obstructed by other properties.												Views of enlarged roundabout and lighting at interchange.			
72			Terr. hses. (blocks of 4)	100 to 230 (from roundabout centre)	Views of roundabout.												Views of enlarged roundabout and lighting at interchange.			
73			Terr. hses. (blocks of 4)	80 (from roundabout centre)	Views of roundabout.					12							Views of enlarged roundabout and lighting at interchange.			
74			Terr. hses. (blocks of 4)	60 to 120 (from roundabout centre)	Views of roundabout obscured by screen mounds.					4							Views of enlarged roundabout and lighting at interchange.			
Total no. of buildings experiencing a deterioration of view carried forward						12	10	60	60	89	89	91	91							
Total no. of buildings experiencing an improvement of view carried forward																				
Total no. of buildings demolished carried forward						9														

Two assessments have been undertaken assuming the impact on a winter day in the year the scheme would be opened, and the impact in summer in the fifteenth year after opening.

Definitions:
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 No change - no discernible deterioration or improvement in the existing view.

Surveyor	Date	Checked by	Date	Sheet no.	Rev.
JMHG	OCT 92		APR 95	Sheet 6 of 7	

This is a subjective assessment undertaken in accordance with the Department of Transport's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11 Environmental Assessment.

A228 LEYBOURNE & WEST MALLING BYPASS - VISUAL IMPACT ON RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

PUBLISHED SCHEME: Schedule 1

Drawing no. Property ref no.	Village / town / suburb	Address	Type of building	Distance of building from centre line from nearest visible section of road in metres. (Nearest point: if no view)	DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VIEW	LEVEL OF DETERIORATION (-) OR IMPROVEMENT (+)												DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT AT YEAR 1	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT AT YEAR 15
						Demolished	Substantial		Moderate		Slight		No Change						
							Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year					
Total no. of buildings experiencing a deterioration of view brought forward						12	10	60	60	89	91								
Total no. of buildings experiencing an improvement of view brought forward						9	1												
75	LEYBOURNE Castle Way	155	Det. hse.	250	Views across waste ground to M29	1	1							Views of lighting, traffic circulating on interchanges and slip roads.	Views of lighting, traffic circulating on interchanges and slip roads.				
76		157 to 163 (odds)	Semi-det. hses.	260+	Views across waste ground to M29									Views of circulating traffic on new interchange and lighting.	Views of interchange lighting.				
77	EAST MALLING & LARKFIELD Springfield Road	2 to 32 (evens)	Semi-det. hse.	350 to 500	Views of route corridor screened by vegetation and fencing at rear of properties.														
78		34 to 44 (evens)	Semi-det. hses.	350	Views across lake to existing interchange.			6	6					Views of circulating traffic and lighting at interchange.	Unimpeded views of circulating traffic and lighting at interchange.				
79	HANOVER Green	1 to 4	Flats (blocks of 4)	350	Views across lake to existing interchange.			4	4					Views of circulating traffic and lighting at interchange.	Intercepted views of circulating traffic and lighting at interchange.				
80		11 to 14	Flats (blocks of 4)	400	Views across lake to existing interchange partially intercepted by other properties.									View as above although partly intercepted by other properties.	View as above although partly intercepted by other properties.				
81	North of M20	Various	Addressual properties		off Lansford Lane may have glimpses of the proposal over or between other properties. These were not assessed to have a significant change in visual impact.														
82	BIRLING	Various	A number of properties in Birling Village would have long distance views of the new interchange.		In most cases these would be intercepted to a greater or lesser degree by intervening vegetation.														
83	EAST MALLING & LARKFIELD Well Street	Various	A number of properties in Well Street would have long distance views of lighting on a short section of the widened West Malling Bypass.																
Total no. of buildings experiencing a deterioration of view brought forward						13	11	70	70	97	99								
Total no. of buildings experiencing an improvement of view brought forward						0													

Two assessments have been undertaken assuming the impact on a winter day in the year the scheme would be opened, and the impact in summer in the fifteenth year after opening.

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Surveyor	Date	Checked by	Date	Sheet no.	Rev.
JMHG	OCT 92		APR 95	Sheet 7 of 7	

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A228 LEYBOURNE & WEST MALLING BYPASS - VISUAL IMPACT ON NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

PUBLISHED SCHEME: Schedule 2

Drawing no. Property ref no.	Village / town / suburb	Address	Type of building	Distance of building from centre line from nearest visible section of road in metres (*nearest point if no view)	DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING VIEW	LEVEL OF DETERIORATION (-) OR IMPROVEMENT (+)										DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT AT YEAR 1	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT AT YEAR 15
						Demolished		Substantial		Moderate		Slight		No Change			
						Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year		
I	WEST MALLING	St. Thomas More RC Church	Church	80	Restricted view of existing A228.	1										View of moving traffic and lighting.	Interrupted view of traffic. View of lighting.
II		Moat Park RCPS	Primary School	200	View of existing A228 partly screened by trees.			1								View of moving traffic and lighting, partly screened by trees.	Interrupted view of moving traffic and lighting, partly screened by trees.
III		West Malling BR Station	Station	100	View of existing road on embankment.					1						View of lighting.	View of lighting.
IV	LEYBOURNE	St. Peter & St. Paul's Church	Church		View over Castle Way. No view of preferred route.												
V		Leybourne CEPS	School		View over Castle Way. No view of preferred route.												
Total no. of buildings experiencing a deterioration of view carried forward						1											
Total no. of buildings experiencing an improvement of view carried forward																	
Total no. of buildings demolished carried forward																	

Two assessments have been undertaken assuming the impact on a winter day in the year the scheme would be opened, and the impact in summer in the fifteenth year after opening.

Definitions:
 Substantial adverse or beneficial impact - where the scheme would cause a significant deterioration (or improvement) in the existing view.
 Moderate adverse or beneficial impact - where the scheme would cause a noticeable deterioration (or improvement) in the existing view.
 Slight adverse or beneficial impact - where the scheme would cause a barely perceptible deterioration (or improvement) in the existing view.
 No change - no discernible deterioration or improvement in the existing view.

Surveyor	Date	Checked by	Date	Sheet no.	Rev.
JMHG	OCT 92		APR 95	Sheet 1 of 1	

This is a subjective assessment undertaken in accordance with the Department of Transport's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11 Environmental Assessment.

VIEWING POSITION

COMPONENTS OF EXISTING VIEW

IMPACT OF PUBLISHED SCHEME

Visual Intrusion Drawing No.	Footpath no.	Location	Length of footpath suffering visual intrusion	Range of distances of footpaths from centre line of road in metres (nearest nearest in brackets if no view)	View of existing road network?	Is view of existing road network interrupted by buildings, vegetation or ground level? If yes give brief description	Is the view either better than or similar to views of other open spaces with vegetation or ground level? If yes give brief description	LEVEL OF DETERIORATION(-) OR IMPROVEMENT(+)				View of Highway Structures		View of Traffic	
								(Length of footpath assessed in metres)				No Change			Scale: whether any structures, lighting columns, etc. on the proposed route will be: (i) wholly or partially concealed by cutting; (ii) still on an embankment visible over a wide or narrow arc.
								Substantial	Slight	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year		
Total length of footpath experiencing a deterioration of view brought forward from previous page 1 (metres)															
Total length of footpath experiencing an improvement of view brought forward from previous page 1 (metres)															
MIR 127		W of Birling Rd	240	0 to 10	M 20 only	tree belt	no open countryside	240	240				At or near ground level	adjacent to new slip road	
MIR 132		E of Birling Rd	645	0 to 270	gullies	vegetation & landforms	no open countryside	215	80	135	439		Lighting columns partially concealed by cutting or screen mounds at interchange	Traffic on A20 interchange partially concealed by screen mounds, except at Park Rd bridge	
MIR 130		Birling Rd to Castle Way	724	0 to 312	At either end	Partially by vegetation and buildings	open countryside and residential	330	68	262	364		Lighting columns partially concealed by cutting	Concealed by cutting except where it crosses road on footbridge	
MIR 132		Birling Rd to Castle Way	730	0 to 175	At either end	Partially by vegetation and buildings	open countryside and residential	558	68	490	172		Lighting columns partially concealed by cutting	Concealed by cutting except where it crosses road on footbridge	
MIR 133		Through Leybourne Wood	192	25 to 65	no	Buildings, vegetation and landforms	open countryside, woodland & residential	192		192	300		View from top of cutting	View from top of cutting	
MIR 136		Paul Street Police Station Rd	395	65 to 400	Yes A20	in part by vegetation	open countryside, woodland & residential	234		234	170		Interrupted views of interchange lighting & A20 bridge	Interrupted views of interchange lighting	
MIR 119		A20 to Lucks Hill	666	34 to 485	At either end	Partially by vegetation	open countryside	304		300	290		Road and lighting on embankment	Visible on embankment over a wide arc	
MIR 117		Broadwater Rd to Dukes Hill	200	70 to 92	Yes	Partially by vegetation	open countryside	90		110	85		Road and lighting on bridge and embankment	Traffic on bridge and embankment	
TOTAL LENGTH OF FOOTPATH EXPERIENCING A DETERIORATION OF VIEW (metres)								2159	456	1613	1656				
TOTAL LENGTH FOOTPATH EXPERIENCING AN IMPROVEMENT OF VIEW (metres)															

Notes

This is a subjective assessment undertaken in accordance with the principles established in The Department of Transport's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11 Environmental Assessment.

Two assessments have been undertaken assuming the following:

1. Impact on a winter day in the year the scheme would be opened.
2. Impact in summer in the fifteenth year after opening.

PROJECT TITLE
A20 LEYBOURNE & WEST MALLING BYPASS

TITLE
VISUAL IMPACT ON PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

Sheet No. 1482
 Date: / /

SHEET NO. 1482
 DATE: / /

PUBLISHED SCHEME - Schedule 3

IMPACT OF PUBLISHED SCHEME

LEVEL OF DETERIORATION(-) OR IMPROVEMENT(+)
(length of footpath assessed in metres)

View of Highway Structures

View of Traffic

COMPONENTS OF EXISTING VIEW

VIEWING POSITION

Visual Intrusion Drawing no.	Footpath no.	Location	Length of footpath suffering visual intrusion	Range of distances of footpath from centre line of road in metres	Section of road in metres	Is view of existing road network?	Is view of road better than or in addition to countryside, urban open space, village, industrial, or other works?	Is the view of the road interrupted by buildings, vegetation or landform?	If yes give brief description	If yes give brief description	Sight				No Change	View of Highway Structures	View of Traffic	
											Substantial	Moderate	Winter 1st Year	Summer 15th Year				Winter 1st Year
Total length of footpath experiencing a deterioration of view brought forward from previous page (metres).																		
Total length of footpath experiencing an improvement of view brought forward from previous page (metres).																		
M/R 116		Lavenders rd to Broadwater rd	815	0 to 5ft	yes	yes	Partially by vegetation	no	Open countryside	2159	456	981	1613	865	1666			
M/R 145		Lavenders Rd to New Barn	628	0 to 390	yes	yes	Partially by vegetation	no	Open countryside	185	285	345	345	345	630	85	85	Traffic partially obscured by false cutting
M/R 142		Manor Park	0	0	yes	yes	Vegetation	no	Open countryside	139	60	213	60	295	508			Traffic partially obscured by false cutting
M/R 578		West side of existing bypass	924	924	yes	no	no	no	Open countryside	924			924					Traffic in shallow cut
M/R 144		Kingshill roundabout to Lavenders Road	80	80	yes	yes	Yes by orchard	no	Open countryside	80	10		70					At ground level
TOTAL LENGTH OF FOOTPATH EXPERIENCING A DETERIORATION OF VIEW (metres).																		
TOTAL LENGTH FOOTPATH EXPERIENCING AN IMPROVEMENT OF VIEW (metres).																		
Notes																		

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Two assessments have been undertaken assuming the following:

1. Impact on a winter day in the year the scheme would be opened.
2. Impact in summer in the fifteenth year after opening.

PROJECT TITLE
A228 LEYBOURNE & WEST MALLING BYPASS

TITLE
VISUAL IMPACT ON PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

Survey Date: | Checked by: | Issue no: |

Sheet 2 of 2

PUBLISHED SCHEME - Schedule 3



UNCLASSIFIED

TOLLGATE HOUSE

HA 044/027/000137 1

ENVIRONMENT & LANDSCAPE
Environmental Statement

11/03/2001 15:58:10

**A228 LEYBOURNE & WEST MALLING BYPASS
– ENV. STATEMENT VOLUME 2 – LANDSCAPE
07/95**



HA 44/27/137* 1*

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER KEY

UNRESTORED MINERAL WORKINGS



RESTORED MINERAL WORKINGS WITH LARGE WATER BODIES AND WOODLAND FRINGE



PARKLAND PASTURE WITH PROMINENT GROUPS OF LARGE TREES



OPEN ARABLE FARMLAND



WOODLAND AND MEADOW



MATURE PARKLAND LANDSCAPE



ARABLE FARMLAND WITH PROMINENT GROUPS OF LARGE TREES



OPEN ARABLE FARMLAND WITH OCCASIONAL ORCHARDS AND ASSOCIATED WINDBREAKS



BUILT





LEYBOURNE CP

Leybourne

West Malling

EAST MALLING AND LARKFIELD CP

ST MALLING CP

Well Street

Spring Hill

Hilltop Farm



LEYBOURNE CP

Leybourne

West Malling

EAST MALLING AND LARKFIELD CP

MALLING CP

Landscape Assessment Photo Location Plan

LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

SCHEDULE 1

PROJECT A228 Leybourne & West Malling Bypass		SURVEYOR JMHG
DATE 7 September 1993	TIME Mid morning	WEATHER Sunny
VIEWPOINT Birling Road M20 overbridge		DIRECTION OF VIEW North east

<p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>General description Meadowland and revegetated mineral working lying immediately north of the motorway. Separated from same by varied groups of scrub and trees.</p> <p>Any significant seasonal differences? Deciduous vegetation.</p> <p>How accessible and visible is the area to the public? Is it by road, footpath or bridleway? Partially visible from M20 and Birling Road.</p>
--

Record what is present by marking relevant words:		-	inconspicuous	x	evident	xx	conspicuous		
LANDFORM									
xx	flat		vertical	x	hills		broad valley		
	rolling		plain		crags		narrow valley		
	undulating		rolling lowland		coast		gill		
	steep		plateau		estuary		deep gorge		
LAND COVER / LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS									
	farm buildings	x	hedges		set aside		stream	x	scrub
	churches		banks		game rearing		gill	x	decid. woodland
	commercial	x	paddock		public open space		drainage ditches		conif. woodland
-	residential	x	pasture		playing field		marsh		mixed woodland
	industrial		arable		golf course		reservoir		parkland
	ruins		orchard		fishing		sea	-	chimneys
	derelict land		hop garden		footpath		river		poles
	land fill / raising		glasshouses		track		pond		masts
	tipping		market gardening		road		lake	-	pylons
-	quarrying		nursery	xx	motorway		isolated trees		walls
					railway	xx	tree belts		lighting
				-	bridge				

ANNOTATED PHOTOGRAPH

Old mineral workings



LANDSCAPE QUALITY KEY

HIGH

HIGHEST VALUE



VERY ATTRACTIVE



GOOD



MEDIUM/ORDINARY

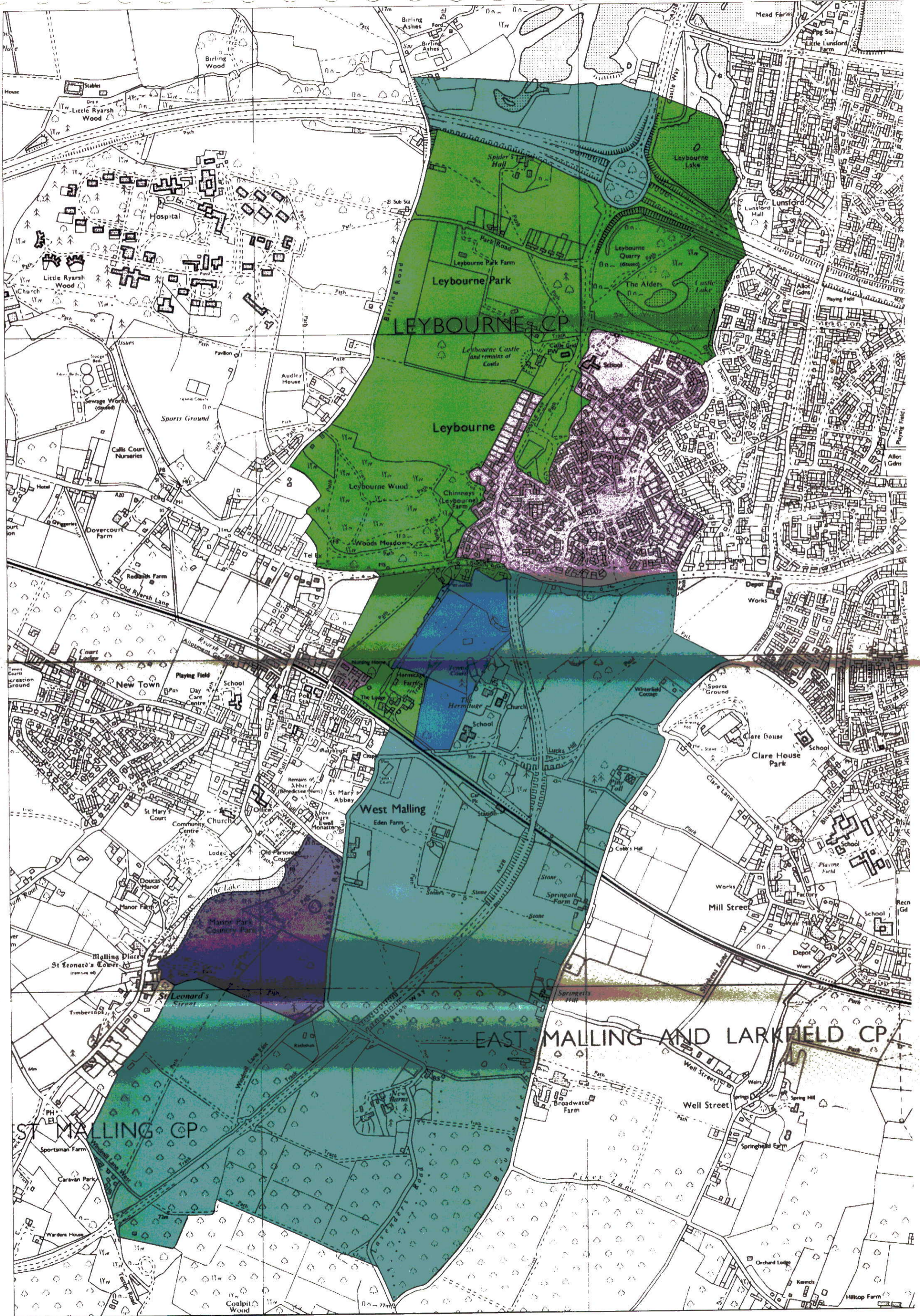


LOW/POOR



BUILT





VISUAL ENVELOPE KEY

EXISTING VEGETATION FORMING A VISUAL BARRIER



RIDGE LINE



PROPOSED SCHEME: IN CUTTING LESS THAN 4M DEEP



PROPOSED SCHEME: IN CUTTING DEEPER THAN 4M



VISUAL ENVELOPE



VISUAL ENVELOPE LIGHTING

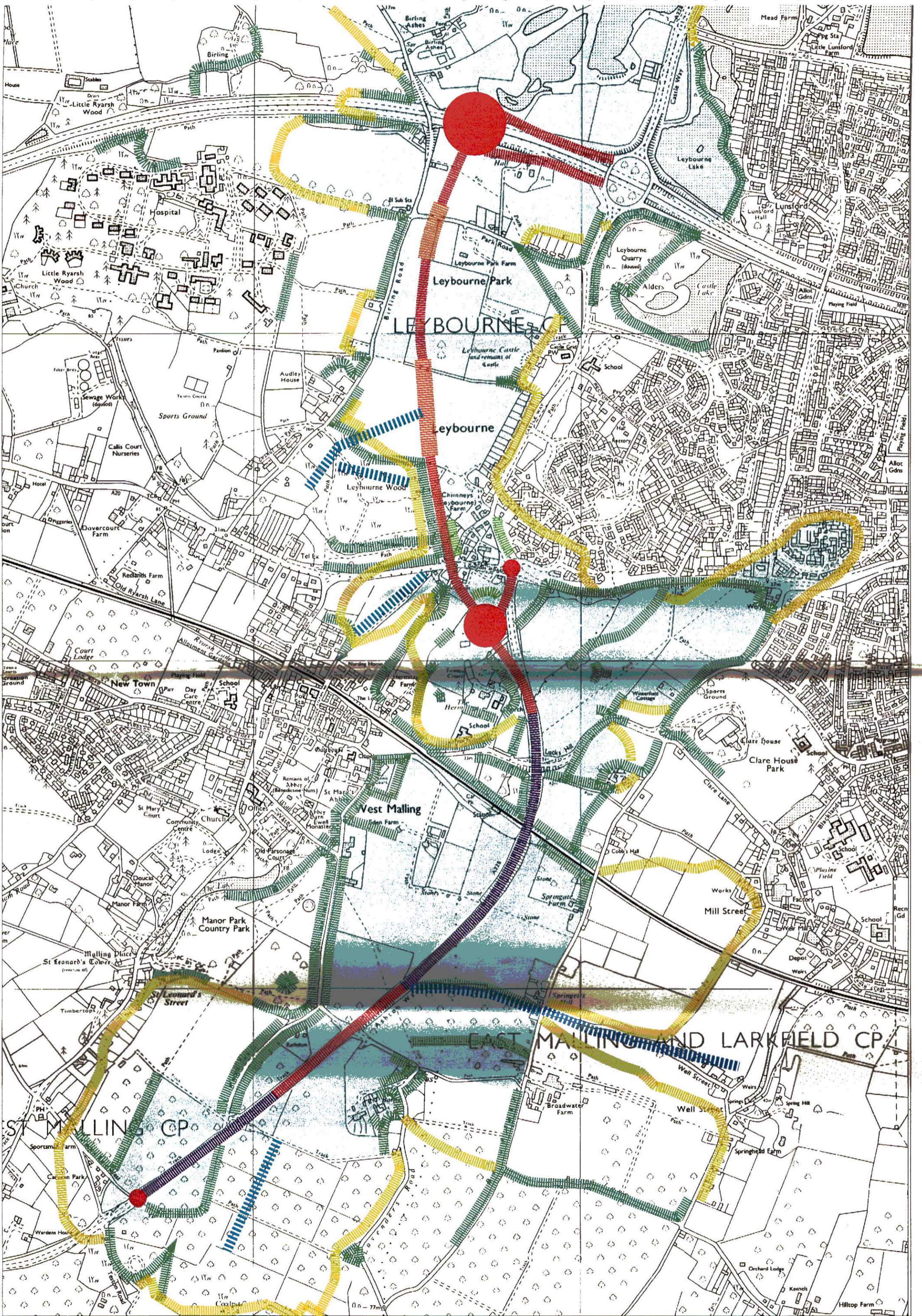


SCREENING MOUNDS



PROPOSED SCHEME ON EMBANKMENT





Key to Visual Impact on Residential Properties

No Change



LEVEL OF DETERIORATION

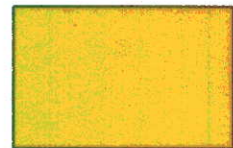
Substantial



Moderate



Slight



LEVEL OF IMPROVEMENT

Substantial

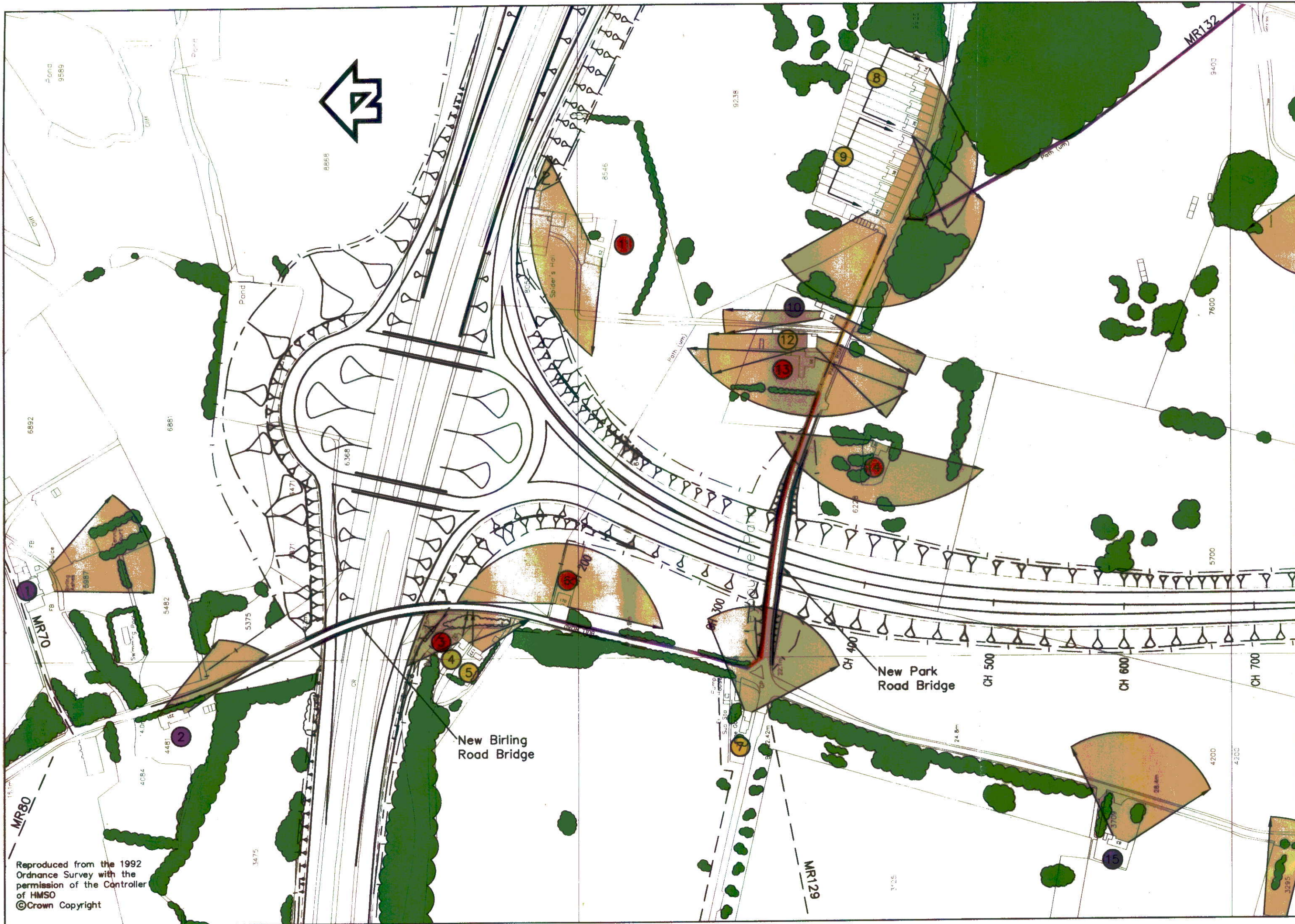


Moderate



Slight





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VISUAL INTRUSION PLANS WINTER 1998

Figure 4



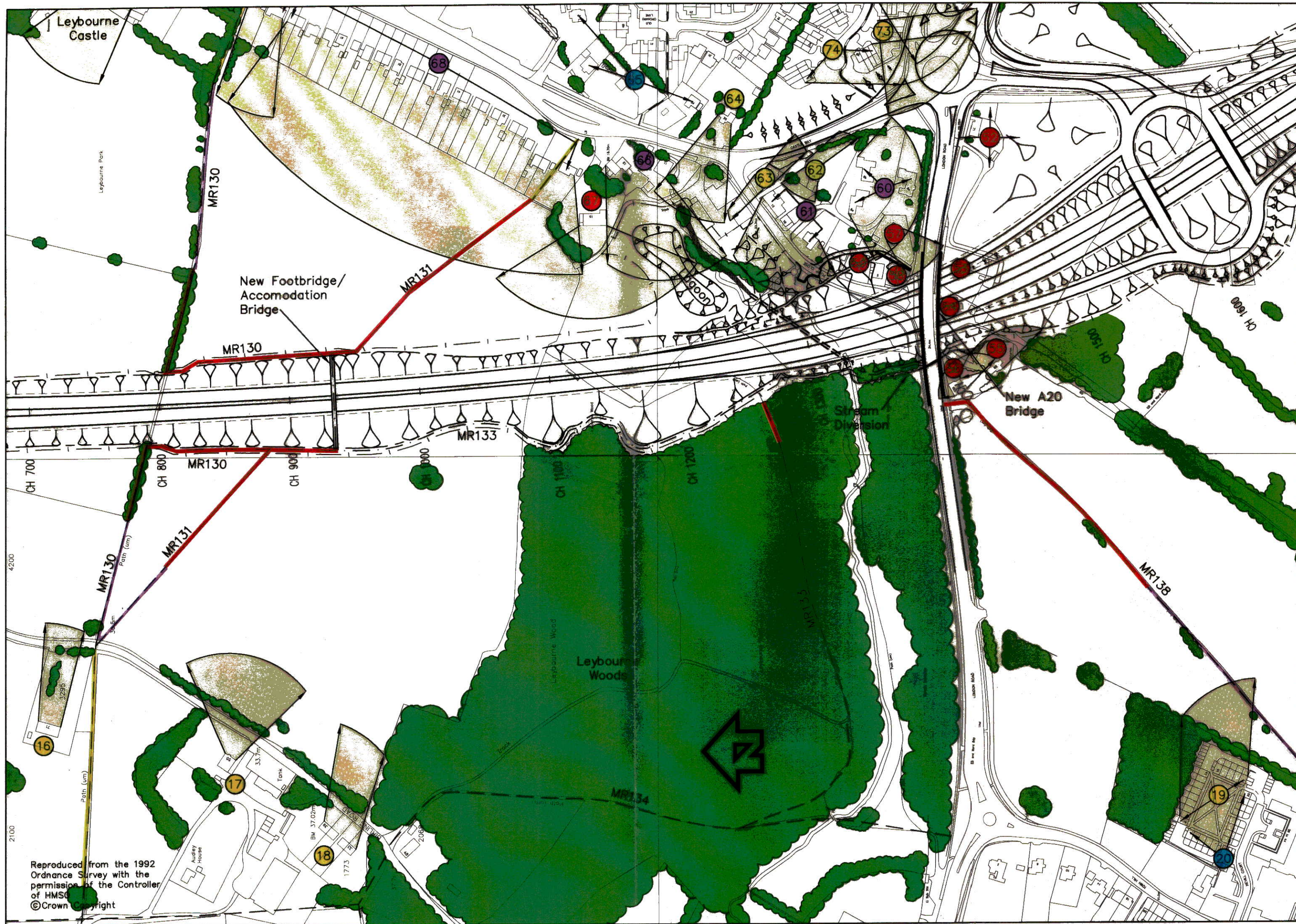
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VISUAL INTRUSION PLANS WINTER 1998 **Figure 5**

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VISUAL INTRUSION PLANS WINTER 1998 **Figure 6**



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Figure 7



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Figure 8



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Figure 9



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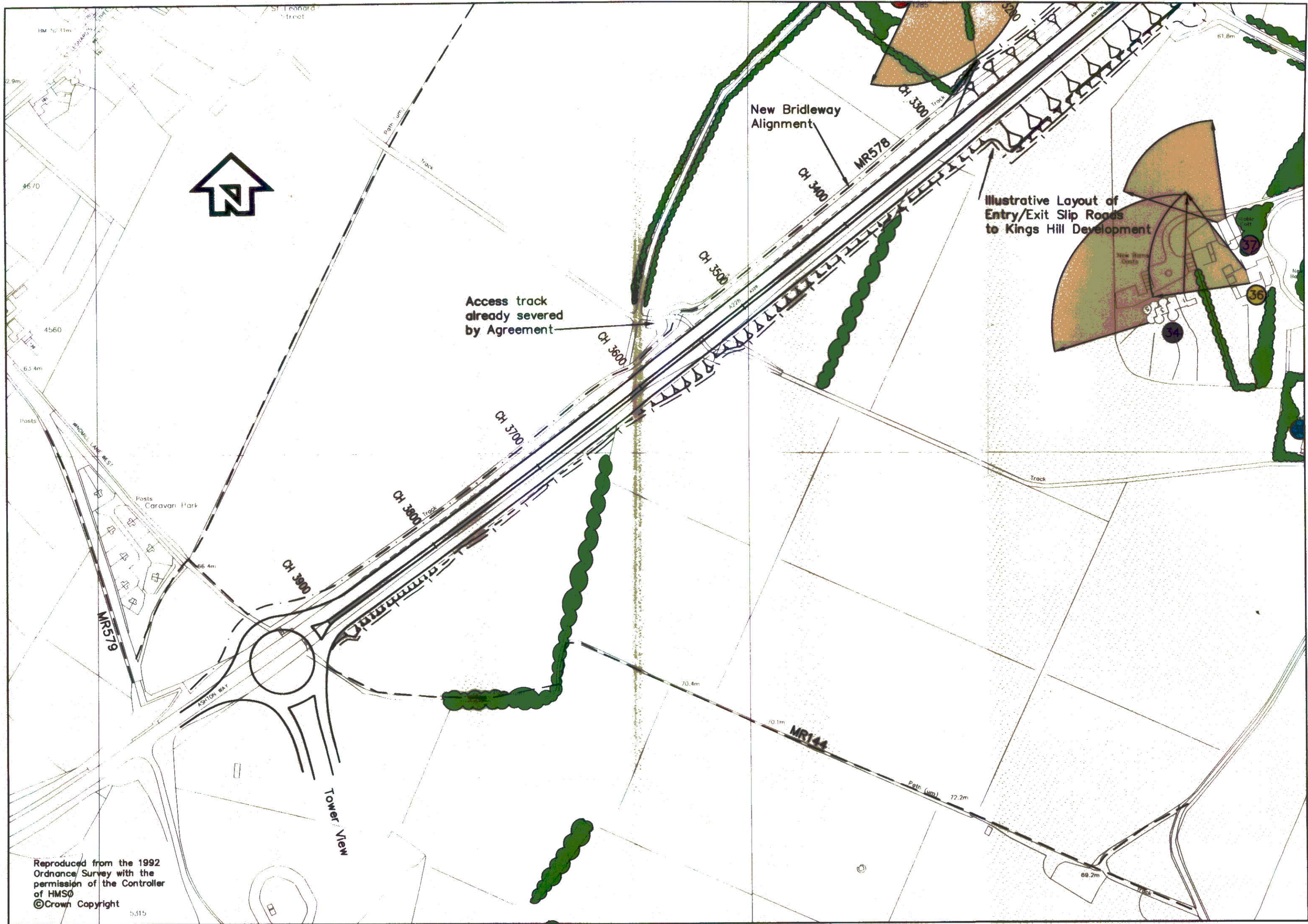
VISUAL INTRUSION PLANS WINTER 1998 **Figure 10**



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Figure 11



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VISUAL INTRUSION PLANS WINTER 1998 **Figure 12**



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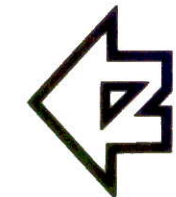
VISUAL INTRUSION PLANS SUMMER 2013 Figure 13



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VISUAL INTRUSION PLANS SUMMER 2013 **Figure 14**

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Figure 17



VISUAL INTRUSION PLANS SUMMER 2013 Figure 18



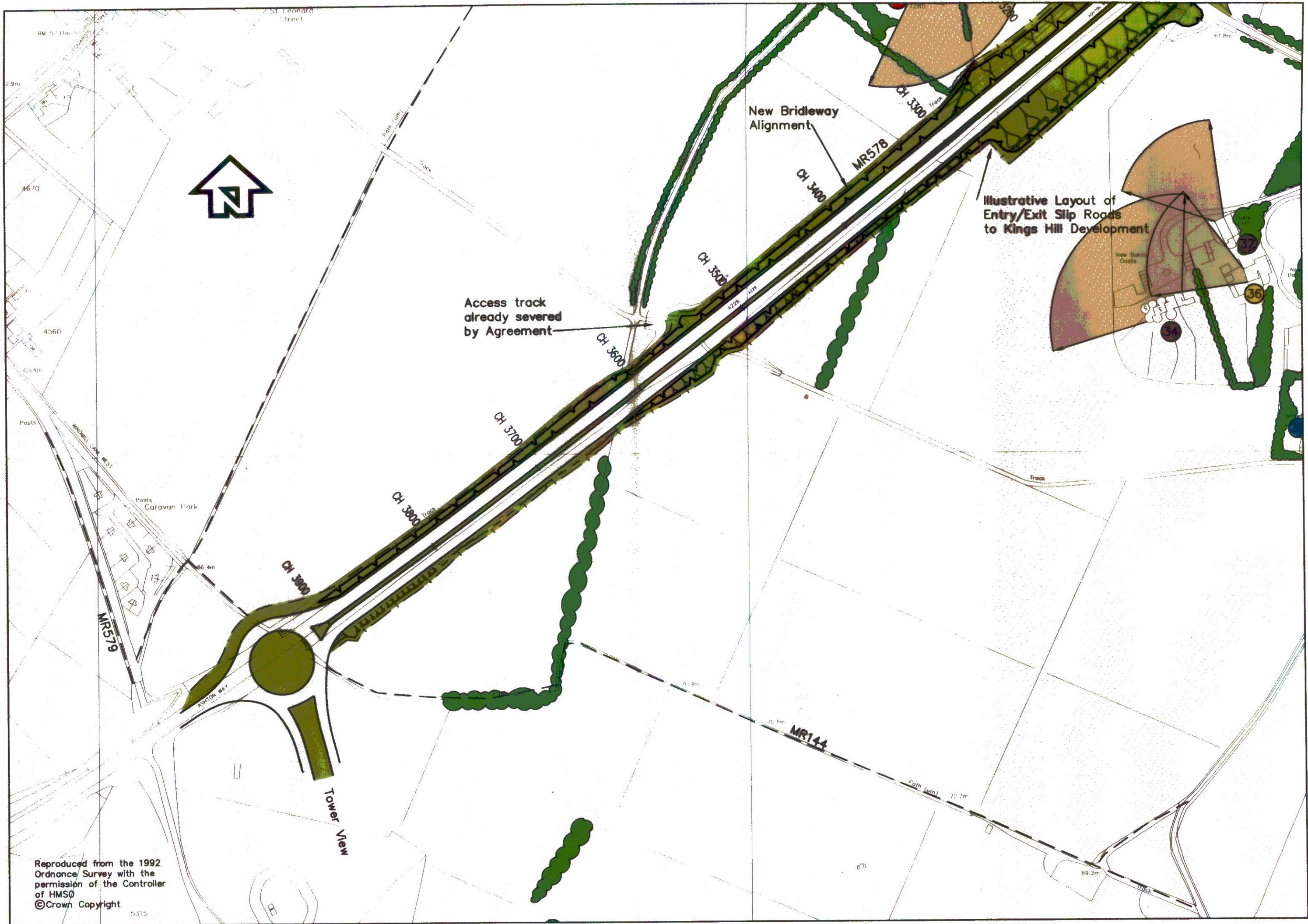
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VISUAL INTRUSION PLANS SUMMER 2013 **Figure 19**



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Figure 20



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