

# **A1 in Northumberland: Morpeth to Ellingham**

**Scheme Number: TR010041**

## **6.8 Environmental Statement – Appendix 7.2 Visual Effects Schedule**

**Part B**

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed  
Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

June 2020

Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

**The Infrastructure Planning  
(Applications: Prescribed Forms and  
Procedure) Regulations 2009**

**The A1 in Northumberland: Morpeth to Ellingham  
Development Consent Order 20[xx]**

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**Environmental Statement - Appendix**

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## VISUAL EFFECTS SCHEDULE

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- 7.1.1. **Table 7-1** sets out the anticipated effects of the A1 in Northumberland: Alnwick to Ellingham Scheme (Part B) on visual receptors.

**Table 7-1 - Visual Effects Schedule**

Receptors	Viewpoint	Name	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
1 & 2	8	<i>People living in properties with north east facing views</i>	<p>The outlook from these properties consists of broad view across open rolling countryside. It is likely that the view is valued by the receptors. As a result, the value of this view is considered Medium.</p> <p>The southern section of Part B would be visible from upper and lower storeys beyond intervening ridgelines and field boundary vegetation. Visible features include existing road signage and glimpses of the A1 where gaps in the roadside tree and shrub planting allow. Susceptibility is considered High as residents within these properties would experience direct and oblique middle distance views from upper and lower storeys above ridgelines and where gaps in vegetation allow. Lower floors are considered to be occupied during daylight hours and therefore considered more susceptible than upper floors.</p> <p>Overall sensitivity is considered <b>High</b>.</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>Construction activities are of a temporary nature and the receptors would experience the following impacts over the short term (0-5 years). These impacts would not be experienced beyond the construction phase.</p> <p>The construction activity associated with Part B would comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the removal of the on-site features (vegetation along the A1, redundant hard surfacing and highway infrastructure).</li> <li>- the introduction of haul roads, materials, plant, earthworks, levelling and movement associated with the improvements.</li> </ul> <p>These receptors would experience the construction process within the southern section of Part B within direct and oblique views above intervening field boundary vegetation. Movement of construction traffic on the proposed access track would be visible in close proximity. It is anticipated that the tall construction plant associated with the construction of the earthworks and accommodation bridge would be visible along the skyline within the long distance.</p> <p>These receptors would experience a noticeable alteration to the baseline view, the magnitude of impact for these receptors during construction would be <b>Moderate</b>. Due to long distance nature of the views the magnitude is on the lower end of the moderate category.</p>	<p>Part B would create perceptible change in view</p> <p><b>Moderate Adverse</b></p>
				<p><b>Winter Year 1</b></p> <p>This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>These receptors would see the A1 corridor improvements and newly planted roadside boundary vegetation replace a portion of the existing field boundaries, which would extend the visibility of the A1 corridor within the view. Views would be filtered by the recently planted soft landscaping proposals appropriate to local character. The access tracks used during construction would be made good. These receptors would experience a noticeable alteration to the baseline view, the magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Moderate</b>. Due to long distance nature of the views the magnitude is on the lower end of the moderate category.</p>	<p>Part B would create perceptible change in view</p> <p><b>Moderate Adverse</b></p>

Receptors	Viewpoint	Name	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
				<p><b>Summer Year 15</b></p> <p>This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>At year 15, the proposed vegetation would be mature and filter the majority of the background views for these receptors. These receptors would experience a perceptible alteration to the baseline view, the magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Minor</b>. Due to the long distance nature of the views the magnitude is on the lower end of the moderate category.</p>	<p>Part B create a limited change in view</p> <p><b>Slight Adverse</b></p>
3, 4, 5 & 8	5, 6 & 7	<i>People living in properties with eastern facing views</i>	<p>The outlook from these properties consists of a broad view across open rolling countryside. It is likely that the view is valued by the receptors. As a result, the value of this view is considered Medium.</p> <p>Part B would be visible from upper and lower storeys beyond intervening ridgelines and field boundary vegetation. Visible features include existing road signage and traffic along the A1 where gaps in the roadside tree and shrub planting allow. Susceptibility is considered High as residents within these properties would experience direct and oblique middle distance views from upper and lower storeys above ridgelines and where gaps in vegetation allow. Lower floors are considered to be occupied during daylight hours and therefore considered more susceptible than upper floors.</p> <p>Overall sensitivity is considered <b>High</b>.</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>Construction activities are of a temporary nature and the receptors would experience the following impacts over the short term (0-5 years). These impacts would not be experienced beyond the construction phase.</p> <p>The construction activity associated with Part B would comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the removal of the on-site features (vegetation along the A1, redundant hard surfacing and highway infrastructure)</li> <li>- the introduction of haul roads, materials, plant, earthworks, levelling and movement associated with the improvements.</li> </ul> <p>These receptors would experience the construction process within direct and oblique views above intervening field boundary vegetation within the middle distance. It is anticipated that the tall construction plant associated with the construction of the earthworks and Heckley Fence Accommodation Overbridge would be visible at close proximity at Heckley Fence and along the skyline within the middle distance to the north.</p> <p>The receptors would experience a dominant alteration to the baseline view, the magnitude of impact for these receptors during construction would be <b>Major</b>. Due to a portion of the views being filtered by intervening vegetation the magnitude is on the lower end of the major category.</p> <p><b>Winter Year 1</b></p> <p>This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>These receptors would see the completed Heckley Fence Accommodation Overbridge, earthworks, improved A1 corridor and roadside vegetation at close proximity and middle distance, replacing views of sections of the existing agricultural fields. Where gaps in</p>	<p>Part B would cause a deterioration in view</p> <p><b>Large Adverse</b></p> <p>Part B would cause a deterioration in view</p> <p><b>Large Adverse</b></p>

Receptors	Viewpoint	Name	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
				<p>vegetation allow direct views from some of these properties would be available towards the improved A1 corridor, accommodation bridge, earthworks and associated soft landscaping appropriate to local character would be available.</p> <p>The receptors would experience a dominant alteration to the baseline view, the magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Major</b>. Due to a portion of the views being filtered by intervening vegetation the magnitude is on the lower end of the major category.</p>	
				<p><b>Summer Year 15</b></p> <p>This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>At year 15, direct and oblique views towards the A1 corridor and Heckley Fence Accommodation Overbridge would be a noticeable alteration to the baseline view filtered by the established soft landscaping proposals. The magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Moderate</b>. Due to the establishment of the mitigation planting the magnitude is on the lower end of the moderate category.</p>	<p>Part B would create perceptible change in view</p> <p><b>Moderate Adverse</b></p>
6, 7 & 10	2 & 4	<i>People living in properties with close proximity eastern facing views</i>	<p>The outlook from these properties consists of a view over the A1 to open countryside beyond. As a result, the value of this view is considered Low,</p> <p>Part B would be visible from upper and lower storeys beyond the existing boundary post and rail fence along the A1 unfiltered by vegetation or ridgelines. Visible features include existing road signage and traffic, roadside boundary treatments including fencing and vegetation. Susceptibility is considered High as residents within these properties would experience direct and oblique close proximity views from upper and lower storeys above ridgelines and boundary treatments. Lower floors are considered to be occupied during daylight hours and therefore considered more susceptible than upper floors.</p> <p>Overall sensitivity is considered <b>High</b>.</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>Construction activities are of a temporary nature and the receptors would experience the following impacts over the short term (0-5 years). These impacts would not be experienced beyond the construction phase.</p> <p>The construction activity associated with Part B would comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the removal of the on-site features (roadside planting, existing hardstanding and road signage)</li> <li>- the introduction of Charlton Mires construction compound, haul roads, materials, plant, earthworks, levelling and movement associated with the construction of the road improvements, earthworks around Charlton Mires Junction.</li> </ul> <p>These receptors would experience the construction process within direct views at close proximity above and where gaps in the intervening vegetation allow. It is anticipated that the construction traffic would be visible in the foreground of views whilst travelling along the A1 corridor and working and in and around Charlton Mires Junction. It is anticipated that the construction plant associated with the construction of Charlton Mires Junction and Heckley Fence Accommodation</p>	<p>Part B would cause a deterioration in view</p> <p><b>Large Adverse</b></p>

Receptors	Viewpoint	Name	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
				<p>Overbridge would be visible along the skyline above roadside vegetation at close proximity and within the middle distance. These receptors would experience a dominant alteration to the baseline view, the magnitude of impact for these receptors during construction would be <b>Major</b>. The magnitude is on the lower end of the major category, as the receptors already experience close proximity views of the A1.</p>	
				<p><b>Winter Year 1</b></p> <p>This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>These receptors would see the completed Charlton Mires Junction, Heckley Fence Accommodation Overbridge and A1 corridor road improvements at close proximity filtered by the newly planted roadside vegetation.</p> <p>The receptors would experience a dominant alteration to the baseline view, the magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Major</b>. The magnitude is on the lower end of the major category, as the receptors already experience close proximity views of the A1.</p>	<p>Part B would cause a deterioration in view</p> <p><b>Large Adverse</b></p>
				<p><b>Summer Year 15</b></p> <p>This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>At year 15, the A1 corridor would be a noticeable alteration for these properties, largely filtered by the proposed mitigation planting. The magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Moderate</b>. Due to the establishment of the mitigation planting the magnitude is on the lower end of the moderate category.</p>	<p>Part B would create perceptible change in view</p> <p><b>Moderate Adverse</b></p>
9	9	<i>People living in properties with western facing views</i>	<p>The outlook from this property consists of a broad view across open rolling countryside. It is likely that the view is valued by the receptors. As a result, the value of this view is considered Medium.</p> <p>Part B would be visible from upper and lower storeys beyond intervening ridgelines and vegetation. Visible features include existing road signage and roadside tree and shrub planting. Susceptibility is considered High as residents within these properties would experience direct and oblique middle distance west facing views from upper and lower</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>Construction activities are of a temporary nature and the receptors would experience the following impacts over the short term (0-5 years). These impacts would not be experienced beyond the construction phase.</p> <p>The construction activity associated with Part B would comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the removal of the on-site features (roadside planting, existing hardstanding and road signage) haul roads, materials, plant, earthworks, levelling and movement associated with the construction of the new road, Charlton Mires Junction and Heckley Fence Accommodation Overbridge (10.3 m maximum height at the highest point over the A1).</li> </ul>	<p>Part B would create perceptible change in view</p> <p><b>Moderate Adverse</b></p>



Receptors	Viewpoint	Name	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
			<p>storeys above intervening ridgelines. Lower floors are considered to be occupied during daylight hours and therefore considered more susceptible than upper floors.</p> <p>Overall sensitivity is considered <b>High</b>.</p>	<p>This receptor would experience the construction process within direct and oblique views within the middle distance from upper and lower storeys. It is anticipated that the construction plant associated with the construction of Heckley Fence Accommodation Overbridge would be visible within the middle distance. This receptor would experience a noticeable alteration to the baseline view, above and where gaps in intervening field boundary vegetation allow. The magnitude of impact for this receptor during construction would be <b>Moderate</b>. Due to the nature of the filtered middle distance views the magnitude is on the lower end of the moderate category.</p>	
				<p><b>Winter Year 1</b></p> <p>This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>These receptors would see the completed Heckley Fence Accommodation Overbridge (10.3 m at its highest point) and A1 corridor road improvements amongst the existing landscape filtered by the newly planted roadside vegetation. These receptors would experience a noticeable alteration to the baseline view, where gaps intervening vegetation allow. The magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Moderate</b>. Due to the nature of the filtered middle distance views the magnitude is on the lower end of the moderate category.</p>	<p>Part B would create perceptible change in view</p> <p><b>Moderate Adverse</b></p>
				<p><b>Summer Year 15</b></p> <p>This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>At year 15, the majority of views would continue to be obscured by the existing field boundary vegetation and newly planted mitigation planting. The magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Minor</b>. Due to the establishment of the mitigation planting the magnitude is on the lower end of the minor category.</p>	<p>Part B would create a limited change in view</p> <p><b>Slight Adverse</b></p>
11 & 14	11	<i>People living in properties with filtered western facing views</i>	<p>The outlook from these properties consists of a view across countryside lined with vegetation. It is likely that the view is valued by the receptors. As a result, the value of this view is considered Medium.</p> <p>Part B would be visible from upper and lower storeys at close proximity beyond the immediate garden vegetation. Visible features include local access tracks, roadside</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>Construction activities are of a temporary nature and the receptors would experience the following impacts over the short term (0-5 years). These impacts would not be experienced beyond the construction phase.</p> <p>The construction activity associated with Part B would comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the removal of the on-site features (roadside planting, existing hardstanding and road signage),</li> <li>the introduction of Charlton Mires construction</li> </ul>	<p>Part B would create perceptible change in view</p> <p><b>Moderate Adverse</b></p>

Receptors	Viewpoint	Name	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
			<p>vegetation including tree and hedgerow planting. Susceptibility is considered High as residents within these properties would experience direct and oblique close proximity views from upper and lower storeys beyond immediate garden vegetation. Lower floors are considered to be occupied during daylight hours and therefore considered more susceptible than upper floors.</p> <p>Overall sensitivity is considered <b>High</b>.</p>	<p>compound, haul roads, materials, plant, earthworks, levelling and movement associated with the construction of Charlton Mires Junction.</p> <p>These receptors would experience the construction process within direct and oblique views at close proximity (improvements to Rock South Farm Accommodation Track) middle and long distance from the side of properties to the A1 corridor and Charlton Mires Junction. These receptors would experience a noticeable alteration to the baseline view above the immediate rear garden fencing. The magnitude of impact for these receptors during construction would be <b>Moderate</b>. The magnitude is on the lower end of the moderate category, as the majority of the larger scale construction activities are limited to the background of the view.</p>	
				<p><b>Winter Year 1</b></p> <p>This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>These receptors would see the completed A1 corridor road improvements amongst the existing landscape filtered by the newly planted roadside vegetation. These receptors would experience a noticeable alteration to the baseline view, where gaps intervening vegetation allow. The magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Moderate</b>. The magnitude is on the lower end of the moderate category, as the majority of the larger scale construction activities are limited to the background of the view.</p>	<p>Part B would create perceptible change in view</p> <p><b>Moderate Adverse</b></p>
				<p><b>Summer Year 15</b></p> <p>This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>At year 15, views would be obscured by the established mitigation planting and retained vegetation. The magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Minor</b>. Due to the establishment of the mitigation planting the magnitude is on the lower end of the minor category.</p>	<p>Part B would create a limited change in view</p> <p><b>Slight Adverse</b></p>
12	No viewpoint (Closest viewpoint 10 & 19)	<i>People living in properties with close proximity views</i>	The outlook from these properties consists of a view across countryside lined with vegetation. It is likely that the view is valued by the receptors. As a result, the value of this view is considered Medium.	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>Construction activities are of a temporary nature and the receptors would experience the following impacts over the short term (0-5 years). These impacts would not be experienced beyond the construction phase.</p> <p>The construction activity associated with Part B would comprise:</p>	<p>Part B would create perceptible change in view</p> <p><b>Moderate Adverse</b></p>

Receptors	Viewpoint	Name	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
			<p>Part B would be visible from upper and lower storeys at close proximity beyond the property boundaries. Visible features include existing access tracks, roadside vegetation including tree and hedgerow planting. Susceptibility is considered High as residents within these properties would experience direct and oblique close proximity views from upper and lower storeys beyond the immediate garden boundaries. Lower floors are considered to be occupied during daylight hours and therefore considered more susceptible than upper floors.</p> <p>Overall sensitivity is considered <b>High</b>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the removal of the on-site features (roadside planting, existing hardstanding and road signage), haul roads, materials, plant, earthworks, levelling and movement associated with the construction of the improvements.</li> </ul> <p>These receptors would experience views of the construction traffic within close proximity along Rock South Farm Access Track, views towards the main construction works would be largely obscured by the existing woodland vegetation within Middlemoor Plantation. These receptors would experience a noticeable alteration to the baseline view beyond the immediate rear garden vegetation. The magnitude of impact for these receptors during construction would be <b>Moderate</b>. The magnitude is on the lower end of the moderate category, as the majority of the larger scale construction activities are limited to the background of the view.</p>	
				<p><b>Winter Year 1</b></p> <p>This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>These receptors would see improvements to Rock South Farm Access Farm filtered by the recently planted mitigation planting. These receptors would experience a perceptible alteration to the baseline view, where gaps in Middlemoor Plantation vegetation allow. The magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Minor</b>. The magnitude is on the higher end of the minor category, as the improvements to the Rock South Farm Access Track would be visible at close proximity from the rear of these properties.</p>	<p>Part B would create perceptible change in view</p> <p><b>Moderate Adverse</b></p>
				<p><b>Summer Year 15</b></p> <p>This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>At year 15, the mitigation vegetation is anticipated to be established and wood obscured views towards Rock South Farm Access Track. The magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Negligible</b>.</p>	<p>Part B would create a limited change in view</p> <p><b>Slight Adverse</b></p>
13	12	<i>People living in properties with close proximity western facing views</i>	<p>The outlook from these properties consists of a view towards the A1 and adjacent agricultural fields to open countryside beyond. As a result, the value of this view is considered Low.</p> <p>Part B would be visible from upper and lower storeys at close proximity above intervening</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>Construction activities are of a temporary nature and the receptors would experience the following impacts over the short term (0-5 years). These impacts would not be experienced beyond the construction phase.</p> <p>The construction activity associated with Part B would comprise:</p>	<p>Part B would cause a deterioration in view</p> <p><b>Large Adverse</b></p>

Receptors	Viewpoint	Name	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
			<p>field boundary treatments and where gaps in vegetation and built form allow. Visible features include existing road signage and roadside vegetation. Susceptibility is considered High as residents within these properties would experience direct and oblique close proximity views from upper and lower storeys above and where gaps in vegetation allow. Lower floors are considered to be occupied during daylight hours and therefore considered more susceptible than upper floors.</p> <p>Overall sensitivity is considered <b>High</b>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the removal of the on-site features (roadside planting, existing hardstanding and road signage, demolition of the existing property at Charlton Mires), the introduction of Charlton Mires construction compound, haul roads, materials, plant, earthworks, levelling and movement associated with the construction of Charlton Mires Junction.</li> </ul> <p>These receptors would experience the construction process within direct and oblique views in the at close proximity above intervening field boundary vegetation. These receptors would experience a dominant alteration to the baseline view above the intervening field boundary vegetation. The magnitude of impact for these receptors during construction would be <b>Major</b>. The magnitude is on the lower end of the major category, as the receptors already experience close proximity views of the A1.</p>	
				<p><b>Winter Year 1</b></p> <p>This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>These receptors would see the completed Charlton Mires Junction and recently planted mitigation vegetation at close proximity. The magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Moderate</b>. The magnitude is on the lower end of the moderate category, as the receptors already experience close proximity views of the A1.</p>	<p>Part B would create perceptible change in view</p> <p><b>Moderate Adverse</b></p>
				<p><b>Summer Year 15</b></p> <p>This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>As described above (Winter Year 1), Part B would be further filtered by the proposed mitigation planting. The magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Minor</b>. Due to the establishment of the mitigation planting the magnitude is on the lower end of the minor category.</p>	<p>Part B would create a limited change in view</p> <p><b>Slight Adverse</b></p>
15 & 16	14	<i>People living in properties with close proximity south western facing views</i>	<p>The outlook from these properties consists of a view over the A1 to open countryside and wind turbines beyond. As a result, the value of this view is considered Low.</p> <p>Part B would be visible from upper and lower storeys at close proximity where gaps in vegetation allow. Visible features include existing road signage and surface treatments</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>Construction activities are of a temporary nature and the receptors would experience the following impacts over the short term (0-5 years). These impacts would not be experienced beyond the construction phase.</p> <p>The construction activity associated with Part B would comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the removal of the on-site features (roadside planting, existing hardstanding and road signage)</li> </ul>	<p>Part B would create perceptible change in view</p> <p><b>Moderate Adverse</b></p>

Receptors	Viewpoint	Name	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
			<p>and roadside tree planting. Susceptibility is considered High as residents within these properties would experience direct and oblique close proximity views from upper and lower storeys beyond the existing road boundary. Lower floors are considered to be occupied during daylight hours and therefore considered more susceptible than upper floors.</p> <p>Overall sensitivity is considered <b>High</b>.</p>	<p>the introduction of haul roads, materials, plant, earthworks, levelling and movement associated with the construction of the A1 road improvements, detention basins and East Linkhall Access Track.</p> <p>These receptors would experience views of the construction process within direct and oblique views where gaps in removed vegetation and rear garden curtilage allow views. It is anticipated that the construction plant associated with the construction of the East Linkhall Access Track and the A1 corridor improvements would be available within clear direct views within the middle distance (from Receptor 16). The magnitude of impact for these receptors during construction would be <b>Moderate</b>. The magnitude is on the lower end of the moderate category, as the receptors already experience close proximity views of the A1.</p>	
				<p><b>Winter Year 1</b></p> <p>This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>These receptors would see the completed East Linkhall Access Track and the A1 corridor improvements filtered by the recently planted mitigation vegetation at close proximity and middle distance. The magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Moderate</b>. The magnitude is on the lower end of the moderate category, as the receptors already experience close proximity views of the A1.</p>	<p>Part B would create perceptible change in view</p> <p><b>Moderate Adverse</b></p>
				<p><b>Summer Year 15</b></p> <p>This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>As described above (Winter Year 1), the proposed works would be further filtered by the proposed mitigation planting. The magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Minor</b>. Due to the establishment of the mitigation planting the magnitude is on the lower end of the minor category.</p>	<p>Part B would create a limited change in view</p> <p><b>Slight Adverse</b></p>
17	1	<i>People living in properties with south eastern facing views</i>	<p>The outlook from these properties consists of a view towards the A1 and adjacent agricultural fields. As a result, the value of this view is considered Low.</p> <p>Part B would be visible from upper and lower storeys from properties located on the</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>Construction activities are of a temporary nature and the receptors would experience the following impacts over the short term (0-5 years). These impacts would not be experienced beyond the construction phase.</p> <p>The construction activity associated with Part B would comprise:</p>	<p>Part B would create perceptible change in view</p> <p><b>Moderate Adverse</b></p>

Receptors	Viewpoint	Name	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
			<p>southern end of North Charlton. Views would be available in the middle distance and visible features include existing road signage, surface treatments, small embankment and roadside tree planting to the east of the existing alignment. Susceptibility is considered High as residents within these properties would experience direct and oblique middle distance views from upper and lower storeys. Lower floors are considered to be occupied during daylight hours and therefore considered more susceptible than upper floors.</p> <p>Overall sensitivity is considered <b>High</b></p>	<p>- the removal of the on-site features (roadside planting, existing hardstanding and road signage), the introduction haul roads, materials, plant, earthworks, levelling and movement associated with the A1 road improvements.</p> <p>These receptors would experience views of the construction process within clear direct middle distance views from the rear of these properties above intervening field boundaries. The magnitude of impact for these receptors during construction would be <b>Moderate</b>. The magnitude is on the lower end of the moderate category, as the receptors already experience close proximity views of the A1.</p>	
				<p><b>Winter Year 1</b>                      This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>These receptors would see the completed the A1 corridor improvements filtered by the recently planted mitigation vegetation at close proximity and middle distance. These receptors would experience a perceptible alteration to the baseline view. The magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Minor</b>. Due to the recently planted mitigation and nature of the existing view the magnitude is on the lower end of the minor category.</p>	<p>Part B would create a limited change in view</p> <p><b>Slight Adverse</b></p>
				<p><b>Summer Year 15</b>                      This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>As described above (Winter Year 1), the proposed works would be further filtered by the proposed mitigation planting. The magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Negligible</b>.</p>	<p>No perceptible change in view</p> <p><b>Neutral</b></p>
25 & 26	2	<i>People travelling along Public Rights of Way Ref: 112/008 and 112/009</i>	<p>The outlook from these routes consists of a view over the A1 to open countryside beyond. As a result, the value of this view is considered Low.</p> <p>The northern section of Part B would be visible from sections of these routes at close proximity, where gaps in vegetation and the built form at West Linkhall allow. The existing alignment of the A1 is visible filtered by the mature roadside vegetation at close proximity. Susceptibility is considered High as people travelling along these routes are likely to be</p>	<p><b>Construction</b>                      Construction activities are of a temporary nature and the receptors would experience the following impacts over the short term (0-5 years). These impacts would not be experienced beyond the construction phase.</p> <p>The construction activity associated with Part B would comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the removal of the on-site features (roadside planting, existing hardstanding and road signage), the introduction of haul roads, materials, plant, earthworks, levelling and movement associated with the construction of the road improvements, earthworks around Charlton Mires Junction.</li> </ul>	<p>Part B would create perceptible change in view</p> <p><b>Moderate Adverse</b></p>

Receptors	Viewpoint	Name	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
			<p>travelling for recreational purposes focussed on the landscape.</p> <p>Overall sensitivity is considered <b>High</b>.</p>	<p>These receptors would experience the construction process within direct views above and where gaps in the intervening vegetation and built form allow. It is anticipated that the construction traffic would be visible beyond the existing built form and garden vegetation at West Linkhall. These receptors would experience a dominant alteration to a small portion of the baseline view, the magnitude of impact for these receptors during construction would be <b>Moderate</b>. The magnitude is on the lower end of the moderate category, as the receptors already experience views of the A1 beyond the existing built form and vegetation.</p>	
				<p><b>Winter Year 1</b></p> <p>This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>These receptors would see the completed the A1 corridor improvements beyond the existing built form at West Linkhall and filtered by the recently planted mitigation vegetation at close proximity and middle distance. These receptors would experience a perceptible alteration to the baseline view. The magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Moderate</b>. The magnitude is on the lower end of the moderate category, as the receptors already experience views of the A1 beyond the existing built form and vegetation.</p>	<p>Part B would create perceptible change in view</p> <p><b>Moderate Adverse</b></p>
				<p><b>Summer Year 15</b></p> <p>This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>As described above (Winter Year 1), the proposed works would be further filtered by the established mitigation planting. The magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Minor</b>. Due to the established mitigation and nature of the existing view the magnitude is on the lower end of the minor category.</p>	<p>Part B would create a limited change in view</p> <p><b>Slight Adverse</b></p>
27	11	<i>People travelling along Public Rights of Way Ref: 129/004</i>	<p>The outlook from this route consists of a view across countryside lined with vegetation. It is likely that the view is valued by the receptors. As a result, the value of this view is considered Medium.</p> <p>Part B would be visible from sections of this route at close proximity, where gaps in vegetation allow. The existing alignment of the A1 where gaps in vegetation allow at close</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>Construction activities are of a temporary nature and the receptors would experience the following impacts over the short term (0-5 years). These impacts would not be experienced beyond the construction phase.</p> <p>The construction activity associated with Part B would comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the removal of the on-site features (roadside planting, existing hardstanding and road signage)</li> <li>introduction of haul roads, materials, plant,</li> </ul>	<p>Part B would cause a deterioration in view</p> <p><b>Large Adverse</b></p>

Receptors	Viewpoint	Name	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
			<p>proximity. Susceptibility is considered High as people travelling along these routes are likely to be travelling for recreational purposes focussed on the landscape.</p> <p>Overall sensitivity is considered <b>High</b></p>	<p>earthworks, levelling and movement associated with the construction of the improvements.</p> <p>These receptors would experience views of the construction traffic within close proximity along this Public Right of Way (PRoW), views towards the main construction works and Carlton Mires Junction would be obscured by the existing woodland vegetation parallel to the route. These receptors would experience a noticeable alteration to the baseline view beyond traffic management / pedestrian segregation systems. The magnitude of impact for these receptors during construction would be <b>Major</b>. The magnitude is on the lower end of the major category, as the receptors already experience views of the A1.</p>	
				<p><b>Winter Year 1</b></p> <p>This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>These receptors would see the completed Charlton Mires junction and A1 corridor improvements, detention basin and recently planted mitigation planting. The magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Moderate</b>. The magnitude is on the lower end of the moderate category, as the receptors already experience views of the A1.</p>	<p>Part B would create perceptible change in view</p> <p><b>Moderate Adverse</b></p>
				<p><b>Summer Year 15</b></p> <p>This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>As described above (Winter Year 1), the proposed vegetation would be established and replace the existing roadside vegetation filtering views. The magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Minor</b>. Due to the established mitigation and nature of the existing view the magnitude is on the lower end of the minor category</p>	<p>Part B would create a limited change in view</p> <p><b>Slight Adverse</b></p>
28	No viewpoint (Closest viewpoint 19)	<i>People travelling along Public Rights of Way Ref: 129/005</i>	<p>The outlook from this route consists of a view across countryside lined with vegetation. It is likely that the view is valued by the receptors. As a result, the value of this view is considered Medium.</p> <p>Clear direct views of Part B would be available at close proximity at limited locations on this route. Susceptibility is considered High as people travelling along these routes are likely to be travelling for recreational purposes focussed on the landscape.</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>Construction activities are of a temporary nature and the receptors would experience the following impacts over the short term (0-5 years). These impacts would not be experienced beyond the construction phase.</p> <p>The construction activity associated with Part B would comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the removal of the on-site features (roadside planting, existing hardstanding and road signage)</li> <li>introduction of haul roads, materials, plant, earthworks, levelling and movement associated with the construction of the improvements.</li> </ul>	<p>Part B would cause a deterioration in view</p> <p><b>Large Adverse</b></p>



Receptors	Viewpoint	Name	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
			Overall sensitivity is considered <b>High</b> .	<p>These receptors would experience views of the construction traffic within close proximity along Rock South Farm Access Track, views towards the main construction works would be largely obscured by the existing woodland vegetation within Middlemoor Plantation. These receptors would experience a noticeable alteration to the baseline view. The magnitude of impact for these receptors during construction would be <b>Major</b>. The magnitude is on the lower end of the major category, as the majority of the larger scale construction activities are limited to the background of the view.</p>	
				<p><b>Winter Year 1</b>                      This phase is permanent and not reversible.                      These receptors would see improvements to Rock South Farm Access Farm bordered by recently planted vegetation. These receptors would experience a noticeable alteration to the baseline view, the magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Moderate</b>. The magnitude is on the lower end of the moderate category, as the receptors already experience views of the Rock South Farm Access Track at close proximity.</p>	<p>Part B would create perceptible change in view</p> <p><b>Moderate Adverse</b></p>
				<p><b>Summer Year 15</b>                      This phase is permanent and not reversible.                      As described above (Winter Year 1), the proposed main works would be further filtered by the proposed mitigation planting. The magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Minor</b>. The magnitude is on the lower end of the minor category, as the receptors already experience views of the Rock South Farm Access Track at close proximity.</p>	<p>Part B would create a limited change in view</p> <p><b>Slight Adverse</b></p>
33	7	<i>People travelling along Public Rights of Way Ref: 110/013</i>	<p>The outlook from this route consists of a wide view across open rolling countryside. It is likely that the view is valued by the receptors. As a result, the value of this view is considered Medium.</p> <p>Clear direct views of Part B would be available at close proximity and where ground levels and gaps in vegetation allow middle distance views would be available. Susceptibility is considered High as people travelling along these routes</p>	<p><b>Construction</b>                      Construction activities are of a temporary nature and the receptors would experience the following impacts over the short term (0-5 years). These impacts would not be experienced beyond the construction phase.</p> <p>The construction activity associated with Part B would comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the removal of the on-site features (roadside planting, existing hardstanding and road signage)</li> <li>introduction of haul roads, materials, plant, earthworks, levelling and movement associated with the construction of the improvements.</li> </ul>	<p>Part B would create perceptible change in view</p> <p><b>Moderate Adverse</b></p>

Receptors	Viewpoint	Name	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
			<p>are likely to be travelling for recreational purposes focussed on the landscape.</p> <p>Overall sensitivity is considered <b>High</b>.</p>	<p>These receptors would experience views of the construction activities for a short length of the route within the middle distance at a lower level below the skyline. The magnitude of impact for these receptors during construction would be <b>Minor</b>. As views are within the middle distance for a short section of the route, the magnitude is at higher end of the minor category.</p>	
				<p><b>Winter Year 1</b></p> <p>This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>These receptors would see improvements to the A1 corridor and the newly constructed Heckley Fence Accommodation Overbridge bordered by recently planted vegetation at close proximity at limited locations along this newly diverted route. These receptors would experience a perceptible alteration to the baseline view beyond along a short length of this route. The magnitude of impact for these receptors during construction would be <b>Minor</b>. As views are within the middle distance for a short section of the route, the magnitude is at lower end of the category.</p>	<p>Part B would create a limited change in view</p> <p><b>Slight Adverse</b></p>
				<p><b>Summer Year 15</b></p> <p>This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>As described above (Winter Year 1), the A1 and Heckley Fence Accommodation Overbridge would be further filtered by the proposed mitigation planting. The magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Negligible</b>.</p>	<p>Part B would create a limited change in view</p> <p><b>Slight Adverse</b></p>
34	8	<i>People travelling along Public Rights of Way Ref: 110/004</i>	<p>The outlook from this route consists of a wide view across open rolling countryside. It is likely that the view is valued by the receptors. As a result, the value of this view is considered Medium.</p> <p>Filtered views of Part B would be available at limited locations along this route. Susceptibility is considered High as people travelling along these routes are likely to be travelling for recreational purposes focussed on the landscape.</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>Construction activities are of a temporary nature and the receptors would experience the following impacts over the short term (0-5 years). These impacts would not be experienced beyond the construction phase.</p> <p>The construction activity associated with Part B would comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the removal of the on-site features (roadside planting, existing hardstanding and road signage)</li> <li>introduction of haul roads, materials, plant, earthworks, levelling and movement associated with the construction of the improvements.</li> </ul> <p>These receptors would experience views of the construction activities for a short length of the route</p>	<p>Part B would create a limited change in view.</p> <p><b>Slight Adverse</b></p>

Receptors	Viewpoint	Name	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
			Overall sensitivity is considered <b>High</b> .	within the background of views, beyond existing farmland and where gaps in intervening field boundary vegetation allow. Views of Part B would be available at limited locations along this route. The magnitude of impact for these receptors during construction would be <b>Minor</b> . As views are within the background distance the magnitude is at lower end of the minor category.	
				<b>Winter Year 1</b> This phase is permanent and not reversible. These receptors would see improvements to the A1 corridor and the recently planted vegetation within the background. The newly diverted route runs adjacent to an existing field boundary, which limits background views, where gaps allow background views would be available. These receptors would experience a perceptible alteration to the baseline view within the background and long distance. The magnitude of impact for these receptors during construction would be <b>Minor</b> . As the majority of views are obscured by vegetation the magnitude is at lower end of the minor category.	Part B would create a limited change in view  <b>Slight Adverse</b>
				<b>Summer Year 15</b> This phase is permanent and not reversible. As described above (Winter Year 1), the A1 would be further filtered by the proposed mitigation planting. The magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Negligible</b> .	Part B would create a limited change in view  <b>Slight Adverse</b>
36	19	<i>People travelling along Public Rights of Way Ref: 129/006</i>	The outlook from this route consists of a broad view across open rolling countryside. It is likely that the view is valued by the receptors. As a result, the value of this view is considered Medium.  Clear direct views of Part B would be available at limited locations on this route within the short and middle distance. Susceptibility is considered High as people travelling along these routes are likely to be travelling for recreational purposes focussed on the landscape.  Overall sensitivity is considered <b>High</b>	<b>Construction</b> Construction activities are of a temporary nature and the receptors would experience the following impacts over the short term (0-5 years). These impacts would not be experienced beyond the construction phase.  The construction activity associated with Part B would comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the removal of the on-site features (roadside planting, existing hardstanding and road signage)</li> <li>- introduction of haul roads, materials, plant, earthworks, levelling and movement associated with the construction of the improvements.</li> <li>- Improvements and vegetation removal associated with Rock South Farm Access Track improvements</li> </ul> These receptors would experience views of the construction traffic within close proximity along Rock South Farm Access Track beyond traffic control	Part B would create perceptible change in view  <b>Moderate Adverse</b>

Receptors	Viewpoint	Name	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
				measures. Views towards the main construction works would be available in the backdrop above intervening field boundary vegetation. These receptors would experience a noticeable alteration to the baseline view within the middle distance. The magnitude of impact for these receptors during construction would be <b>Moderate</b> . The magnitude is on the lower end of the moderate category, as the majority of the larger scale construction activities are limited to the background of the view.	
				<p><b>Winter Year 1</b></p> <p>This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>These receptors would see improvements to Rock South Farm Access Track bordered by recently planted vegetation. These receptors would experience a perceptible alteration to the baseline view, the magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Minor</b>. The magnitude is on the lower end of the minor category, as the receptors already experience views of the Rock South Farm Access Track at close proximity.</p>	Part B would create a limited change in view  <b>Slight Adverse</b>
				<p><b>Summer Year 15</b></p> <p>This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>As described above (Winter Year 1), the proposed main works would be further filtered by the proposed mitigation planting. The magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Negligible</b>.</p>	Part B would create a limited change in view  <b>Slight Adverse</b>
42 & 43	15	<i>People travelling along Public Rights of Way Ref: 141/013 and 141/002</i>	<p>The outlook from these routes consist of a view across open agricultural fields towards the existing industrial estate. As a result, the value of this view is considered Low.</p> <p>Clear direct views of Part B would be available at close proximity for walkers approaching the site. Susceptibility is considered High as people travelling along these routes are likely to be travelling for recreational purposes focussed on the landscape.</p> <p>Overall sensitivity is considered <b>High</b></p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>Construction activities are of a temporary nature and the receptors would experience the following impacts over the short term (0-5 years). These impacts would not be experienced beyond the construction phase.</p> <p>The construction activity associated with Part B would comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the removal of the on-site features (grassed areas) introduction of compounds and associated facilities. These receptors would experience views of the construction compounds and traffic in close proximity above compound site hoarding.</li> </ul> <p>These receptors would experience a prominent alteration to the baseline view above and beyond site hoarding at close proximity. The magnitude of impact for these receptors during construction would be <b>Major</b>. The magnitude is on the lower end of the major</p>	Part B would cause a deterioration in view  <b>Large Adverse</b>

Receptors	Viewpoint	Name	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
				category, as the construction activities would be viewed alongside large scale commercial activities.	
				<p><b>Winter Year 1</b></p> <p>This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>These receptors would see the freshly reinstated agricultural field. These receptors would experience a perceptible alteration to the baseline view, the magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Negligible</b>.</p>	<p>Part B would create a limited change in view</p> <p><b>Slight Adverse</b></p>
				<p><b>Summer Year 15</b></p> <p>This phase is permanent and not reversible.</p> <p>As described above (Winter Year 1), the grass seeding would be well established. The magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>No Change</b>.</p>	<p>There would be no perceptible change in the view.</p> <p><b>Neutral</b></p>
37	No viewpoint (Closest viewpoint 1, 2, 4 and 12).	<i>People travelling along main roads</i>	<p>The value of views from this road are considered Low with no important or recognised views for the receptors to focus on. As a result, the value of this view is considered Low.</p> <p>The length of Part B would be visible for road users travelling along this route unfiltered by vegetation or built form at close proximity. Susceptibility is considered Low as people travelling along this route would be travelling at speed and focussed on the immediate traffic conditions.</p> <p>Overall sensitivity is considered <b>Low</b></p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>Construction activities are of a temporary nature and the receptors would experience the following impacts over the short term (0-5 years). These impacts would not be experienced beyond the construction phase.</p> <p>The construction activity associated with Part B would comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the removal of the on-site features (roadside planting, existing hardstanding and road signage), the introduction of Charlton Mires construction compound, haul roads, materials, plant, earthworks, levelling and movement associated with the construction of the road improvements, earthworks around Charlton Mires Junction and Heckley Fence Accommodation Overbridge.</li> </ul> <p>These receptors would experience the construction process within direct views at close proximity unfiltered by vegetation. It is anticipated that the construction traffic would be visible in the foreground of views whilst travelling along the A1 and working and in and around Charlton Mires Junction. These receptors would experience a dominant alteration to the baseline view beyond traffic control measures, the magnitude of impact for these receptors during construction would be <b>Major</b>. The magnitude is on the higher end of the major category, as the construction activities would be viewed at close proximity.</p>	<p>Part B would create perceptible change in view</p> <p><b>Moderate Adverse</b></p>

Receptors	Viewpoint	Name	Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
				<p><b>Winter Year 1</b>                      This phase is permanent and not reversible.                      These receptors would see the completed Charlton Mires Junction, Heckley Fence Accommodation Overbridge and A1 corridor improvements at close proximity unfiltered by the newly planted roadside vegetation.                      The receptors would experience a noticeable alteration to the baseline view, the magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Moderate</b>.</p>	<p>Part B would create a limited change in view</p> <p><b>Slight Adverse</b></p>
				<p><b>Summer Year 15</b>                      This phase is permanent and not reversible.                      At year 15, the A1 improvements would be a perceptible alteration to the baseline view further integrated by the established by the mitigation planting. The magnitude of impact for these receptors would be <b>Minor</b>. The magnitude is on the higher end of the minor category, as views would be experienced viewed at close proximity.</p>	<p>Part B would create a limited change in view</p> <p><b>Slight Adverse</b></p>

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