

Appendix 4: Visual Effects

Viewpoint A: A61, Derby Road															
Existing View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ View north along the route of the road, and north-west across the fields that comprise the Site (Q1 and Q2), to a wooded horizon. Properties along Ashover Road are clearly visible to the north of the Site. The A61 and associated traffic is a prominent foreground element. ○ The viewpoint reflects the views available to road users. Susceptibility to change is medium. ○ The viewpoint is not subject to any landscape or other environmental designation, nor are there any known cultural associations or recreational function. Value is low. ○ Overall, sensitivity is medium. 														
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Extraction would involve a 21 tonne excavator, a 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks, which would be active during the working day for a period of approx. 3 months; ○ A short section of the haul road south of Q2 would also be visible. Vehicle movements along the haul road would be intermittently visible, during the period of extraction activity. 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Visual Effects	<p>The Proposed Development would introduce temporary screening bunds, which would be apparent at short-range behind the roadside hedge, but which would screen the majority of extraction activity from view.</p> <p>Changes in view would be short-term, with views reverting approximately to baseline by the end of Phase 3 (i.e. after approximately 18 months). Thereafter the site would return to a state similar to baseline, with occasional activity evident thereafter as part of the aftercare regime which would appear little different to standard agricultural land management. Residual effects would be negligible at worst.</p> <p>There would be Minor to Moderate adverse effects which would decline to minor adverse and then to negligible. Visual effects would not be significant.</p>														

Viewpoint B: Footpath 23, off Woodland Way															
Existing View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ View east into the Site (area Q2) from a point on public footpath 23, located level with the rear garden boundaries of residential properties on Woodland Way. Adjacent vegetation cover on rising ground provides a dense visual screen and clear views into the Site are limited; ○ The viewpoint reflects the type of views likely to be available to residents and to footpath users. Susceptibility to change is high; ○ The viewpoint is not subject to any landscape or other environmental designation. It is located on a public right of way and hence has amenity value. Value is medium to high; ○ Overall, sensitivity is high. 														
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As such there would be partial visibility of vehicle movement (grader, 30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) associated with site preparation (soil stripping of Q2 and bund formation around its perimeter) – approx. 2 weeks' duration. ○ On completion, the 3m screening bund along the western boundary of the Site would be visible at short-range immediately beyond the foreground vegetation (particularly during the winter months), filtered through the intervening tree branches. The bund would be green having been sown with grass and this would assimilate it with adjoining vegetation. The bund would screen the majority of activity taking place beyond it thereafter; ○ Magnitude of change: small ○ Significance of effect: Minor to Moderate adverse </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 2 (months 6-12)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ During phase 2 coal extraction would be taking place a short distance way in Q2. 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Area Q2 would be restored in accordance with the restoration scheme, with soils respreads to recreate fields and areas of new planting and seeding implemented. Restoration activities may be partially visible beyond the foreground vegetation cover; ○ Removal of the bunds would re-open the possibility of partial views to the more distant bunds around the coal processing area that were described in Phase 1; ○ Following restoration there would no longer be heavy plant movement in this area. 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Visual Effects	<p>The Proposed Development would introduce some heavy plant activity initially during Phase 1, associated with establishing the processing area, the haul road, and the working of Q1. However, at an early point within Phase 1, a temporary screening bund would be introduced close to the viewpoint, which would be a static grass covered feature partially visible beyond intervening tree cover. The bund would screen the majority of views of vehicle movements and extraction activity from view. During phase 2, despite the fact that this would be the closest area of extraction to the viewpoint, the view would be largely static due to the presence of the perimeter bund.</p> <p>During Phase 3, approximately 12-15 months after commencement, extraction activity in Q1 and 2 would be complete and the screen bund would be removed, with very similar views to baseline returning, save for partial static views of some distant bunds across a partially visible, restored landscape. Aftercare activities would take place but otherwise little change would be evident in Phases 4,5 and 6 which would be out of view further south. Effects would peak at minor to moderate adverse in phases 1 and 3, with views of operations being partially visible and of short duration. In phase 2 effects would be more static and would reduce to minor adverse. After phase 3 there would be some visibility of static bunds around the processing area and again effects would be minor adverse at most. Visual effects would not be significant.</p>														

Viewpoint C: Playing Fields, North Street													
Existing View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ View east across the playing fields to the east of properties on North Street. Allotment gardens with a variety of boundary fences and assorted sheds and some limited mature tree cover occupy the middle ground. Existing landform rises to the east of the allotments. The rooflines of industrial units at the edge of Clay Cross are visible on the skyline; ○ Similar views are likely to be available from the rear windows of properties on North Road and more restricted versions of this view will be available looking along the adjacent side streets and between gaps in properties. Susceptibility to change is high. ○ The viewpoint is not subject to any landscape or other environmental designation, nor are there any known cultural associations or recreational function. Nevertheless, people tend to value the views from their properties and people will spend leisure time using the available facilities. Value is medium to high. ○ Overall, sensitivity is high. 												
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The coal processing area would be located to the north-east of this. ○ Initially, views of vehicle movements would be available beyond the allotments, as soils are stripped and perimeter bunds (up to 5m high) are created (this would involve a grader, 30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) Soil stripping and bund formation would be a short duration activity of several weeks. ○ The lagoons would be constructed in the same field of view concurrently with this exercise ○ As bunds are completed all faces would be seeded with grass and as they green up they would become better assimilated with surrounding landscape; The visibility of the overburden stockpile which would site behind the perimeter bunds would gradually increase over time as arising's are brought from Q1 along the haul road, and within Phase 1 it would reach its full height of approximately 10m. The outer faces of the stockpile would also be seeded with grass. Throughout the creation of the bunds and stockpiles the view would include movements of plant and machinery; ○ Magnitude of change: medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate to Major adverse </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 2 (months 6-12)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bunding and overburden stockpiles created in Phase 1 would continue to be visible, as largely static, vegetated structures; ○ The overburden stockpile would be subject to a degree of variation over time, as materials are added and removed – however this activity would be primarily located at the eastern side close to the haul road and hidden from view from this receptor. In this and subsequent Phases most newly generated overburden would be utilised directly in the backfilling of excavated cuts rather than being taken to the stockpile; ○ Potential for views of vehicle movements (bulldozer) on the overburden stockpile would remain, but for the reasons given above would be infrequent; ○ Magnitude of change: small to medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate adverse </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 3 (months 12-18)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Commencement of extraction within the northern half of Q3 and in Cut 8 would take place. This would occur beyond the established screening bunds and overburden stockpile. Extraction would also commence in the northern half of Q4 – also largely screened by the existing bunds and overburden stockpile. Some plant and machinery may be evident above the bunds for part of these operations, but for the majority of time they would not (as excavation would take place largely below existing ground levels). ○ Bunding and overburden stockpiles created in Phase 1 would continue to be visible, as largely static, vegetated structures; ○ A new overburden stockpile would be constructed in this Phase along the western edge of Q4. 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Visual Effects		<p>The most prevalent changes resulting from the Proposed Development would be the temporary changes in landform brought about by the presence of the screening bunds and overburden stockpiles directly east of the viewpoint. The most notable visual effects would derive from the relatively short but intensive periods of heavy machinery activity which would be seen, primarily during Phase 1 as screening is created and then again in Phases 5/6 as it is dismantled. During these periods effects would be moderate to major adverse. During the intervening period (approximately 18 months) effects would be more static in nature and consequently significance would reduce to moderate adverse. Changes in view would all be short-term, with views reverting approximately to baseline by the end of the development (i.e. after 36 months). The more intense periods of activity would be of still shorter durations, Residual effects would be negligible at worst, with scope for some beneficial effects due to planned environmental improvement works. Given the short-term nature of change, and the reversibility of the adverse effects, visual effects would not be significant.</p>

Viewpoint D: Riber Crescent															
Existing View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ View south-east across the fields that comprise the Site (Q3/ Q4). Foreground vegetation partially blocks views. Industrial units are visible in the background. ○ Similar views are available from properties along Riber Crescent. Susceptibility to change is high. ○ The viewpoint is not subject to any landscape or other environmental designation, nor are there any known cultural associations or recreational function. Nevertheless, people tend to value the views from their properties. Value is medium to high. ○ Overall, sensitivity is high. 														
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Phase 5 (months 24-32)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bunding would continue to be visible, as largely static, vegetated structures; ○ In Phase 5 visible activity would increase, with the overburden stockpile in Q3 being removed over a period of several weeks with the material being used as backfill within the active extraction area in Q4. Some plant and machinery would be evident on the stockpile during this period – with prominence reducing over time as the working height drops, The screening bunds along the west / north west boundaries of the site would still in place to prevent other views into Q3 / Q4 ○ The visual prominence of the overburden stockpile would reduce progressively to nothing; ○ Thereafter, extraction in Q3 in the area formerly covered by the mound would commence but this and activity in Q4 would be wholly screened from this viewpoint ○ Magnitude of change: medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate to Major adverse 														
Phase 6 (months 32-36)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In phase 6, with extraction complete the main operations would be the removal of perimeter bunds and stockpiles which would occur progressively over a number of weeks as the material is utilized to restore areas Q3 and Q4; ○ Following the relatively prominent activity required to remove these features, the Site would progressively be restored and landscape works undertaken; ○ The view would revert to a scene similar to baseline; ○ Magnitude of change: medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate to Major adverse 														
Post Final Restoration (month 36 onwards)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The view would be similar to baseline and would generally be static with the exception of occasional aftercare operations (which would be very similar in character to standard agricultural land management activities); ○ Some of the fields south of the viewpoint (within Q4) would be seeded with a species-rich mix, which is likely to introduce views of wildflowers and greater variety of grasses in to the 														

		<p>view. New woodland edge planting along the eastern perimeter of the Site may be visible in the longer-term, as new trees mature.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Significance of effect: negligible
Visual Effects		<p>The Proposed Development would introduce temporary changes in landform in the form of first screening bunds and then overburden stockpiles to the south east of the viewpoint. Change in view would be short-term, with views reverting approximately to baseline by the end of the development (i.e. after 36 months). Effects would be greatest – Moderate to Major adverse - during phases 1, 5 and 6 due to there being a greater intensity of visible activity as structures are first built up and then taken down. Views in the intervening period would be more static and significance of effect would reduce to Moderate. Effects would be temporary, of short duration, reversible and thus not significant.</p>

Viewpoint E: Footpath 26, off North Street															
Existing View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ View east into the Site (Q2) from a point on public footpath 26, adjacent to residential properties on North Street. Vegetation cover along the footpath filters views into the Site; ○ The viewpoint reflects the views available to residents and to footpath users. Susceptibility to change is high; ○ The viewpoint is not subject to any landscape or other environmental designation. It is located on a public right of way and hence has amenity value. Value is medium to high; ○ Overall, sensitivity is high. 														
Change in View	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%; vertical-align: top;">Phase 1 (months 1-6)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nearest activities to the Viewpoint would take place to the west of Q3 (c.300-500m north of the viewpoint). Initially, views of vehicle movements would potentially be available part screened by the adjacent woodland belt and by hedgerow vegetation within the Site, as perimeter bunds (up to 5m high) are created (this would involve a grader, 30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks). Bund formation would be a short duration activity lasting a few weeks; ○ Visibility of screening bunds would progressively increase. All soil faces would be seeded with grass so that they become better assimilated with surrounding vegetation; The visibility of the overburden stockpile in Q3 would also build up over time as arisings are brought from Q1 along the haul road, and within Phase 1 it would reach its full height of approximately 10m. The outer faces of the stockpile would also be seeded with grass. ○ Magnitude of change: small ○ Significance of effect: Minor to Moderate adverse </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 2 (months 6-12)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bunding and overburden stockpiles would continue to be visible, as largely static, vegetated structures; ○ The overburden stockpile would be subject to a degree of variation over time, as materials are added and removed – however this activity would be primarily located at the eastern side close to the haul road and hidden from view from this receptor. In this and subsequent Phases most newly generated overburden would be moved directly to backfilling of excavated cuts rather than the stockpile; ○ Potential for views of vehicle movements (bulldozer) on the overburden stockpile would remain, but for the reasons given above would be infrequent; ○ Magnitude of change: small ○ Significance of effect: Minor to Moderate adverse </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 3 (months 12-18)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bunding and overburden stockpiles would continue to be visible, as largely static, vegetated structures; ○ The overburden stockpile would be subject to a degree of variation over time, as materials are added and removed – however this activity would be primarily located at the eastern side close to the haul road and hidden from view from this receptor. 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Thereafter the stockpile would be seeded and become a static part of the view. ○ Extraction activity further east in Q3 and Q4 would be screened by the stockpile; ○ Magnitude of change: medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate to Major adverse </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 4 (months 18-24)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bunding and overburden stockpiles would continue to be visible, as largely static, vegetated structures; ○ The overburden stockpiles would be subject to a degree of variation over time, as materials are added and removed – however this activity would be primarily located at the eastern side close to the haul road and hidden from view from this receptor. 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They would also screen the gradual removal of the stockpile in Q3 that would occur during this phase; ○ The southerly overburden stockpile would be subject to a degree of variation over time, as materials are added and removed – however this activity would be primarily located at the eastern side close to the haul road and hidden from view from this receptor. 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The outer faces of the stockpile would also be seeded with grass. ○ Magnitude of change: small ○ Significance of effect: Minor to Moderate adverse 	Phase 2 (months 6-12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bunding and overburden stockpiles would continue to be visible, as largely static, vegetated structures; ○ The overburden stockpile would be subject to a degree of variation over time, as materials are added and removed – however this activity would be primarily located at the eastern side close to the haul road and hidden from view from this receptor. In this and subsequent Phases most newly generated overburden would be moved directly to backfilling of excavated cuts rather than the stockpile; ○ Potential for views of vehicle movements (bulldozer) on the overburden stockpile would remain, but for the reasons given above would be infrequent; ○ Magnitude of change: small ○ Significance of effect: Minor to Moderate adverse 	Phase 3 (months 12-18)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bunding and overburden stockpiles would continue to be visible, as largely static, vegetated structures; ○ The overburden stockpile would be subject to a degree of variation over time, as materials are added and removed – however this activity would be primarily located at the eastern side close to the haul road and hidden from view from this receptor. 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Thereafter the stockpile would be seeded and become a static part of the view. ○ Extraction activity further east in Q3 and Q4 would be screened by the stockpile; ○ Magnitude of change: medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate to Major adverse 	Phase 4 (months 18-24)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bunding and overburden stockpiles would continue to be visible, as largely static, vegetated structures; ○ The overburden stockpiles would be subject to a degree of variation over time, as materials are added and removed – however this activity would be primarily located at the eastern side close to the haul road and hidden from view from this receptor. 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In this and subsequent Phases most newly generated overburden would be moved directly to backfilling of excavated cuts rather than the stockpile; ○ Potential for views of vehicle movements (bulldozer) on the southerly overburden stockpile would remain, but for the reasons given above would be infrequent; ○ Extraction and restoration activity in Q4 would continue to be screened by the adjacent stockpile; ○ Potential glimpses of vehicle movements (grader, 30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) associated with soil stripping at the southern end of Q4 (Cut 19), filtered through three retained hedgerows – approx. 1 week's duration; ○ Magnitude of change: small to medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate adverse 	Phase 6 (months 32-36)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In this phase heavy plant activity associated with removal of the southern overburden stockpile would be visible for a number of weeks at relatively close distance (100m at closest); ○ The Site would progressively be restored and this would also bring about views of vehicle movements (21 tonne excavator, 30 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) associated with spreading soils etc. ○ New landscaping would be implemented; ○ The view would revert to a scene similar to baseline; ○ Magnitude of change: medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate to Major adverse 	Post Final Restoration (month 36 onwards)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The view would be similar to baseline and would generally be static with the exception of occasional aftercare operations (which would be very similar in character to standard agricultural land management activities); ○ Some of the fields south of the viewpoint (within Q4) would be seeded with a species-rich mix, which is likely to introduce views of wildflowers and greater variety of grasses in to the
Phase 1 (months 1-6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nearest activities to the Viewpoint would take place to the west of Q3 (c.300-500m north of the viewpoint). Initially, views of vehicle movements would potentially be available part screened by the adjacent woodland belt and by hedgerow vegetation within the Site, as perimeter bunds (up to 5m high) are created (this would involve a grader, 30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks). Bund formation would be a short duration activity lasting a few weeks; ○ Visibility of screening bunds would progressively increase. All soil faces would be seeded with grass so that they become better assimilated with surrounding vegetation; The visibility of the overburden stockpile in Q3 would also build up over time as arisings are brought from Q1 along the haul road, and within Phase 1 it would reach its full height of approximately 10m. The outer faces of the stockpile would also be seeded with grass. ○ Magnitude of change: small ○ Significance of effect: Minor to Moderate adverse 														
Phase 2 (months 6-12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bunding and overburden stockpiles would continue to be visible, as largely static, vegetated structures; ○ The overburden stockpile would be subject to a degree of variation over time, as materials are added and removed – however this activity would be primarily located at the eastern side close to the haul road and hidden from view from this receptor. In this and subsequent Phases most newly generated overburden would be moved directly to backfilling of excavated cuts rather than the stockpile; ○ Potential for views of vehicle movements (bulldozer) on the overburden stockpile would remain, but for the reasons given above would be infrequent; ○ Magnitude of change: small ○ Significance of effect: Minor to Moderate adverse 														
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Phase 4 (months 18-24)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bunding and overburden stockpiles would continue to be visible, as largely static, vegetated structures; ○ The overburden stockpiles would be subject to a degree of variation over time, as materials are added and removed – however this activity would be primarily located at the eastern side close to the haul road and hidden from view from this receptor. In this and subsequent Phases most newly generated overburden would be moved directly to backfilling of excavated cuts rather than the stockpile; ○ Potential for views of vehicle movements (bulldozer) on the overburden stockpiles would remain, but for the reasons given above would be infrequent; ○ Extraction activity in Q4 would be screened by the adjacent stockpile; ○ Magnitude of change: small to medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate adverse 														
Phase 5 (months 24-32)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The more southerly overburden stockpile, and screening bunds would continue to be visible, as largely static, vegetated structures. They would also screen the gradual removal of the stockpile in Q3 that would occur during this phase; ○ The southerly overburden stockpile would be subject to a degree of variation over time, as materials are added and removed – however this activity would be primarily located at the eastern side close to the haul road and hidden from view from this receptor. In this and subsequent Phases most newly generated overburden would be moved directly to backfilling of excavated cuts rather than the stockpile; ○ Potential for views of vehicle movements (bulldozer) on the southerly overburden stockpile would remain, but for the reasons given above would be infrequent; ○ Extraction and restoration activity in Q4 would continue to be screened by the adjacent stockpile; ○ Potential glimpses of vehicle movements (grader, 30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) associated with soil stripping at the southern end of Q4 (Cut 19), filtered through three retained hedgerows – approx. 1 week's duration; ○ Magnitude of change: small to medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate adverse 														
Phase 6 (months 32-36)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In this phase heavy plant activity associated with removal of the southern overburden stockpile would be visible for a number of weeks at relatively close distance (100m at closest); ○ The Site would progressively be restored and this would also bring about views of vehicle movements (21 tonne excavator, 30 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) associated with spreading soils etc. ○ New landscaping would be implemented; ○ The view would revert to a scene similar to baseline; ○ Magnitude of change: medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate to Major adverse 														
Post Final Restoration (month 36 onwards)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The view would be similar to baseline and would generally be static with the exception of occasional aftercare operations (which would be very similar in character to standard agricultural land management activities); ○ Some of the fields south of the viewpoint (within Q4) would be seeded with a species-rich mix, which is likely to introduce views of wildflowers and greater variety of grasses in to the 														

		<p>view. New woodland edge planting along the eastern perimeter of the Site may be visible in the longer-term, as new trees mature.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Significance of effect: negligible
Visual Effects		<p>The main change resulting from the Proposed Development would be the temporary change in landform resulting from the presence of the overburden stockpile east of the viewpoint. Change in view would be short-term, with views reverting approximately to baseline by the end of the development (i.e. after 36 months). The most intensive visual effects would occur during parts of phases 3 and 5 and would be attributed to the presence of machinery constructing and then dismantling the structures. Residual effects following restoration would be negligible at worst, with scope for some beneficial effects due to planned environmental improvement works. Short-term moderate and moderate to major levels of effect would occur, which would be adverse. Given the short-term nature of change and the reversibility of adverse effects, visual effects would not be significant.</p>

Viewpoint F: Footpath 26, southern boundary of Site		
Existing View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ View north-west from public footpath, looking towards residential properties, and the higher ground beyond. Vegetation to the rear of the viewpoint prevents views to the east; ○ The viewpoint reflects the views available to footpath users. Susceptibility to change is high; ○ The viewpoint is not subject to any landscape or other environmental designation. It is located on a public right of way and hence has amenity value. Value is medium to high; ○ Overall, sensitivity is high. 	
Change in View	Phase 1 (months 1-6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nearest activities to the Viewpoint would take place to the west of Q3 (c.300-500m north of the viewpoint). Initially, views of vehicle movements would potentially be available part screened by the adjacent tree belt and by hedge vegetation within the Site, as perimeter bunds (up to 5m high) are created (this would involve a grader, 30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks). Bund formation would be a short duration activity lasting no more than a few weeks; ○ Progressively increased visibility of screening bunds would occur. All soil faces would be seeded with grass so that they become assimilated with surrounding vegetation; The visibility of the overburden stockpile in Q3 would also build up over time as arisings are brought from Q1 along the haul road, and within Phase 1 it would reach its full height of approximately 10m. The outer faces of the stockpile would also be seeded with grass. The creation of the stockpile would include views of vehicle movements (dump trucks, bulldozer); ○ Views would be filtered by the retained hedgerow to the north of the viewpoint; ○ Magnitude of change: small ○ Significance of effect: Minor to Moderate adverse
	Phase 2 (months 6-12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bunding and overburden stockpiles would continue to be visible, as largely static, vegetated structures, filtered by the adjacent hedgerow; ○ The overburden stockpile would be subject to a degree of variation over time, as materials are added and removed – however this activity would be primarily located at the eastern side close to the haul road and hidden from view from this receptor. In this and subsequent Phases most newly generated overburden would be moved directly to backfilling of excavated cuts rather than the stockpile; ○ Potential for views of vehicle movements (bulldozer) on the overburden stockpile would remain, but for the reasons given above would be infrequent; ○ Magnitude of change: small ○ Significance of effect: Minor to Moderate adverse
	Phase 3 (months 12-18)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A new overburden stockpile would be created immediately north-west of the Viewpoint. The stockpile and the associated vehicle movements would be very prominent at very close range, and visual effects would be particularly intense during its construction. The new stockpile would screen views of bunding further north. The existing stockpile would remain partially visible; ○ Magnitude of change: large ○ Significance of effect: Major adverse
	Phase 4 (months 18-24)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ During this phase, a short distance east of the viewpoint, the footpath would be diverted south around the perimeter of Q4 along the Site perimeter. The hedgerow east of the viewpoint would be removed; ○ The overburden stockpile would continue to be visible at very close range but would by now be a vegetated, static structure; ○ Vehicle movements and extraction activity within Q4 and along the haul road further east would be potentially partially visible to the south of the overburden mound; ○ Magnitude of change: large ○ Significance of effect: Major adverse
	Phase 5 (months 24-32)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The adjacent overburden stockpile would continue to be visible at very close range as a static structure; ○ Clear views of soil stripping (grader, 30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) and the area of extraction at the southern end of Q4 (Cut 19) would be available to the southeast. Extraction would involve a 21 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks, active during the working days for a period of approx. 4 months; ○ Vehicle movements along the haul road would be potentially intermittently visible, during the period of extraction activity; ○ Magnitude of change: large ○ Significance of effect: Major adverse
	Phase 6 (months 32-36)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Stockpiles would progressively be removed which would involve prominent heavy machinery; ○ The Site would progressively be restored and this too would bring about views of vehicle movements (21 tonne excavator, 30 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) associated with restoration activities ○ Following completion of main earthworks, new landscape treatments would be implemented; ○ The footpath east of the viewpoint would be reinstated along its original route; ○ The view would revert to a scene similar to baseline; ○ Magnitude of change: large ○ Significance of effect: Major adverse
	Post Final Restoration (month 36 onwards)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The view would be similar to baseline, but with immature hedgerows and trees. It would generally be static with the exception of occasional aftercare operations (which would be very similar in character to standard agricultural land management activities); ○ The surrounding fields would be seeded with a species-rich mix, which would quickly (within one season) introduce views of wildflowers and greater variety of grasses in to the view. New woodland edge planting along the eastern perimeter of the Site, and to the south-east of the viewpoint would become visible in the longer-term, as new trees mature. ○ Magnitude of change: small ○ Significance of effect: Minor adverse
Visual Effects	<p>The Proposed Development would introduce a temporary overburden stockpile immediately adjacent to the viewpoint during Phase 3, the construction of which would be visually prominent at close quarters. This bund would screen views to the north but from this part of the footpath and the newly diverted section heading south there would be clear views east into the Q4 extraction area west for approximately 8 months followed by restoration activities within phase 6.</p> <p>Changes in view would be short-term, with views reverting approximately to baseline by the end of the development (i.e. after 36 months). However, by virtue of proximity there would</p>	

be major adverse impacts which would be significant

Following completion of restoration works the degree of change evident is such that there would be minor adverse residual effects initially. As the landscape matures these effects would become neutral and there would be potential for beneficial effects relative to baseline resulting from the proposed biodiversity improvements.

Viewpoint G: Peters Avenue													
Existing View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ View north from residential properties on Peters Avenue and side streets. The view is across the rising landform of the adjacent fields, to a horizon defined largely by hedgerows. The wooded landform of Cowlshaw Wood is visible in the background of the view, and industrial units are also visible; ○ Similar views are available from approx. 15 no. two-storey properties. Susceptibility to change is high. ○ The viewpoint is not subject to any landscape or other environmental designation, nor are there any known cultural associations or recreational function. Nevertheless, people tend to value the views from their properties. Value is medium to high. ○ Overall, sensitivity is high. 												
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The outer faces of the stockpile would be seeded with grass.; ○ The creation of the stockpile would include views of vehicle movements (dump trucks, bulldozer); ○ Retained vegetation would provide some screening of views; ○ Magnitude of change: small ○ Significance of effect: Minor to Moderate adverse </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 2 (months 6-12)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The overburden stockpile would continue to be visible, as largely static, vegetated structures; ○ The overburden stockpile would be subject to a degree of variation over time, as materials are added and removed – however this activity would be primarily located at the eastern side close to the haul road and hidden from view from this receptor. 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Once in position the bund would partially screen views of extraction activities within Q4; ○ Footpath 26 would be diverted around the outer edge of the 3m soil bund. 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	Post Final Restoration (month 36 onwards)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The view would be similar to baseline and would generally be static with the exception of occasional aftercare operations (which would be very similar in character to standard agricultural land management activities); ○ The adjacent field would be seeded with a species-rich mix, which is likely to introduce views of wildflowers and greater variety of grasses in to the view. New woodland edge planting along the northern edge of this field would become visible in the longer-term, as new trees mature. It is possible that the area immediately north of the viewpoint would become a host site for a translocated hedgerow which would subdivide the existing field ○ Magnitude of change: small ○ Significance of effect: Minor beneficial
Visual Effects		<p>The Proposed Development would introduce temporary overburden stockpiles, which would initially be visible on the northern skyline beyond existing mature hedgerow vegetation. Later, this hedgerow would be removed and visibility into operational areas would increase somewhat. Subsequently, operations nearer to the viewpoint would be wholly screened by a temporary bund, which would be present for approximately 6 months.</p> <p>Changes in view would all be short-term, with views reverting approximately to baseline by the end of the development (i.e. after 36 months).</p> <p>.A minor to moderate level of effect would occur for the first 18 months, increasing to moderate between months 18-32 due to the increased visibility of vehicles in Phase 4 and the proximity of the new bund in Phase 5.</p> <p>Given the short-term nature of change, and the reversibility of adverse effects, visual effects would not be significant. In the longer-term, minor beneficial effects would result from the presence of the visually attractive species-rich grassland adjacent to the viewpoint.</p>

Viewpoint H: A61, Pear Tree Farm, Tupton															
Existing View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ View south along the A61 and south-west across the Site from the roadside close to properties at the edge of Old Tupton. Woodland largely defines the western skyline; ○ The viewpoint reflects the views available to residents in the adjacent properties (one single-storey and one two-storey), and to road users. Susceptibility to change is high; ○ The viewpoint is not subject to any landscape or other environmental designation, nor are there any known cultural associations or recreational function. Nevertheless, people tend to value the views from their properties. Value is medium to high. ○ For this receptor there are two distinct levels of sensitivity: high in relation to residents / medium in relation to road users. 														
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Extraction would involve a 21 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks, active during the working day for a period of approx. 3 months; ○ Magnitude of change: small to medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate adverse (residents) / Minor to Moderate adverse (road users) </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 3 (months 12-18)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Distant views of restoration activity in Q2; ○ Bunds would be removed (30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) and new landscaping implemented; ○ The view would revert to a scene similar to baseline; ○ Magnitude of change: small ○ Significance of effect: Minor to Moderate adverse (residents) / Minor adverse (road users) </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 4 (months 18-24)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operations on Site would not be visible; ○ The view would be similar to baseline and would generally be static with the exception of occasional aftercare operations (which would be very similar in character to standard agricultural land management activities); ○ Change in view from baseline: negligible </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 5 (months 24-32)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operations on Site would not be visible; ○ The view would be similar to baseline and would generally be static with the exception of occasional aftercare operations (which would be very similar in character to standard agricultural land management activities); ○ Change in view from baseline: negligible </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 6 (months 32-36)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operations on Site would not be visible; ○ The view would be similar to baseline and would generally be static with the exception of occasional aftercare operations (which would be very similar in character to standard agricultural land management activities); ○ Change in view from baseline: negligible </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Post Final Restoration (month 36 onwards)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The view would be similar to baseline and would generally be static with the exception of occasional aftercare operations (which would be very similar in character to standard agricultural land management activities); ○ Change in view from baseline: negligible </td> </tr> </table>	Phase 1 (months 1-6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Views of vehicle movement (grader, 30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) associated with site preparation (soil stripping and bund formation) in Q1 would be clearly visible beyond the low roadside hedge – approx. 2 weeks' duration ○ Once completed, the screening bund (seeded with grass) along the eastern boundary of the Site would be visible at short-range, but would screen the majority of activity taking place beyond; ○ A narrow view of extraction in Q1 would be available through a break in the perimeter bunding at the corner of the site (although it is considered that this could be prevented through an alternative bund arrangement); ○ Soil stripping (grader, 30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) further to the south in Q2 would be visible in the distance above the screening bunds (approx. 1 week duration at the end of the Phase), due to the elevated position of the Q2 landform relative to the viewpoint; ○ Magnitude of change: small to medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate adverse (residents) / Minor to Moderate adverse (road users) 	Phase 2 (months 6-12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The screen bunding would remain visible, as largely static, vegetated structures; ○ Narrow views of restoration activity (21 tonne excavator, 30 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) in Q1; ○ Views of extraction area in Q2 distance above the screening bunds, due to variations in landform south of the viewpoint. 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Visual Effects	<p>The Proposed Development would introduce temporary screening bunds along the Site perimeter, which would be conspicuous at close range, but which would largely screen views of extraction.</p> <p>Change in view would be short-term, with views reverting approximately to baseline by the end of Phase 3 (i.e. after approximately 18 months). Thereafter, the Site would return to a state similar to baseline, with occasional aftercare activity (which would appear little different to standard agricultural land management).</p> <p>Residual effects would be negligible at worst.</p> <p>Short-term moderate levels of effect would be experienced by residents, which would be adverse. Given the short-term nature of change, the generally static nature of the most prominent elements, the small proportion of the view taken up by the views of operations and the reversibility of adverse effects, visual effects would not be significant.</p>														

Viewpoint I: Brassington Lane															
Existing View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ View west from public footpath, looking across the adjacent fields to a wooded horizon. The corridor of the A61 is evident at a lower elevation by virtue of frequent vehicle movements across the view, with the rising landform of the Site visible beyond the traffic; ○ The adjacent hedgerow almost wholly screens summer views (the viewpoint is at a field gate) and at the time of a site visit in July 2017 a tall maize crop also impeded visibility towards the site; ○ The viewpoint reflects the views available to footpath users. Susceptibility to change is high; ○ The viewpoint is not subject to any landscape or other environmental designation. It is located on a public right of way and hence has amenity value. Value is medium to high; ○ Overall, sensitivity is high. 														
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Visual Effects	<p>The Proposed Development would introduce new temporary bunding along the line of the A61. Soil stripping activities in Q2 would be visible during the first 6 months, and the area of extraction created would be visible during months 6-12, following which it would be restored.</p> <p>Change in view would be short-term, with views reverting approximately to baseline by the end of Phase 3 (i.e. after approximately 18 months). Thereafter, the Site would return to a state similar to baseline, with occasional aftercare activity (which would appear little different to standard agricultural land management).</p> <p>A short-term moderate level of effect would occur during phases 1 and 3. In phases 4-6 effects would be negligible</p> <p>In phase 2, between months 6 and 12, short-term visual effects would be more intense by virtue of the openness of the view into the operational area and effects would be significant during this period.</p>														

Viewpoint J: Egstow Hall, Brassington Lane															
Existing View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ View west from public footpath adjacent to 2 properties, looking across the adjacent fields to a wooded horizon. Street lighting and frequent traffic movements along the A61 are visible, with the rising landform of the Site visible beyond the road, this in turn back dropped by woodland; ○ The viewpoint reflects the views available to residents and to footpath users. Susceptibility to change is high; ○ The viewpoint is not subject to any landscape or other environmental designation. It is located on a public right of way and hence has amenity value. Value is medium to high; ○ Overall, sensitivity is high. 														
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Visual Effects	<p>The Proposed Development would introduce temporary screening bunds along the Site perimeter, which would be visible but would assimilate following grass establishment. Between these bunds extraction and restoration activity would be partially visible. Effects would be of short duration and would occupy a limited sector of the available view. Vehicles would be seen in the context of passing HGV's on the A61</p> <p>Short-term moderate and moderate to major levels of effect would occur, which would be adverse. Given the short-term nature of change, and the reversibility of adverse effects, visual effects would not be significant</p> <p>Change in view would be short-term, with views reverting approximately to baseline by the end of Phase 3 (i.e. after approximately 18 months). Thereafter, the Site would return to a state similar to baseline, with occasional aftercare activity (which would appear little different to standard agricultural land management)..</p>														

Viewpoint K: Northern edge of Site, south of properties on Ashover Road															
Existing View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ View south from within an arable field (not a publicly accessible location), looking across the northern part of the Site. There is clear visibility of the A61 and its traffic as well as distant views of industrial buildings in Clay Cross. Similar views will be available from windows and gardens of properties on Ashover Road and the A61 to the rear of the Viewpoint; ○ The viewpoint is representative of the type of views available to local residents. Susceptibility to change is high; ○ People tend to value the views from their properties. Value is medium to high. ○ Overall, sensitivity is high. 														
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It would be visible at short-range but would screen the majority of activity taking place beyond it in the rest of Q1; ○ Views of vehicle movement would be intermittently available long the haul road within Q2, in the distance above the screening bunds, due to variations in landform south of the viewpoint, during the 3 months' extraction period for Q1; ○ Soil stripping (grader, 30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) in Q2 (approximately 1-week duration) would take place towards the end of the Phase and this would be partially visible through gaps in the retained tree belt that divides Q1 from Q2 ○ Magnitude of change: medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate to Major adverse </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 2 (months 6-12)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The screen bunding would remain visible, as a largely static, vegetated structure; ○ Intermittent views of vehicle movement along the haul road south of the Q2, during the 3-month extraction period for Q2; ○ From more elevated vantage points (e.g. first floor windows) glimpses into the extraction operation in Q2 may be possible at a distance of 400 – 500m through gaps in tree cover. Some plant and machinery may be evident above the bunds for part of this period, but for the majority of time it would not (as excavation would take place largely below existing ground levels); ○ Magnitude of change: medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate to Major adverse </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 3 (months 12-18)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bunds would be removed (30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) and new landscaping implemented; ○ Removal of perimeter bunds after completion of extraction is likely to open up views of restoration activities (21 tonne excavator, 30 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) in Q2; ○ The view would revert to a scene similar to baseline by the end of this phase; ○ Magnitude of change: small to medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate adverse </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 4 (months 18-24)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operations on site would not be visible ○ The view would be similar to baseline; ○ Significance of effect: negligible </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 5 (months 24-32)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operations on site would not be visible ○ The view would be similar to baseline; ○ Significance of effect: negligible </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 6 (months 32-36)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operations on site would not be visible ○ The view would be similar to baseline; ○ Significance of effect: negligible </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Post Final Restoration (month 36 onwards)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The view would be similar to baseline and would generally be static with the exception of occasional aftercare operations (which would be very similar in character to standard agricultural land management activities); ○ Significance of effect: negligible </td> </tr> </table>	Phase 1 (months 1-6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Views of vehicle movement (grader, 30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) associated with site preparation (soil stripping and bund formation) – approx. 2 weeks duration. ○ The screening bund along the northern boundary of the Site would be located approximately 50m to the south of the viewpoint (approx. 80m from rear property boundaries). 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Some plant and machinery may be evident above the bunds for part of this period, but for the majority of time it would not (as excavation would take place largely below existing ground levels); ○ Magnitude of change: medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate to Major adverse 	Phase 3 (months 12-18)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bunds would be removed (30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) and new landscaping implemented; ○ Removal of perimeter bunds after completion of extraction is likely to open up views of restoration activities (21 tonne excavator, 30 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) in Q2; ○ The view would revert to a scene similar to baseline by the end of this phase; ○ Magnitude of change: small to medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate adverse 	Phase 4 (months 18-24)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operations on site would not be visible ○ The view would be similar to baseline; ○ Significance of effect: negligible 	Phase 5 (months 24-32)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operations on site would not be visible ○ The view would be similar to baseline; ○ Significance of effect: negligible 	Phase 6 (months 32-36)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operations on site would not be visible ○ The view would be similar to baseline; ○ Significance of effect: negligible 	Post Final Restoration (month 36 onwards)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The view would be similar to baseline and would generally be static with the exception of occasional aftercare operations (which would be very similar in character to standard agricultural land management activities); ○ Significance of effect: negligible
Phase 1 (months 1-6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Views of vehicle movement (grader, 30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) associated with site preparation (soil stripping and bund formation) – approx. 2 weeks duration. ○ The screening bund along the northern boundary of the Site would be located approximately 50m to the south of the viewpoint (approx. 80m from rear property boundaries). It would be visible at short-range but would screen the majority of activity taking place beyond it in the rest of Q1; ○ Views of vehicle movement would be intermittently available long the haul road within Q2, in the distance above the screening bunds, due to variations in landform south of the viewpoint, during the 3 months' extraction period for Q1; ○ Soil stripping (grader, 30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) in Q2 (approximately 1-week duration) would take place towards the end of the Phase and this would be partially visible through gaps in the retained tree belt that divides Q1 from Q2 ○ Magnitude of change: medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate to Major adverse 														
Phase 2 (months 6-12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The screen bunding would remain visible, as a largely static, vegetated structure; ○ Intermittent views of vehicle movement along the haul road south of the Q2, during the 3-month extraction period for Q2; ○ From more elevated vantage points (e.g. first floor windows) glimpses into the extraction operation in Q2 may be possible at a distance of 400 – 500m through gaps in tree cover. Some plant and machinery may be evident above the bunds for part of this period, but for the majority of time it would not (as excavation would take place largely below existing ground levels); ○ Magnitude of change: medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate to Major adverse 														
Phase 3 (months 12-18)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bunds would be removed (30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) and new landscaping implemented; ○ Removal of perimeter bunds after completion of extraction is likely to open up views of restoration activities (21 tonne excavator, 30 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) in Q2; ○ The view would revert to a scene similar to baseline by the end of this phase; ○ Magnitude of change: small to medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate adverse 														
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Visual Effects	<p>The Proposed Development would introduce temporary screening bunds along the Site perimeter, which would be conspicuous at close range, but which would be static, vegetated elements that would be effective in largely screening views of heavy machinery and extraction.</p> <p>Change in view would be short-term, with views reverting approximately to baseline by the end of Phase 3 (i.e. after approximately 18 months). Thereafter, the Site would return to a state similar to baseline, with occasional aftercare activity (which would appear little different to standard agricultural land management).</p> <p>Short-term moderate and moderate to major effects would occur, which would be adverse. Given the short-term nature of change, and the reversibility of adverse effects, visual effects would not be significant.</p>														

Viewpoint L: Footpath 26, close to the eastern boundary of the Site		
Existing View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ View from public footpath looking north across a field to boundary vegetation. Views south are available through gaps in hedgerow across another field towards houses on Peters Avenue; ○ The viewpoint reflects the views available to footpath users. Susceptibility to change is high; ○ The viewpoint is not subject to any landscape or other environmental designation. It is located on a public right of way and hence has amenity value. Value is medium to high; ○ Overall, sensitivity is high 	
Change in View	Phase 1 (months 1-6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The nearest activities to the Viewpoint would take place to the west of Q3 (north of the viewpoint). Initially, views of vehicle movements would potentially be available part screened by the intervening vegetation cover, as perimeter bunds (up to 5m high) are created (this would involve a grader, 30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks). Bund formation would be a short duration activity over a period of a few weeks; ○ Progressively increased visibility of screening bunds would occur. All soil faces would be seeded with grass so that they become assimilated with surrounding vegetation; The visibility of the overburden stockpile in Q3 would also build up over time as arisings are brought from Q1 along the haul road, and within Phase 1 it would reach its full height of approximately 10m. The creation of the stockpile would include views of vehicle movements (dump trucks, bulldozer); ○ Views would be filtered by the retained hedgerow to the north of the viewpoint; ○ Magnitude of change: small to medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate adverse
	Phase 2 (months 6-12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bunding and overburden stockpiles would continue to be visible, as largely static, vegetated structures, filtered by the adjacent hedgerow; ○ The overburden stockpile would be subject to a degree of variation over time, as materials are added and removed – however this activity would be primarily located at the eastern side close to the haul road and hidden from view from this receptor. In this and subsequent Phases most newly generated overburden would be moved directly to backfilling of excavated cuts rather than the stockpile; ○ Potential for views of vehicle movements (bulldozer) on the overburden stockpile would remain, but for the reasons given above would be infrequent; ○ Magnitude of change: small to medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate adverse
	Phase 3 (months 12-18)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bunding and overburden stockpiles would continue to be visible, as largely static, vegetated structures, filtered by the adjacent hedgerow; ○ The overburden stockpile would be subject to a degree of variation over time, as materials are added and removed – however this activity would be primarily located at the eastern side close to the haul road and hidden from view from this receptor. In this and subsequent Phases most newly generated overburden would be moved directly to backfilling of excavated cuts rather than the stockpile; ○ Potential for views of vehicle movements (bulldozer) on the overburden stockpile would remain, but for the reasons given above would be infrequent; ○ A new overburden stockpile would also be constructed in this Phase along the western edge of Q4, and would be seeded with grass. This would result in views of plant and machinery (bulldozer, dump trucks) for a period of a few weeks ○ Views of vehicle movement (grader, 30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) associated with soil stripping in Q4 (Cuts 13-14), and with the potential presence of the screening bund along the eastern boundary of the Site – approx. 2 weeks' duration; ○ The extraction area in Cuts 13-14 would be hidden by landform. Associated vehicle movements (21 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) would be visible for part of this period, although for the majority of time it would not (as excavation would take place largely below existing ground levels). ○ Vehicle movements along the Q3 haul road would also potentially be visible intermittently; ○ Magnitude of change: medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate to Major adverse
	Phase 4 (months 18-24)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The footpath would be diverted around the southern edge of the Site. As such the viewpoint would not be publicly accessible; ○ Significance of effect: n/a
	Phase 5 (months 24-32)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The footpath would be diverted around the southern edge of the Site. As such the viewpoint would not be publicly accessible; ○ Significance of effect: n/a
	Phase 6 (months 32-36)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The footpath would be diverted around the southern edge of the Site for the majority of this period; ○ The footpath would be reopened on its original route following final restoration, and the view would revert to a scene similar to baseline, but with recently planted vegetation not yet mature ○ Magnitude of change: small ○ Significance of effect: Minor to Moderate adverse
	Post Final Restoration (month 36 onwards)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The view would be similar to baseline and would generally be static with the exception of occasional aftercare operations (which would be very similar in character to standard agricultural land management activities); ○ The adjacent field to the north would be seeded with a species-rich mix, which is likely to introduce views of wildflowers and greater variety of grasses in to the view. The northern edge of the field immediately to the south would be planted with a woodland edge mix, which would over time, screen views southwards towards Peters Avenue. ○ Magnitude of change: small ○ Significance of effect: minor beneficial
Visual Effects	<p>The Proposed Development would introduce new overburden stockpiles into the view, which would be partially screened by vegetation. Soil stripping activity in Phase 3 would also be visible. The footpath would be diverted from Phase 4 until final restoration at the end of Phase 6, and therefore the view would not be available for up to 18 months. Landscape proposals as part of restoration would introduce new woodland edge planting immediately north-east and south of the Viewpoint, restricting views south to Peters Avenue in the longer-term, and also providing some longer term screening of the industrial units to the north-east. Change in view would be largely short-term, with views reverting approximately to baseline by the end of the development (i.e. after 36 months). Residual effects would be minor beneficial due to the new planting south of the viewpoint. Short-term moderate and moderate to major effects would occur, which would be adverse. These effects are not considered to be significant</p>	

Longer-term effects associated with the new planting would be **minor** and beneficial due to the increased level of tree cover which would improve the general visual amenity.

Viewpoint M: Brassington Lane															
Existing View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ View from public footpath looking north-west across to a wooded horizon, with the northern part of the Site visible in the intervening landscape; ○ The viewpoint reflects the views available to footpath users. Susceptibility to change is high; ○ The viewpoint is not subject to any landscape or other environmental designation. It is located on a public right of way and hence has amenity value. Value is medium to high; ○ Overall, sensitivity is high 														
Change in View	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%; vertical-align: top;">Phase 1 (months 1-6)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Views of vehicle movement (grader, 30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) associated with site preparation (soil stripping and bund formation) – approx. 2 weeks' duration. ○ The screening bund (seeded with grass) along the eastern boundary of the Site (Q1 and Q2) would be partially visible alongside the A61 but would not be an effective barrier from this elevated vantage point; ○ The excavation area in Q1 would be partially visible beyond the bund ○ Extraction would involve a 21 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks. Plant and machinery would be evident at times in this part of the view during this period (approx. 3 months); ○ Magnitude of change: small to medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate adverse </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 2 (months 6-12)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The screen bunding would remain visible, as a largely static, vegetated structure; ○ Restoration activity 21 tonne excavator, 30 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) in Q1 would be partially visible at times (filling of excavation and soil spreading); ○ Activity in Q2 would generally not be visible due to screening provided by topography and vegetation ○ Magnitude of change: small ○ Significance of effect: Minor to Moderate adverse </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 3 (months 12-18)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bunds would be removed (30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) and new landscape works implemented; ○ The view would revert to a scene similar to baseline; ○ Magnitude of change: small ○ Significance of effect: Minor to Moderate adverse </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 4 (months 18-24)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operations on site would not be visible ○ The view would be similar to baseline; ○ Significance of effect: negligible </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 5 (months 24-32)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operations on site would not be visible ○ The view would be similar to baseline; ○ Significance of effect: negligible </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 6 (months 32-36)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operations on site would not be visible ○ The view would be similar to baseline; ○ Significance of effect: negligible </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Post Final Restoration (month 36 onwards)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The view would be similar to baseline and would generally be static with the exception of occasional aftercare operations (which would be very similar in character to standard agricultural land management activities); ○ Significance of effect: negligible </td> </tr> </table>	Phase 1 (months 1-6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Views of vehicle movement (grader, 30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) associated with site preparation (soil stripping and bund formation) – approx. 2 weeks' duration. ○ The screening bund (seeded with grass) along the eastern boundary of the Site (Q1 and Q2) would be partially visible alongside the A61 but would not be an effective barrier from this elevated vantage point; ○ The excavation area in Q1 would be partially visible beyond the bund ○ Extraction would involve a 21 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks. 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Visual Effects	<p>The Proposed Development would introduce temporary screening bunds along the Site perimeter, although these would not be very effective from this vantage point. As such there would be views into part of the operational site in area Q1 and to a much lesser degree Q2</p> <p>Change in view would be localized to a small portion of the available view and very short-term, with views reverting approximately to baseline by the end of Phase 3 (i.e. after approximately 18 months). Thereafter, the Site would return to a state similar to baseline, with occasional aftercare activity (which would appear little different to standard agricultural land management).</p> <p>A short-term moderate level of effect would occur in phase 1, which would be adverse. In phases 2 and 3 effects would diminish to Minor to moderate. Given the very short-term nature of change, and the reversibility of adverse effects, visual effects would not be significant.</p>														

Viewpoint N: Brassington Lane															
Existing View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ View from elevated vantage point on a public footpath looking north-west across to a wooded horizon, with the northern part of the Site partially visible in the intervening landscape; ○ The viewpoint reflects the views available to footpath users. Susceptibility to change is high; ○ The viewpoint is not subject to any landscape or other environmental designation. It is located on a public right of way and hence has amenity value. Value is medium to high; ○ Overall, sensitivity is high 														
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Extraction would involve a 21 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks. Plant and machinery would be evident above at times during this period, but for the majority of time it would not (as excavation would take place largely below existing ground levels); ○ Movements of vehicles along the haul road would only be partially screened due to the scale of the vehicles and the elevated vantage point ○ Magnitude of change: Medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate to Major adverse </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 2 (months 6-12)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The screen bunding would remain visible, as a static, vegetated structure; ○ The excavation area in Q2 would be partially visible above the bunds due to greater elevation of the western part of the Site (coal extraction would last for approximately 3 months). Extraction would involve a 21 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks. 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The northern end of Q2 is more open, with the southern end located behind dense tree cover ○ The screening bund (seeded with grass) along the eastern boundary of the Site (Q1 and Q2) would be visible beside the hedge along the A61; ○ The excavation area in Q1 would be partially visible above the bunds due to greater elevation of the western part of the Site (coal extraction would last for approximately 3 months). Extraction would involve a 21 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks. Plant and machinery would be evident above at times during this period, but for the majority of time it would not (as excavation would take place largely below existing ground levels); ○ Movements of vehicles along the haul road would only be partially screened due to the scale of the vehicles and the elevated vantage point ○ Magnitude of change: Medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate to Major adverse 	Phase 2 (months 6-12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The screen bunding would remain visible, as a static, vegetated structure; ○ The excavation area in Q2 would be partially visible above the bunds due to greater elevation of the western part of the Site (coal extraction would last for approximately 3 months). Extraction would involve a 21 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks. Plant and machinery would be evident at times during this period, but for the part of the time it would not (as excavation would take place largely below existing ground levels); ○ Restoration activity (21 tonne excavator, 30 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) in Q1 would be partially visible (filling of excavation and soil spreading); ○ Magnitude of change: Medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate to Major adverse 	Phase 3 (months 12-18)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Views of restoration activity in Q2, above screening bunds (21 tonne excavator, 30 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks); ○ Bunds would be removed (30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) and new landscaping implemented; ○ The view would revert to a scene similar to baseline; ○ Magnitude of change: Small to Medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate adverse 	Phase 4 (months 18-24)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operations on site would not be visible ○ The view would be similar to baseline; ○ Significance of effect: negligible 	Phase 5 (months 24-32)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operations on site would not be visible ○ The view would be similar to baseline; ○ Significance of effect: negligible 	Phase 6 (months 32-36)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operations on site would not be visible ○ The view would be similar to baseline; ○ Significance of effect: negligible 	Post Final Restoration (month 36 onwards)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The view would be similar to baseline and would generally be static with the exception of occasional aftercare operations (which would be very similar in character to standard agricultural land management activities); ○ Significance of effect: negligible
Phase 1 (months 1-6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Views of vehicle movement (grader, 30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) associated with site preparation (soil stripping and bund formation) in Q1 and Q2 – approx. 2 weeks' duration. ○ Views of Q1 are largely screened by intervening mature tree cover and as such the degree of visibility will vary depending on the time of year. The northern end of Q2 is more open, with the southern end located behind dense tree cover ○ The screening bund (seeded with grass) along the eastern boundary of the Site (Q1 and Q2) would be visible beside the hedge along the A61; ○ The excavation area in Q1 would be partially visible above the bunds due to greater elevation of the western part of the Site (coal extraction would last for approximately 3 months). Extraction would involve a 21 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks. Plant and machinery would be evident above at times during this period, but for the majority of time it would not (as excavation would take place largely below existing ground levels); ○ Movements of vehicles along the haul road would only be partially screened due to the scale of the vehicles and the elevated vantage point ○ Magnitude of change: Medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate to Major adverse 														
Phase 2 (months 6-12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The screen bunding would remain visible, as a static, vegetated structure; ○ The excavation area in Q2 would be partially visible above the bunds due to greater elevation of the western part of the Site (coal extraction would last for approximately 3 months). Extraction would involve a 21 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks. Plant and machinery would be evident at times during this period, but for the part of the time it would not (as excavation would take place largely below existing ground levels); ○ Restoration activity (21 tonne excavator, 30 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) in Q1 would be partially visible (filling of excavation and soil spreading); ○ Magnitude of change: Medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate to Major adverse 														
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Post Final Restoration (month 36 onwards)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The view would be similar to baseline and would generally be static with the exception of occasional aftercare operations (which would be very similar in character to standard agricultural land management activities); ○ Significance of effect: negligible 														
Visual Effects	<p>The Proposed Development would introduce new temporary bunding along the line of the A61. Soil stripping and subsequent coal extraction activities would be visible in parts of both Q1 and Q2 due to the greater elevation of the viewpoint and of the western part of the Site in relation to the screening bunds</p> <p>Extraction activities in Q1 would be visible in months 1-6 and in Q2 in months 6-12, following which restoration would take place.</p> <p>Change in view would be short-term, with views reverting approximately to baseline by the end of Phase 3 (i.e. after approximately 18 months). Thereafter, the Site would return to a state similar to baseline, with occasional aftercare activity (which would appear little different to standard agricultural land management).</p> <p>A short-term moderate to major level of effect would occur for the first 12 months, due to the visibility of extraction especially within Q2.</p> <p>Due to the conspicuousness of the extraction, short-term visual effects would be significant during this period.</p>														

Viewpoint O: Brassington Lane															
Existing View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ View from public footpath looking north-west across to a well wooded landscape, with a break in vegetation cover allowing a narrow view of the northern part of the Site (Q1). Heavily filtered views of Q2 are likely be available in winter through bare branches but in summer this area is well screened; ○ The viewpoint reflects the views available to footpath users. Susceptibility to change is high; ○ The viewpoint is not subject to any landscape or other environmental designation. It is located on a public right of way and hence has amenity value. Value is medium to high; ○ Overall, sensitivity is high 														
Change in View	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; vertical-align: top;">Phase 1 (months 1-6)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Narrow views of vehicle movement (grader, 30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) associated with site preparation (soil stripping and bund formation) in Q1 – approx. 2 weeks' duration ○ Filtered views of vehicle movement along the edge of Q2 may be possible depending on the time of year ○ Narrow views of the screening bund (seeded with grass) along the eastern boundary of the Site; ○ A narrow view of the area of excavation in Q1, partially visible above the bunds and the intervening vegetation cover (coal extraction would last for approximately 3 months). Plant and machinery would be evident above at times during this period, but for the majority of time it would not (as excavation would take place largely below existing ground levels); ○ Magnitude of change: Small to Medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate adverse </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 2 (months 6-12)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Narrow views of the screen bunding would remain (with the bunding being a static, vegetated structure); ○ Should excavation within Q2 take place in winter, filtered views of this are likely to be available through intervening vegetation cover for a period of approximately 3 months' duration. Extraction would involve a 21 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks. Plant and machinery may be present in these filtered views at times during this period, but for the majority of the time it would not (as excavation would take place largely below existing ground); ○ Narrow views of restoration activity (21 tonne excavator, 30 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) in Q1 (filling of excavation); ○ Magnitude of change: Small to Medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate adverse </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 3 (months 12-18)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Potential filtered views of restoration activity in Q2 should this take place in winter (21 tonne excavator, 30 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks); ○ Bunds would be removed (30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) and new landscaping implemented; ○ The view would revert to a scene similar to baseline; ○ Magnitude of change: Small to Medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate adverse </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 4 (months 18-24)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operations on site would not be visible ○ The view would be similar to baseline; ○ Significance of effect: negligible </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 5 (months 24-32)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operations on site would not be visible ○ The view would be similar to baseline; ○ Significance of effect: negligible </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 6 (months 32-36)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operations on site would not be visible ○ The view would be similar to baseline; ○ Significance of effect: negligible </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Post Final Restoration (month 36 onwards)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The view would be similar to baseline and would generally be static with the exception of occasional aftercare operations (which would be very similar in character to standard agricultural land management activities); ○ Significance of effect: negligible </td> </tr> </table>	Phase 1 (months 1-6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Narrow views of vehicle movement (grader, 30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) associated with site preparation (soil stripping and bund formation) in Q1 – approx. 2 weeks' duration ○ Filtered views of vehicle movement along the edge of Q2 may be possible depending on the time of year ○ Narrow views of the screening bund (seeded with grass) along the eastern boundary of the Site; ○ A narrow view of the area of excavation in Q1, partially visible above the bunds and the intervening vegetation cover (coal extraction would last for approximately 3 months). Plant and machinery would be evident above at times during this period, but for the majority of time it would not (as excavation would take place largely below existing ground levels); ○ Magnitude of change: Small to Medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate adverse 	Phase 2 (months 6-12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Narrow views of the screen bunding would remain (with the bunding being a static, vegetated structure); ○ Should excavation within Q2 take place in winter, filtered views of this are likely to be available through intervening vegetation cover for a period of approximately 3 months' duration. Extraction would involve a 21 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks. Plant and machinery may be present in these filtered views at times during this period, but for the majority of the time it would not (as excavation would take place largely below existing ground); ○ Narrow views of restoration activity (21 tonne excavator, 30 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) in Q1 (filling of excavation); ○ Magnitude of change: Small to Medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate adverse 	Phase 3 (months 12-18)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Potential filtered views of restoration activity in Q2 should this take place in winter (21 tonne excavator, 30 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks); ○ Bunds would be removed (30 tonne excavator and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks) and new landscaping implemented; ○ The view would revert to a scene similar to baseline; ○ Magnitude of change: Small to Medium ○ Significance of effect: Moderate adverse 	Phase 4 (months 18-24)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operations on site would not be visible ○ The view would be similar to baseline; ○ Significance of effect: negligible 	Phase 5 (months 24-32)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operations on site would not be visible ○ The view would be similar to baseline; ○ Significance of effect: negligible 	Phase 6 (months 32-36)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operations on site would not be visible ○ The view would be similar to baseline; ○ Significance of effect: negligible 	Post Final Restoration (month 36 onwards)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The view would be similar to baseline and would generally be static with the exception of occasional aftercare operations (which would be very similar in character to standard agricultural land management activities); ○ Significance of effect: negligible
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Visual Effects	<p>The Proposed Development would be well screened by vegetation cover. A narrow view of activities in Q1 would be available, with excavation visible above perimeter bunding in months 1-6. Filtered views towards Q2 would also potentially be available in winter, and as such, excavation in Q2 may also be partially visible in months 6-12</p> <p>Change in view would be short-term, with views reverting approximately to baseline by the end of Phase 3 (i.e. after approximately 18 months). Thereafter, the Site would return to a state similar to baseline, with occasional aftercare activity (which would appear little different to standard agricultural land management).</p> <p>A short-term moderate level of effect would occur, which would be adverse. Given the short-term nature of change, and the reversibility of adverse effects, visual effects would not be significant.</p>														

Viewpoint P: Public footpath at southern edge of Hardwick Wood															
Existing View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Long reaching view from footpath looking south-east across a mosaic of fields, subdivided by blocks of woodland and hedgerow trees. Development around Clay Cross is evident; ○ Viewpoint is approximately 2km to the north west of the site ○ The viewpoint reflects the views available to footpath users. Susceptibility to change is high; ○ The viewpoint is not subject to any landscape or other environmental designation. It is located on a public right of way forming part of a promoted walking route (South Chesterfield Way). Value is high; ○ Overall, sensitivity is high 														
Change in View	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%; vertical-align: top;">Phase 1 (months 1-6)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Active areas of the Site would be screened by vegetation; ○ Change in view from baseline: No change </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 2 (months 6-12)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Active areas of the Site would be screened by vegetation; ○ Change in view from baseline: No change </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 3 (months 12-18)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The fields which form Q4 are visible from the viewpoint. As such it is likely that there will be a degree of visibility of the overburden stockpile to the west of Q4 (and of associated vehicle movements as it is constructed); ○ It is also possible that there will be views of soil stripping and subsequent coal extraction in Q4 (Cuts 13-14) at long-range (coal extraction would last for approximately 3 months). Extraction would involve a 21 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks. ○ The element of movement during operations and the use of high visibility colors (typically yellow) on plant and machinery both make it more likely that the development would be noticed by receptors at this viewpoint ○ Magnitude of change: Small ○ Significance of effect: Minor to Moderate adverse </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 4 (months 18-24)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Partial visibility of the overburden stockpile to the west of Q4 (and associated vehicle movements – bulldozer); ○ Views of soil stripping and subsequent coal extraction in Q4 (Cuts 15-17) at long-range (coal extraction would last for approx. 18 weeks' duration). Extraction would involve a 21 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks. Plant and machinery would be evident above at times during this period, but for the majority of time it would not (as excavation would take place largely below existing ground levels); ○ Magnitude of change: Small ○ Significance of effect: Minor to Moderate adverse </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Phase 5 (months 24-32)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Partial visibility of the overburden stockpile to the west of Q4 (and associated vehicle movements – bulldozer); ○ Views of coal extraction in Q4 (Cuts 18-19) at long-range (coal extraction would last for approximately 4 months' duration). Extraction would involve a 21 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks. 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Extraction would involve a 21 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks. ○ The element of movement during operations and the use of high visibility colors (typically yellow) on plant and machinery both make it more likely that the development would be noticed by receptors at this viewpoint ○ Magnitude of change: Small ○ Significance of effect: Minor to Moderate adverse 	Phase 4 (months 18-24)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Partial visibility of the overburden stockpile to the west of Q4 (and associated vehicle movements – bulldozer); ○ Views of soil stripping and subsequent coal extraction in Q4 (Cuts 15-17) at long-range (coal extraction would last for approx. 18 weeks' duration). Extraction would involve a 21 tonne excavator, 22 tonne loading shovel and 2 no. 25 tonne dump trucks. 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Visual Effects	<p>Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible at long range set in a much wider view across the Derbyshire countryside.</p> <p>Notable change in view would be very short-term, with mobile plant and machinery being the most likely element to be noticed. Otherwise change would be subtle and view would be reverting approximately to baseline by the end of the development (i.e. after 36 months). Occasional aftercare activity thereafter is unlikely to be distinguished from standard agricultural land management</p> <p>A short-term minor to moderate level of effect would occur after the first 12 months. Effects would be adverse, but would not be significant due to the limited scale and duration of change.</p>														

Viewpoint Q: Junction of minor road and public footpath near Woodhead farm															
Existing View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Long views looking north-east from junction of footpath and minor road approximately 2km to the south west of the site. View is across a well wooded landscape with many layers of tree cover evident. Roofscapes of housing and industry visible.; ○ The viewpoint reflects the views available to footpath users and to residents at the adjacent property. Susceptibility to change is high; ○ The viewpoint is not subject to any landscape or other environmental designation. It is located on a public right of way and hence has amenity value. Value is medium to high; ○ Overall, sensitivity is high 														
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Visual Effects	<p>Elements of the Proposed Development would be visible at long range set amongst tree cover within a wide expansive view across the Derbyshire countryside. Change in view would vary in its degree and its location across the duration of the development. The entire activity would be short-term, with views reverting approximately to baseline by the end of the development (i.e. after 36 months).</p> <p>A short-term minor level of effect would occur for the first 24 months, increasing to minor to moderate between months 24 and 32 as areas of extraction become partially visible. Thereafter, the Site would return to a state similar to baseline, with occasional aftercare activity (which would appear little different to standard agricultural land management). Effects would be adverse, but would not be significant due to the limited scale and duration of change.</p>														

Viewpoint R: Public footpath, north of Newmarket lane															
Existing View	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Views north-east from footpath looking across agricultural fields and woodland belts towards Clay Cross, with industrial units evident in the middle ground; ○ The viewpoint reflects the views available to footpath users. Susceptibility to change is high; ○ The viewpoint is not subject to any landscape or other environmental designation. It is located on a public right of way and hence has amenity value. Value is medium to high; ○ Overall, sensitivity is high 														
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