

Appendix 3: Effects on Landscape Character Wooded Farmland (Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent)

Susceptibility to Change: Medium		Lower	↔	Higher	Value: Medium
Scale	A medium scale landscape. Levels of openness/ exposure vary locally due to a combination of vegetation cover and landform. Human scale indicators are present throughout (buildings, traffic, vegetation).				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No landscape designations in the vicinity of the Site; Local wildlife sites, including Far Tupton Wood, immediately north-west of the Site; Public rights of way network connect urban and rural areas; Forms the landscape context/ setting for a number of small settlements
Pattern/ Complexity	A mixture of enclosed fields which vary in shape and size, small settlements, and areas of woodland cover. The settlements sometimes contrast with surrounding land, resulting in a confused and irregular pattern. Typically organic, although linear/ geometric influences are strong within settlements.				<p>Sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>The landscape type is subject to a range of influences related to current and former agricultural and industrial land uses. In the vicinity of the Site, there is a clear 'urban fringe' character evident. Susceptibility to change is medium.</p> <p>There are no landscape designations in the vicinity of the Site. Public rights of way link urban and rural areas, and the landscape forms part of the setting of nearby settlements. Value is medium.</p> <p>Overall, sensitivity is medium.</p>
Development/ Human Influence	Human influence is obvious throughout, due to enclosed agriculture and settlement. Buildings styles are a mix of vernacular sandstone, generic suburban, and more functional contemporary development. The A61 is a major road corridor at the eastern edge of the landscape type. As such, the landscape in the vicinity of the Site has an urban fringe character. Traffic, including many HGVs is a prominent influence locally.				
Connections with adjacent areas	A transitional landscape between lower-lying and more developed areas to the east and more elevated rural areas to the west. To the east there is little obvious change from the adjacent landscape type. The western edge of the landscape type is defined by a steep ridge, which allows long views eastwards				
Visual Interruption	Varies with landform and vegetation cover. Views are often curtailed at short range by hedges, tree belts and undulating topography. However, much longer views are available from more open or exposed areas.				

Size/ Scale of Effect:

- Large scale temporary changes of short duration to landform due to both extraction itself and to the presence of screening bunds and stockpiles;
- Localised temporary change to the skyline due to the bunds/ stockpiles;
- Temporary loss of vegetation within the footprint of the development;
- Temporary change from agricultural to extractive land use, with associated vehicle movements and ancillary structures;
- Temporary reintroduction of the historic influence of coal mining;
- Progressive restoration to conditions similar to baseline post-development.

Duration:

- Short-term adverse change (the life-span of the Proposed Development would be three years)
- Medium to long-term, there would be little change from baseline

Reversibility:

- Reversible (following restoration)

Geographical Extent:

- Change concentrated in the land between the A61 and the residential areas west of the Site.

Magnitude: Large (localised and short-term)

The Proposed Development would result in temporary and short-term changes within the Site itself, due to the presence both of areas of excavation and of prominent perimeter screening bunds and stockpiles. The presence of the bunds and stockpiles would also result in localised changes to the skyline. The historic influence of coal mining would be reintroduced on a temporary, short-term basis, and there would be an associated temporary, short-term loss of vegetation and agricultural land. The northern half of the Site would be restored after 18 months, reducing the overall footprint of development. After three years, the Site would be fully restored and character would progressively revert to a similar condition to baseline as new and translocated vegetation matures (subject to other changes, such as the implementation of the Biwaters development east of the A61).

Residential development north and west of the Site would form a barrier between the Proposed Development and the majority of the landscape type, and as such change would be concentrated between this housing and the A61. The majority of the landscape type would be unaffected, with existing characteristics remaining.

Significant Effect: Yes (localised and short term). No (medium and longer-term)

The Proposed Development would result in a moderate to major level of effect that would be experienced in the vicinity of the Site only, and which would last only until final restoration, three years after the commencement of the development. The works would progress north to south in phases and restoration would also be similarly progressive. As such, for large parts of the Site, effects would be shorter in duration than the full three years.

The Proposed Development would result in the replacement of existing agricultural land and associated field boundary vegetation with a temporary open cast coal mine, giving rise to fundamental change in the landform and land cover of the Site. The visibility of areas of excavation and associated activities would be restricted by perimeter screening bunding, which would themselves affect the landform and skyline locally. The Site would be worked in phases, broadly from north to south, following which progressive restoration would occur to a condition similar to the baseline landscape. The location of the Site between a residential area and the A61 would restrict the influence of the Proposed Development to this small part of the landscape type only.

Localised effects upon landscape character would be significant in the short term, due to fundamental change in landform, land cover and land use. In the medium and long-term, following restoration, residual effects would be negligible. Across the wider landscape type to the west, character would be unaffected.

Adverse/ Neutral/ Beneficial:

The short-term effects of the Proposed Development would be adverse. Following restoration, as the landscape reverts to a state similar to baseline, medium and longer-term effects would be neutral, with the potential to be beneficial as landscape works mature and establish.

**Appendix 3: Effects on Landscape Character
Coalfield Village Farmlands (Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield)**

Susceptibility to Change: Medium		Lower	↔	Higher	Value: Medium
Scale	A mix of small scale settlements, small to medium scale fields and industrial sites of varying sizes. Openness varies with land cover. Human scale indicators are present throughout (buildings, traffic, vegetation).		■		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No landscape designations in the vicinity of the Site; Public rights of way network crosses the landscape type; Listed building at Egstow Hall; A likely perception of 'improvement' associated with the reclamation of industrial sites such as the Biwaters site/ Egstow Quarry; Forms the landscape context/ setting for a number of small settlements.
Pattern/ Complexity	A relatively complex and haphazard pattern of small industrial settlements, transport corridors, agriculture and mining land (largely redundant). A confused character.	■			<p>Sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>The landscape type is subject to the influence of existing and former industry, settlement and agriculture. Significant redevelopment at the Biwaters Site will have some influence on character as development progresses. Susceptibility to change is medium.</p> <p>There are no landscape designations in the vicinity of the Site. Public rights of way run through the area, and the landscape forms part of the setting of nearby settlements. Due to the ongoing reclamation/ regeneration of industrial sites, there is likely to be a perception of landscape improvement. Value is medium.</p> <p>Overall, sensitivity is medium.</p>
Development/ Human Influence	A number of small settlements, road and rail corridors, current and former industrial land (some of which is undergoing regeneration)	■			
Connections with adjacent areas	A lack of obvious transition from this landscape type into adjacent settled area west of the A61. Linkages with other coalfield landscape types to the east		■		
Visual Interruption	Views are typically curtailed at short range by vegetation and landform. Longer views are available from more open or exposed areas.		■		

<p>Size/ Scale of Effect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary visibility of new screening bunds, and more localised visibility of excavations and vehicle movements; Temporary change in the visual context of the landscape type; Temporary reintroduction of the historic influence of coal mining; The Proposed Development would be progressively removed from view as the Site is restored; The more visible areas in the north of the Site (Q1 and Q2) would be fully restored after 18 months, reducing the visual extent of development; The remainder of the Site would be fully restored after three years. 	<p>Duration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short-term adverse change (the life-span of the Proposed Development would be three years) Medium to long-term, there would be little change from baseline
	<p>Reversibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reversible (following restoration)
	<p>Geographical Extent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in visual context at the western edge of the landscape type, between Old Tupton and Clay Cross

Magnitude: Medium

The Proposed Development would introduce temporary new features into views westwards out of the landscape type. The new perimeter bunds would be visible, and from some more elevated locations, areas of excavation in the north of the Site would be clearly visible above the bunds. Vehicle movement within the Site would also be locally visible. The historic influence of coal mining would be reintroduced on a temporary, short-term basis. The northern half of the Site would be restored after 18 months, reducing the overall footprint of development, and removing the more visible elements. After three years, the Site would be fully restored and character would revert to a similar condition to baseline (subject to other changes, such as the implementation of the Biwaters development, which would itself have a localised effect upon character).

Temporary change in character would occur along the western edge of the landscape type, in the area between Old Tupton and Clay Cross. The majority of the landscape type would be largely unaffected, with existing characteristics remaining.

Significant Effect: No

The Proposed Development would result in a moderate level of effect that would be experienced along the western edge of the landscape type, close to the Site, and which would reduce once the northern part of the Site is restored after 18 months.

The Proposed Development would introduce views of temporary perimeter bunding and localised views of areas of excavation and vehicle movements. As such, change would be to the visual context of the landscape type, with historic features associated with coal mining reintroduced on a temporary basis. The most visible elements would be in the northern part of the Site, which would be restored after 18 months, after which effects would reduce for the remainder of the lifespan of the development. After three years, the Site would be fully restored and character would revert to a similar condition to baseline (subject to other changes, such as the implementation of the Biwaters development, which would itself have a localised effect upon character).

Localised, short-term effects upon landscape character would not be significant. In the medium and long-term, following restoration, residual effects would be negligible. Across the wider landscape type to the east, character would be unaffected.

Adverse/ Neutral/ Beneficial:

The short-term effects of the Proposed Development would be adverse. Following restoration, as the landscape reverts to a state similar to baseline, medium and longer-term effects would be neutral