

**The Great Grid Upgrade**

Chesterfield to Willington

# Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 1: Chapter 6 Landscape and Visual

March 2026

nationalgrid

# Contents

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<b>6.</b>	<b>Landscape and Visual</b>	<b>6-1</b>
6.1	Overview	6-1
6.2	Legislation, Planning Policy and Guidance Context	6-2
	Legislation	6-2
	National Policy Statements	6-3
	Other National Policy	6-9
	Local Policy	6-9
	Guidance	6-12
6.3	Scoping Opinion and Consultation	6-12
	Scoping Opinion and Stakeholder Engagement	6-12
6.4	Assessment Methodology	6-23
	Technical Guidance	6-23
	Preliminary LVIA Assumptions and Limitations	6-25
6.5	Baseline Conditions	6-27
	Study Area	6-27
	Data Collection	6-27
	Further Data to be Collected to Inform the ES	6-29
	Existing Baseline Conditions	6-29
	Future Baseline	6-43
6.6	Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation Measures	6-44
	Design Embedded Mitigation Measures	6-44
	Good Practice Mitigation Measures	6-45
6.7	Preliminary Assessment of Effects	6-47
	Likely Significant Effects	6-47
6.8	Landscape Designations	6-48
	Peak District National Park	6-48
	Amber Valley SLA	6-49
6.9	Preliminary LVIA	6-49
	Section 1: Chesterfield Substation to Tibshelf	6-49
	Section 2: Tibshelf to Ripley	6-54
	Section 3: Ripley to Morley	6-58
	Section 4: Morley to Ockbrook	6-64
	Section 5: Ockbrook to Aston-on-Trent	6-68
	Section 6: Aston-on-Trent to Willington Substation	6-71
6.10	Potential Additional Mitigation Measures	6-75
6.11	Monitoring	6-75
6.12	Residual Effects	6-76
6.13	Summary	6-76

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Table 6.1: National Policy Statements relevant to landscape and visual	6-4
Table 6.2: Summary of the Planning Inspectorate’s Scoping Opinion comments in relation to landscape and visual	6-13
Table 6.3: Summary of stakeholder Scoping Opinion responses in relation to landscape and visual	6-19
Table 6.4: Summary of stakeholder engagement in relation to landscape and visual	6-21
Table 6.5: Summary of Stage 1 (non-statutory) consultation in relation to landscape and visual	6-22
Table 6.6: Summary of significant landscape effects – Section 1 Chesterfield Substation to Tibshelf	6-50
Table 6.7: Summary of significant visual effects – Section 1 Chesterfield Substation to Tibshelf	6-52
Table 6.8: Summary of significant landscape effects – Section 2 Tibshelf to Ripley	6-55
Table 6.9: Summary of significant visual effects – Section 2: Tibshelf to Ripley	6-57
Table 6.10: Summary of significant landscape effects – Section 3 Ripley to Morley	6-59
Table 6.11: Summary of significant visual effects – Section 3: Ripley to Morley	6-62
Table 6.12: Summary of significant landscape effects – Section 4 Morley to Ockbrook	6-65
Table 6.13: Summary of significant visual effects – Section 4 Morley to Ockbrook	6-67
Table 6.14: Summary of significant landscape effects – Section 5 Ockbrook to Aston-on-Trent	6-69
Table 6.15: Summary of significant visual effects – Section 5: Ockbrook to Aston-on-Trent Visual Assessment Summary	6-70
Table 6.16: Summary of significant landscape effects – Section 6 Aston-on-Trent to Willington Substation	6-72
Table 6.17: Summary of significant visual effects – Section 6: Aston-on-Trent to Willington Substation	6-74
Table 6.18: Summary of residual effects for landscape and visual	6-77

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References	6-105
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# 6. Landscape and Visual

## 6.1 Overview

6.1.1 This chapter reports the preliminary Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) of the likely significant landscape and visual effects that could result from the Chesterfield to Willington Project ('the Project') during construction and operation, and describes:

- relevant legislation and planning policy context;
- consultation and engagement undertaken to date;
- the methodology for assessment;
- relevant baseline information;
- potential effects of the construction phase;
- potential effects of the operational phase;
- potential additional mitigation measures; and
- residual effects.

6.1.2 This chapter covers effects on the following receptors in relation to landscape and visual during construction and operation:

- Amber Valley Special Landscape Area (SLA);
- Peak District National Park;
- landscape character;
- residential receptors within 5 km of the Study Area; and
- recreational receptors within 5 km of the Study Area.

6.1.3 This chapter should be read in conjunction with:

- **Chapter 4 Description of the Project;**
- **Chapter 5 Approach to Preliminary Environmental Information Report;**
- **Chapter 7 Ecology and Biodiversity**, alongside **Chapter 8 Historic Environment** and **Chapter 15 Socio-economics, Recreation and Wellbeing** inform the value of landscape character alongside the selection of relevant visual receptors;
- **Chapter 9 Hydrology and Land Drainage** informs the baseline of landscape character and assists in establishing a relationship between watercourses and the surrounding landform;
- **Chapter 11 Agriculture and Soils** includes elements relating to landscaping and planting;

- **Chapter 12 Traffic and Transport** includes information on changes in traffic and transport which may affect landscape character and visual receptors; and
- **Chapter 17 Cumulative Effects** includes both intra- and inter-project cumulative effect interactions including on Landscape and Visual with other topic areas and other committed schemes.

6.1.4 This chapter is supported by the following figures in **Volume 2** and appendices in **Volume 3**, necessary to show the detailed baseline context and associated constraints of the Study Area informing and supporting the assessment:

- **Figure 6.1 Landscape and Visual Study Area;**
- **Figure 6.2 National Landscape Character Areas;**
- **Figure 6.3 County/District Level Landscape Character Units;**
- **Figure 6.4 Landform and Drainage;**
- **Figure 6.5 Landscape Features and Designations;**
- **Figure 6.6 Screened ZTV Overhead Line;**
- **Figure 6.7 Screened ZTV Overhead Line with Residential Receptors;**
- **Figure 6.8 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Recreational Receptors;**
- **Figure 6.9 Screened ZTV Chesterfield New-Build 400 kV Substation and Construction Compounds;**
- **Figure 6.10 Screened ZTV with Public Rights of Way;**
- **Appendix 6A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology;**
- **Appendix 6B Landscape Character Baseline and Assessment;**
- **Appendix 6C Visual Baseline and Assessment;** and
- **Appendix 6D Visualisations and ZTV Methodology.**

## 6.2 Legislation, Planning Policy and Guidance Context

### Legislation

6.2.1 A summary of the key legislation considered in the scope of effects on landscape and visual is outlined below:

- European Landscape Convention 2007 (Ref 6.1) – This was ratified in the UK in 2006. In Article 1, it defines landscape as ‘*an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors*’. The European Landscape Convention promotes an approach founded on the recognition of value in all landscapes. It recognises that the landscape is important as a component of the environment and of people’s surroundings in both town and country, whether it is an ordinary landscape or an outstanding one.
- Electricity Act 1989 (Ref 6.2) – Section 38 and Schedule 9, paragraph 1(1) place a duty on all electricity transmission and distribution licence holders, in formulating proposals for new electricity networks infrastructure to ‘*have regard to the desirability of preserving natural beauty, of conserving flora, fauna and geological*

*or physiographical features of special interest and of protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest; and [...] do what [they] reasonably can to mitigate any effect which the proposals would have on the natural beauty of the countryside or on any such flora, fauna, features, sites, buildings or objects’.*

- Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (Ref 6.3) (particularly Sections 197-214) and the Town and Country Planning (Trees) Regulations 1999 (Ref 6.4). These are relevant as they can inform the development of mitigation proposals, in the event that any individual trees, groups of trees or woodlands that are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) have to be removed.
- The rebranding of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) to National Landscapes in November 2023, as recommended in Landscapes Review (Ref 6.5), represents an enhanced recognition of their significance and objectives. The Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023 (Ref 6.6), which came into force in December 2023, amended Section 85 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (Ref 6.7). In exercising or performing any functions in relation to, or so as to affect, land in an AONB, relevant authorities are required to '*seek to further*' the purpose of '*conserving and enhancing the natural beauty*' of the AONB, amending the previous duty to 'have regard' to this purpose. It is important to note that while AONBs have been rebranded as National Landscapes, the statutory term remains 'AONB', and this designation will be retained throughout this chapter.
- The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (Ref 6.8), particularly Regulation 4 'Criteria for determining 'important' hedgerows'. Hedgerows are protected under these Regulations. These Regulations may be relevant to the preliminary LVIA, specifically the assessment of impacts upon landscape elements and the development of embedded and/or additional mitigation.

## National Policy Statements

6.2.2 **Chapter 2 Legislative, Regulatory and Planning Policy Context** sets out the overarching policy relevant to the Project including the Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy EN-1 (Ref 6.9) and NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Ref 6.10). **Table 6.1** sets out the requirements of both NPSs relevant to landscape and visual and how these have been considered within this chapter<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> The updated NPSs came into force on 6 January 2026; however, this post-dated the drafting and assessment work within this chapter and so are not reflected within the relevant policy descriptions in this chapter, which are instead based on the 2023 versions of the NPSs that were in force at the time of preparing the Chapter. These sections will be updated in the ES as part of the Application; however, after initial review and consideration, it is not anticipated that the updates to the NPS will result in any material changes to the assessment methodology or the conclusions in this chapter.

**Table 6.1: National Policy Statements relevant to landscape and visual**

Policy Reference	Policy Context	How It Will Be Considered
<b>Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)</b>		
Paragraph 5.10.6	Projects need to be designed carefully, taking account of the potential impact on the landscape. Having regard to siting, operational and other relevant constraints the aim should be to minimise harm to the landscape, providing reasonable mitigation where possible and appropriate.	<p>A multi-disciplinary design review process has been adopted to enable integration of landscape and visual considerations, prior to the assessment stage, to reduce potential significant effects through appropriate siting and routing balanced with other environmental and engineering inputs through the application of the Holford[PS1] [LM2] [SK3] [LM4] (Ref 6.12) and Horlock rules (Ref 6.13).</p> <p>The avoidance, alongside other mitigation measures, will be considered further through design development at the ES stage, informed by multidisciplinary reviews.</p>
Paragraph 5.10.16	<i>‘The applicant should carry out a landscape and visual impact assessment and report it in the ES, including cumulative effects (see section 4.3). Several guides have been produced to assist in addressing landscape issues.’</i>	<p>The preliminary LVIA has been produced in accordance with Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) (Ref 6.11). This involves a process of describing the existing landscape, predicting and evaluating the effects of the development on views and the landscape with consideration of potential mitigation measures. A cumulative assessment is presented in <b>Chapter 17 Cumulative Effects</b>, which will be updated at the Environmental Statement (ES) stage.</p>
Paragraph 5.10.17	<i>‘The landscape and visual assessment should include reference to any landscape character assessment and associated studies as a means of assessing landscape impacts relevant to the proposed project. The applicant’s assessment should also take account of any relevant policies based on these assessments in local development documents in England and local development plans in Wales.’</i>	<p>The preliminary landscape and visual assessment has been carried out with reference to the published Landscape Character Assessments detailed in the <b>Appendix 6B Landscape Character Baseline and Assessment</b>. The local development plan policies have also been considered, and relevant policies are listed in this chapter.</p>

Policy Reference	Policy Context	How It Will Be Considered
Paragraph 5.10.19	<i>‘The applicant should consider landscape and visual matters in the early stages of siting and design, where site choices and design principles are being established. This will allow the applicant to demonstrate in the ES how negative effects have been minimised and opportunities for creating positive benefits or enhancement have been recognised and incorporated into the design, delivery and operation of the scheme.’</i>	A multi-disciplinary design review process has been adopted to enable integration of landscape and visual considerations, prior to the assessment stage, to reduce potential significant effects through appropriate siting and routing balanced with other environmental and engineering inputs through the application of the Holford (Ref 6.12) and Horlock rules (Ref 6.13).
Paragraph 5.10.20	<i>‘The assessment should include the effects on landscape components and character during construction and operation. For projects which may affect a National Park, The Broads or an AONBs the assessment should include effects on the natural beauty and special qualities of these areas.’</i>	This preliminary LVIA includes consideration of impacts on landscape components and landscape character during construction and operation. The Project will not significantly affect National Parks and AONBs.
Paragraph 5.10.21	<i>‘The assessment should include the visibility and conspicuousness of the project during construction and of the presence and operation of the project and potential impacts on views and visual amenity. This should include light pollution effects, including on dark skies, local amenity, and nature conservation.’</i>	This preliminary LVIA includes an assessment of effects on views and visual amenity during both construction and operation of the Project informed by ZTV (Zone of Theoretical Visibility). The effects of night-time lighting have been scoped out from the assessment, as detailed in the Scoping Report (Ref 6.14), but will be included in the LVIA at the ES stage.
Paragraph 5.10.24	<i>‘Applicants should consider how landscapes can be enhanced using landscape management plans, as this will help to enhance environmental assets where they contribute to landscape and townscape quality.’</i>	The consideration of landscape enhancements would be included within an Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) at the ES stage.
Paragraph 5.10.25	<i>‘In considering visual effects, it may be helpful for applicants to draw attention, in the supporting evidence to their applications, to any examples of existing</i>	The extent of the Study Area has been informed by the Study Areas used for other major electricity transmission infrastructure projects previously submitted by the

Policy Reference	Policy Context	How It Will Be Considered
	<p><i>permitted infrastructure they are aware of with a similar magnitude of impact on equally sensitive receptors. This may assist the Secretary of State in judging the weight they should give to the assessed visual impacts of the proposed development’.</i></p>	<p>applicant for development consent as outlined in <b>Appendix 6A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology</b>. In the subsequent Scoping Opinion (Ref 6.37) PINS noted that significant effects are unlikely beyond the 7.5km of the study area but highlighted that <i>‘high sensitivity receptors should not be limited to within an arbitrary distance of 7.5km but should be informed by the ZTV. The Applicant should seek to agree the high sensitivity receptors which are the exception to the 5km study area with relevant consultation bodies’.</i></p>
<p><b>National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks (EN-5)</b></p>		
<p>Paragraph 2.2.8</p>	<p><i>‘There will usually be a degree of flexibility in the location of the development’s associated substations, and applicants should consider carefully their location, as well as their design.’</i></p>	<p>The design flexibility around the proposed new Chesterfield Substation has been carefully considered during the design process, with the substation location informed by landscape character, the presence of existing features such as the screening, and opportunities for mitigation, alongside a range of other environmental and engineering requirements, balanced to minimise potential adverse landscape and visual impacts.</p>
<p>Paragraph 2.2.9</p>	<p><i>‘In particular, the applicant should consider such characteristics as the local topography, the possibilities for screening of the infrastructure and/or other options to mitigate any impacts. (See Section 2.10 below and Section 5.10 in EN-1.)’</i></p>	<p>Both the topography and the potential for screening of proposed infrastructure, alongside other mitigation measures, were part of the design considerations of multidisciplinary teams, combined with the need to maintain a small footprint for the proposed new Chesterfield Substation.</p>
<p>Paragraph 2.2.10</p>	<p><i>‘As well as having duties under Section 9 of the Electricity Act 1989, (in relation to developing and maintaining an economical and efficient network), applicants must take into account Schedule 9 to the</i></p>	<p>The layout, siting and design of the substation have been informed by a careful consideration of environmental impacts alongside technical and operational requirements. The proposed approach seeks to minimise</p>

Policy Reference	Policy Context	How It Will Be Considered
	<p><i>Electricity Act 1989, which places a duty on all transmission and distribution licence holders, in formulating proposals for new electricity networks infrastructure, to “have regard to the desirability of preserving natural beauty, of conserving flora, fauna and geological or physiographical features of special interest and of protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest; and ...do what [they] reasonably can to mitigate any effect which the proposals would have on the natural beauty of the countryside or on any such flora, fauna, features, sites, buildings or objects.”</i></p>	<p>the effects on landscape character and natural features by siting the proposed new Chesterfield Substation in close proximity to the existing Chesterfield Substation, whilst embedding a range of mitigation measures to provide visual screening.</p>
<p>Paragraph 2.9.7</p>	<p><i>‘While the government does not believe that the development of overhead lines is incompatible in principle with applicants’ statutory duty under Schedule 9 to the Electricity Act 1989, to have regard to visual and landscape amenity and to reasonably mitigate possible impacts thereon, in practice new overhead lines can give rise to adverse landscape and visual impacts’.</i></p>	<p>The outcomes of this preliminary LVIA confirmed that there is a range of landscape and visual receptors that will be subject to significant effects. At this stage, the adverse effects have been minimised through avoidance, as reflected in the Project's emerging design for the proposed route alignment and would be continuously reviewed throughout design development or evolution of the ES. Further mitigation measures will be developed and defined in more detail in the ES.</p>
<p>Paragraph 2.9.8</p>	<p><i>‘These impacts depend on the type(for example, whether lines are supported by towers or monopole structures), scale, siting, and degree of screening of the lines, as well as the characteristics of the landscape and local environment through which they are routed’.</i></p>	<p>Landscape and visual effects have been assessed through consideration of how the Project would interact with the surrounding landscape within which it is routed, with reference to the parameters set out in <b>Chapter 4 Description of the Project</b>, specific details of construction activity and potential for utilising existing screening and potential mitigation planting, as set out in section 6.6 and section 6.7.</p>

Policy Reference	Policy Context	How It Will Be Considered
Paragraph 2.9.9	<i>‘New substations, sealing end compounds (including terminal towers), and other above-ground installations that serve as connection, switching, and voltage transformation points on the electricity network may also give rise to adverse landscape and visual impacts’.</i>	The key elements of construction, such as the proposed new Chesterfield substation, proposed route alignment and construction compounds, have been considered in this preliminary LVIA. Further details will be considered at the ES stage, once more information becomes available. To address impacts, an iterative process has been implemented and will continue to be followed throughout design development, involving multi-disciplinary teams guided by the Holford (Ref 6.12) and Horlock Rules (Ref 6.13) to minimise the environmental effects of electricity substation and other above-ground installations.
Paragraph 2.9.10	<i>‘Cumulative adverse landscape, seascape and visual impacts may arise where new overhead lines are required along with other related developments such as substations, wind farms, and/or other new sources of generation.’</i>	The cumulative effects have been assessed within <b>Chapter 17 Cumulative Effects</b> . The assessment will be updated at the ES stage.
Paragraph 2.9.11	<i>‘Landscape and visual benefits may arise through the reconfiguration, rationalisation, or undergrounding of existing electricity network infrastructure. Though mitigation of the landscape and visual impacts arising from overhead lines and their associated infrastructure is usually possible, it may not always be so, and the impossibility of full mitigation in these cases does not countermand the need for overhead lines.’</i>	Several sections of existing electricity infrastructure have been considered for rationalisation as part of design development. These have been identified in <b>Chapter 4 Description of the Project</b> , in Volume 1 for undergrounding or diversion to reduce wirescape effects and to minimise landscape and visual effects.
Paragraph 2.9.14	<i>‘Where the nature or proposed route of an overhead line will likely result in particularly significant landscape and visual impacts, as would be assessed through landscape, seascape and visual impact assessment, the applicant should demonstrate that they have given due consideration to the costs and benefits of feasible alternatives to the overhead line. This could include – where appropriate – re-routeing, underground or subsea cables and the feasibility e.g. in cost, engineering or environmental terms of these.’</i>	Several alternatives have been explored throughout the design development in accordance with National Grid’s Approach to Consenting, including re-routeing and the use of undergrounding as set out in section 6.6 and section 6.7. These were considered by multidisciplinary teams, taking into account environmental constraints, engineering feasibility and costs. Further details on the consideration of alternatives are included in <b>Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered</b> .

## Other National Policy

6.2.3 Other relevant national policy considered in the scope of effects on landscape and visual receptors includes:

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ref 6.15). A review of the NPPF is presented in **Chapter 2 Legislative, Regulatory and Planning Policy Context**.

## Local Policy

6.2.4 **Chapter 2 Legislative, Regulatory and Planning Policy Context** sets out the relevant regional and local policy considered for this Project.

6.2.5 Relevant local policy, specific to the landscape and visual covering the 5km extent of the Study Area includes:

### **Chesterfield Borough Council**

- Chesterfield Borough Local Plan (Adopted July 2020) – (Ref 6.16):
  - Policy CLP11 Infrastructure Delivery;
  - Policy CLP15 Green Infrastructure;
  - Policy CLP16 Biodiversity, Geodiversity and the Ecological Network; and
  - Policy CLP20 Design.

### **North East Derbyshire District Council**

- North East Derbyshire Local Plan 2014 – 2034, (Adopted November 2021) – (Ref 6.17):
  - Policy SS9: Development in the Countryside;
  - Policy SS10: North East Derbyshire Green Belt;
  - Policy SDC2: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows;
  - Policy SDC3: Landscape Character;
  - Policy SDC4: Biodiversity and Geodiversity;
  - Policy SDC5: Development within Conservation Areas;
  - Policy SDC8: Registered Parks and Gardens; and
  - Policy ID7: Green Infrastructure.

### **Bolsover District Council**

- Local Plan for Bolsover District (Adopted March 2020) – (Ref 6.18):
  - Policy SC8: Landscape Character;
  - Policy SC9: Biodiversity and Geodiversity;
  - Policy SC10: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows;

- Policy SC11: Environmental Quality (Amenity);
- Policy SC17: Development affecting Listed Buildings and their Settings;
- Policy SC20: Registered Parks and Gardens;
- Policy ITCR1: Strategic Green Infrastructure Network; and
- Policy ITCR6: Protection of Green Space.

### **Ashfield District Council**

- Ashfield Local Plan, 2018 to 2035, (Adopted 2002) – (Ref 6.19).
  - Policy ST1: Development;
  - Policy EV2: Countryside; and
  - Policy EV14: Registered Parks and Gardens.

### **Amber Valley Borough Council**

- Amber Valley Borough Council Local Plan, up to 2011, (Adopted 2006) – (Ref 6.20):
  - Policy EN6: Special Landscape Areas;
  - Policy EN7: Landscape Character Areas;
  - Policy EN8: Landscape Features;
  - Policy EN9: Landscape Features; and
  - Policy EN32: Historic Parks and Gardens.
- Amber Valley Borough Local Plan, 2022-2040, Draft (at time of writing) – (Ref 6.21).
  - Policy EN5: Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site;
  - Policy EN7: Landscape Character & Features; and
  - Policy IN4: Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space.

### **Broxtowe Borough Council**

- Broxtowe Borough Gedling Borough Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies, Part 1 Local Plan (Adopted 2014) – (Ref 6.22).
  - Policy 16: Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space.
- Broxtowe Part 2 Local Plan 2018 to 2028 Adopted 2019 – (Ref 6.23).
  - Policy 10: Design and Enhancing Local Identity;
  - Policy 11: The Historic Environment; and
  - Policy 16: Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space.

### **Erewash Borough Council**

- Erewash Core Strategy, 2011 to 2028, (Adopted 2014) – (Ref 6.24):
  - Policy 3: Green Belt;
  - Policy 10: Design and Enhancing Local Identity;
  - Policy 16: Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space; and
  - Policy 18: Infrastructure.

### **North West Leicestershire District Council**

- North West Leicestershire Local Plan, 2011 – 2031, (Adopted November 2017) – (Ref 6.25):
  - Policy S3: Countryside;
  - Policy D1: Design of New Development;
  - Policy D2: Amenity;
  - Policy IF1: Development and Infrastructure;
  - Policy EN1: Nature Conservation; and
  - Policy CC1: Renewable Energy.

### **Derby City Council**

- Derby City Local Plan, 2011 – 2028, (Adopted 2017) – (Ref 6.26):
  - Policy CP4: Character and Context;
  - Policy CP16: Green Infrastructure; and
  - Policy AC7: The River Derwent Corridor.

### **South Derbyshire District Council**

- South Derbyshire Local Plan, up to 2028, (Adopted June 2016) – two parts – (Ref 6.27 and Ref 6.28):
  - Policy BNE1: Design Excellence;
  - Policy BNE4: Landscape Character and Local Distinctiveness;
  - Policy BNE5: Development in Rural Areas; and
  - Policy BNE7: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows.

### **East Staffordshire Borough Council**

- East Staffordshire Borough Council Local Plan 2012 – 2031, (Adopted 2015) – (Ref 6.29):
  - Strategic Policy 30: Locally Significant Landscape;
  - Strategic Policy 31: Green Belt and Strategic Green Gaps;
  - Detailed Policy 1: Design of New Development; and

- Strategic Policy 30: Locally Significant Landscape; and
- Detailed Policy 6 Protecting the Historic Environment: Other Heritage Assets.

## Guidance

6.2.6 Relevant guidance, specific to landscape and visual, which has informed this PEIR and will inform the assessment within the ES, includes:

- Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) – 3rd Edition (GLVIA3) (Ref 6.11);
- National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (2021) (Ref 6.30);
- Technical Guidance Note 01/24 Notes and Clarifications on aspects of the 3rd Edition Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3) (Ref 6.31);
- Technical Information Note (TIN): Landscape Character Assessment (Technical Information Note 08/15) (Ref 6.32);
- Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 02/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations (Ref 6.33);
- Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals (Ref 6.34);
- An Approach to Landscape Sensitivity Assessment – to inform spatial planning and land management (Ref 6.35);
- An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment (Ref 6.36);
- The Horlock Rules (Ref 6.13); and
- The Holford Rules (Ref 6.12).

## 6.3 Scoping Opinion and Consultation

### Scoping Opinion and Stakeholder Engagement

6.3.1 A Scoping Report (Ref 6.14) was prepared and submitted by National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (National Grid) to the Planning Inspectorate in October 2024. The Planning Inspectorate provided a Scoping Opinion (Ref 6.37) on behalf of the Secretary of State (SoS) for the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) in December 2024. Responses from the Planning Inspectorate in relation to landscape and visual and how these requirements will be addressed by the applicant are set out in **Table 6.2**.

**Table 6.2: Summary of the Planning Inspectorate’s Scoping Opinion comments in relation to landscape and visual**

Scoping Opinion ID	Planning Inspectorate’s Comments	Response
3.1.1	<p><b>Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site - Construction and Operation (including maintenance)</b></p> <p><i>‘The Applicant proposes to scope out this matter on the basis that intervening landform and vegetation are likely to combine to prevent widespread clear intervisibility between this area and as the designation is more heritage-related than landscape-related. The Applicant therefore proposes to address effects upon its outstanding universal value attributes in <b>Chapter 8: Historic Environmental Assessment</b>, rather than the LVIA (although consideration of the presence of the World Heritage Site, when making judgements upon the sensitivity of the Study Area’s landscape character and visual amenity, will be made within the LVIA).</i></p> <p><i>However, the Inspectorate notes that this matter is also scoped out in the Historic Environment Chapter (Table 6.9 of the Scoping Report). As noted in ID 3.3.7 of this Scoping Opinion, the Inspectorate does not agree to scope this matter out’.</i></p>	<p>The Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site is considered in <b>Chapter 8 Historic Environment</b>.</p>
3.1.2	<p><b>Amber Valley Special Landscape Area (SLA) - Construction and Operation (including maintenance)</b></p> <p><i>‘The Applicant proposes to scope out this matter on the basis that the Scoping Boundary does not cross into any part of the Amber Valley Special Landscape Area; intervening landform and vegetation are likely to combine to prevent widespread clear intervisibility between this area and the Proposed Development; and as no landscape ‘setting’ to the designation (outside of its boundary) has been defined within the Amber Valley Local Plan or its associated evidence base documentation.’</i></p> <p><i>‘Section 6.4 of the Scoping Report notes that significant LVIA effects are most likely within 5km of the Scoping Boundary. The Amber Valley SLA is located within 5km of the Scoping Boundary. In the absence of a</i></p>	<p>The effects on the Amber Valley SLA are assessed within this preliminary LVIA in section 6.8.</p>

Scoping Opinion ID	Planning Inspectorate's Comments	Response
3.1.3	<p><b>West Yorkshire and Nottingham and Derby Green Belt - Construction and Operation (including maintenance)</b></p> <p><i>'The Applicant proposes to scope out this matter on the basis that the Proposed Development would be located outside of the West Yorkshire Green Belt. With regard to the area of Nottingham and Derby Green Belt within the Scoping Boundary, the Applicant proposes that consideration of the extent to which the Proposed Development may conflict with the purposes of this part of the Green Belt would be provided within the Planning Statement and, where 'openness' is an aesthetic and perceptual aspect of any section's landscape character and visual amenity, this would be considered as part of the LVIA.'</i></p> <p><i>'The Inspectorate is content with this approach on the basis that any affected areas of Green Belt are considered and assessed appropriately within the forthcoming LVIA, as described.'</i></p>	<p>Noted and agreed to scope out the effects on South and West Yorkshire Green Belt. The effects on the Derby and Nottingham Green Belt will be assessed in the ES. As Green Belt is a planning designation, the impacts will be assessed within the Planning Statement submitted as part of the DCO application.</p>
3.1.4	<p><b>Receptors that lie outside the ZTV of the Project - Construction and Operation (including maintenance).</b></p> <p><i>'The Applicant proposes to scope out this matter on the basis that significant effects on receptors outside the ZTV of the Project are considered unlikely.'</i></p> <p><i>The Inspectorate agrees that significant effects are not likely and that this matter can be scoped out of the ES.'</i></p>	<p>Noted and agreed to scope out receptors outside of the ZTV.</p>

Scoping Opinion ID	Planning Inspectorate's Comments	Response
3.1.5	<p><i>'Receptors beyond 5 km of the Scoping Boundary (with the exception of any very high sensitivity receptors up to 7.5km from the Scoping Boundary that are identified during the LVIA) - Construction and Operation (including maintenance).'</i></p> <p><i>'The Applicant proposes to scope out this matter on the basis that, at the distances referenced, taking into account intervening landform, vegetation and built-form, significant effects on visual receptors that are not highly sensitive are considered unlikely beyond 5km.</i></p> <p><i>The Inspectorate agrees that significant effects are not likely beyond 5km (except for high sensitivity receptors) and that this matter can be scoped out of the ES. However, the Inspectorate considers that the identification of high sensitivity receptors should not be limited to within an arbitrary distance of 7.5km but should be informed by the ZTV. The Applicant should seek to agree the high sensitivity receptors which are the exception to the 5km study area with relevant consultation bodies.'</i></p>	<p>Noted and agreed to scope out the assessment of receptors outside the 5 km Scoping Boundary except for high sensitivity receptors. Requests for inclusion of visual receptors through consultation or comments received following the issue of the PEIR will be considered at the ES stage. Within the PEIR a viewpoint no.80 from the edge of Peak District National Park has been included in response to the request of the Peak District National Park Authority.</p>
3.1.6 and 3.1.7	<p><b>Road and Rail users - Construction and Operation (including maintenance)</b></p> <p>Road users – <i>'The Applicant proposes to scope out this matter on the basis that significant visual effects on people travelling by motorised vehicle are not anticipated due to the speed of travel, and the fact that there are no known promoted driving routes through the LVIA Study Area.'</i></p> <p>Rail users – <i>'The Applicant proposes to scope out this matter on the basis that significant visual effects on people travelling by train network are not anticipated due to the speed of travel, and the fact that the only railway line within the LVIA Study Area that is promoted as a scenic route (the Derwent Valley Line between Derby and Matlock) lies predominantly at the base of the river valley, with no anticipated intervisibility with the Project (approximately 1.5 -11 km away).'</i></p>	<p>Noted and agreed to scope out effects on road and rail users.</p>

Scoping Opinion ID	Planning Inspectorate's Comments	Response
	<p><i>'The Inspectorate agrees that significant effects are not likely and that this matter can be scoped out of the ES.'</i></p>	
3.1.8	<p><b>Landscape and visual effect at night - Construction and Operation (including maintenance)</b></p> <p><i>'The Scoping Report states that the Proposed Development is not likely to involve any permanent lighting during its operation, and that lighting used during the construction and maintenance would be temporary, directional only and minimised where possible. Commitments to low luminosity and directional lighting are included within the Initial Outline CoCP.</i></p> <p><i>Nevertheless, at this stage the Inspectorate does not consider that there is sufficient information regarding the siting of construction compounds and potential night-time construction works to be able to conclude that significant effects are not likely. Similarly, in the absence of confirmation that there would be no operational lighting at the substation, the Inspectorate does not agree this matter can be scoped out of the ES. The ES should include an assessment of effects from lighting during the construction and operational phase, where significant effects are likely.'</i></p>	<p>As set out in <b>Chapter 4 Description of the Project</b>, the ES will describe lighting requirements for both the construction and operational phases of the Project. The lighting requirements will include lighting at construction compounds and at the new Chesterfield Substation to allow for the safe movement and operation of equipment. In addition, there is the potential for the installation of safety lights on the peak of the pylons, where considered to be necessary. Lighting requirements will be defined as the design of the Project evolves and will be assessed in each of the topic chapters of the ES. Lighting requirements will be secured by means of the Outline Code of Construction Practice (prepared at the ES stage), as well as an appropriate operational strategy/management plan, if required.</p>
3.1.9	<p><b>Magnitude of impact and receptor sensitivity</b></p> <p><i>'Tables 6.3 and 6.4 detail the 'higher' and 'lower' levels of susceptibility and value used to determine the sensitivity of landscape and visual receptors. Tables 6.5 and 6.6 detail the 'largest' and 'smallest' levels of factors used to determine impact magnitude. These tables imply that there is a sliding scale within which sensitivity of receptor and impact magnitude could lie. This differs from the commonly used approach of defining specific levels of receptor sensitivity and impact magnitude, as set out in <b>Chapter 5</b> of the Scoping Report. The Applicant should ensure that in using its proposed approach, clear explanations and</i></p>	<p>This is addressed in <b>Appendix 6A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology</b> and <b>Chapter 5 Approach to Preliminary Environmental Information Report</b>.</p>

Scoping Opinion ID	Planning Inspectorate's Comments	Response
	<p><i>justifications are provided as to where on these scales the receptor sensitivity and impact magnitude lie. In the absence of this, it will be difficult to understand how significance of effect is determined in accordance with Plate 6.1.'</i></p>	
3.1.10	<p><b>Recreational receptors</b></p> <p><i>'The Proposed Development could cross the Trent and Mersey Canal (Figure 9.1) and other canals are in proximity, including Cromford Canal and Nottingham Canal. Consideration should be given to the potential for likely significant effects from the visual impact of cables from the canal network, including at crossing locations and where the landscape does not provide for easy visual mitigation of the works. Consideration should be given to the impacts of lighting near to the canal and waterway, including the potential for distracting boaters at dusk. The ES should identify any specific mitigation which may be required.'</i></p>	<p>The draft Order Limits cross the Cromford Canal (currently disused section), the Derby and Sandiacre Canal and the Trent and Mersey Canal. The effects on the recreational users of the Trent and Mersey Canal are assessed in this preliminary LVIA. Effects on the users of Cromford Canal and the Derby and Sandiacre Canal will be assessed in the ES report. As set out in <b>Chapter 4 Description of the Project</b>, the ES will describe lighting requirements for both the construction and operational phases of the Project, and the effects of night- time lighting will be assessed at the ES stage as requested within the Scoping Opinion (Ref 6.37).</p>

6.3.2 **Table 6.3** provides a summary of the consultation feedback from specific stakeholders as part of the Scoping Opinion which relates to landscape and visual.

**Table 6.3: Summary of stakeholder Scoping Opinion responses in relation to landscape and visual**

<b>Consultee</b>	<b>Summary of Key Topics Discussed and Key Outcomes</b>	<b>Response</b>
Bolsover District Council	Require reflection on the key relationship between the landscape and the setting of heritage assets associated with Hardwick Hall (National Trust) and Bolsover Castle, as well as views within the surrounding PRoW network.	Addressed in <b>Appendix 6B Landscape Character Baseline and Assessment, Appendix 6C Visual Baseline and Assessment</b> and <b>Chapter 8 Historic Environment</b> .
Bolsover District Council	Require illustration of Registered Parks and Gardens in the figures.	Illustrated in <b>Figure 6.5 Landscape Features and Designations</b> .
Bolsover District Council	Require consideration of the assessment scenario at year 5.	Mitigation for proposed route alignment is embedded largely within the routeing process. The effectiveness of potential mitigation planting will be limited in year 5. Consideration of potential effect of mitigation has therefore been included for year 15, based on the principle of restoration in line with the GLVIA (Ref 6.11) guidance that requires consideration of all relevant stages of the Project life cycle.
Bolsover District Council	Require cross-referencing of Landscape and Visual and Historic Environment chapters to support the assessment of effects on Bolsover Castle and Hardwick Hall (National Trust).	The visual effects on Bolsover Castle and Hardwick Hall (National Trust) have been assessed in <b>Appendix 6C Visual Baseline and Assessment</b> . The assessment of these designations has been included in <b>Chapter 8 Historic Environment</b> .
Canal & River Trust	Requested consideration of views from Trent and Mersey Canal.	Addressed in <b>Appendix 6C Visual Baseline and Assessment</b> .
Natural England	For National Parks and AONBs, a requested assessment of effects on the 'special qualities' of the designated landscape, as set out in the statutory management plan for the area.	The visual effects of the Project from the Viewpoint No. 80 (eastern edge of the National Park) have been assessed in <b>Appendix 6C Visual Baseline and Assessment</b> , whilst the effects on this designation have been assessed in <b>Appendix 6B Landscape Character Baseline and Assessment</b> .

Consultee	Summary of Key Topics Discussed and Key Outcomes	Response
Ockbrook and Borrowash Parish Council	Requested consideration of impacts on woodlands and hedgerows on the parishes of Ockbrook and Borrowash Council.	Addressed in <b>Appendix 6C Visual Baseline and Assessment</b> with reference to effects on Landscape Character Units (LCUs).
Peak District National Park Authority	Requested visual assessment from key points from the eastern boundary of National Park.	The visual effects of the Project from the Viewpoint No. 80 (eastern edge of the National Park) have been assessed in <b>Appendix 6C Visual Baseline and Assessment</b> , while the effects on the Peak District National Park have been assessed in <b>Appendix 6B Landscape Character Baseline and Assessment</b> .
Smalley Parish Council	Requested appropriate consideration of Green Belt to avoid unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas, the merging of neighbouring communities, and degradation of the countryside.	Green Belt is a planning designation and therefore is not considered in this Chapter but will be assessed in the Planning Statement to be submitted with the DCO application.
South Derbyshire District Council	Requested consideration of Derbyshire Landscape Character.	Addressed in <b>Appendix 6B Landscape Character Baseline and Assessment</b> through the assessment of identified Character Areas (CAs) and Landscape Types (LT) identified within the Derbyshire Landscape Character Assessment.
South Derbyshire District Council	Proposed a range of residential settlements for inclusion in the assessment alongside PRowS, Derwent Valley Heritage Way Long Distance Path (LDP) and National Cycle Network Route No.6.	The request has been reviewed, and most residential receptors have been included in the assessment. The effects on Derwent Valley Heritage Way LDP have been assessed, whilst the effects on National Cycle Network Route No. 6 will be assessed at the ES stage. The effects on visual receptors are assessed in the <b>Appendix 6C Visual Baseline and Assessment</b> and should be read in conjunction with <b>Figures 6.6 - 6.7</b> .
Stanley and Stanley Common Parish Council	Requested consideration of effects on the Amber Valley SLA and road users within Amber Valley.	The effects on the Amber Valley SLA are considered in <b>Appendix 6B Landscape Character Baseline and Assessment</b> . The effects on road users have been scoped out, as the significant effects are not likely on road users as indicated in the Scoping Opinion (paragraph 3.1.6.) (Ref 6.37)

6.3.3 **Table 6.4** provides a summary of the consultations undertaken to inform the landscape and visual assessment to date.

**Table 6.4: Summary of stakeholder engagement in relation to landscape and visual**

Date of Consultation	Consultee	Summary of Key Topics Discussed and Key Outcomes
May 2025 - present	Canal & River Trust	<p>An initial meeting was held with the Canal &amp; River Trust and engagement is ongoing as the Project progresses.</p> <p>The Canal &amp; River Trust advised that they will review the landscape and visual impacts particularly at the crossing point, and will advise whether photomontages are required to fully assess.</p>
July and August 2025	Derbyshire County Council (Head of Place: Landscape)	<p>An inception meeting was held with the Landscape and Visual Specialist at Derbyshire County Council. A follow-up meeting was held covering various landscape and visual aspects associated with the design development of the proposed route alignment, including a decision to route away from a section of River Amber valley into the Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield CA.</p> <p>Further engagement with Officers at Derbyshire County Council will be ongoing throughout the design of the Project.</p>
June 2024 – present	National Trust (Hardwick Hall)	<p>Ongoing discussions have been held with National Trust, commencing in June 2024.</p> <p>National Trust has requested the inclusion of three viewpoints from Hardwick Hall in the landscape and visual assessment as a photomontage, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hardwick Hall Roof;</li> <li>• west of Hardwick Hall Gatehouse; and</li> <li>• top floor of Hardwick Hall.</li> </ul> <p>Meetings have been held to discuss feedback received as part of the Stage 1 Consultation, and design changes that followed the consultation.</p> <p>Engagement is continuing as the Project develops.</p>
June 2024 – present	Historic England	<p>Ongoing discussions have been held with Historic England, commencing in June 2024. While focused on heritage these has been guidance provided regarding the landscape and visual assessment including viewpoints to consider in relation to Hardwick Hall as part of the ES.</p> <p>Further engagement will be on-going throughout the design of the Project.</p>

- 6.3.4 The landscape and visual assessments have, and will continue to be, informed by consultation and engagement with relevant stakeholders and consultees, including, but not limited to, Derbyshire County Council, Historic England, National Trust (Hardwick Hall), the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site Partnership and other stakeholders, alongside ongoing design development.
- 6.3.5 **Table 6.5** provides a summary of the Stage 1 (non-statutory) consultation responses relating to landscape and visual considerations, together with a response by the applicant.

**Table 6.5: Summary of Stage 1 (non-statutory) consultation in relation to landscape and visual**

<b>Consultee</b>	<b>Summary of Key Topics Raised</b>	<b>Response</b>
Mansfield Council	Consider impacts on landscape character and cumulative assessment.	Landscape character is considered at national and regional/local level within the Study Area included in the <b>Appendix 6B Landscape Character Baseline and Assessment</b> .
Country Land and Business Association	Requested consideration of impacts on properties and heritage properties.	Effects on key settlements and recreational receptors are considered in <b>Appendix 6C Visual Baseline and Assessment</b> .
National Trust	Consider landscape and visual impacts on lands owned by the National Trust, covenanted land in favour of the National Trust, and heritage assets.	Visual effects on Hardwick Hall have been considered in <b>Appendix 6C Visual Baseline and Assessment</b> .
Campaign to Protect Rural England Derbyshire	Requested consideration of landscape and heritage impacts.	Landscape effects are considered in Appendix 6B Landscape Baseline and Assessment whilst visual effects are considered in <b>Appendix 6C Visual Baseline and Assessment</b> .
South Derbyshire District Council	Consider the effects of landscape and visual impacts.	Landscape effects are considered in <b>Appendix 6B Landscape Baseline and Assessment</b> whilst visual effects are considered in <b>Appendix 6C Visual Baseline and Assessment</b> .
Derbyshire County Council	Consider impacts on landscape character.	Landscape effects are considered in <b>Appendix 6B Landscape Baseline and Assessment</b> .
North East Derbyshire District Council	Requested consideration of designated landscape areas and heritage assets.	Landscape designations are considered in <b>Appendix 6B Landscape Baseline and Assessment</b> .

## 6.4 Assessment Methodology

- 6.4.1 **Chapter 5 Approach to Preliminary Environmental Information Report** sets out the overarching approach used in developing the preliminary environmental information. This section describes the technical methods used to determine the baseline conditions, receptor sensitivity and magnitude of change. This section also identifies further surveys and assessment that will be undertaken and reported in the ES.

### Technical Guidance

- 6.4.2 GLVIA3 (Ref 6.11) is the established good practice guidance for landscape and visual assessment. GLVIA3 emphasises that the assessment should reflect the scale and complexity of the development, focusing on the likely significant effects rather than every possible effect.
- 6.4.3 At the PEIR stage, all conclusions and assessments are, by their nature, preliminary as the Project is still evolving with design information being refined and expected to be more detailed at the ES stage.
- 6.4.4 The methodology for undertaking the landscape and visual assessment is presented in **Appendix 6A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology**, and it is based on the principles outlined in GLVIA3 (Ref 6.11) and its associated Notes and Clarifications (Ref 6.31).
- 6.4.5 The assessment of landscape and visual effects has been carried out at the construction and operation phase of year 0 (winter) without any mitigation planting, to represent a 'worst-case' scenario, contrasted with year 15 (summer) when the mitigation planting is largely effective and where the foliage provides the greatest level of screening.
- 6.4.6 An overview of both the landscape and visual assessments is provided below.

### Landscape

- 6.4.7 As explained in paragraph 5.1 of GLVIA3 (Ref 6.11) '*An assessment of landscape effects deals with the effects of change and development on landscape as a resource*'. Changes may affect the elements that make up the landscape, its aesthetic and perceptual aspects, and its distinctive character.
- 6.4.8 Landscape receptors are the elements or aspects of the landscape that may be affected by a proposed development or change. These can include physical, visual, and experiential components of the landscape.
- 6.4.9 The landscape assessment is based on published Landscape Character Assessments across the Study Area. The baseline and the assessment for this preliminary LVIA are presented in **Appendix 6B Landscape Character Baseline and Assessment**.

### Visual

- 6.4.10 As explained in paragraph 6.1 of GLVIA3 (Ref 6.11) '*An assessment of visual effects deals with the effects of change and development on views available to people and their visual amenity*'. Changes in views can be experienced by individuals at various locations within the Study Area, including from static positions (typically assessed using representative viewpoints) and while moving through the landscape (commonly referred to as sequential views, such as those experienced from roads and footpaths).

- 6.4.11 Visual receptors are individuals or groups of people who may be affected by changes in views and visual amenity. As noted in paragraphs 6.31 to 6.32 of GLVIA3, they are usually grouped by their occupation or activity (e.g., residents, motorists, recreational users, and tourists visiting a specific location or area).
- 6.4.12 The visual assessment has been carried out with reference to key settlements, recreational receptors and visitor attractions and is presented in **Appendix 6C Visual Baseline and Assessment**.

### **Sensitivity**

- 6.4.13 As explained in **Appendix 6A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology**, the sensitivity of landscape and visual receptors is determined through consideration of the value attached to the receptors and the susceptibility of the landscape and visual receptors to the change arising from the Project.
- 6.4.14 Sensitivity is determined through informed professional judgement guided by the indicative criteria set out in **Table 6A.5 (Landscape)** and **Table 6A.12 (Visual)** of **Appendix 6A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology**. Judgements on sensitivity are recorded as either high, medium, low or negligible.

### **Magnitude**

- 6.4.15 In accordance with paragraph 6.38 of GLVIA3, evaluations of the magnitude of landscape and visual change are informed by balanced consideration of the judgements on size/scale, geographical extent, duration and reversibility of the predicted change.
- 6.4.16 As explained in **Appendix 6A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology**, professional judgements on the magnitude of change are made through consideration of the likely size and scale of the change, which is informed by professional judgement and guided by the indicative criteria set out in detail in **Appendix 6A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology**.

### **Significance of landscape and visual effects**

- 6.4.17 The final step in the assessment requires a combination of the judgements on the sensitivity and the predicted magnitude of change to make an informed professional judgement regarding the significance of the landscape and visual effects. In accordance with paragraph 5.55 of GLVIA3 (Ref 6.11), the evaluations of the individual aspects set out above (susceptibility, value, size and scale, geographical extent, duration and reversibility) are considered together to provide an overall profile of each identified landscape and visual effect guided by the indicative criteria set out in the **Appendix 6A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology**.
- 6.4.18 Professional judgement and experience are applied to balance the many variables that need to be considered and given different weight according to site-specific and location-specific considerations.
- 6.4.19 Levels of landscape effect are identified as major, moderate, minor, or negligible, with the direction of change as beneficial or adverse. Effects judged to be major adverse are considered significant. Moderate adverse effects can be judged as significant or not significant. Effects assessed to be minor or below are considered to be not significant.

## Preliminary LVIA Assumptions and Limitations

- 6.4.20 The assessment has been undertaken based on the preliminary Project design information, as outlined in **Chapter 4 Description of the Project**. This information is iterative and will be updated in the ES as the design evolves and any changes are made. As the Project evolves there are a number of factors which could result in the change in type or severity of the potential effects assessed herein. These include but are not limited to design changes (including routeing), construction methodologies, changes in guidance or good practice standards and mitigation measures implemented.
- 6.4.21 Assumptions regarding mitigation are outlined in **Chapter 5 Approach to Preliminary Environmental Information Report**. Some of the key assumptions regarding potential loss of vegetation alongside other key assumptions for landscape and visual assessment have been listed below:
- Overhead line:
    - vegetation within 25 m on either side of the overhead line centreline would require removal;
    - any vegetation between 25 m and 33 m of the overhead line centreline would be potentially impacted and would require management; and
    - any vegetation beyond 55 m would not be impacted.
  - Construction access and working areas:
    - vegetation clearance at temporary access tracks, including culverts, access points and visibility splays;
    - vegetation clearance at pylon working areas;
    - vegetation clearance at crossing protection working areas;
    - vegetation clearance at bridge working areas;
    - vegetation clearance at highway widening; and
    - vegetation clearance associated with third-party works.
- 6.4.22 Affected vegetation will be managed and removed only if necessary, in the following areas:
- overhanging of access points;
  - trackway access and panel working areas;
  - operational, maintenance and third-party accesses;
  - stringing areas and between crossing protection for netting (if netted area overlaps with larger mature trees, they will need removal);
  - proposed temporary drainage areas;
  - temporary fibre optic diversions; and
  - works to enable ecological mitigation.

- 6.4.23 The topsoil and subsoil will likely require stripping for access points, access tracks, construction compounds and pylon working areas and will be stored in bunds with temporary drainage installed if required. More detail regarding topsoil and subsoil storage has been included in Chapter 11 Agriculture and Soils.
- 6.4.24 Other key assumptions for landscape and visual assessment are outlined below:
- Lattice pylons comprise many separate steel members. These are delivered to site in bundles. The steelwork for the pylons is assembled and bolted together at the ground level. Each pylon would be erected in sections beginning with each leg being fastened to the foundation stubs and working from the ground upwards. Lower sections are typically erected using a telehandler. Upper sections require lifting by mobile crane with a general capacity of up to 250 tonnes (although larger capacity cranes may be required in certain locations). Linesmen help guide the sections into place during erection and bolt the pylon together. Pylon furniture such as anti-climbing devices, and signage will be installed post erection during the checking down process.
  - Recreational receptors such as PRowS have been assessed in groups, identified by taking into account the distance from the overhead line and potential for significant effects in the context of the existing landform and vegetation.
  - Visual assessment has been undertaken with reference to settlements and recreational receptor groups. Therefore, the viewpoint assessment has been abbreviated to a summary table at this stage, and the visual assessment has been carried out with reference to settlements, recreational receptors and key visitor attractions.
  - The preliminary LVIA assumes that vegetation removed during construction would be reinstated, wherever practicable, although specific areas of mitigation planting have not been identified at this stage. At this stage, the potential heights of mitigation planting have not been specified, but assumptions regarding the expected height of vegetation will be outlined in the ES. Further detail regarding considered mitigation measures is included in the **Chapter 7 Ecology and Biodiversity**.
  - The potential mitigation planting will be undertaken, except where there are planting restrictions associated with requirements to maintain the required electrical safety clearance to the overhead line or other operational restrictions. Vegetation clearance assumptions are set out in **Chapter 4 Description of the Project**.
  - The year 0 assessment takes into consideration the Project, but without the proposed mitigation planting to represent the worst-case scenario of visibility and landscape integration. Further detail of proposed mitigation planting will be included in the ES.
  - The assessment of effects on visual receptors at year 15 relates to the effectiveness of potential mitigation planting (whether reinstatement, compensation or enhancement, as specific areas for mitigation planting have not been identified at this stage). This approach enabled the identification of visual receptors for whom visual mitigation could be beneficial; however, the identified effects will remain as identified during year 0. Some visual receptors have been identified for whom the effects are likely to be reduced. The assessment of visual effects is presented in **Appendix 6C Visual Baseline and Assessment** and illustrated in **Figures 6.6 – 6.10**.

- The photomontages have been prepared for year 0 winter to illustrate a worst-case scenario of visibility of the Project for a selected range of viewpoint locations.

6.4.25 General assumptions and limitations for the Project are included within **Chapter 5 Approach to Preliminary Environmental Information Report**.

## 6.5 Baseline Conditions

### Study Area

- 6.5.1 The extent of the Study Area for this preliminary LVIA extends 5 km from the draft Order Limits for the Project as illustrated on **Figure 6.1 Landscape and Visual Study Area**. This distance was informed by the ZTV, the scale and appearance of the pylons (as detailed in **Chapter 4 Description of the Project**), field surveys, and professional judgement. It is considered sufficient to capture the likely significant landscape and visual effects of the Project. Although the ZTV indicates potential visibility beyond 5 km in certain directions, based on experience from similar schemes, significant impacts on landscape character and/or visual perception are highly unlikely to arise beyond this distance. The extent of the Study Area (**Figure 6.1 Landscape and Visual Study Area**) was agreed by the Planning Inspectorate in the Scoping Opinion (Ref 6.37). The proposed extent of the Study Area has been shared with stakeholders at the scoping stage and in this preliminary LVIA. Currently the viewpoint No.80 from the Peak District National Park has been added in response to the request of the Peak District National Park Authority. Further requests following consultation and issue of the PEIR will be considered for inclusion in the ES.
- 6.5.2 The screened ZTV, based on Digital Terrain Model data, takes into account screening provided by landform, buildings, woodland, and other landscape components that provide screening elements such as buildings and woodland. These are presented in **Figure 6.5 Landscape Features and Designations**, **Figure 6.7 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Residential Receptors**, **Figure 6.8 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Recreational Receptors**, **Figure 6.9 Screened ZTV Chesterfield New-Build 400 kV Substation and Construction Compounds** and **Figure 6.10 Screened ZTV with Public Rights of Way**. Based on the pylon locations currently proposed for the Project, the ZTV identifies areas where the proposed 400 kV overhead line may be theoretically visible. The theoretical visibility of individual pylons shown on the ZTV is limited to a maximum distance of 10 km. It is expected that beyond this distance, they are unlikely to give rise to significant effects. This also defines the outer limit for cumulative assessment.
- 6.5.3 Further information regarding the methodology for production of the ZTV is provided in **Appendix 6D Visualisations and ZTV Methodology**.

### Data Collection

- 6.5.4 Baseline conditions have been gathered from desk-based research and site surveys undertaken by a team of suitably qualified landscape architects. The baseline information is presented in respect of the identified six sections of the Project.

6.5.5 The desk-based research has drawn on the following sources of information:

- Mapping and data:
  - Ordnance Survey (OS) 1:10,000, 1:25,000, 1:50,000 and 1:250,000 base mapping;
  - OS Terrain® 50 mid-resolution and LIDAR Composite 2017– 2m Digital Terrain Model;
  - Google Earth Pro aerial photography, and Google Maps Street View;
  - base mapping from ArcGIS Map Service;
  - Open Source Geographic Information System (GIS) data; and
  - Landscape Character Assessments (national, regional and local).
- Landscape Character Assessments:
  - Natural England – NCA Profiles (Ref 6.38);
  - East Midlands Region Landscape Character Assessment Study (Ref 6.39);
  - The Landscape Character of Derbyshire (Ref 6.40);
  - Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment (Ref 6.41);
  - Planning for Landscape Change: Supplementary Planning Guidance to the Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Structure Plan 1996-2011 (Ref 6.42); and
  - North West Leicestershire Settlement Fringe Assessment (Ref 6.43).
- Heritage publications:
  - Hardwick Hall (National Trust) Setting Study (Ref 6.44);
  - Hardwick and Rowthorne Conservation Area Appraisal (Ref 6.45);
  - Bolsover Conservation Area Appraisal (Ref 6.46); and
  - Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site - The Landscape of the Derwent Valley (Ref 6.47).
- Other publications:
  - Derbyshire County Council’s Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity Technical Support Document 1 (Ref 6.48); and
  - Amber Valley Borough Council Landscape Sensitivity Study (Ref 6.49).

6.5.6 The baseline presented in this preliminary assessment chapter has been supported by site walkovers, where land access has been available. A large proportion of the site visits were undertaken in March and April 2025, as well as in June and July 2025 to guide design evolution and inform the preparation of the preliminary assessment.

6.5.7 Records were made in the form of field notes and photographs. Field survey work entailed traversing the full extent of the Study Area, familiarising with baseline conditions and consideration of likely effects on locally designated landscapes, landscape character and visual receptors. The work was undertaken during the summer and winter months to gain a comprehensive understanding of the seasonal changes in visibility.

## Landscape

- 6.5.8 For each of the National Character Areas (NCAs), Character Areas (CAs), Regional Character Areas (ReCA), Landscape Character Types (LCTs), alongside other LCUs, detailed baseline information is published within the Landscape Character Assessments presented in **Appendix 6B Landscape Character Baseline and Assessment**. This includes determination of the sensitivity and magnitude, followed by a combined judgement on significance.
- 6.5.9 National Character Areas are illustrated on **Figure 6.2 National Landscape Character Areas** while other LCU's are illustrated on **Figure 6.3 County/District Level Landscape Character Units**. Designated Landscapes are shown on **Figure 6.5 Landscape Features and Designations**.
- 6.5.10 The landscape assessment is based on various LCUs identified within Landscape Character Assessments. Although the use of terminology varies, most Landscape Character Assessments refer to Landscape Character Areas and LCTs as defined in the published documents.
- 6.5.11 Landscape Character Areas are the unique individual geographical areas in which landscape types occur and share generic characteristics with other areas of the same type but have their own particular identity.
- 6.5.12 Landscape Character Types are distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogeneous in character and generic in nature. They may occur in different areas in different parts of the country and will share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation, historic land use and settlement pattern.

## Visual

- 6.5.13 The visual assessment is structured around settlements, selected key recreational receptors, and PRow's grouped within 0 to 1 km, 1 to 2 km and 2 to 5 km buffers from the overhead line to reflect changes in views and overall visual amenity. Visual effects are assessed for residential receptors at settlements and selected recreational receptors informed by the viewpoint analysis.

## Further Data to be Collected to Inform the ES

- 6.5.14 In addition to the data collected for this PEIR, the ES will be informed by further seasonal surveys and photography alongside a much more detailed project description, particularly with the reference to diversionary works to existing overhead lines, night-time lighting, construction compounds, proposed route alignment of overhead line with associated infrastructure including 400kV Chesterfield Substation and loss of vegetation. The purpose of these will be to capture any outstanding site photography that may be requested to illustrate potential effects.

## Existing Baseline Conditions

- 6.5.15 The following section outlines the landscape and visual baseline within each section of the Project. Further information on the landscape and visual baseline for the Project is provided in the following:
- **Appendix 6B Landscape Character Baseline and Assessment** (landscape baseline); and
  - **Appendix 6C Visual Baseline and Assessment** (visual baseline).

6.5.16 The baseline conditions and the following assessment are presented below with reference to the section boundaries shown in **Figures 6.1 – 6.10**.

### **Landscape baseline**

6.5.17 The landscape assessment has been presented with reference to LCUs. As their extent comprises various attributes of the landscape, their boundaries frequently cross through the identified section boundaries.

6.5.18 The landscape character baseline summary is presented below and refers to the LCUs that will be directly affected by the Project. **Appendix 6B Landscape Character Baseline and Assessment** presents more detailed characteristics of the landscape character baseline and assessment of landscape effects.

### **Visual baseline**

6.5.19 Detailed baseline information for the proposed residential and recreational receptors assessed, is provided in **Appendix 6C Visual Baseline and Assessment**. This includes an evaluation of the relative value of the views, as well as an assessment of the susceptibility of viewers at these locations to potential visual changes resulting from introduction of the overhead line and associated infrastructure, informed by an assessment of visual effects from the identified viewpoints.

6.5.20 Descriptions of the baseline visual amenity and assessment of residential and recreational receptors are provided in **Appendix 6C Visual Baseline and Assessment**.

## **Section 1: Chesterfield Substation to Tibshelf**

### **Landscape baseline**

6.5.21 Section 1 (**Figure 6.1 Landscape and Visual Study Area**) lies north of Tibshelf and traverses a predominantly agricultural landscape with occasional urban fringe land uses at the southern edges of Chesterfield.

6.5.22 The NCA Profile: 38 Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield (NE402) extends into the central part of the Study Area and occupies most of it. This is a relatively low-lying land to the east of the Pennine chain, bounded by the Peak District National Park and former industrial towns to the west. It is characterised by a low-lying landscape of rolling ridges with rounded sandstone escarpments and large rivers running through broad valleys, underlain by Pennine Coal Measures. Several major rivers flow through the rural and urban areas of the NCA, generally from west to east in broad valleys with a mixed pattern of built-up areas, industrial land pockets and farmed open country.

6.5.23 This NCA transitions at the eastern edges onto the NCA Profile: 30 Southern Magnesian Limestone, notable particularly through the elevated ridge of a smoothly rolling landform associated with underlying limestone, present marginally within the Study Area. To the west of NCA Profile 38, the landscape is transitional between heavily settled Derbyshire Coal Measures and the Peak District National Park.

- 6.5.24 The Landscape Character of Derbyshire (Ref 6.40) identifies three CAs, which broadly correspond with the National Character Profiles in terms of characteristics and geographical extent. The draft Order Limits pass through Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield CA within Section 1. This landscape is fragmented and corresponds with past industrialisation but is now largely restored and presents a mix of characteristics, including frequent woodland along elevated ridges and transport corridors, pastures, and wetland habitats. Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent (Character Area 50) and Southern Magnesian Limestone (Character Area 30) occupy the western and eastern peripheries of the Study Area.
- 6.5.25 ReCAs associated with the Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment (Ref 6.41) are located within the eastern fringes of the Study Area and include mainly the Magnesian Limestone Ridge and Nottinghamshire Coalfields ReCAs.

#### Landscape and landscape-related designations

- 6.5.26 There are no designated landscapes located within the Study Area for Section 1, however, there are three registered parks and gardens:
- Bolsover Castle Grade I Registered Park and Garden;
  - Hardwick Hall (National Trust) Grade I Registered Park and Garden; and
  - Queen's Park Grade II\* Registered Park and Garden.

#### Visual baseline

#### Views and visual amenity

- 6.5.27 Section 1 extends from Chesterfield to Tibshelf and is defined by distinct and varied topography. The topography in the north is characterised by the low-lying valley of the River Rother. As the draft Order Limits extend southwards, the landform gently rises towards the elevated Southern Magnesian Limestone ridge to the north of Hardwick.
- 6.5.28 The landscape is characterised by gently undulating landform with narrow, brook-lined valleys. Semi-natural and ancient woodlands are interspersed throughout, collectively limiting visibility across the area. Long-distance views are afforded from receptors at elevated positions, such as Hardwick Hall (National Trust), where panoramic vistas extend across the Derbyshire countryside towards the Peak District National Park.
- 6.5.29 Settlements across Section 1 range from villages and small hamlets to scattered isolated farmsteads, generally reducing in size from north to south. Outward views experienced by receptors are generally restricted to a limited number of residential properties at the edges of settlements.
- 6.5.30 The views are often foreshortened by tree belts along these settlements or limited to middle and long distances by a combination of intervening vegetation and landform undulation. Views are predominantly rural in character, with occasional industrial outlooks in proximity to and towards Chesterfield.
- 6.5.31 Existing transmission and distribution overhead lines frequently traverse the landscape and are dominant within views in the northern part of the section and in proximity to Chesterfield Substation.

#### Key visual receptors

6.5.32 Key visual receptors within Section 1: Chesterfield Substation to Tibshelf, include:

- residents of larger and smaller settlements close to the proposed route alignment;
- users of PRoW network;
- users of the LDP and other recreational routes; and
- visitor attractions.

#### Selected viewpoints

6.5.33 The following viewpoint locations, which are shown in **Figure 6.7 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Residential Receptors** and **Figure 6.8 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Recreational Receptors**, have been selected to represent the typical views experienced across the Study Area within Section 1.

- VP 01 – PRoW FP 2, east of Brimington Common;
- VP 02 – PRoW FP 9, south west of Calow;
- VP 03 – Bolsover Castle Terrace View;
- VP 04 – Sutton Lane, north west edge of Sutton Scarsdale;
- VP 05 – Grassmoor, Hasland and Winsick FP, Five Pits National Trail;
- VP 06 – PRoW FP 9, west of Heath;
- VP 07 – PRoW FP 17, eastern edge of North Wingfield;
- VP 08 – PRoW FP 11, north of Astwith;
- VP 09 – Hardwick Hall (National Trust) Roof;
- VP 10 – west of Hardwick Hall (National Trust) Gate House;
- VP 11 – top floor of Hardwick Old Hall;
- VP 12 – PRoW FP 18, west of Hardwick Hall (National Trust) and south east of Astwith;
- VP 13 – PRoW FP 10, north of Hardstoft;
- VP 14 – PRoW BW 31 north of Lane End;
- VP 15 – PRoW FP 9, west of Pilsley;
- VP 16 – PRoW FP 32, south of Clay Cross;
- VP 17 – Silverhill Wood Country Park, north west of Stanton Hill;
- VP 18 – PRoW FP 12, south east of Pilsley;
- VP 19 – Five Pits Trail - PRoW FP 42, north of Tibshelf;
- VP 20 – edge of Stretton / A61 Roadside; and
- VP 80 – Syda Lane / Beeley Moor Open Access Land, Peak District National Park.

## Section 2: Tibshelf to Ripley

### Landscape baseline

- 6.5.34 Section 2 (**Figure 6.1 Landscape and Visual Study Area**) lies north of Tibshelf and stretches across the predominantly coalfield landscape, with a moderately large area of transitional landscape between the former coalfield landscape and the Peak District National Park.
- 6.5.35 The NCA Profile: 38 Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield (NE402) occupies the central area and a large part of the Study Area within Section 2. Coalfield farmlands combine predominantly agricultural land use with legacies of coal mining, such as the Swanwick Colliery and Doe Hill Country Park, a former open-cast mine site. The landform undulates considerably, with raised landforms contrasting with lower-lying river valleys, such as the Amber Valley to the west.
- 6.5.36 The NCA Profile: 50 Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent occupies the south western part of the Study Area. The landscape includes remnants of large scale stone quarrying and river valleys with frequent reservoirs, such as Ogston Reservoir. Extensive deciduous woodland is present along valley slopes, with isolated copses on higher ground, hedgerow trees, and some large blocks of conifer plantations. The irregular field pattern, with a dense hedgerow network, frequently accommodates animal grazing. The NCA Profile: 30 Southern Magnesian Limestone, occupies the very eastern fringes of the Study Area.
- 6.5.37 Similarly, within this section, the Landscape Character of Derbyshire (Ref 6.40) identifies three CAs, which broadly correspond with the National Character Profiles in terms of characteristics and geographical extent. Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield (Character Area 38) is located at the centre of the Study Area. This landscape is fragmented and corresponds with past industrialisation but is now largely restored and presents a mix of characteristics, including frequent woodland along elevated ridges and transport corridors, pastures, and wetland habitats. Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent (Character Area 50) and Southern Magnesian Limestone (Character Area 30) occupy the western and eastern peripheries of the Study Area.
- 6.5.38 Landscape Character Areas associated with the Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment (Ref 6.41) are located within the eastern fringes of the Study Area and include mainly the Magnesian Limestone Ridge and Nottinghamshire Coalfields ReCA's.

### Landscape and landscape-related designations

- 6.5.39 The Amber Valley SLA and Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site (heritage designation) are located within the south western part of the Study Area of Section 2.

### Visual baseline

#### Views and visual amenity

- 6.5.40 Visual receptors are located within a broad, gently undulating landform, comprising mixed farming dominated by arable cropping. Small settlements mainly consist of villages of varying sizes, such as Tibshelf and Pilsley, many of which are former mining villages that have since expanded. Views vary from open and directed across

gently undulating landform with sparse hedgerow trees, to enclosed views foreshortened by tree belts (often associated with ridge lines) or built form (associated with settlements). The views are also frequently enclosed by undulating landform.

- 6.5.41 The Study Area transitions in the south western part of this section into the Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent CA. This is evident in the views, which increasingly overlook a predominantly pastoral landscape, often along the steep valley sides of the River Amber. The shift is also reflected in the vegetation pattern, as ancient semi-natural broadleaved woodland becomes a defining feature of the Wooded Slopes and Valleys LCT. Dense hedgerows with trees are common, often developing into tree belts that frame and enclose views. The landscape is defined by a pastoral countryside of gently undulating hills with modest ridges and slopes. Small streams with occasional steep-sided valleys frequently shape the terrain. Views are typically moderately enclosed by a combination of intervening landform and vegetation.
- 6.5.42 Settlements are typically positioned at higher elevations, such as Swanwick and Alfreton. Receptors within properties at the edges of the villages are occasionally afforded middle to long-distance views of the surrounding landscape, directed across the valleys. Outward views are characterised by a rural, gently undulating landscape with moderate tree cover.
- 6.5.43 Receptors at lower elevations within valleys experience short to middle-distance views contained by intervening topography and vegetation. Views are rural in character and are backclothed by the surrounding elevated topography.
- 6.5.44 Existing 132 kV overhead lines traverse north/south in central areas of this section as well as other lower voltage lines including 33 kV lines in the vicinity of Alfreton and towards the western side of this section.

#### Key visual receptors

- 6.5.45 Key visual receptors within Section 2: Tibshelf to Ripley include:
- residents of larger and smaller settlements close to the proposed route alignment;
  - users of PRoW network, and
  - other key recreational receptors.

#### Selected viewpoints

- 6.5.46 The following viewpoint locations, which are shown in **Figure 6.7 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Residential Receptors** and **Figure 6.8 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Recreational Receptors**, have been selected to represent the typical views experienced across the Study Area within Section 2.
- VP 21 – Ogston Reservoir, east of Ogston Reservoir West Car Park;
  - VP 22 – PRoW FP 15, west of Stonebroom;
  - VP 23 – PRoW BW 31, north of Blackwell;
  - VP 24 – PRoW FP 7 Dam Lane;
  - VP 25 – eastern edge of Wessington;

- VP 26 – PRoW FP 18, western edge of Alfreton;
- VP 27 – PRoW FP 15, Crich Memorial Tower at eastern edge of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site;
- VP 28 – PRoW FP 27, south of Wingfield Manor Grade I Listed Building;
- VP 29 – PRoW FP 57, Rykniel Street, Historic Roman Road, south of Oakerthorpe;
- VP 30 – PRoW BW 13, western edge of Wingfield Park;
- VP 31 – south western edge of Crich Common and World Heritage Site; and
- VP 81 – Wingfield Manor.

### Section 3: Ripley to Morley

#### Landscape baseline

- 6.5.47 Section 3 (**Figure 6.1 Landscape and Visual Study Area**) is located at Ripley town and extends south to Morley, with the Study Area split approximately in half across the coalfield landscape to the east and the transitional Derbyshire Peak Fringe landscape, occupying the western part of the Study Area.
- 6.5.48 This section is covered approximately in equal proportion by the NCA Profile: 38 Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield and Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent NCA Profile 50. These two NCAs continue from the previous section. The coalfield landscape is primarily restored to dairy farming, with occasional arable crops and ecological restoration projects, often featuring native or non-native woodland blocks alongside remnants of ancient woodlands. The settlement pattern consists of village clusters connected by winding lanes within the surrounding agricultural landscape, characterised by medium-sized fields that dominate the area.
- 6.5.49 The Derbyshire Peak Fringe landscape is undulating with gentle slopes, dense tree cover along streams and scattered farmsteads linked by curved roads. Further to the west, the landform undulates more heavily, with hedgerow field pattern replaced in places by dry stone walls.
- 6.5.50 The Landscape Character of Derbyshire (Ref 6.40) identifies two CAs: Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield (Character Area 38) and Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent (Character Area 50), which correspond broadly with the characteristics of the NCA Profiles. River valleys with steep wooded valley sides are characterised by frequent smaller brooks. Pastoral land use dominates, with occasional arable use, and woodland blocks, more frequent in the valleys or on the upper parts of the valley slopes within the Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent (Character Area 50). Small towns with isolated farmsteads dominate the former coalfield landscape. Industrialisation affected Derbyshire Peak Fringe landscape to a lesser degree than the adjacent coalfield landscape, where frequent small towns dominate along ridge lines with a range of former mining villages subsumed over time by widespread industrialisation and housing development.

## Landscape and landscape-related designations

- 6.5.51 The Amber Valley SLA and Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site (heritage designation) occupy a substantial proportion of the western part of the Study Area within this section.
- 6.5.52 There are two registered parks and gardens within this section:
- Belper Cemetery Grade II Registered Park and Garden; and
  - River Gardens Grade II\* Registered Park and Garden.

## Visual baseline

### Views and visual amenity

- 6.5.53 The landscape between Ripley and Morley is characterised by undulating farmland interspersed with small stream valleys, such as Bottle Brook to the west. The views feature scattered groups of deciduous woodland and strong hedgerow boundary vegetation along pastures. Views are predominantly rural and of scenic quality, particularly from areas of higher elevation where rolling, well-treed hills are visible at the middle and long distance. Views from these areas encompass scattered settlements that are visible between ridges of landform. Settlements across Section 3 include towns, villages and scattered farmsteads that become increasingly sparse at the southern end of the section.
- 6.5.54 Views from settlements are predominantly restricted to the middle distance by intervening vegetation and rolling landform. Views of the surrounding landscape are afforded from elevated settlements, such as Ripley, where long-distance views of scenic quality are directed westwards across the Amber Valley.
- 6.5.55 There is an existing concentration of 132 kV overhead line infrastructure close to Loscoe Grange in the east of the section as well as other lower voltage lines which traverse this section.

### Key visual receptors

- 6.5.56 Key visual receptors within Section 3: Ripley to Morley include:
- residents of larger and smaller settlements close to the proposed route alignment;
  - users of PRoW network; and
  - LDPs.

### Selected viewpoints

- 6.5.57 The following viewpoint locations, which are shown in **Figure 6.7 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Residential Receptors** and **Figure 6.8 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Recreational Receptors**, have been selected to represent the typical views experienced across the Study Area within Section 3:
- VP 32 – Main Road, Lower Hartshay;
  - VP 33 – World Heritage Site and Amber Valley SLA;
  - VP 34 – PRoW FP 19, northern edge of Heage;

- VP 35 – PRoW FP 35, edge of World Heritage Site; view east towards Ripley;
- VP 36 – PRoW FP 46, south west of Ripley;
- VP 37 – PRoW FP51, west of Morley Park;
- VP 38 – PRoW FP108, east of Sandbed Lane, Bargate;
- VP 39 – PRoW FP 25, east of Bargate;
- VP 40 – PRoW FP 6, east of Lower Kilburn;
- VP 41 – PRoW FP 4, Brown’s Lane, Holbrook;
- VP 42 – junction of PRoWs FP 27 and FP 25, south of Horsley;
- VP 43 – PRoW FP 18, north of Horsley Park Farm;
- VP 63 – Brackley Gate; and
- VP 82 – Centenary Way / Midshires Way Regional Trail, north of Morley Lane.

#### **Section 4: Morley to Ockbrook**

##### **Landscape baseline**

- 6.5.58 Section 4 (**Figure 6.1 Landscape and Visual Study Area**) is covered largely by the NCA Profile 38: Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield, but transitions in the north west to NCA Profile: 50 Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent, and in the south to the NCA Profile: 69 Trent Valley Washlands.
- 6.5.59 A large part of the western section of the Study Area is occupied by the NCA Profile: 50 Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent.
- 6.5.60 The Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield NCA occupies most of the Study Area within Section 4. The landform is a gently undulating plateau, allowing for long distance views towards the surrounding lower-lying landform of Trent Valley Washlands. Arable land use prevails slightly over pastoral land use. The presence of former estates can be recognised in the existence of small plantations and parkland trees. The settlements are sparse, with occasional estate farmsteads and cottages scattered throughout the landscape. The landscape of Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent Character NCA is characterised by rolling landform with dominant pastoral use and associated small to medium-scale field enclosures. Further to the west, the landform undulates more heavily with steeper slopes, densely scattered hedgerows and woodlands, and more frequent dry stone walls.
- 6.5.61 The Landscape Character of Derbyshire (Ref 6.40) mainly identifies two CAs: Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield CA and Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent CA, which correspond broadly with the characteristics of the NCA Profiles. Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands CA and Trent Valley Washlands CA occupy this section marginally. The landscape of the Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield CA includes the satellite villages around Derby and exhibits visible signs of past industrialisation set within a fragmented landscape with pockets of restored and derelict areas. Throughout the CA, a mix of ancient and semi-natural woodlands are present. The landscape of Derbyshire Peak Fringe CA undulates more heavily, comprising smaller-scale field patterns dominated by pastoral use, a dispersed settlement pattern of isolated farms and hamlets, with occasional villages and smaller towns, and frequent steep-sided valleys along rivers such as the Derwent.

## Landscape and landscape-related designations

6.5.62 There are no designated landscapes in this section; however, the following registered parks and gardens lie within the Study Area of Section 4:

- Locko Park Grade II\* Registered Park and Garden; and
- Nottingham Road Cemetery Grade II Registered Park and Garden.

## Visual baseline

### Views and visual amenity

6.5.63 The views within Section 4 are frequently restricted by gently undulating arable farmland with small pockets of deciduous woodland and vegetation along stream corridors. The field pattern is irregular, with small-sized fields predominating. Views are generally limited to the middle distance by woodland cover and field boundary hedgerows.

6.5.64 Settlements in proximity to the draft Order Limits are predominantly characterised by scattered, isolated farmsteads. To the west of the draft Order Limits, there are larger settlements, including the wards of Derby, including Oakwood and Spondon, as well as the villages of Ockbrook and Borrowash, located to the south west.

6.5.65 Views typically convey a strong rural character often featuring lower voltage overhead lines. Views from properties are frequently contained by vegetation and intervening landform surrounding the settlements, such as those in Morley and Ockbrook, with occasional views into the surrounding landscape. Views from villages such as Dale Abbey are heavily screened by vegetation comprising dense hedgerows and woodland belts.

### Key visual receptors

6.5.66 Key visual receptors within Section 4: Morley to Ockbrook include:

- residents of larger and smaller settlements close to the proposed route alignment;
- users of PRow network, and
- Locko Park Registered Park and Garden; and
- LDPs.

### Selected viewpoints

6.5.67 The following viewpoint locations, which are shown in **Figure 6.7 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Residential Receptors** and **Figure 6.8 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Recreational Receptors**, have been selected to represent the typical views experienced across the Study Area within Section 4:

- VP 44 – The Mound Scheduled Monument / PRow FP 14 Morley / Centenary Way / Midshires Way;
- VP 45 – PRow FP 15 near Morley;
- VP 46 – north eastern edge of Oakwood;
- VP 47 – Midshires Way near Locko Park; and
- VP 48 – The Ridings, eastern edge of Ockbrook.

## Section 5: Ockbrook to Aston-on-Trent

### Landscape baseline

- 6.5.68 Section 5 (**Figure 6.1 Landscape and Visual Study Area**) lies primarily within NCA Profile 69: Trent Valley Washlands, with a smaller southern extent close to Castle Donington falling within NCA Profile 70: Melbourne Parklands. At a local planning level, the Derbyshire Landscape Character Assessment identifies Trent Valley Washlands CA. The landscape of the Study Area comprises low-lying open farmland associated with the floodplains surrounding the River Trent. This landscape is dominated by pastoral land use, with fields bordered by native hedges. Tree cover is generally sparse and fragmented, with linear riparian belts tracing the Trent and other watercourses, and occasional groups of trees linked to parkland and restored landscapes. The Trent Valley Washlands CA is strongly characterised by its relationship to the floodplain, with drainage networks, man-made lakes and restored water bodies present within the valley corridor. These features reflect past mineral extraction activity, which has influenced settlements such as Shardlow, Great Wilne and immediately west of Castle Donington. Major transport infrastructure corridors are also present, particularly the M1, A50, A6 and A52, contributing to a developed transitional edge close to the urban character of Derby and hubs such as Castle Donington, including industrial influence and prominent overhead lines within an otherwise open floodplain setting.
- 6.5.69 Toward Castle Donington, the landscape transitions into a more undulating landform with smaller to medium-scale field patterns and a visibly stronger presence of woodland cover and tree groups. Tree belts and woodland blocks which contribute to a more enclosed appearance, contrast with the openness of the Washlands further north. Although inherently rural, the area is influenced by large-scale transport hub infrastructure, at East Midlands Airport and surrounding commercial land uses, which introduce movement, noise and lighting.

### Landscape and landscape-related designations

- 6.5.70 There are no designated landscapes in this section; however, a registered park and garden lies within the Study Area of Section 5:
- Elvaston Castle Registered Park and Garden.

### Visual baseline

#### Views and visual amenity

- 6.5.71 Section 5 traverses a landscape that is characterised by open arable farmland with strong boundary vegetation, set within the predominantly flat and low-lying valley of the River Trent. Vegetation is distributed by tree belts and woodland blocks that create enclosure, particularly along watercourses.
- 6.5.72 Settlements are dispersed, and the built form is interrupted by gentle ridges and vegetation, which contribute to a rural nature of the views. Existing 132kV overhead lines cross the northern part of the study area on the periphery of the Derby urban fringe whilst existing 400kV overhead lines traverse the southern part of the study area along the Trent Valley. The views within this section are predominantly characterised by expansive skies, with field boundary vegetation, locally present woodland belts, farmland with predominantly dispersed small settlements and local farms. The limited presence of vertical structures at the central part of the Study Area further enhances the rural character and contributes to an overall sense of tranquillity.

6.5.73 Although the topography is low-lying, views from settlements are generally foreshortened to the middle distance by deciduous woodland and field boundary vegetation. A limited number of residents are afforded long distance views across the River Trent valley, including properties at the southern edge of Draycott. Long distance views are otherwise frequently restricted by intervening tree belts. Existing overhead lines are visible from various views within this section. An existing overhead line appears on the horizon, and the upper elevations of the Donington Rise can be seen in the distance.

Key visual receptors

6.5.74 Key visual receptors within Section 5: Ockbrook to Aston-on-Trent include:

- residents of larger and smaller settlements close to the proposed route alignment;
- users of PRoW network; and
- users of LDPs.

Selected viewpoints

6.5.75 The following viewpoint locations, which are shown in **Figure 6.7 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Residential Receptors** and **Figure 6.8 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Recreational Receptors**, have been selected to represent the typical views experienced across the Study Area within Section 5:

- VP 49 – PRoW FP 12, western edge of Risley;
- VP 50 – eastern edge of Borrowash, Draycott Road (A6005);
- VP 51 – Derwent Valley Heritage Way LDP, southern edge of Borrowash;
- VP 52 – Derby and Sandiacre Canal, PRoW FP 14 / NCR 6;
- VP 53 – western edge of Draycott;
- VP 54 – entrance to Elvaston Registered Park and Garden;
- VP 55 – Bridleway BW1, north east of Ambaston;
- VP 56 – PRoW FP 1, south eastern edge of Thulston;
- VP 57 – Broad Lane B5010, southern edge of Thulston;
- VP 59 – Ambaston Lane / Derwent Valley Heritage Way LDP, northern edge of Shardlow;
- VP 61 – B5010, western edge of Shardlow; and
- VP 71 – PRoW L77 at Daleacre Hill.

## **Section 6: Aston-on-Trent to Willington Substation**

Landscape baseline

6.5.76 Section 6 (**Figure 6.1 Landscape and Visual Study Area**) lies north of Aston-on-Trent and stretches across the predominantly agricultural landscape, with locally dominant industrial uses, within the urban fringe of Derby.

- 6.5.77 The NCA Profile: 69 Trent Valley Washlands occupies the centre of the Study Area and most of its extent. This NCA encompasses the River Trent floodplain, characterised by narrow, linear, and low-lying terrain, often distinctly defined by the higher ground marking its boundaries. This NCA transitions to the south into the NCA Profile: 70 Melbourne Parklands. The parklands emerge out of the Trent Valley, with undulating farmland concealing woodlands, reservoirs and landscaped parklands with grand country houses, and scattered villages. To the north west, the Trent Valley Washlands NCA transitions to the NCA Profile: 68 Needwood and South Derbyshire Clay lands, where the predominant pastoral landscape of rolling countryside is relatively tranquil, featuring distinctive field boundary patterns with hedgerows and hedgerow trees covering a relatively small proportion of the Study Area within Section 6.
- 6.5.78 The Landscape Character of Derbyshire (Ref 6.40) identifies four CAs, being Trent Valley Washlands, Melbourne Parklands and, Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands, broadly corresponding with the National Character Profiles in terms of characteristics and geographical extent. The Trent Valley Washlands (Character Area 69) comprises a low-lying fragmented landscape of pastoral and arable land, intermixed with urban development, transport routes and localised mineral extraction, subject to regular flooding. The Melbourne Parklands (Character Area 70) comprises extensive areas of arable farming, characterised by a regular pattern of fields with low hedges and few hedgerow trees, often featuring stately homes surrounded by parklands. Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands (Character Area 68) occupy a marginal area of the Study Area within the section.

#### Landscape and landscape-related designations

- 6.5.79 There are no designated landscapes in this section, however, there are two registered parks and gardens within this section:
- Melbourne Hall Grade I Registered Park and Garden, and
  - Swarkestone Old Hall Grade II\* Registered Park and Garden.

#### Visual baseline

##### Views and visual amenity

- 6.5.80 The visual amenity between Aston-on-Trent and Willington Substation is characterised by the topography of the Trent Valley floodplain. The area is primarily used for agriculture, featuring large arable fields bordered by hedgerow vegetation. Tree cover consists of small groups of woodland interspersed between fields. Vegetation is primarily found along watercourses, including the River Trent and the Trent and Mersey Canal, and plays a key role in screening of the views. Existing overhead lines feature frequently in the views; however, the existing vegetation often screens the base of the pylons, with views typically encompassing the middle to upper sections of the pylons.
- 6.5.81 The settlement pattern varies, with small settlements typically exhibiting nucleated or linear forms, in contrast to the large-scale suburban areas of Derby, such as Chellaston and Stenson Fields. There are scattered individual farmsteads in proximity to the draft Order Limits, and to the south, small villages are located along the River Trent. Views from properties at the edges of settlements are predominantly screened by tree belts with receptors occasionally affording vistas across the valley.

6.5.82 Industrial structures are frequently visible particularly around the western part of the route. The cooling towers at Willington Substation are prominent features that dominate the horizon for several miles. Additionally, the skyline is fragmented throughout the section, with low, middle and high voltage overhead lines running to the north and south of the section and traversing the River Trent valley. Views from settlements in the eastern part of the section maintain a distinctly rural character, with levels of tranquillity varying across the area.

Key visual receptors

6.5.83 Key visual receptors within Section 6: Aston-on-Trent to Willington Substation include:

- residents of larger and smaller settlements close to the proposed route alignment;
- users of PRowS network;
- users of LDPs; and
- other key recreational receptors.

Selected viewpoints

6.5.84 The following viewpoint locations, which are shown in **Figure 6.7 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Residential Receptors** and **Figure 6.8 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Recreational Receptors**, have been selected to represent the typical views experienced across the Study Area within Section 6:

- VP 58 – Porter’s Lane / Derby Nomad Way FP3, western edge of Findern;
- VP 60 – Wragley Way, southern edge of Stenson Fields;
- VP 62 – Bridleway BW10, south east of Chellaston;
- VP 64 – Chellaston Lane, western edge of Aston-on-Trent;
- VP 65 – Barnwell Way, southern edge of Chellaston;
- VP 66 – Mercia Marina carpark;
- VP 67 – PRow FP 8, Trent and Mersey Canal;
- VP 68 – junction of PRow FP11 and A5132, Barrow upon Trent;
- VP 69 – junction of PRowS FP4 & FP5, eastern edge of Swarkestone;
- VP 70 – junction of Sealey Close and Twyford Road, eastern edge of Willington;
- VP 72 – PRow FP8, northern edge of Stanton by Bridge;
- VP 73 – PRow FP13, White Rose Lane, northern edge of Repton;
- VP 74 – Ward’s Lane, east of Stanton by Bridge;
- VP 75 – eastern edge of Ingleby;
- VP 76 – PRow L87, north east of Donington Park Circuit;
- VP 77 – PRow FP5, north of Melbourne;
- VP 78 – PRow FP38, southern edge of Repton; and
- VP 79 – Cross Britain Way Hiking Trail, south west of Wilson.

## Future Baseline

- 6.5.85 The future baseline relates to known or foreseeable changes to the current baseline in the future, against which the effects of the Project during construction and operation can be assessed. Specifically, it accounts for anticipated changes including those caused by changing climatic conditions, policy, legislation and by other confirmed development projects which would be complete prior to construction of the Project.
- 6.5.86 Consideration was given to the following types of change that could potentially alter the landscape and visual environment:
- The natural evolution of the landscape, for example, whether the growth or dieback of existing vegetation would alter existing landscape character, and these vegetation features as a component in existing views.
  - The loss of existing elements and features in the landscape, for example, due to land take from planned developments in the area, leading to changes in landscape character and the opening of existing views for visual receptors.
  - The introduction or demolition of buildings and infrastructure, which changes the character, value and appreciation of the landscape and views, for example, the demolition of the former Willington Substation cooling towers.
  - The introduction of new receptors, for example, residents of new dwellings under construction that are expected to become occupied and subsequently exposed to views of the Project during construction and/or operation.
- 6.5.87 The potential dieback or spreading of plant diseases affecting trees, hedgerows and other habitats may have potentially considerable impact on the retention of existing structure and pattern of vegetation. However, as both the spread of diseases and the resilience of particular species are difficult to foresee for the purpose of the assessment, it has been assumed that local policy would help to protect and preserve the current composition of species.
- 6.5.88 Although Peak District National Park is distant (approximately 8km) from the Project, the potential consideration for nationally designated landscapes and their setting published by Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs within the Landscape Reviews (Ref 6.5) was also analysed to inform broader consideration of future baseline relating to nature recovery, biodiversity, climate change and greater public access.
- 6.5.89 There is a potential for the landscape to continue to change, particularly due to the location of the Project within the suburban landscape of Chesterfield, Derby and former coalfield landscape. This landscape is likely to remain influenced by further energy infrastructure projects including renewable energy schemes, recreational land uses and residential expansions alongside potential commercial land uses. Although the influence is expected to continue, there are considerable constraints in land development across the Study Area of the Project such as strongly undulating landform, considerable areas of ecological and landscape value, including watercourses and other water bodies limiting land use change. Therefore, the assessment has been carried out with the assumption that land use change would be limited, frequently localised with current underlying landscape fabric and visual amenity largely maintained.

6.5.90 The ES will include assessment of schemes under construction and those planned as part of cumulative assessment.

## 6.6 Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation Measures

6.6.1 As set out in **Chapter 5 Approach to the Preliminary Environmental Information Report**, mitigation measures fall into one of three categories: design embedded mitigation measures, good practice measures, and additional mitigation measures. Those measures relevant to the assessment of landscape and visual effects are set out below.

### Design Embedded Mitigation Measures

6.6.2 An optioneering process, as described in **Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered**, has been undertaken to identify the preferred routeing and siting of the proposed infrastructure to ensure that, where reasonably practicable, environmental effects are avoided or reduced. Regarding landscape and visual mitigation, this focuses on avoiding areas of high landscape and visual sensitivity. Sensitive routeing and siting of the proposed route alignment and new Chesterfield Substation have been undertaken in accordance with the Holford Rules (Ref 6.12) and Horlock Rules (Ref 6.13) as far as practicable to avoid or reduce the effects on the identified landscape and visual receptors. An Outline LEMP will be prepared as part of the ES, which will secure the implementation of any proposals for planting and indicative species mixes.

6.6.3 This will include areas of planting around the new Chesterfield Substation to provide visual screening and reduce the effects for visual receptors, integrating the proposed substation into the surrounding landscape. Full details of this will be provided as part of the ES.

6.6.4 Embedded mitigation measures are those that are intrinsic to, and built into, the design of the Project; these are presented in **Chapter 4 Description of the Project**.

6.6.5 Some of the key embedded mitigation measures included in the design of the Project of relevance to the landscape and visual chapter include:

- sensitive routeing and siting of the proposed route alignment and new 400 kV Chesterfield Substation site in accordance with the Holford Rules and Horlock Rules as far as practicable to avoid or reduce the effects on the identified landscape and visual receptors;
- landscape and other environmental specialists have been integral to ongoing design refinement of the overhead line; and contributed to the avoidance or reduction of the potential environmental impacts of the Project.

6.6.6 Key changes since Stage 1 non-statutory consultation include, but are not limited to the following:

- The Project has been routed away from the River Amber valley between Clay Cross and Toadhole Furnace to avoid the landscape and visual impacts on the receptors within the valley, but also broader environmental and engineering impacts. The Project has been relocated into a *less sensitive landscape as set out in local guidance Technical Support Document 1 Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity* (Ref 6.48) *when compared with the River Amber valley which forms part of the Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent CA which is generally of higher sensitivity*;

- The Project has been routed further to the south within the low-lying landform of the River Trent valley to reduce visual impact and minimise wirescape effect through the crossing with other 132 kV overhead lines. Further detail of routing consideration is included in Design Development Report (DDR) Chapter 7;
- Sensitive siting of the proposed route alignment and new 400 kV Chesterfield Substation as well as key temporary elements essential for facilitating construction, such as access points, haul roads and access tracks, and construction compounds to minimise loss of mature vegetation and in turn help reduce potential effects on existing landscape character;
- Undergrounding sections of the existing overhead lines as part of the Project to reduce the adverse impact of wirescape and to enable crossing of the overhead line;
- The following sections of the Project will follow existing highway corridors to minimise landscape and visual effects:
  - A617 between Hasland to Williamthorpe (Section 1) across a distance of approximately 4 km;
  - A38 between Lower Hartshay and Holbrook (Section 3) across a distance of approximately 6.7 km; and
  - A50 Derby Southern Bypass (Section 6) across a distance of approximately 4 km.
- The Project largely follows the route of the existing 33 kV overhead line between Belper and Morley corresponding to the Holford Rule 4, with 33 kV overhead line proposed to be undergrounded. Further detail regarding undergrounding of the existing 33kV overhead line is included in **Chapter 4: Project description**;
- Standard lattice pylons have been used across the Project to keep a consistent appearance with the existing 400 kV overhead lines, identified in Route Sections 1 and 6 to allow for greater permeability and smaller-scale landscape effects; and
- At this stage, a broad assumption of restoration has been made, including land use and vegetation, in line with the operational requirements of the overhead line. Any measures to be included within the Project will be informed by further design development and consultation with the relevant stakeholders, including engagement with the statutory consultees. Finalised mitigation measures will be detailed within the ES.

6.6.7 An Outline LEMP will be prepared as part of the ES, which will secure the implementation of any proposals for planting and indicative species mixes.

## Good Practice Mitigation Measures

6.6.8 A range of standard good practice mitigation measures for the Project would be adopted throughout the duration of the construction phase. A Draft Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) is provided in **Appendix 4A Draft Outline Code of Construction Practice**. The topic-specific measures which are relevant to the control and management of impacts that could affect landscape and visual include:

- LV01: Application of tree protection measures in accordance with British Standard (BS) 5837:2012: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (Ref 6.50) and the UK government 'Standing Advice' for ancient woodland, ancient

trees and veteran trees. All works to high grade trees, including trees under Tree Preservation Orders and veteran trees, would be undertaken or supervised by a suitably qualified arboriculturist. This would be applied to trees within the Order Limits, which would be preserved through the construction phase, and to trees outside of the Order Limits where such measures do not hinder or prevent the use of the relevant working width for construction;

- LV02: The Main Works Contractor(s) would retain vegetation where practicable. Where vegetation is lost and trees cannot be replaced *in situ* due to the restrictions associated with land rights required for operational safety, replacement vegetation would be planted as close by as practicable and would complement landscape character. Planting would be selected to complement the existing local habitat and designed to enhance biodiversity value. The protective areas would be shown on the Retention and Reinstatement Plans contained within the LEMP, or equivalent ECP;
- LV03: Where works require crossing or removing hedgerows, the opening would be kept to the minimum width necessary for safe working or other environmental considerations;
- LV04: A form of 'dead hedging' could be used, where practicable, in the interim periods to retain connectivity during construction. Dead hedging can comprise vegetation arisings or artificial provision, such as willow screening panels and the like;
- LV05: New hedgerow planting would contain species that would comprise a mixture of native species consistent with the local geographic area;
- LV06: A LEMP will be produced (in accordance with the Outline LEMP) and will provide the approach to the planting mitigation of landscape, visual and ecological effects of the Project. The Outline LEMP will be submitted as part of the ES;
- LV07: Construction works would be carried out during core working hours (as set out in the **Appendix 4A Code of Construction Practice**), where practicable;
- LV08: a five-year aftercare period would be established for all mitigation planting;
- GG06: Land used temporarily would be reinstated where practicable to its pre-construction condition and use. Hedgerows, fences and walls (including associated earthworks and boundary features) would be reinstated to a similar style and quality (where practicable) to those that were removed, with landowner agreement; and
- GG19: Construction lighting would be of the lowest luminosity necessary to safely perform each task. It would be designed, positioned and directed to reduce the intrusion into adjacent receptors such as public highways, properties and communities, protected species and habitats. This would also look to minimise any skyglow (particularly in respect of landscape character where dark skies may be a characteristic).

## 6.7 Preliminary Assessment of Effects

### Likely Significant Effects

- 6.7.1 This section sets out the likely significant effects on landscape and visual receptors arising from the construction and operation of the Project. A description of each of these stages is set out in **Chapter 4 Description of the Project**.
- 6.7.2 The review of likely significant effects assumes that the design embedded and good practice mitigation measures described in section 6.6 and outlined within **Appendix 4A Draft Outline Code of Construction Practice in Volume 3** are in place before assessing the effects. All assessments presented are preliminary based on information known to date. The assessment will be refined for the ES to reflect the design development.

### Construction phase

#### Landscape

- 6.7.3 The potential landscape effects that could result from the construction of the Project are:
- potential effects as a result of loss of vegetation;
  - potential effects as a result of the introduction of large-scale construction activity within the draft Order Limits;
  - physical change to landscape character;
  - potential change to landscape pattern as a result of works associated with undergrounding of existing overhead lines.
  - potential effects as a result of changes to the perceptual qualities of landscape, such as scenic qualities, tranquillity and sense of wildness; and
  - indirect effects on landscape character and/or the setting of Amber Valley SLA and Peak District National Park.

#### Visual

- 6.7.4 The potential visual effects that could result from the construction of the Project are:
- potential effects on visual receptors as a result of the change to the composition and character of views through the change to the vegetation pattern; and
  - potential effects on visual receptors as a result of the change to the composition and character of views through the partial or open views of large-scale construction activity including construction of pylons and cranes within the draft Order Limits.
  - potential change to landscape pattern as a result of works associated with undergrounding or existing overhead lines.

## Operational phase

### Landscape

- 6.7.5 The potential landscape effects that could result from the operation of the Project include, but are not limited to:
- physical and perceptible effects on landscape character as a result of the permanent introduction of the Project;
  - indirect effects on scenic qualities and other perceptual aspects of landscape character, such as tranquillity and wildness, as a result of the permanent introduction of the Project;
  - indirect effects on landscape character and/or the setting of Amber Valley SLA, and Peak District National Park as a result of the permanent introduction of the Project; and
  - physical and perceptible effects on landscape character and/or setting from the permanent loss of vegetation and the introduction of mitigation planting other than reinstatement planting as a result of the permanent introduction of the Project.

### Potential visual effects during operation

- 6.7.6 The potential visual effects that could result from the operation of the Project include, but are not limited to:
- potential effects on visual receptors as a result of the change to the composition and character of views through the change to the vegetation pattern;
  - potential effects on visual receptors as a result of the change to the composition and character of views through the permanent introduction of the overhead line; and
  - potential change to landscape pattern as a result of works associated with undergrounding of existing overhead lines.

## 6.8 Landscape Designations

### Peak District National Park

- 6.8.1 The Project runs to the south east of the Peak District National Park. At the closest point, the Project would be located approximately 8.5 km from the boundary of the National Park. Most of this designated area is located in excess of 10 km from the Project. The assessment of landscape and visual effects on this designation has been presented in the **Appendix 6B Landscape Character Baseline and Assessment**.
- 6.8.2 The assessment identified minor adverse (**not significant**) landscape effects for construction, operation year 0 and year 15 as there will be no direct change to the designated area apart from negligible change to scenic qualities in distant views.
- 6.8.3 Moderate adverse (**not significant**) visual effects have been identified during construction, operation year 0 and year 15. These effects result from distant and partial views of the overhead line, which occasionally breaks the skyline when seen from a small area of the Peak District National Park.

## Amber Valley SLA

### Overview

- 6.8.4 The Project runs broadly parallel to the Amber Valley SLA which extends along a similar north–south alignment. The distance between the two varies, being approximately 1.8 km north of Belper at its closest point, increasing to around 4 km near Crich, and reducing again to approximately 2 km near Milford at the southern end, as illustrated in **Figure 6.5 Landscape Features and Designations**. The assessment of landscape and visual effects on this designation has been presented in the **Appendix 6B Landscape Character Baseline and Assessment**.
- 6.8.5 Due to very restricted intervisibility limited to negligible extent across this designation, and distant views allowing only partial visibility of the overhead line, minor adverse (**not significant**) effects have been identified during construction and operation year 0 and year 15.

## 6.9 Preliminary LVIA

- 6.9.1 A detailed landscape assessment on the identified LCUs is included in **Appendix 6B Landscape Character Baseline and Assessment**, and the evaluation of visual effects considering potential impacts on views and visual amenity is included in **Appendix 6C Visual Baseline and Assessment**. The assessment takes into account views from settlements, recreational routes, PRoWs and key visitor attractions. Visual receptors within the Study Area are illustrated in **Figure 6.7 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Residential Receptors**, **Figure 6.8 Screened ZTV Overhead Line - Recreational Receptors** and **Figure 6.10 Screened ZTV Public Rights of Way**.

### Section 1: Chesterfield Substation to Tibshelf

- 6.9.2 Section 1 (**Figure 6.1 Landscape and Visual Study Area**) of the route is situated south east of Chesterfield located at the northernmost extent of the Project. Section 1 encompasses the land and works associated with the new Chesterfield Substation and covers an area extending from west of Hassocky Lane in a south easterly direction towards Heath, before turning south passing Stainsby, Astwith, and Hardstoft enroute towards Tibshelf.

### Designations

- 6.9.3 The Peak District National Park is located approximately 8.5 km north west from the Project at the closest point. As set out in section 6.8 above, it is anticipated that the effects will not be significant.

### Landscape effects

#### Construction

- 6.9.4 During the construction phase, several significant effects have been identified for LCUs that fall within the section as indicated in **Table 6.6**. Construction would introduce uncharacteristic features across a large extent of the route, resulting in substantial change to landscape character over a medium-term duration of

construction. Changes would include the construction of a new Chesterfield Substation and the introduction of pylons and an overhead line. The direct impact and geographical extent of Section 1 would result in significant effects through the introduction of additional features associated with energy infrastructure, related to the loss of vegetation across a large extent of the Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield CA. Construction would also introduce a range of uncharacteristic features such as construction compounds, movement of construction machinery, earthworks for temporary access and working area, gradual construction of pylons and overhead line, alongside works associated with diversionary works of multiple existing overhead lines on the distribution network and the 4ZV Chesterfield to High Marnham Route.

#### Year 0

- 6.9.5 Operational impacts will be less pronounced, with localised effects and perceptible changes in certain areas. The introduction of an overhead line to an area with existing energy infrastructure would increase the local presence of overhead lines alongside the addition of a new Chesterfield Substation. The addition of an overhead line would extend the influence of high-voltage electricity infrastructure across a landscape, affecting the character of views and overall scenic quality. Potential mitigation planting would not provide effective landscape integration in year 0. Landscape effects at year 0 would generally reduce, but some would remain significant.

#### Year 15

- 6.9.6 Potential reinstatement mitigation planting would provide some localised benefit; however, the overhead line would substantially alter local landscape character. Most of the identified effects would remain unchanged from those identified in year 0.
- 6.9.7 **Table 6.6** summarises identified significant landscape effects within Section 1. A detailed assessment of landscape effects, both significant and not significant, is included in the **Appendix 6B Landscape Character Baseline and Assessment**.

**Table 6.6: Summary of significant landscape effects – Section 1 Chesterfield Substation to Tibshelf**

Landscape Character Units (LCUs)	Significance at Construction	Significance at Operation (Year 0, Winter)	Significance at Operation (Year 15, Summer)
<b>National Character Area (NCA) Profiles</b>			
<b>NCA Profile: 50 Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent</b>	Major adverse (significant)	Moderate adverse (significant)	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Derbyshire Landscape Character Assessment</b>			
<b>Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield CA 50</b>	Major adverse (significant)	Moderate adverse (significant)	Moderate adverse (significant)
<b>Coalfield Village Farmlands LCT</b>	Moderate adverse (significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)

## Visual Effects

### Construction

#### Residential receptors

- 6.9.8 Significant adverse visual effects on views and visual amenity for residential receptors would be mostly perceptible to visual receptors located close to the draft Order Limits, such as for a small proportion of residents of Holmewood and Pilsley, where some of the residents would have open views of pylons. Visibility of construction will be restricted in many places by the screening of landform, such as for residents of Arkwright Town, and frequently in combination with vegetation, such as for residents at Astwith.
- 6.9.9 Due to the strong landform undulation throughout this section, the views of construction of the middle to the upper sections of pylons alongside stringing activities will be more frequent and available to a range of residential receptors across this section. The views of construction at ground level will be very restricted and experienced mainly by residents at the edge of the settlements, such as Pilsley. Only a small proportion of residents would experience a change in their views.
- 6.9.10 Construction associated with the new Chesterfield Substation, the presence of temporary compounds and works related to diversion and undergrounding of existing 132 kV overhead lines, as well as temporary works to the 4ZV Chesterfield to High Marnham Route, will be visible from the edge of Calow, and a range of local villages and hamlets.

#### Recreational receptors

- 6.9.11 Significant adverse visual effects on views and visual amenity would affect a range of recreational receptors located close to the draft Order Limits. It is expected that most of the recreational users along PRowWs within the 1 km buffer and 1-2 km buffer would be significantly affected during construction. However, it is worth noting that views along some sections of PRowWs within these buffers would be fully screened, or partial views would be available. This is due to a strong landform undulation, presence of built form associated with settlements, and woodlands that provide screening along the PRowWs.
- 6.9.12 Significant effects were also identified for Bolsover Castle and Hardwick Hall due to the proximity of the route in the case of Hardwick Hall, and visibility of a large extent of overhead line in long distance views in the case of Bolsover Castle, seen in the context of existing overhead lines.

### Year 0

#### Residential receptors

- 6.9.13 At year 0, the introduced overhead line will be a key source of visual impact, with most visual receptors experiencing views of the middle to upper sections of pylons. The new Chesterfield Substation is located immediately south west of the existing substation with visibility limited to individual properties at close distance, to the east. Long distance views of the new Chesterfield Substation from surrounding settlements are screened by boundary vegetation along the A617. The undergrounding of the existing 132 kV overhead lines would reduce the effect of wirescaping in the vicinity

of the new Substation to some extent. The effects will remain as identified for most residential receptors during construction, due to the scale of the change in views. Potential mitigation planting would not provide effective screening in year 0.

#### Recreational receptors

- 6.9.14 At year 0, the effects will largely remain as the overhead line will continue to dominate the views, due to scale of change and extent of change in the views. The connectivity along the PRowWs within the draft Order Limits would be restored, but the change would remain substantial, in views of recreational receptors in the close and middle distance. Potential mitigation planting would not provide effective screening in year 0.

### Year 15

#### Residential receptors

- 6.9.15 Potential mitigation planting is likely to provide some localised benefit. However, due to the scale and size of the pylons and overhead line, the effects would remain largely unchanged for identified visual receptors.

#### Recreational receptors

- 6.9.16 Potential mitigation planting is likely to provide some localised benefit to PRowWs located close to the draft Order Limits, but the effects would remain largely unchanged for the majority of recreational receptors.
- 6.9.17 **Table 6.7** summarises identified significant visual effects within Section 1. A detailed assessment of visual effects, both significant and not significant, is included in **Appendix 6C Visual Baseline and Assessment**.

**Table 6.7: Summary of significant visual effects – Section 1 Chesterfield Substation to Tibshelf**

Visual Receptors	Significance at Construction	Significance at Operation (Year 0, Winter)	Significance at Operation (Year 15, Summer)
<b>Residential Receptors</b>			
Bolsover	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)
Calow	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)
Arkwright Town	Major adverse (significant)	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Moderate adverse (not significant)
Sutton Scarsdale	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)

<b>Visual Receptors</b>	<b>Significance at Construction</b>	<b>Significance at Operation (Year 0, Winter)</b>	<b>Significance at Operation (Year 15, Summer)</b>
Winsick	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>
Temple Normanton	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Heath	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Holmewood	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
North Wingfield	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Stainsby	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Clay Cross	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Astwith	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Lower Pilsley	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>
Hardstoft	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Pilsley	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Tibshelf	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
<b>Recreational Receptors</b>			
Bolsover Castle	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Grassmoor Country Park	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>
Hardwick Hall	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>

Visual Receptors	Significance at Construction	Significance at Operation (Year 0, Winter)	Significance at Operation (Year 15, Summer)
LDP - Chesterfield Round	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Users of Five Pits Trail (recreational route)	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Users of PRowS within 1 km of the draft Order Limits	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Users of PRowS within 1 to 2 km of the draft Order Limits	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Users of PRowS over 2 km from the draft Order Limits	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>

## Section 2: Tibshelf to Ripley

6.9.18 Section 2 (**Figure 6.1 Landscape and Visual Study Area**) begins at B6014 Doe Hill Lane to the west of Tibshelf, then runs in a generally south westerly direction towards Alfreton. From there, it continues towards Pentrich, broadly following the A38 corridor as it heads south towards Ripley, before reaching Lower Hartshay just south of the A610.

### Designations

6.9.19 The Amber Valley SLA occupies a small proportion of the Study Area in the south western part of Section 2. The assessment concluded that there will be no significant landscape or visual effects on the Amber Valley SLA. The impacts are anticipated to be indirect, localised and diminished with distance as set out in section 6.8 above. It is anticipated that the effects will not be significant as set out in section 6.8.

### Landscape effects

#### Construction

6.9.20 At construction, several significant effects have been identified for LCUs that fall within the section as indicated in **Table 6.8**. In this section, the route traverses largely through coalfield farmland landscape whilst marginally affecting the Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent CA. Construction would introduce large scale activity including vegetation clearance, construction traffic along access roads, and the introduction of compounds. The process will include the gradual erection of pylons in sections, requiring the temporary use of cranes, followed by the sequential installation of the overhead line at multiple locations along the route. Construction would also affect the perceptual qualities of the landscape, such as tranquillity and a sense of wildness.

## Year 0

- 6.9.21 At operation, some significant effects would remain due to the substantial change to the landscape character as a result of the overhead line introduction. Its introduction would extend the influence of high-voltage electricity infrastructure across a large geographical area, leading to a further loss of scenic quality and alteration to landscape character. A linear feature of medium geographical extent would be introduced into the medium sensitivity landscape of Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire CA, whilst affecting to a smaller extent the landscape of Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent CA. Potential mitigation planting would not provide effective landscape integration in year 0. Landscape effects at year 0 would generally reduce, but some would remain significant.

## Year 15

- 6.9.22 Potential reinstatement mitigation planting would provide some localised benefit; however, the overhead line would substantially alter local landscape character. Most of the identified effects would remain unchanged from those identified in year 0.
- 6.9.23 **Table 6.8** summarises identified significant landscape effects within Section 2. A detailed assessment of landscape effects, both significant and not significant, is included in **Appendix 6B Landscape Character Baseline and Assessment**.

**Table 6.8: Summary of significant landscape effects – Section 2 Tibshelf to Ripley**

Landscape Character Units (LCUs)	Significance at Construction	Significance at Operation (Year 0, Winter)	Significance at Operation (Year 15, Summer)
<b>National Character Area (NCA) Profiles</b>			
Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent NCA Profile: 50	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>
<b>Derbyshire Landscape Character Assessment</b>			
Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield CA	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent CA	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>
Coalfield Village Farmlands LCT	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Minor adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Minor adverse <b>(not significant)</b>

## Visual effects

### Construction

#### Residential receptors

- 6.9.24 Significant adverse visual effects on views and visual amenity for residential receptors would be mostly perceptible from a range of settlements, mainly small villages and towns that have expanded at the time of industrialisation. The proposed route alignment avoids the settlements, but views of construction will be frequently available from the settlement edges, though these views are typically softened by intervening tree belts and garden vegetation that reduce visibility. Significant effects were identified for residents of settlements including Morton, Mickley Estate, Stonebroom, Newton, Blackwell, Westhouses, Oakerthorpe, Fritchley and Pentrich.
- 6.9.25 Significant effects during construction were also identified in the views of residential receptors located further away from the draft Order Limits, such as at South Normanton, where partial views of construction at the upper to middle sections of pylons will be intermittently afforded, including the temporary presence of cranes in the views.

#### Recreational receptors

- 6.9.26 Significant adverse visual effects on views and visual amenity would affect a range of recreational receptors located close to the draft Order Limits. It is expected that most of the recreational users along PRowS within the 1 km buffer and 1-2 km buffer would be significantly adversely affected during construction. However, it is worth noting that views along some sections of PRowS within these buffers would be fully screened, or partial views would be available. This is due to a strong landform undulation, presence of built form associated with settlements, and woodlands that provide screening along the PRowS. Large-scale construction activity will be seen from several PRowS such as between Oakerthorpe and Stonebroom.
- 6.9.27 Significant adverse effects were also identified for recreational users at the Alfreton Golf Club, as construction activities will traverse the grounds of the golf course.

### Year 0

#### Residential receptors

- 6.9.28 At year 0, the introduced overhead line will be a key source of visual impact, with most visual receptors experiencing views of the middle to upper sections of pylons. The views from mainly smaller settlements, such as Pentrich and Oakerthorpe, would be affected significantly, although the undulating landform and screening of vegetation, such as woodland belts, restricts the views frequently. The effects will remain as identified for most residential receptors during construction due to the scale of change in the views. Potential mitigation planting would not provide effective screening in year 0.

#### Recreational receptors

- 6.9.29 At year 0, the effects will largely remain as the overhead line will continue to dominate the views, due to the scale of change and extent of change in the views. The Project will cut through the Alfreton Golf Club resulting in significant visual effects, and would result in a medium change in the views from PRowS within middle distance views. Potential mitigation planting would not provide effective screening in year 0.

## Year 15

### Residential receptors

- 6.9.30 Potential mitigation planting is likely to provide some localised benefit. However, due to the scale and size of the pylons and overhead line, the effects would remain largely unchanged for identified visual receptors.

### Recreational receptors

- 6.9.31 Potential mitigation planting is likely to provide some localised benefit to PRowS located close to the draft Order Limits, but the effects would remain largely unchanged for the majority of recreational receptors.
- 6.9.32 **Table 6.9** summarises identified significant visual effects within Section 2. A detailed assessment of visual effects, both significant and not significant, is included in **Appendix 6C Visual Baseline and Assessment**.

**Table 6.9: Summary of significant visual effects – Section 2: Tibshelf to Ripley**

Visual Receptors	Significance at Construction	Significance at Operation (Year 0, Winter)	Significance at Operation (Year 15, Summer)
<b>Residential Receptors</b>			
Morton	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)
Mickley Estate	Major adverse (significant)	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Moderate adverse (not significant)
Stonebroom	Major adverse (significant)	Moderate adverse (significant)	Moderate adverse (significant)
Newton	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)
Blackwell	Major adverse (significant)	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Moderate adverse (not significant)
Westhouses	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)
South Wingfield	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)
Fourlane Ends	Major adverse (significant)	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Moderate adverse (not significant)
Oakerthorpe	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)

Visual Receptors	Significance at Construction	Significance at Operation (Year 0, Winter)	Significance at Operation (Year 15, Summer)
Fritchley	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)
Pentrich	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)
<b>Recreational Receptors</b>			
Alfreton Golf Club	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)
Users of PRowS within 1 km of the draft Order Limits	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)
Users of PRowS within 1 to 2 km of the draft Order Limits	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)
Users of PRowS over 2 km from the draft Order Limits	Major adverse (significant)	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Moderate adverse (not significant)

### Section 3: Ripley to Morley

6.9.33 Section 3 (**Figure 6.1 Landscape and Visual Study Area**) begins west of Ripley and forms the central part of the Project, extending towards Morley. The proposed route alignment starts at the A610 near Lower Hartshay and runs generally south, closely following the western side of the A38 corridor past settlements such as Cinderhill, Holbrook and Kilburn. It then crosses the A38 between Horsley and Coxbench before continuing on a south easterly course towards Morley.

#### Designations

6.9.34 The Amber Valley SLA occupies a substantial area within the western part of the Study Area. As set out in section 6.8 above, it is anticipated that the effects will not be significant.

#### Landscape effects

##### Construction

6.9.35 At construction, major adverse and significant effects were identified for the Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent NCA, due to the combination of high sensitivity and medium change during construction through the introduction of construction activity. While moderate adverse effects were identified, they will be not significant for Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield NCA due to the

geographical extent of construction within the NCA of medium sensitivity. Major adverse and significant effects were also identified for the Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield (Character Area 38), and Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent (Character Area 50).

- 6.9.36 Major adverse and significant effects were identified for Wooded Slopes and Valleys LCT, whilst moderate adverse and significant effects were identified for the Coalfield Village Farmlands and Gritstone Heaths and Commons LCT, attributed to the introduction of uncharacteristic features in areas of medium and high sensitivity respectively, containing a mixture of features of heritage and ecological value. Construction would include localised vegetation clearance as part of enabling works, and the introduction of construction over the medium term. The works would also include undergrounding and diversion of the existing 33 kV lattice pylon overhead line between Bargate and Coxbench, creating a corridor for the new 400 kV overhead line route. There will be one construction compound within Section 3, close to the A38 corridor, altering a local perception of rural landscape.

#### Year 0

- 6.9.37 At year 0, the effects will generally reduce but would remain significant for a range of identified LCUs, because of the introduction of a linear feature into a landscape with strong cultural and heritage interest and recreational value, and pronounced perceptual qualities. The Project would have a direct impact on landscape elements and features, as well as the overall composition of the landscape character. The overhead line would result in a permanent change, introducing substantial energy infrastructure, altering the landscape pattern alongside perceptual qualities such as scenery and tranquillity. Mitigation planting would not provide effective landscape integration in year 0.

#### Year 15

- 6.9.38 Potential reinstatement mitigation planting would provide some localised benefit; however, the overhead line would substantially alter local landscape character. Most of the identified effects would remain unchanged from those identified in year 0.
- 6.9.39 **Table 6.10** below summarises identified significant landscape effects within Section 3. A detailed assessment of landscape effects, both significant and not significant, is included in **Appendix 6B Landscape Character Baseline and Assessment**.

**Table 6.10: Summary of significant landscape effects – Section 3 Ripley to Morley**

Landscape Character Units (LCUs)	Significance at Construction	Significance at Operation (Year 0, Winter)	Significance at Operation (Year 15, Summer)
<b>National Character Area (NCA) Profiles</b>			
Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent NCA Profile: 50	Major adverse (significant)	Moderate adverse (significant)	Moderate adverse (significant)

<b>Landscape Character Units (LCUs)</b>	<b>Significance at Construction</b>	<b>Significance at Operation (Year 0, Winter)</b>	<b>Significance at Operation (Year 15, Summer)</b>
<b>Derbyshire Landscape Character Assessment</b>			
Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield Character Area 38	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent Character Area 50	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>
Coalfield Village Farmlands LCT	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Minor adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Minor adverse <b>(not significant)</b>
Wooded Slopes and Valleys LCT	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>
Gritstone Heaths and Commons LCT	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Minor adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Minor adverse <b>(not significant)</b>

## **Visual effects**

### **Construction**

#### Residential receptors

- 6.9.40 Significant adverse visual effects on views and visual amenity for residential receptors would be mostly perceptible to visual receptors located close to the draft Order Limits, such as for residents of Upper Hartshay, Lower Hartshay and Horsley. Visibility of construction will be restricted in many places by the screening of steep-sided valleys such as along the River Derwent to the west of the draft Order Limits, creating visually detached pockets of land from the surrounding landscape. Visibility is further restricted by woodlands and tree belts which are frequent along the transport corridors, such as the A38. Some residential receptors would experience views of undergrounding of the existing 33kV overhead line between Bargate and Coxbench.
- 6.9.41 The majority of residential receptors located further away from the draft Order Limits will experience partial views of construction of the upper sections of pylons with temporary presence of cranes, followed by stringing activities, restricted in extent by landform, vegetation and built form within settlements.

#### Recreational receptors

- 6.9.42 Significant adverse visual effects on views and visual amenity would affect a range of recreational receptors located close to the draft Order Limits. It is expected that most of the recreational users along PRoWs within the 1 km buffer and 1-2 km buffer would be significantly affected both during construction and operation. Some of the PRoW users would have views of the works associated with undergrounding of the

existing 33 kV overhead line between Bargate and Coxbench. However, it is worth noting that views along some sections of PRowS within these buffers would be fully screened, or partial views would be available. This is due to a strong landform undulation, presence of built form associated with settlements, and woodlands that provide screening along the PRowS. Significant adverse effects during construction were also identified for recreational users along several LDPs such as Derby Nomad Way, Derbyshire Portway and Midshires Way.

## Year 0

### Residential receptors

- 6.9.43 At year 0, the introduced overhead line will be a key source of visual impact, with most visual receptors experiencing views of the middle to upper sections of pylons. The lower-lying landform alongside existing vegetation would help to provide the screening for sections of the overhead line located parallel to the A38, with these being considerably more visible from residential receptors east of the A38 such as Horsley or Brackley Gate. The removal of the existing 33 kV overhead line between Bargate and Coxbench would reduce slightly the effect of introduced overhead line. The effects will remain as identified for most residential receptors during construction due to the scale of change in the views. Potential mitigation planting would not provide effective screening in year 0.

### Recreational receptors

- 6.9.44 At year 0, the effects will largely remain, as the overhead line continues to dominate the views due to scale of change and extent of change in the views. The removal of the existing 33 kV overhead line between Bargate and Coxbench would help to accommodate the overhead line. Several LDP routes either cross the draft Order Limits such as Derby Nomad Way and Derbyshire Portway, while the Centenary Way and Midshires Way LDPs are located in proximity to the draft Order Limits.
- 6.9.45 Potential mitigation planting would not provide effective screening in year 0.

## Year 15

### Residential receptors

- 6.9.46 Potential mitigation planting is likely to provide some localised benefit. However, due to the scale and size of the pylons and overhead line, the effects would remain largely unchanged for identified visual receptors.

### Recreational receptors

- 6.9.47 Potential mitigation planting is likely to provide some localised benefit to PRowS located close to the draft Order Limits, but the effects would remain largely unchanged for the majority of recreational receptors.
- 6.9.48 **Table 6.11** summarises identified significant visual effects within Section 3. A detailed assessment of visual effects, both significant and not significant, is included in **Appendix 6C Visual Baseline and Assessment**.

**Table 6.11: Summary of significant visual effects – Section 3: Ripley to Morley**

<b>Visual Receptors</b>	<b>Significance at Construction</b>	<b>Significance at Operation (Year 0, Winter)</b>	<b>Significance at Operation (Year 15, Summer)</b>
<b>Residential Receptors</b>			
Lower Hartshay	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Ripley	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Heage	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Upper Hartshay	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Street Lane	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Belper	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Openwoodgate	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Smithy Houses	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>
Denby Bottles	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Rawson Green	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>
Bargate	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>
Kilburn	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>
Lower Kilburn	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Holbrook	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>

<b>Visual Receptors</b>	<b>Significance at Construction</b>	<b>Significance at Operation (Year 0, Winter)</b>	<b>Significance at Operation (Year 15, Summer)</b>
Horsley Woodhouse	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Minor adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Minor adverse <b>(not significant)</b>
Horsley	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Coxbench	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Cloves Hill	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Brackley Gate	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Morley Smithy	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
<b>Recreational Receptors</b>			
Horsley Lodge Golf Club	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
LDP – Derby Nomad Way	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
LDP – Derbyshire Portway	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
LDP – Centenary Way	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
LDP – Midshires Way	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Users of PRowS within 1 km of the draft Order Limits	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Users of PRowS within 1 to 2 km of the draft Order Limits	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Users of PRowS over 2 km from the draft Order Limits	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>

## Section 4: Morley to Ockbrook

- 6.9.49 This section provides a preliminary LVIA of the overhead line within Section 4 during both construction and operation of the Project. Section 4 (**Figure 6.1 Landscape and Visual Study Area**) continues from Morley extending in a south easterly direction, passing east of Locko Park and Ockbrook up to the A52 – Brian Clough Way. Existing overhead lines crossing Section 4 include a 132 kV line from Spondon to Loscoe and a 33 kV line from Spondon to Belper.

### Landscape effects

#### Construction

- 6.9.50 During construction, major adverse and significant effects were identified for the Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield (Character Area 38) and the Trent Valley Washlands (Character Area 69), Plateau Estate Farmlands LCT and Lowland Village Farmlands LCT. The construction would introduce large-scale activity involving the clearance of vegetation, movement of construction vehicles, and the temporary creation of construction accesses and working areas for the assembly and erection of pylons in sections involving temporary use of cranes, followed by the installation of the overhead line conductors.
- 6.9.51 Moderate adverse and significant effects were identified for Coalfield Village Farmlands LCT and Trent Valley Washlands NCA, as construction would substantially alter the landscape pattern and scenic qualities, whilst introducing uncharacteristic activities. Construction would also affect the perceptual qualities of the landscape, such as tranquillity and a sense of wildness.

#### Year 0

- 6.9.52 At year 0, the effects will generally reduce but will remain significant for a range of identified LCUs, as a result of the introduction of a linear feature of large scale and extent into the transitional landscape between coalfield farmlands and the lowlands of the Trent Valley. Introduction of the overhead line would result in a permanent change to landscape elements and features, affecting the composition of the landscape character and altering its perceptual qualities, such as scenery and tranquillity. Mitigation planting would not provide effective screening in year 0.

#### Year 15

- 6.9.53 Potential mitigation planting is likely to provide some localised benefit. However, due to the scale and size of the pylons and overhead line, the effects would remain largely unchanged for identified landscape receptors.
- 6.9.54 **Table 6.12** summarises identified significant landscape effects within Section 4. A detailed assessment of landscape effects, both significant and not significant, is included in the **Appendix 6B Landscape Character Baseline and Assessment**.

**Table 6.12: Summary of significant landscape effects – Section 4 Morley to Ockbrook**

<b>Landscape Character Units (LCUs)</b>	<b>Significance at Construction</b>	<b>Significance at Operation (Year 0, Winter)</b>	<b>Significance at Operation (Year 15, Summer)</b>
<b>National Character Area (NCA) Profiles</b>			
Trent Valley Washlands NCA Profile: 69	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Minor adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Minor adverse <b>(not significant)</b>
<b>Derbyshire Landscape Character Assessment</b>			
Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield Character Area 38	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Trent Valley Washlands Character Area 69	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Plateau Estate Farmlands LCT	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>
Coalfield Village Farmlands LCT	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Minor adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Minor adverse <b>(not significant)</b>
Lowland Village Farmlands LCT	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>

## **Visual effects**

### **Construction**

#### Residential receptors

- 6.9.55 Significant adverse effects on views and visual amenity were identified for visual receptors located close to the draft Order Limits, such as for residents of Morley and Ockbrook and other predominantly smaller villages and hamlets. The overhead line would skirt around the urban edges of Derby. The views of construction will be largely screened, allowing for very restricted views of construction of the upper sections of pylons from the edges of Derby, with temporary views of cranes. Most residents in Derby would not experience a change in their view during construction.
- 6.9.56 Most residential receptors located further away from draft Order Limits, such as Smalley, would experience partial views of construction of the upper sections of pylons with temporary presence of cranes, followed by stringing activities, restricted in the extent by landform, vegetation and built form within settlements.

### Recreational receptors

- 6.9.57 Significant adverse visual effects on views and visual amenity would affect a range of recreational receptors located close to the draft Order Limits. It is expected that most of the recreational users along PRowS within the 1 km buffer and 1-2 km buffer would be significantly affected both during construction and operation. However, it is worth noting that views along some sections of PRowS within these buffers would be fully screened, or partial views would be available. This is due to a strong landform undulation, presence of built form associated with settlements, and woodlands that provide screening along the PRowS. Construction will be visible also from a dense network of PRowS, but also from Locko Park Registered Park and Garden, Midshires Way and Centenary Way LDPs, resulting in significant effects along some sections of these routes.

### Year 0

#### Residential receptors

- 6.9.58 At year 0, the introduced overhead line will be a key source of visual impact, with most visual receptors experiencing views of the middle to upper sections of pylons. The effects will remain as identified for most residential receptors during construction due to the scale of change in the views. Some settlements located closer by, such as Ockbrook, would experience a noticeable change to the views across large parts of settlements. Potential mitigation planting would not provide effective screening in year 0.

#### Recreational receptors

- 6.9.59 At year 0, the effects will largely remain as the overhead line will continue to dominate the views, due to the scale of change and extent of change in the views. The Derby Nomad Way and Derbyshire Portway LDPs generally run further away from the route, except for one point when they cross it; therefore, the views of the overhead line are restricted in some sections due to the increasing role of screening provided by vegetation and landform. Potential mitigation planting would not provide effective screening in year 0.

### Year 15

#### Residential receptors

- 6.9.60 Potential mitigation planting is likely to provide some localised benefit. However, due to the scale and size of the pylons and overhead line, the effects would remain largely unchanged for identified visual receptors.

#### Recreational receptors

- 6.9.61 Potential mitigation planting is likely to provide some localised benefit to PRowS located close to the draft Order Limits, but the effects would remain largely unchanged for the majority of recreational receptors.
- 6.9.62 **Table 6.13** summarises identified significant visual effects within Section 4. A detailed assessment of landscape effects, both significant and not significant, is included in **Appendix 6C Visual Baseline and Assessment**.

**Table 6.13: Summary of significant visual effects – Section 4 Morley to Ockbrook**

<b>Visual Receptors</b>	<b>Significance at Construction</b>	<b>Significance at Operation (Year 0, Winter)</b>	<b>Significance at Operation (Year 15, Summer)</b>
<b>Residential Receptors</b>			
Morley	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Stanley Common	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>
Stanley	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Oakwood	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Spondon	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>
Ockbrook	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
<b>Recreational Receptors</b>			
Morley Hayes Golf Club	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Locko Park	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
LDP – Derbyshire Portway	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
LDP – Centenary Way	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
LDP – Midshires Way	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Users of PRoWs within 1 km of the draft Order Limits	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Users of PRoWs within 1 to 2 km of the draft Order Limits	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Users of PRoWs over 2 km from the draft Order Limits	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>

## Section 5: Ockbrook to Aston-on-Trent

- 6.9.63 Section 5 (**Figure 6.1 Landscape and Visual Study Area**) Ockbrook to Aston-on-Trent continues south from the A52 passing between Borrowash and Draycott before crossing the River Derwent close to Ambaston. It then heads west and crosses the A6 Derby spur towards the A50 (Derby Southern Bypass) corridor.

### Landscape effects

#### Construction

- 6.9.64 During construction, major adverse and significant effects were identified for Lowland Village Farmlands LCT and the Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield (Character Area 38), however, this Character Area falls only marginally within Section 4 and Trent Valley Washlands (Character Area 69). Moderate adverse and significant effects were identified for Trent Valley Washlands NCA. The identified effects relate to the scale of change and extent of change within identified LCUs, relating predominantly to the River Trent valley. Construction activity involving vegetation clearance and the gradual construction of an overhead line would introduce large scale, uncharacteristic activity within the landscape, which is typically characterised by medium-scale landscapes with varying degrees of openness and moderate scenic qualities. The works will cross the River Derwent Valley that includes frequent tree belts providing a considerable degree of enclosure. This activity would also affect other perceptual attributes, such as tranquillity or a sense of wildness.

#### Year 0

- 6.9.65 Moderate adverse and significant effects were identified for Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield (Character Area 38) and Lowland Village Farmlands LCT and Trent Valley Washlands (Character Area 69). This is a result of the permanent introduction of the overhead line, affecting the landscape pattern, resulting in permanent change also to perceptual qualities such as wildness, tranquillity and scenery. Proposed mitigation planting would not provide effective landscape integration at year 0.

#### Year 15

- 6.9.66 Potential mitigation planting is likely to provide some localised benefit. However, due to the scale and size of the pylons and overhead line, the effects would remain largely unchanged for identified landscape receptors.
- 6.9.67 **Table 6.14** summarises identified significant landscape effects within Section 5. A detailed assessment of landscape effects, both significant and not significant, is included in the **Appendix 6B Landscape Character Baseline and Assessment**.

**Table 6.14: Summary of significant landscape effects – Section 5 Ockbrook to Aston-on-Trent**

<b>Landscape Character Units (LCUs)</b>	<b>Significance at Construction</b>	<b>Significance at Operation (Year 0, Winter)</b>	<b>Significance at Operation (Year 15, Summer)</b>
<b>National Character Area (NCA) Profiles</b>			
Trent Valley Washlands NCA Profile: 69	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Minor adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Minor adverse <b>(not significant)</b>
<b>Derbyshire Landscape Character Assessment</b>			
Trent Valley Washlands Character Area 69	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield Character Area 38	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Lowland Village Farmlands LCT	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>

## **Visual effects**

### **Construction**

#### Residential receptors

- 6.9.68 Significant adverse effects on views and visual amenity for residential receptors would be mostly perceptible to visual receptors located close to the draft Order Limits, such as for residents of Draycott and Borrowwash. Although there is less variation in landform across this section, tall hedgerows and trees, including poplars, provide filtered views along the streams and brooks, effectively screening the views from a range of settlements such as Ambaston. The screening of vegetation alongside built form within settlements will restrict the views for most receptors to the middle and the upper sections of the overhead line.
- 6.9.69 The views from the residential edge of Derby, such as Boulton Moor, will also be restricted to the construction of the upper sections of pylons, including temporary views of cranes.

#### Recreational receptors

- 6.9.70 Significant adverse visual effects on views and visual amenity would affect a range of recreational receptors located close to the draft Order Limits. It is expected that most of the recreational users along PRowWs within the 1 km buffer and 1-2 km buffer would be significantly affected both during construction and operation. However, it is worth noting that views along some sections of PRowWs within these buffers would be fully screened, or partial views would be available. This is due to a strong landform undulation, presence of built form associated with settlements, and woodlands that provide screening along the PRowWs.

6.9.71 In addition to this, the views of users of the Derby Canal Ring, Derby Nomad Way, Dand Midshires Way LDPs will be impacted significantly along some sections.

**Year 0**

Residential receptors

6.9.72 At year 0, the introduced overhead line will be a key source of visual impact, with most visual receptors experiencing views of the middle to upper sections of pylons. Residents of Borrowash would have close views of the overhead line or would experience views of the upper sections of pylons. The effects will remain as identified for most residential receptors during construction due to the scale of change in the views. Potential mitigation planting would not provide effective screening in year 0.

Recreational receptors

6.9.73 At year 0, the effects will largely remain as the overhead line will continue to dominate the views, due to scale of change and extent of change in the views. Recreational users along Derby Nomad Way would have their views affected significantly in close proximity to the overhead line. Potential mitigation planting would not provide effective screening in year 0.

**Year 15**

Residential receptors

6.9.74 Potential mitigation planting is likely to provide some localised benefit. However, due to the scale and size of the pylons and overhead line, the effects would remain largely unchanged for identified visual receptors.

Recreational receptors

6.9.75 Potential mitigation planting is likely to provide some localised benefit to PRowS located close to the draft Order Limits, but the effects would remain largely unchanged for the majority of recreational receptors.

6.9.76 **Table 6.15** summarises identified significant visual effects within Section 5. A detailed assessment of visual effects, both significant and not significant, is included in **Appendix 6C Visual Baseline and Assessment**.

**Table 6.15: Summary of significant visual effects – Section 5: Ockbrook to Aston-on-Trent Visual Assessment Summary**

Visual Receptors	Significance at Construction	Significance at Operation (Year 0, Winter)	Significance at Operation (Year 15, Summer)
<b>Residential Receptors</b>			
Borrowash	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)

<b>Visual Receptors</b>	<b>Significance at Construction</b>	<b>Significance at Operation (Year 0, Winter)</b>	<b>Significance at Operation (Year 15, Summer)</b>
Draycott	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Ambaston	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Shardlow	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>
Thulston	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Boulton Moor	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
<b>Recreational Receptors</b>			
LDP – Derby Canal Ring	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
LDP – Derby Nomad Way	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
LDP – Derwent Valley Heritage Way	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
LDP – Midshires Way	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>
Users of PRowS within 1 km of the draft Order Limits	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Users of PRowS within 1 to 2 km of the draft Order Limits	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Users of PRowS over 2 km from the draft Order Limits	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>

## Section 6: Aston-on-Trent to Willington Substation

6.9.77 Section 6 (**Figure 6.1 Landscape and Visual Study Area**) starts to the north west of Aston-on-Trent and heads in a generally south westerly direction. After crossing the A50, it runs parallel to the Castle Donington railway line, remaining south of the A50. The route then crosses the Trent and Mersey Canal and the Castle Donington Line just north west of Barrow upon Trent, continuing roughly alongside Twyford Road (A5132). Along this section, it intersects several existing 132 kV overhead lines operated by NGED before entering Willington Substation from the north east.

## Landscape effects

### Construction

6.9.78 During construction, major adverse effects are identified for Trent Valley Washlands (Character Area 69) and Lowland Village Farmlands LCT, as these LCUs would be occupied to a large extent and would be occupied by large-scale construction activity over a medium-term duration. Construction would be largely uncharacteristic within predominantly rural or urban fringe landscapes, corresponding locally with the presence of overhead lines in the vicinity of the Willington Substation. The overhead line would increase the influence of the nearby existing overhead lines, increasing wirescape, leading to further loss of scenic quality. Three construction compounds are present in this section, adding to the scale of change within this section. Construction would also affect the perceptual qualities of the landscape, such as tranquillity, sense of wildness and scenery.

### Year 0

6.9.79 At year 0, the effects would reduce, however, some would remain significant. This is due to the large scale of change and the extent of the overhead line introduced permanently. The overhead line would affect landscape elements, overall landscape character and perceptual qualities. The introduction of an overhead line to an area with existing energy infrastructure would increase the local presence of overhead lines in the vicinity of Willington Substation and within the wider landscape. Mitigation planting would not provide effective landscape integration in year 0.

### Year 15

6.9.80 Potential mitigation planting is likely to provide some localised benefit. However, due to the scale and size of the pylons and overhead line, the effects would remain largely unchanged for identified landscape receptors.

6.9.81 **Table 6.16** summarises identified significant landscape effects within Section 6. A detailed assessment of landscape effects, both significant and not significant, is included in **Appendix 6B Landscape Baseline and Assessment**.

**Table 6.16: Summary of significant landscape effects – Section 6 Aston-on-Trent to Willington Substation**

Landscape Character Units (LCUs)	Significance at Construction	Significance at Operation (Year 0, Winter)	Significance at Operation (Year 15, Summer)
<b>National Character Area (NCA) Profiles</b>			
Trent Valley Washlands NCA Profile: 69	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Minor adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Minor adverse <b>(not significant)</b>
<b>Derbyshire Landscape Character Assessment</b>			
Trent Valley Washlands Character Area 69	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Lowland Village Farmlands LCT	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(significant)</b>

## Visual effects

### Construction

#### Residential receptors

- 6.9.82 Significant adverse effects on views and visual amenity for residential receptors would be mostly perceptible to visual receptors located close to the draft Order Limits, such as for residents of Barrow upon Trent, Twyford and Willington. These changes are often seen in the context of the views associated with the existing overhead lines or redundant cooling towers of Willington Power Station.
- 6.9.83 Within the River Trent valley, linear vegetation will provide effective screening of construction at ground level. It will limit visibility for receptors located further away, including residents of Chellaston, where vegetation along the perimeter of the residential area and along the A50 will screen views of the lower to middle sections of pylons.

#### Recreational receptors

- 6.9.84 Significant adverse visual effects on views and visual amenity would affect a range of recreational receptors located close to the draft Order Limits. It is expected that most of the recreational users along PRowS within the 1 km buffer and 1-2 km buffer would be significantly affected during both construction and operation.
- 6.9.85 Construction at ground level will be visible from only a limited number of PRowS. More frequently, users of PRowS will experience views of construction work at the upper sections of pylons. This is due to a strong landform undulation, presence of built form associated with settlements, and woodlands that provide screening along the PRowS.
- 6.9.86 Significant effects were also identified for users of the Trent and Mersey Canal, Derby Canal Ring, Derby Nomad Way LDPs and PRowS within 1 km, 1-2 km and 2-5 km. buffers Occasionally, open views would be available from Trent and Mersey Canal, but more frequently they would be partial.

### Year 0

#### Residential receptors

- 6.9.87 At year 0, the introduced overhead line will be a key source of visual impact, with most visual receptors experiencing views of the middle to upper sections of pylons, due to screening of vegetation along the A50. The effects will remain as identified for most residential receptors during construction due to the scale of change in the views. The effects on views from residential areas around Derby such as Stenson Fields and Sinfin (south) would reduce to not significant at the operational stage as they are restricted to the upper sections of pylons seen in the distance.
- 6.9.88 Potential mitigation planting would not provide effective screening in year 0.

#### Recreational receptors

- 6.9.89 At year 0, the effects will largely remain as the overhead line will continue to dominate the views, due to scale of change and extent of change in the views.

Potential mitigation planting would not provide effective screening in year 0. Significant effects were identified for recreational users along sections of the Trent and Mersey Canal, Derby Canal Ring, Nomad Way LDPs and PRowS within 1 km and 1-2 km, as they cross under the overhead line.

## Year 15

### Residential receptors

- 6.9.90 Potential mitigation planting is likely to provide some localised benefit. However, due to the scale and size of the pylons and overhead line, the effects would remain largely unchanged for identified visual receptors.

### Recreational receptors

- 6.9.91 Potential mitigation planting is likely to provide some localised benefit to PRowS located close to the draft Order Limits, but the effects would remain largely unchanged for the majority of recreational receptors.
- 6.9.92 **Table 6.17** summarises identified significant visual effects within Section 6. A detailed assessment of landscape effects, both significant and not significant, is included in **Appendix 6C Visual Baseline and Assessment**.

**Table 6.17: Summary of significant visual effects – Section 6: Aston-on-Trent to Willington Substation**

Visual Receptors	Significance at Construction	Significance at Operation (Year 0, Winter)	Significance at Operation (Year 15, Summer)
<b>Residential Receptors (settlements)</b>			
Swarkestone	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)
Barrow upon Trent	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)
Stenson Fields and Sinfin (south)	Moderate adverse (significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)
Arleston	Major adverse (significant)	Moderate adverse (significant)	Moderate adverse (not significant)
Stenson	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)
Twyford	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)	Major adverse (significant)

<b>Visual Receptors</b>	<b>Significance at Construction</b>	<b>Significance at Operation (Year 0, Winter)</b>	<b>Significance at Operation (Year 15, Summer)</b>
Findern	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Willington	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
<b>Recreational Receptors</b>			
Trent and Mersey Canal	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>
LDP – Derby Canal Ring	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
LDP – Derby Nomad Way	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Users of PRowS within 1 km of the draft Order Limits	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Users of PRowS within 1-2 km of the draft Order Limits	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>
Users of PRowS over 2 km from the draft Order Limits	Major adverse <b>(significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>	Moderate adverse <b>(not significant)</b>

## **6.10 Potential Additional Mitigation Measures**

6.10.1 Additional mitigation comprises measures over and above any design embedded and good practice measures. It is anticipated that further mitigation measures will be added and/or refinement of existing measures will be made in response to further baseline data collection and developments to the Project design. These may reduce the significance of effects as far as practicable and will be presented within the ES.

## **6.11 Monitoring**

6.11.1 No monitoring is currently proposed, although a five-year aftercare period for mitigation planting is included within the Draft Outline CoCP, provided in **Appendix 4A Draft Outline Code of Construction Practice**.

## 6.12 Residual Effects

6.12.1 As no specific additional measures have been identified at this stage, the residual effects remain as reported above within the preliminary LVIA.

## 6.13 Summary

6.13.1 **Table 6.18** summarises the preliminary landscape and visual effects, potential additional mitigation measures and residual effects.

**Table 6.18: Summary of residual effects for landscape and visual**

<b>Description of the Effect</b>	<b>Sensitive Receptor</b>	<b>Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation</b>	<b>Additional Mitigation Measure</b>	<b>Residual Effect</b>	
<b>Section 1 – Landscape Effects</b>					
Change to landscape elements, features or characteristics	NCA Profile: 30 Southern Magnesian Limestone	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	NCA Profile: 38 Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	NCA Profile: 50 Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield Character Area 38	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Coalfield Village Farmlands LCT	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Estate Farmlands LCT	Construction Year 0	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation		Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
		Year 15	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )		
<b>Section 1 – Visual Effects</b>					
<b>Residential Receptors</b>					
Change to views and visual amenity	Bolsover	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Long Duckmanton	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )		
	Calow	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )		
	Arkwright Town	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )		
	Hasland	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )		
	Sutton Scarsdale	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )		

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation		Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
	Winsick	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Corbriggs	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Temple Normanton	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Grassmoor	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Heath	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Holmewood	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Glapwell	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation		Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
	North Wingfield	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Stainsby	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Clay Cross	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Astwith	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Lower Pilsley	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Hardstoft	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Pilsley	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation		Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
	Stretton	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Tibshelf	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
<b>Recreational Receptors</b>					
	Bolsover Castle	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	South Chesterfield Golf Club	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Grassmoor Country Park	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Hardwick Hall	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	LDP - Chesterfield Round	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation		Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
	LDP – Five Pits Trail	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Users of PRowS within 1 km of the overhead line	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Users of PRowS within 1-2 km of the overhead line	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Users of PRowS over 2 km of the overhead line	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

## Section 2 – Landscape Effects

Change to landscape elements, features or characteristics	NCA Profile: 30 Southern Magnesian Limestone	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	NCA Profile: 38 Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	NCA Profile: 50 Derbyshire Peak	Construction Year 0	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation		Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
	Fringe and Lower Derwent	Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> )		
	Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield Character Area 38	Construction	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
		Year 0	Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> )		
		Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> )		
	Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent Character Area 50	Construction	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
		Year 0	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )		
		Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )		
	Coalfield Village Farmlands LCT	Construction	Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
		Year 0	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )		
		Year 15	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )		
	Estate Farmlands LCT	Construction	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
		Year 0	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )		
		Year 15	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )		
	Wooded Farmlands LCT	Construction	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
		Year 0	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )		
		Year 15	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )		
	Coalfield Estatelands LCT	Construction	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
		Year 0	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )		
		Year 15	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )		

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation		Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
<b>Section 2 – Visual Effects</b>					
<b>Residential Receptors</b>					
Change to views and visual amenity	Morton	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Mickley Estate	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Stonebroom	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Newton	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Higham	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Shirland	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation	Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect	
	Blackwell	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Westhouses	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	South Normanton	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	South Wingfield	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Alfreton	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Fourlane Ends	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Swanwick	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation		Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
	Oakerthorpe	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Fritchley	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Butterley	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Pentrich	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
Recreational Receptors					
	Alfreton Park	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Alfreton Golf Club	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Shirland Golf and Country Club	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation		Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
	Users of PRowS within 1 km of the overhead line	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Users of PRowS within 1-2 km of the overhead line	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Users of PRowS over 2 km of the overhead line	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
<b>Section 3 – Landscape Effects</b>					
Change to landscape elements, features or characteristics	NCA Profile: 38 Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	NCA Profile: 50 Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield Character Area 38)	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation		Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
	Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent Character Area 50	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Coalfield Village Farmlands LCT	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Wooded Slopes and Valleys LCT	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Gritstone Heaths and Commons LCT	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

### Section 3 – Visual Effects

#### Residential Receptors

Change to views and visual amenity	Lower Hartshay	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Ripley	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation		Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
	Heage	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Upper Hartshay	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Street Lane	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Belper	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Openwoodgate	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Smithy Houses	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Denby Bottles	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation		Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
	Rawson Green	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Bargate	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Kilburn	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Lower Kilburn	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Holbrook	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Horsley Woodhouse	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Smalley	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation		Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
	Horsley	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Woodside	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Coxbench	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Cloves Hill	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Brackley Gate	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Morley Smithy	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
<b>Recreational Receptors</b>					
	Ripley Greenway & Pit Top	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation		Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
	Horsley Lodge Golf Club	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	LDP – Derby Nomad Way	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	LDP – Derbyshire Portway	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	LDP – Derwent Valley Heritage Way	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	LDP – Centenary Way	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	LDP – Midshires Way	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Users of PRowS within 1 km of the overhead line	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation		Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
	Users of PRowS within 1-2 km of the overhead line	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Users of PRowS over 2 km of the overhead line	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
<b>Section 4 – Landscape Effects</b>					
Change to landscape elements, features or characteristics	NCA Profile: 69 Trent Valley Washlands	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	NCA Profile: 38 Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield Character Area 38	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Trent Valley Washlands Character Area 69	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation		Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
	Plateau Estate Farmlands LCT	Construction	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
		Year 0	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )		
		Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )		
	Coalfield Village Farmlands LCT	Construction	Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
		Year 0	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )		
		Year 15	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )		
	Lowland Village Farmlands LCT	Construction	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
		Year 0	Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> )		
		Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> )		

#### Section 4 – Visual Effects

##### Residential Receptors

Change to views and visual amenity	Morley	Construction	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
		Year 0	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )		
		Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )		
	Stanley Common	Construction	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
		Year 0	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )		
		Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )		
	Stanley	Construction	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
		Year 0	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )		
		Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )		

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation		Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
	Oakwood	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Spondon	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Ockbrook	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
<b>Recreational Receptors</b>					
	Morley Hayes Golf Club	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Locko Park	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	LDP - Derbyshire Portway	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	LDP – Centenary Way	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation		Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
	LDP – Midshires Way	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Users of PRowS within 1 km of the overhead line	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Users of PRowS within 1 to 2 km of the overhead line	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Users of PRowS within 2 to 5km of the overhead line	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

### Section 5 – Landscape Effects

Change to landscape elements, features or characteristics	NCA Profile: 69 Trent Valley Washlands	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	NCA Profile: 38 Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	NCA Profile: 68 Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands	Construction Year 0	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation		Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
		Year 15	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )		
	Trent Valley Washlands Character Area 69	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield CA	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Lowland Village Farmlands LCT	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Riverside Meadows LCT	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

## Section 5 – Visual Effects

### Residential Receptors

Change to views and visual amenity	Borrowash	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Draycott	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation		Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
	Ambaston	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Shardlow	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Thulston	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Boulton Moor	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
<b>Recreational Receptors</b>					
	LDP – Derby Canal Ring	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	LDP – Derby Nomad Way	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	LDP – Derwent Valley Heritage Way	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation		Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
	LDP – Midshires Way	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Users of PRowS within 1 km of the overhead line	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Users of PRowS within 1 to 2 km of the overhead line	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Users of PRowS within 2 to 5km of the overhead line	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

### Section 6 – Landscape Effects

Change to landscape elements, features or characteristics	NCA Profile: 69 Trent Valley Washlands	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	NCA Profile: 70. Melbourne Parklands	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	NCA Profile: 68 Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation		Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
	Trent Valley Washlands Character Area 69	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Lowland Village Farmlands LCT	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Wet Pasture Meadows LCT	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Riverside Meadows LCT	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

## Section 6 – Visual Effects

### Residential Receptors

Change to views and visual amenity	Chellaston	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Swarkestone	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation		Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
	King's Newton	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Stanton by Bridge	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Melbourne	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Barrow upon Trent	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Stenson Fields and Sinfin South	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Arleston	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Stenson	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation		Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
	Twyford	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Findern	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Willington	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Newton Solney	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
<b>Recreational Receptors</b>					
	Fullens Lock Park	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Sinfin Moor Park & Nature Reserve	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Trent and Mersey Canal	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation		Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
	LDP – Derby Canal Ring	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	LDP – Derby Nomad Way	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Users of PRowS within 1 km of the overhead line	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Users of PRowS within 1 to 2 km of the overhead line	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Users of PRowS within 2 to 5km of the overhead line	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Major adverse ( <b>significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
<b>Amber Valley SLA</b>					
	Visual receptors	Construction Year 0 Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
	Landscape receptors	Construction Year 0	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> ) Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )		No change.

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation		Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
		Year 15	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	
<b>Peak District National Park</b>					
	Visual receptors	Construction	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
		Year 0	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )		
		Year 15	Moderate adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )		
	Landscape receptors	Construction	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )	None identified at this stage.	No change.
		Year 0	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )		
		Year 15	Minor adverse ( <b>not significant</b> )		

# References

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National Grid plc  
National Grid House,  
Warwick Technology Park,  
Gallows Hill, Warwick.  
CV34 6DA United Kingdom

Registered in England and Wales  
No. 4031152  
[nationalgrid.com](http://nationalgrid.com)