

# Appendix E.5 Visual Effects Table

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY				CHANGE, MAGNITUDE AND SIGNIFICANCE				
<p><b>General Comment on Baseline Views and Visual Envelope:</b> The river valley landform is broadly flat and low lying with roads following the contours of the floodplain within a riparian landscape. Copses and hedgerows are noticeable landscape features in the landscape which are particularly strong adjacent to the site. The surrounding landscape is rising, comprising arable and fields of pasture. Nucleated settlements are seen on higher ground either side of the floodplain. Past practices of gravel and sand extraction operations have left a string of man-made waterbodies, recreational space and local nature reserves. The existing site has a limited visual envelope and there are few views of the site from roads, lanes and public rights of way.</p>				<p><b>General Comment on the Development Proposals and Visual Effects:</b> Figure 6.4 - The Zone of Theoretical Visibility has been produced on a 'worst case' basis with a target point on the site representing a plant at a height of 12m. Key visual barriers have been plotted, including existing areas of residential settlement and visually significant woodland. The resultant ZTV reflects the broad river valley floodplain and adjacent valley slope. The theoretical visibility is limited to the floodplain and to slopes facing towards the site and along the incised valley floor. In reality, visibility of the development proposals will be less than the ZTV shows, due to settlement, the strong pattern of hedgerows and copses, and enclosed road network of smaller lanes and minor roads within the landscape.</p>				
Viewpoint No. and Location	Designation, Landscape Character Area and Approx. Distance to Site Boundary	Description of Baseline View, Type of View and Number of Users	Value of Views, Susceptibility to Change; OVERALL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change to the View	Mitigation	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility; OVERALL MAGNITUDE	Nature of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE
1: <b>Byway at northern site boundary, looking east to west</b>	<p><b>Designation:</b> Byway</p> <p><b>LCA:</b> 18d The Nene – Billing Wharf to Woodford Mill</p> <p><b>Distance:</b> On the northern boundary of the site</p>	<p><b>Baseline Description, Type of View, Viewer and Number of Users:</b></p> <p>Open view from byway as it follows a section of the northern site boundary.</p> <p>Few walkers and moderate vehicular activity accessing the adjacent fishing ponds to the south of the site.</p> <p>Panoramic view across from arable fields with the dirt track / byway visible in the far left and far right of the view, looking east through to west. Boundary vegetation adjacent to the byway is seen from the foreground to middle ground with Commander's Spinney is discernible in the far left of the view.</p> <p>A run of electricity poles are seen within the site, running parallel to the byway on the northern boundary.</p> <p>In the middle ground, within the site, Wind Spinney is seen in the left of the view.</p> <p>In the background of the view Grade I listed Church of St. Mary the Virgin is partially visible in the left of the view, and Cogenhoe village is partially visible on rising land in the right of the view.</p> <p>The site is seen in the fore to middle ground, with layers of vegetation seen beyond the site boundary in the middle</p>	<p><b>Value of Views:</b> Low</p> <p><b>Susceptibility to Change:</b> Medium</p> <p><b>OVERALL SENSITIVITY:</b> MEDIUM</p>	<p><b>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</b></p> <p>View to the south and east will remain the same. Looking west there will be a change to the view in the middle distance, where the plant and operations area, and water management areas are located.</p> <p>Excavation of the water management areas and construction of the earth bunds will be seen. Plant will be partially seen beyond, in the north-west corner of the site.</p>	<p><b>Standard Construction and Operational Management Practices:</b> Tree and hedgerow protection fencing. Earth bunds around plant and water management area.</p> <p><b>Primary measures:</b> Extraction areas broadly follow existing field patterns. Operational phasing designed to retain Wind Spinney and woodland on the eastern boundary of the site.</p> <p><b>Secondary Measures:</b> Restoration of land to agriculture, creation of new wetland and grassland areas, new woodland belt, tree and hedgerow planting.</p>	<p><b>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</b> <b>Size/Scale:</b> Slight <b>Geographical Extent:</b> Part of view to the west in the middle distance <b>Duration/Reversibility:</b> Short term / yes <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE:</b> SLIGHT</p>	Adverse	Minor significance
				<p><b>During Extraction (Year 9):</b></p> <p>Looking south-east, operations within a gravel extraction area to the west of Wind Spinney will be seen. Beyond, within the east of the site, activities associated with restoring the areas already excavated will be partially seen.</p> <p>Looking south, the fields adjacent to the byway will not have yet been excavated and remain the same. Soil bunds forming the soil storage area will be seen in the centre of the site. Beyond, reedbeds will be seen to be establishing in the restored areas in the south of the site.</p> <p>Looking west earth bunds surrounding the plant and water management area will be seen, with plant equipment seen within this area.</p>		<p><b>During Extraction (Year 9):</b> <b>Size/Scale:</b> Major <b>Geographical Extent:</b> Middle distance of view from east to west <b>Duration/Reversibility:</b> Medium term / yes <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE:</b> MAJOR</p>		

**Terminology for Visual Effect:**

Type of View: Glimpsed, Open, Oblique, Framed, Filtered  
 Number of Viewers: Few, Moderate, Many  
 Value of Views: High, Medium, Low  
 Susceptibility to Change: High, Medium, Low  
 Overall Sensitivity of Receptor: High, Medium, Low

Size/Scale of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible

Geographical Extent of Effect: (Descriptive)  
 Duration: Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Direct, Indirect  
 Reversibility: Yes, within (timescale)/No  
 Overall Magnitude of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change  
 Nature of Effect: Adverse, Benefit, Neutral, Not Applicable, Direct, Indirect, Secondary

Significance: Significant, Moderately Significant, Not Significant

**Abbreviations:**

LCA: County/District Landscape Character Area  
 HLCA: Historic Landscape Character Area  
 AONB: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty  
 AGLV: Area of Great Landscape Value  
 NSA: National Scenic Area  
 PROW: Public Rights of Way

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY				CHANGE, MAGNITUDE AND SIGNIFICANCE				
<p><b>General Comment on Baseline Views and Visual Envelope:</b> The river valley landform is broadly flat and low lying with roads following the contours of the floodplain within a riparian landscape. Copses and hedgerows are noticeable landscape features in the landscape which are particularly strong adjacent to the site. The surrounding landscape is rising, comprising arable and fields of pasture. Nucleated settlements are seen on higher ground either side of the floodplain. Past practices of gravel and sand extraction operations have left a string of man-made waterbodies, recreational space and local nature reserves. The existing site has a limited visual envelope and there are few views of the site from roads, lanes and public rights of way.</p>				<p><b>General Comment on the Development Proposals and Visual Effects:</b> Figure 6.4 - The Zone of Theoretical Visibility has been produced on a 'worst case' basis with a target point on the site representing a plant at a height of 12m. Key visual barriers have been plotted, including existing areas of residential settlement and visually significant woodland. The resultant ZTV reflects the broad river valley floodplain and adjacent valley slope. The theoretical visibility is limited to the floodplain and to slopes facing towards the site and along the incised valley floor. In reality, visibility of the development proposals will be less than the ZTV shows, due to settlement, the strong pattern of hedgerows and copses, and enclosed road network of smaller lanes and minor roads within the landscape.</p>				
Viewpoint No. and Location	Designation, Landscape Character Area and Approx. Distance to Site Boundary	Description of Baseline View, Type of View and Number of Users	Value of Views, Susceptibility to Change; OVERALL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change to the View	Mitigation	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility; OVERALL MAGNITUDE	Nature of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE
		and far distance.		<p><b>After Restoration (Year 35):</b> Looking south, the fields adjacent to the byway will have been restored back to agricultural land.. A new hedgerow also runs north from Wind Spinney to meet the byway.  Looking south-west, an established tree line is seen adjacent to the byway as it runs south through the site, subsequent of the additional tree and shrub planting here.</p>		<p><b>After Restoration (Year 35):</b> Size/Scale: Slight Geographical Extent: View from east to west Duration/Reversibility: Long term / no OVERALL MAGNITUDE: SLIGHT</p>	Benefit	Minor significance
2: <b>Public Right of Way to the west of Ecton, looking south</b>	<p><b>Designation:</b> Public Right of Way  <b>LCA:</b> 4c Ecton and Earls Barton Slopes  <b>Distance:</b> 850m north of site</p>	<p><b>Baseline Description, Type of View, Viewer and Number of Users:</b>  Framed, elevated view from public right of way.  Slight to moderate number of walkers.  The foreground comprises arable fields, fragmented hedgerow and a public right of way to the left of the hedgerow. To the left of the view, Ecton village is seen in the middle distance, nestled in the landscape; and Grade I listed Church of St. Mary Magdalene seen in line with the PRow.  In the centre of the view the landform dips towards the floodplain and the Esso service area is discernible beyond the crest seen in the field in the middle ground. Flat, arable land is seen in the river valley and beyond which rising slopes are seen in the background. Industrial development is discernible in the river valley also. The rising land beyond</p>	<p><b>Value of Views:</b> Medium  <b>Susceptibility to Change:</b> Medium  <b>OVERALL SENSITIVITY:</b> MEDIUM</p>	<p><b>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</b> Looking south, the plant and operations area and water management areas are seen in the middle distance, occupying land on the valley floor beyond the Esso Services. Movement of plant, extraction of the water management area and construction of the earth bund will be seen here.</p>	<p><b>Standard Construction and Operational Management Practices:</b> Tree and hedgerow protection fencing. Earth bunds around plant and water management area.  <b>Primary measures:</b> Extraction areas broadly follow existing field patterns. Operational phasing designed to retain Wind Spinney and woodland on the eastern boundary of the site.  <b>Secondary</b></p>	<p><b>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</b> Size/Scale: Slight Geographical Extent: Part of view to south in middle distance Duration/Reversibility: Short term / yes OVERALL MAGNITUDE: SLIGHT</p>	Adverse	Minor significance
				<p><b>During Extraction (Year 9):</b> Looking south, the plant and water management areas will continue to be seen in the west of the site, with associated plant situated within this area.  Operations will also be partially seen in the east of the site where gravel extraction, and restoration is taking place. However, views will be filtered by intervening layers of vegetation.  The soil storage area will be just perceived in the centre of the site</p>		<p><b>During Extraction (Year 9):</b> Size/Scale: Moderate Geographical Extent: Part of view in middle distance from south to south-east Duration/Reversibility: Medium term / yes OVERALL MAGNITUDE: MODERATE</p>	Adverse	Moderate significance

**Terminology for Visual Effect:**

Type of View: Glimpsed, Open, Oblique, Framed, Filtered  
 Number of Viewers: Few, Moderate, Many  
 Value of Views: High, Medium, Low  
 Susceptibility to Change: High, Medium, Low  
 Overall Sensitivity of Receptor: High, Medium, Low

Geographical Extent of Effect: (Descriptive)  
 Duration: Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Direct, Indirect  
 Reversibility: Yes, within (timescale)/No  
 Overall Magnitude of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change  
 Nature of Effect: Adverse, Benefit, Neutral, Not Applicable, Direct, Indirect, Secondary

**Abbreviations:**  
 LCA: County/District Landscape Character Area  
 HLCA: Historic Landscape Character Area  
 AONB: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty  
 AGLV: Area of Great Landscape Value  
 NSA: National Scenic Area  
 PRow: Public Rights of Way

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY				CHANGE, MAGNITUDE AND SIGNIFICANCE				
<p><b>General Comment on Baseline Views and Visual Envelope:</b> The river valley landform is broadly flat and low lying with roads following the contours of the floodplain within a riparian landscape. Copses and hedgerows are noticeable landscape features in the landscape which are particularly strong adjacent to the site. The surrounding landscape is rising, comprising arable and fields of pasture. Nucleated settlements are seen on higher ground either side of the floodplain. Past practices of gravel and sand extraction operations have left a string of man-made waterbodies, recreational space and local nature reserves. The existing site has a limited visual envelope and there are few views of the site from roads, lanes and public rights of way.</p>				<p><b>General Comment on the Development Proposals and Visual Effects:</b> Figure 6.4 - The Zone of Theoretical Visibility has been produced on a 'worst case' basis with a target point on the site representing a plant at a height of 12m. Key visual barriers have been plotted, including existing areas of residential settlement and visually significant woodland. The resultant ZTV reflects the broad river valley floodplain and adjacent valley slope. The theoretical visibility is limited to the floodplain and to slopes facing towards the site and along the incised valley floor. In reality, visibility of the development proposals will be less than the ZTV shows, due to settlement, the strong pattern of hedgerows and copses, and enclosed road network of smaller lanes and minor roads within the landscape.</p>				
Viewpoint No. and Location	Designation, Landscape Character Area and Approx. Distance to Site Boundary	Description of Baseline View, Type of View and Number of Users	Value of Views, Susceptibility to Change; OVERALL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change to the View	Mitigation	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility; OVERALL MAGNITUDE	Nature of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE
		<p>the valley is vegetated with copses and layers of vegetation along field margins and settlements.</p> <p>The site is located in the centre of the view in the middle distance beyond the Esso station. The site is perceptible beyond layers of vegetation seen in views towards the site.</p>		<p><b>After Restoration (Year 35):</b> Looking south, restored land within the site will be seen, including agricultural fields in the north of the site, and wetland areas to the south of the site. New hedgerows, trees and woodland belts within the site, add to the overlapping layers of vegetation seen within the valley floor.</p>	<p><b>Measures:</b> Restoration of land to agriculture, creation of new wetland and grassland areas, new woodland belt, tree and hedgerow planting.</p>	<p><b>After Restoration (Year 35):</b> <b>Size/Scale:</b> Negligible <b>Geographical Extent:</b> Part of view in middle distance from south to south-east <b>Duration/Reversibility:</b> Long term / no <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE:</b> NEGLIGIBLE</p>	Benefit	Not significant
<p><b>3:</b> <b>Nene Way long distance path on footbridge over the A45, looking south-west</b></p>	<p><b>Designation:</b> Long Distance Path (Nene Way)</p> <p><b>LCA:</b> 18d The Nene – Billing Wharf to Woodford Mill</p> <p><b>Distance:</b> 400m east of site</p>	<p><b>Baseline Description, Type of View, Viewer and Number of Users:</b></p> <p>Open view from Long Distance Path on footbridge over the A45. View south-west as pedestrians cross the A45.</p> <p>Slight to moderate number of footpath users.</p> <p>In the foreground of the view, part of the footpath is visible in the left of the frame; pastoral land in the centre of the view and the A45 in the far right of the view extend to the middle ground. A byway is seen running parallel to the left of the A45.</p> <p>Fragmented boundary vegetation demarcates ditches and field boundaries with tree belts seen on the horizon in the middle ground. Rising slopes and settlement is discernible in the far distance and form the backdrop in the view.</p> <p>The site occupies part of the land in the middle distance beyond the two pastoral fields seen in the centre of the view. The tree belt on the eastern boundary prevents open views of the site, views are filtered by vegetation.</p>	<p><b>Value of Views:</b> Low</p> <p><b>Susceptibility to Change:</b> High</p> <p><b>OVERALL SENSITIVITY:</b> MEDIUM</p>	<p><b>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</b> Activity within the west of the site will generally not be seen from this location, during this phase, due to the tree line along the eastern site boundary. However, some taller pieces of plant equipment may be seen above, and filtered through the trees.</p>	<p><b>Standard Construction and Operational Management Practices:</b> Tree and hedgerow protection fencing. Earth bunds around plant and water management area.</p> <p><b>Primary measures:</b> Extraction areas broadly follow existing field patterns. Operational phasing designed to retain Wind Spinney and woodland on the eastern boundary of the site.</p>	<p><b>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</b> <b>Size/Scale:</b> Negligible <b>Geographical Extent:</b> Small part of view in distance to the west. <b>Duration/Reversibility:</b> Short term / yes <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE:</b> NEGLIGIBLE</p>	Adverse	Not significant
				<p><b>During Extraction (Year 9):</b> Looking west, extraction and restoration activities will partially be seen in the east of the site. This is seen behind and filtered by the tree line along the eastern site boundary.</p> <p>Taller pieces of plant equipment situated within the west of the site may be seen in the distance, above, and filtered by the tree line.</p>		<p><b>During Extraction (Year 9):</b> <b>Size/Scale:</b> Slight <b>Geographical Extent:</b> Part of middle to distant view to the west <b>Duration/Reversibility:</b> Medium term / yes <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE:</b> SLIGHT</p>	Adverse	Minor significance
				<p><b>After Restoration (Year 35):</b> Grassland and wetland areas will have established on the restored land in the east of the site, and will be glimpsed through the tree line on the eastern site boundary.</p>		<p><b>Secondary Measures:</b> Restoration of land to agriculture, creation of new wetland and grassland areas, new woodland belt, tree and hedgerow planting.</p>	<p><b>After Restoration (Year 35):</b> <b>Size/Scale:</b> Negligible <b>Geographical Extent:</b> Part of view in middle distance to the west <b>Duration/Reversibility:</b> Long term / no <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE:</b> NEGLIGIBLE</p>	Benefit

**Terminology for Visual Effect:**

Type of View: Glimpsed, Open, Oblique, Framed, Filtered  
 Number of Viewers: Few, Moderate, Many  
 Value of Views: High, Medium, Low  
 Susceptibility to Change: High, Medium, Low  
 Overall Sensitivity of Receptor: High, Medium, Low

Geographical Extent of Effect: (Descriptive)  
 Duration: Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Direct, Indirect  
 Reversibility: Yes, within (timescale)/No  
 Overall Magnitude of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change  
 Nature of Effect: Adverse, Benefit, Neutral, Not Applicable, Direct, Indirect, Secondary

**Abbreviations:**  
 LCA: County/District Landscape Character Area  
 HLCA: Historic Landscape Character Area  
 AONB: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty  
 AGLV: Area of Great Landscape Value  
 NSA: National Scenic Area  
 PROW: Public Rights of Way

Size/Scale of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible

Significance: Significant, Moderately Significant, Not Significant

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY				CHANGE, MAGNITUDE AND SIGNIFICANCE				
<p><b>General Comment on Baseline Views and Visual Envelope:</b> The river valley landform is broadly flat and low lying with roads following the contours of the floodplain within a riparian landscape. Copses and hedgerows are noticeable landscape features in the landscape which are particularly strong adjacent to the site. The surrounding landscape is rising, comprising arable and fields of pasture. Nucleated settlements are seen on higher ground either side of the floodplain. Past practices of gravel and sand extraction operations have left a string of man-made waterbodies, recreational space and local nature reserves. The existing site has a limited visual envelope and there are few views of the site from roads, lanes and public rights of way.</p>				<p><b>General Comment on the Development Proposals and Visual Effects:</b> Figure 6.4 - The Zone of Theoretical Visibility has been produced on a 'worst case' basis with a target point on the site representing a plant at a height of 12m. Key visual barriers have been plotted, including existing areas of residential settlement and visually significant woodland. The resultant ZTV reflects the broad river valley floodplain and adjacent valley slope. The theoretical visibility is limited to the floodplain and to slopes facing towards the site and along the incised valley floor. In reality, visibility of the development proposals will be less than the ZTV shows, due to settlement, the strong pattern of hedgerows and copses, and enclosed road network of smaller lanes and minor roads within the landscape.</p>				
Viewpoint No. and Location	Designation, Landscape Character Area and Approx. Distance to Site Boundary	Description of Baseline View, Type of View and Number of Users	Value of Views, Susceptibility to Change; OVERALL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change to the View	Mitigation	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility; OVERALL MAGNITUDE	Nature of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE
4: <b>Nene Way long distance path north of the River Nene, looking west</b>	<p><b>Designation:</b> Long Distance Path (Nene Way), Local Wildlife Site</p> <p><b>LCA:</b> 18d The Nene – Billing Wharf to Woodford Mill</p> <p><b>Distance:</b> 250m east of site</p>	<p><b>Baseline Description, Type of View, Viewer and Number of Users:</b></p> <p>Filtered view along Nene Way from low lying land. Oblique view towards the site is available.</p> <p>Sight to moderate number of walkers, path not well defined.</p> <p>In the foreground of the view, scrub and shrubs are seen along field margins. Nene Way is seen in the far right of the view and vegetation encloses the path. In the middle ground, a mature tree is seen in the centre of the view along the margin of a field. Layers of trees and electricity poles are seen on the skyline in the middle distance which limits long distance views of the landscape.</p> <p>The site occupies part of the land in the middle distance with glimpsed views available beyond the mature tree in the middle ground.</p>	<p><b>Value of Views:</b> Medium</p> <p><b>Susceptibility to Change:</b> High</p> <p><b>OVERALL SENSITIVITY:</b> HIGH</p>	<p><b>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</b></p> <p>Movement of plant associated with construction and excavation activities in the west of the site will be perceptible in the middle distance, to the south-west of Commander's Spinney.</p>	<p><b>Standard Construction and Operational Management Practices:</b> Tree and hedgerow protection fencing. Earth bunds around plant and water management area.</p>	<p><b>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</b> <b>Size/Scale:</b> Slight <b>Geographical Extent:</b> Small part of view in middle distance to the west <b>Duration/Reversibility:</b> Short term / yes <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE:</b> SLIGHT</p>	Adverse	Moderate significance
				<p><b>During Extraction (Year 9):</b></p> <p>Plant equipment situated within the plant and water management area in the west of the site will be seen, to the south-west of Commander's Spinney.</p> <p>There may be some glimpsed views of extraction and restoration activities in the east of the site. However, these views will be filtered by the trees and vegetation along the southern and eastern boundaries of the site.</p>		<p><b>Primary measures:</b> Extraction areas broadly follow existing field patterns. Operational phasing designed to retain Wind Spinney and woodland on the eastern boundary of the site.</p>		
				<p><b>After Restoration (Year 35):</b></p> <p>Looking north-west additional tree planting within the site would have become established, and add to the overlapping layers of vegetation seen.</p>	<p><b>Secondary Measures:</b> Restoration of land to agriculture, creation of new wetland and grassland areas, new woodland belt, tree and hedgerow planting.</p>	<p><b>After Restoration (Year 35):</b> <b>Size/Scale:</b> Negligible <b>Geographical Extent:</b> Small parts of the view in the middle distance to the north west <b>Duration/Reversibility:</b> Long term / no <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE:</b> NEGLIGIBLE</p>	Benefit	Minor significance

**Terminology for Visual Effect:**

Type of View: Glimpsed, Open, Oblique, Framed, Filtered  
 Number of Viewers: Few, Moderate, Many  
 Value of Views: High, Medium, Low  
 Susceptibility to Change: High, Medium, Low  
 Overall Sensitivity of Receptor: High, Medium, Low

Geographical Extent of Effect: (Descriptive)  
 Duration: Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Direct, Indirect  
 Reversibility: Yes, within (timescale)/No  
 Overall Magnitude of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change  
 Nature of Effect: Adverse, Benefit, Neutral, Not Applicable, Direct, Indirect, Secondary

**Abbreviations:**  
 LCA: County/District Landscape Character Area  
 HLCA: Historic Landscape Character Area  
 AONB: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty  
 AGLV: Area of Great Landscape Value  
 NSA: National Scenic Area  
 PROW: Public Rights of Way

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY				CHANGE, MAGNITUDE AND SIGNIFICANCE						
<p><b>General Comment on Baseline Views and Visual Envelope:</b> The river valley landform is broadly flat and low lying with roads following the contours of the floodplain within a riparian landscape. Copses and hedgerows are noticeable landscape features in the landscape which are particularly strong adjacent to the site. The surrounding landscape is rising, comprising arable and fields of pasture. Nucleated settlements are seen on higher ground either side of the floodplain. Past practices of gravel and sand extraction operations have left a string of man-made waterbodies, recreational space and local nature reserves. The existing site has a limited visual envelope and there are few views of the site from roads, lanes and public rights of way.</p>				<p><b>General Comment on the Development Proposals and Visual Effects:</b> Figure 6.4 - The Zone of Theoretical Visibility has been produced on a 'worst case' basis with a target point on the site representing a plant at a height of 12m. Key visual barriers have been plotted, including existing areas of residential settlement and visually significant woodland. The resultant ZTV reflects the broad river valley floodplain and adjacent valley slope. The theoretical visibility is limited to the floodplain and to slopes facing towards the site and along the incised valley floor. In reality, visibility of the development proposals will be less than the ZTV shows, due to settlement, the strong pattern of hedgerows and copses, and enclosed road network of smaller lanes and minor roads within the landscape.</p>						
Viewpoint No. and Location	Designation, Landscape Character Area and Approx. Distance to Site Boundary	Description of Baseline View, Type of View and Number of Users	Value of Views, Susceptibility to Change; OVERALL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change to the View	Mitigation	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility; OVERALL MAGNITUDE	Nature of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE		
5: <b>Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Whiston, looking north-west</b>	<p><b>Designation:</b> Grade I Listed Building</p> <p><b>LCA:</b> 12a Wollaston to Irchester</p> <p><b>Distance:</b> 1.6km south-east of site</p>	<p><b>Baseline Description, Type of View, Viewer and Number of Users:</b></p> <p>Filtered view from the elevated church grounds of St. Mary the Virgin Church.</p> <p>Moderate number of visitors to church (no footway).</p> <p>In the foreground, part of the Church is seen with headstones and scrub. The valley floodplain is remarkable by the large arable flat fields in the middle ground. Tree belts, fragmented hedgerows and copses occupy the middle and far distance of the view. Nucleated settlements are distinguishable on the rising land in the background of the view.</p> <p>The site occupies a small part of the land in the middle to far distance; vegetation partly intervenes in the view.</p>	<p><b>Value of Views:</b> Medium</p> <p><b>Susceptibility to Change:</b> High</p> <p><b>OVERALL SENSITIVITY:</b> HIGH</p>	<p><b>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</b></p> <p>Movement of plant associated with construction and excavation activities in the west of the site will partially be seen in the middle distance, beyond overlapping layers of vegetation.</p>	<p><b>Standard Construction and Operational Management Practices:</b> Tree and hedgerow protection fencing. Earth bunds around plant and water management area.</p> <p><b>Primary measures:</b> Extraction areas broadly follow existing field patterns. Operational phasing designed to retain Wind Spinney and woodland on the eastern boundary of the site.</p> <p><b>Secondary Measures:</b> Restoration of land to agriculture, creation of new wetland and grassland areas, new woodland belt, tree and hedgerow planting.</p>	<p><b>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</b> Size/Scale: Negligible Geographical Extent: Small part of view in middle distance to the north-west Duration/Reversibility: Short term/yes <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE:</b> NEGLECTIBLE</p>	Adverse	Minor significance		
				<p><b>During Extraction (Year 9):</b></p> <p>Looking north, extraction and restoration activities will be seen in the east of the site. These views will be filtered by trees and vegetation along the River Nene and the southern boundary of the site.</p> <p>Plant within the west of the site will also be partially be seen in the middle distance to the north-west.</p>		<p><b>During Extraction (Year 9):</b> Size/Scale: Moderate Geographical Extent: Parts of view in middle distance to the north and north-west Duration/Reversibility: Medium term / yes <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE:</b> MODERATE</p>			Adverse	Major significance
				<p><b>After Restoration (Year 35):</b></p> <p>Looking north-west, land within the site will have been restored to agriculture, grassland and wetland. Additional tree and hedgerow planting within the site would have become established, and add to the overlapping layers of vegetation seen.</p>		<p><b>After Restoration (Year 35):</b> Size/Scale: Negligible Geographical Extent: Parts of view in middle distance to the north and north-west Duration/Reversibility: Long term / no <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE:</b> NEGLECTIBLE</p>				

**Terminology for Visual Effect:**

Type of View: Glimpsed, Open, Oblique, Framed, Filtered  
 Number of Viewers: Few, Moderate, Many  
 Value of Views: High, Medium, Low  
 Susceptibility to Change: High, Medium, Low  
 Overall Sensitivity of Receptor: High, Medium, Low

Size/Scale of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible

Geographical Extent of Effect: (Descriptive)  
 Duration: Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Direct, Indirect  
 Reversibility: Yes, within (timescale)/No  
 Overall Magnitude of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change  
 Nature of Effect: Adverse, Benefit, Neutral, Not Applicable, Direct, Indirect, Secondary

Significance: Significant, Moderately Significant, Not Significant

**Abbreviations:**

LCA: County/District Landscape Character Area  
 HLCA: Historic Landscape Character Area  
 AONB: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty  
 AGLV: Area of Great Landscape Value  
 NSA: National Scenic Area  
 PROW: Public Rights of Way

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY				CHANGE, MAGNITUDE AND SIGNIFICANCE						
<p><b>General Comment on Baseline Views and Visual Envelope:</b> The river valley landform is broadly flat and low lying with roads following the contours of the floodplain within a riparian landscape. Copses and hedgerows are noticeable landscape features in the landscape which are particularly strong adjacent to the site. The surrounding landscape is rising, comprising arable and fields of pasture. Nucleated settlements are seen on higher ground either side of the floodplain. Past practices of gravel and sand extraction operations have left a string of man-made waterbodies, recreational space and local nature reserves. The existing site has a limited visual envelope and there are few views of the site from roads, lanes and public rights of way.</p>				<p><b>General Comment on the Development Proposals and Visual Effects:</b> Figure 6.4 - The Zone of Theoretical Visibility has been produced on a 'worst case' basis with a target point on the site representing a plant at a height of 12m. Key visual barriers have been plotted, including existing areas of residential settlement and visually significant woodland. The resultant ZTV reflects the broad river valley floodplain and adjacent valley slope. The theoretical visibility is limited to the floodplain and to slopes facing towards the site and along the incised valley floor. In reality, visibility of the development proposals will be less than the ZTV shows, due to settlement, the strong pattern of hedgerows and copses, and enclosed road network of smaller lanes and minor roads within the landscape.</p>						
Viewpoint No. and Location	Designation, Landscape Character Area and Approx. Distance to Site Boundary	Description of Baseline View, Type of View and Number of Users	Value of Views, Susceptibility to Change; OVERALL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change to the View	Mitigation	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility; OVERALL MAGNITUDE	Nature of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE		
6: <b>Public Right of Way to the east of Cogenhoe, looking north</b>	<p><b>Designation:</b> Public Right of Way</p> <p><b>LCA:</b> 12a Wollaston to Irchester</p> <p><b>Distance:</b> 800m south of site</p>	<p><b>Baseline Description, Type of View, Viewer and Number of Users:</b></p> <p>Open view from public right of way to the south of the site.</p> <p>Few to moderate number of recreational users.</p> <p>An undulating arable field is seen in the fore to middle ground. A clump of small trees and scrub is seen in the left of the view with the public right of way visible on the right. Beyond the clump of trees, a line of trees demarcates the avenue leading to Roe Farm. A caravan park is glimpsed beyond vegetation in the middle ground in the left of the view.</p> <p>Layers of vegetation in the valley run along field boundaries and water courses are indistinguishable and blend to form the backdrop in the background.</p> <p>The proposed site occupies part of the land in the background beyond vegetation in the middle distance. The site is barely perceptible due to intervening vegetation; however slight glimpses of the site are available from this location.</p>	<p><b>Value of Views:</b> Medium</p> <p><b>Susceptibility to Change:</b> High</p> <p><b>OVERALL SENSITIVITY:</b> MEDIUM</p>	<p><b>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</b></p> <p>Movement of plant associated with construction and excavation activities in the west of the site will partially be seen in the middle distance, beyond overlapping layers of vegetation.</p>	<p><b>Standard Construction and Operational Management Practices:</b> Tree and hedgerow protection fencing. Earth bunds around plant and water management area.</p> <p><b>Primary measures:</b> Extraction areas broadly follow existing field patterns. Operational phasing designed to retain Wind Spinney and woodland on the eastern boundary of the site.</p> <p><b>Secondary Measures:</b> Restoration of land to agriculture, creation of new wetland and grassland areas, new woodland belt, tree and hedgerow planting.</p>	<p><b>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</b> <b>Size/Scale:</b> Negligible <b>Geographical Extent:</b> Part of view in middle distance to the north-west <b>Duration/Reversibility:</b> Short term / yes <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE:</b> NEGLIGIBLE</p>	Adverse	Not significant		
				<p><b>During Extraction (Year 9):</b></p> <p>Looking north-east, extraction and restoration activities will be seen in the east of the site. These views will be filtered by trees and vegetation along the River Nene and the southern boundary of the site.</p> <p>Plant within the west of the site will also be partially be seen in the middle distance to the north-west.</p>		<p><b>During Extraction (Year 9):</b> <b>Size/Scale:</b> Moderate <b>Geographical Extent:</b> Parts of view in middle distance to the north-west and north-east <b>Duration/Reversibility:</b> Medium term / yes <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE:</b> MODERATE</p>			Adverse	Moderate significance
				<p><b>After Restoration (Year 35):</b></p> <p>Looking north, land within the site will have been restored to agriculture, grassland and wetland. Additional tree planting within the site would have become established, and add to the overlapping layers of vegetation seen.</p>		<p><b>After Restoration (Year 35):</b> <b>Size/Scale:</b> Negligible <b>Geographical Extent:</b> Parts of view in middle distance from north-west and north-east <b>Duration/Reversibility:</b> Long term / no <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE:</b> NEGLIGIBLE</p>				

**Terminology for Visual Effect:**

Type of View: Glimpsed, Open, Oblique, Framed, Filtered  
 Number of Viewers: Few, Moderate, Many  
 Value of Views: High, Medium, Low  
 Susceptibility to Change: High, Medium, Low  
 Overall Sensitivity of Receptor: High, Medium, Low

Geographical Extent of Effect: (Descriptive)  
 Duration: Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Direct, Indirect  
 Reversibility: Yes, within (timescale)/No  
 Overall Magnitude of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change  
 Nature of Effect: Adverse, Benefit, Neutral, Not Applicable, Direct, Indirect, Secondary

**Abbreviations:**  
 LCA: County/District Landscape Character Area  
 HLCA: Historic Landscape Character Area  
 AONB: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty  
 AGLV: Area of Great Landscape Value  
 NSA: National Scenic Area  
 PROW: Public Rights of Way

Size/Scale of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible

Significance: Significant, Moderately Significant, Not Significant

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY				CHANGE, MAGNITUDE AND SIGNIFICANCE								
<p><b>General Comment on Baseline Views and Visual Envelope:</b> The river valley landform is broadly flat and low lying with roads following the contours of the floodplain within a riparian landscape. Copses and hedgerows are noticeable landscape features in the landscape which are particularly strong adjacent to the site. The surrounding landscape is rising, comprising arable and fields of pasture. Nucleated settlements are seen on higher ground either side of the floodplain. Past practices of gravel and sand extraction operations have left a string of man-made waterbodies, recreational space and local nature reserves. The existing site has a limited visual envelope and there are few views of the site from roads, lanes and public rights of way.</p>				<p><b>General Comment on the Development Proposals and Visual Effects:</b> Figure 6.4 - The Zone of Theoretical Visibility has been produced on a 'worst case' basis with a target point on the site representing a plant at a height of 12m. Key visual barriers have been plotted, including existing areas of residential settlement and visually significant woodland. The resultant ZTV reflects the broad river valley floodplain and adjacent valley slope. The theoretical visibility is limited to the floodplain and to slopes facing towards the site and along the incised valley floor. In reality, visibility of the development proposals will be less than the ZTV shows, due to settlement, the strong pattern of hedgerows and copses, and enclosed road network of smaller lanes and minor roads within the landscape.</p>								
Viewpoint No. and Location	Designation, Landscape Character Area and Approx. Distance to Site Boundary	Description of Baseline View, Type of View and Number of Users	Value of Views, Susceptibility to Change; OVERALL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change to the View	Mitigation	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility; OVERALL MAGNITUDE	Nature of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE				
7: <b>Nene Rise, Cogenhoe, looking north</b>	<p><b>Designation:</b> -</p> <p><b>LCA:</b> 12a Wollaston to Irchester</p> <p><b>Distance:</b> 900m south of site</p>	<p><b>Baseline Description, Type of View, Viewer and Number of Users:</b></p> <p>Filtered view from higher ground at Nene Rise to the south of the site.</p> <p>Moderate number of residential users and moderate vehicular activity accessing the properties.</p> <p>Nene Rise road is central to the view and slopes downwards to the left. Footpaths line either side of the road. To the left of the view, adjacent to the footpath, hedge and vegetation mark the boundaries of residential gardens and driveways. Far left of the view a rooftop is visible. Beyond garden vegetation to the left there are filtered views of the water treatment plant with Great Billing in the distance. Central to the view in the middle distance you see properties at the bottom of Nene Rise, beyond which partial long distant views of the site. Ecton with surrounding vegetation is visible in the distant on the skyline. To the far right of the view, in the foreground there is a residential driveway and garage with hedging and vegetation within gardens.</p> <p>The proposed site occupies part of the land in the background beyond Cogenhoe in the middle distance</p>	<p><b>Value of Views:</b> Low</p> <p><b>Susceptibility to Change:</b> High</p> <p><b>OVERALL SENSITIVITY:</b> MEDIUM</p>	<p><b>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</b></p> <p>Movement of plant associated with construction and excavation activities in the west of the site will partially be seen in the middle distance, above the roofs of properties.</p>	<p><b>Standard Construction and Operational Management Practices:</b></p> <p>Tree and hedgerow protection fencing. Earth bunds around plant and water management area.</p>	<p><b>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</b> Size/Scale: Slight Geographical Extent: Small part of view in the middle distance to the north Duration/Reversibility: Short term / yes <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE:</b> SLIGHT</p>	Adverse	Minor significance				
				<p><b>During Extraction (Year 9):</b></p> <p>The plant and water management area will be seen in the middle distance, above the roofs of properties.</p> <p>Extraction and restoration work within the east of the site will not be seen from this location, due to intervening properties along Nene Rise.</p>					<p><b>Primary measures:</b></p> <p>Extraction areas broadly follow existing field patterns. Operational phasing designed to retain Wind Spinney and woodland on the eastern boundary of the site.</p>	<p><b>During Extraction (Year 9):</b> Size/Scale: Slight Geographical Extent: Small part of view in the middle distance to the north Duration/Reversibility: Medium term / yes <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE:</b> SLIGHT</p>	Adverse	Minor significance
				<p><b>After Restoration (Year 35):</b></p> <p>Restored agricultural land within the west of the site is seen. The new woodland belt will have matured and is seen as part of the layers of vegetation within the valley floor.</p>					<p><b>Secondary Measures:</b></p> <p>Restoration of land to agriculture, creation of new wetland and grassland areas, new woodland belt, tree and hedgerow planting.</p>	<p><b>After Restoration (Year 35):</b> Size/Scale: Negligible Geographical Extent: Small part of view in the middle distance to the north Duration/Reversibility: Long term / no <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE:</b> NEGLIGIBLE</p>		
8: <b>Northamptonshire Round Route, through Cogenhoe conservation area, looking north</b>	<p><b>Designation:</b> Long Distance Paths (Northamptonshire Round Route)</p> <p><b>LCA:</b> 18d The Nene – Billing Wharf to Woodford Mill</p> <p><b>Distance:</b></p>	<p><b>Baseline Description, Type of View, Viewer and Number of Users:</b></p> <p>Open view from public right of way to the south of the site.</p> <p>Few to moderate number of recreational users.</p> <p>A flat field of pasture is seen in the fore to middle ground. The River Nene is visible</p>	<p><b>Value of Views:</b> Medium</p> <p><b>Susceptibility to Change:</b> High</p> <p><b>OVERALL SENSITIVITY:</b> HIGH</p>	<p><b>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</b></p> <p>Activity within the west of the site will generally not be seen from this location, during this phase, due to overlapping layers of vegetation to the south of the site. However, some taller pieces of plant equipment may be seen above, and filtered through the trees.</p>	<p><b>Standard Construction and Operational Management Practices:</b></p> <p>Tree and hedgerow protection fencing. Earth bunds around plant and water management area.</p>	<p><b>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</b> Size/Scale: Negligible Geographical Extent: Small part of view in distance to the north-west Duration/Reversibility: Short term / yes <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE:</b> NEGLIGIBLE</p>	Adverse	Minor significance				

**Terminology for Visual Effect:**

Type of View: Glimpsed, Open, Oblique, Framed, Filtered  
 Number of Viewers: Few, Moderate, Many  
 Value of Views: High, Medium, Low  
 Susceptibility to Change: High, Medium, Low  
 Overall Sensitivity of Receptor: High, Medium, Low

Geographical Extent of Effect: (Descriptive)  
 Duration: Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Direct, Indirect  
 Reversibility: Yes, within (timescale)/No  
 Overall Magnitude of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change  
 Nature of Effect: Adverse, Benefit, Neutral, Not Applicable, Direct, Indirect, Secondary

**Abbreviations:**  
 LCA: County/District Landscape Character Area  
 HLCA: Historic Landscape Character Area  
 AONB: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty  
 AGLV: Area of Great Landscape Value  
 NSA: National Scenic Area  
 PROW: Public Rights of Way

Size/Scale of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible

Significance: Significant, Moderately Significant, Not Significant



BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY				CHANGE, MAGNITUDE AND SIGNIFICANCE				
<p><b>General Comment on Baseline Views and Visual Envelope:</b> The river valley landform is broadly flat and low lying with roads following the contours of the floodplain within a riparian landscape. Copses and hedgerows are noticeable landscape features in the landscape which are particularly strong adjacent to the site. The surrounding landscape is rising, comprising arable and fields of pasture. Nucleated settlements are seen on higher ground either side of the floodplain. Past practices of gravel and sand extraction operations have left a string of man-made waterbodies, recreational space and local nature reserves. The existing site has a limited visual envelope and there are few views of the site from roads, lanes and public rights of way.</p>				<p><b>General Comment on the Development Proposals and Visual Effects:</b> Figure 6.4 - The Zone of Theoretical Visibility has been produced on a 'worst case' basis with a target point on the site representing a plant at a height of 12m. Key visual barriers have been plotted, including existing areas of residential settlement and visually significant woodland. The resultant ZTV reflects the broad river valley floodplain and adjacent valley slope. The theoretical visibility is limited to the floodplain and to slopes facing towards the site and along the incised valley floor. In reality, visibility of the development proposals will be less than the ZTV shows, due to settlement, the strong pattern of hedgerows and copses, and enclosed road network of smaller lanes and minor roads within the landscape.</p>				
Viewpoint No. and Location	Designation, Landscape Character Area and Approx. Distance to Site Boundary	Description of Baseline View, Type of View and Number of Users	Value of Views, Susceptibility to Change; OVERALL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change to the View	Mitigation	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility; OVERALL MAGNITUDE	Nature of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE
	450m south of site	and lock gates are seen to the far left, beyond that a clump of small trees and scrub is seen on the left bank of the river. Beyond the clump of trees, farm buildings and houses in Cogenhoe are seen on the skyline. In the middle distance a line of trees demarcates the western field boundary. A copse in the north-east corner of the field visible in the middle distance from the centre to right of view.  Layers of vegetation in the valley run along field boundaries and water courses are indistinguishable and blend to form the backdrop in the background.  The proposed site occupies part of the land in the background beyond vegetation in the middle distance. The site is barely perceptible due to intervening vegetation, however slight glimpses of the site are available from this location.		<p><b>During Extraction (Year 9):</b> Looking north-east there may be a few glimpsed views of the extraction and restoration work taking place in the east of the site. However, this is filtered by the overlapping layers of trees to the south of the site.  Looking north-west, some taller pieces of plant equipment may be seen above, and filtered through the trees.</p> <p><b>After Restoration (Year 35):</b> New hedgerow and tree planting on the site would have matured, and is seen as part of the overlapping layers of vegetation in the middle distance when looking north.</p>	<p><b>Primary measures:</b> Extraction areas broadly follow existing field patterns. Operational phasing designed to retain Wind Spinney and woodland on the eastern boundary of the site.</p> <p><b>Secondary Measures:</b> Restoration of land to agriculture, creation of new wetland and grassland areas, new woodland belt, tree and hedgerow planting.</p>	<p><b>During Extraction (Year 9):</b> <b>Size/Scale:</b> Negligible <b>Geographical Extent:</b> Small part of view in distance to the north-west, and part of view in middle distance to north-east <b>Duration/Reversibility:</b> Medium term / yes <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE:</b> NEGLIGIBLE</p> <p><b>After Restoration (Year 35):</b> <b>Size/Scale:</b> Negligible <b>Geographical Extent:</b> Middle distance of view to the north <b>Duration/Reversibility:</b> Long term / no <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE:</b> NEGLIGIBLE</p>	Adverse	Minor significance
9: <b>Footpath adjacent to Bowl Barrow, looking north</b>	<p><b>Designation:</b> Public Right of Way, Scheduled Monument</p> <p><b>LCA:</b> 18d The Nene – Billing Wharf to Woodford Mill</p> <p><b>Distance:</b> 500m south of site</p>	<p><b>Baseline Description, Type of View, Viewer and Number of Users:</b> Open view from public right of way to the south of the site, adjacent to the bowl barrow scheduled monument.</p> <p>Few to moderate number of recreational users.</p> <p>Arable fields comprise the foreground of</p>	<p><b>Value of Views:</b> Medium</p> <p><b>Susceptibility to Change:</b> High</p> <p><b>OVERALL SENSITIVITY:</b> HIGH</p>	<p><b>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</b> Activity within the west of the site will generally not be seen from this location, during this phase, due to overlapping layers of vegetation to the south of the site. However, some taller pieces of plant equipment may be seen above, and filtered through the trees.</p>	<p><b>Standard Construction and Operational Management Practices:</b> Tree and hedgerow protection fencing. Earth bunds around plant and water management area.</p>	<p><b>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</b> <b>Size/Scale:</b> Negligible <b>Geographical Extent:</b> Small part of view in distance to the north-west <b>Duration/Reversibility:</b> Short term / yes <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE:</b> NEGLIGIBLE</p>	Adverse	Minor significance

**Terminology for Visual Effect:**

Type of View: Glimpsed, Open, Oblique, Framed, Filtered  
 Number of Viewers: Few, Moderate, Many  
 Value of Views: High, Medium, Low  
 Susceptibility to Change: High, Medium, Low  
 Overall Sensitivity of Receptor: High, Medium, Low

Size/Scale of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible

Geographical Extent of Effect: (Descriptive)  
 Duration: Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Direct, Indirect  
 Reversibility: Yes, within (timescale)/No  
 Overall Magnitude of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change  
 Nature of Effect: Adverse, Benefit, Neutral, Not Applicable, Direct, Indirect, Secondary

Significance: Significant, Moderately Significant, Not Significant

**Abbreviations:**

LCA: County/District Landscape Character Area  
 HLCA: Historic Landscape Character Area  
 AONB: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty  
 AGLV: Area of Great Landscape Value  
 NSA: National Scenic Area  
 PROW: Public Rights of Way

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY				CHANGE, MAGNITUDE AND SIGNIFICANCE				
<p><b>General Comment on Baseline Views and Visual Envelope:</b> The river valley landform is broadly flat and low lying with roads following the contours of the floodplain within a riparian landscape. Copses and hedgerows are noticeable landscape features in the landscape which are particularly strong adjacent to the site. The surrounding landscape is rising, comprising arable and fields of pasture. Nucleated settlements are seen on higher ground either side of the floodplain. Past practices of gravel and sand extraction operations have left a string of man-made waterbodies, recreational space and local nature reserves. The existing site has a limited visual envelope and there are few views of the site from roads, lanes and public rights of way.</p>				<p><b>General Comment on the Development Proposals and Visual Effects:</b> Figure 6.4 - The Zone of Theoretical Visibility has been produced on a 'worst case' basis with a target point on the site representing a plant at a height of 12m. Key visual barriers have been plotted, including existing areas of residential settlement and visually significant woodland. The resultant ZTV reflects the broad river valley floodplain and adjacent valley slope. The theoretical visibility is limited to the floodplain and to slopes facing towards the site and along the incised valley floor. In reality, visibility of the development proposals will be less than the ZTV shows, due to settlement, the strong pattern of hedgerows and copses, and enclosed road network of smaller lanes and minor roads within the landscape.</p>				
Viewpoint No. and Location	Designation, Landscape Character Area and Approx. Distance to Site Boundary	Description of Baseline View, Type of View and Number of Users	Value of Views, Susceptibility to Change; OVERALL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change to the View	Mitigation	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility; OVERALL MAGNITUDE	Nature of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE
		<p>the view. In the middle distance, field boundary vegetation overlaps with vegetation along the River Nene and waterbodies to the south of the site. This land adjacent to the River Nene is predominantly flat, with Cogenhoe on rising land to the south.</p> <p>The site is located in the distance. Due to the flat topography and overlapping layers of vegetation, there are limited glimpsed views of the site from this location.</p>		<p><b>During Extraction (Year 9):</b> Looking north-east there may be a few glimpsed views of the extraction and restoration work taking place in the east of the site. However, this is filtered by the overlapping layers of trees to the south of the site. Looking north-west, some taller pieces of plant equipment may be seen above, and filtered through the trees.</p> <p><b>After Restoration (Year 35):</b> New hedgerow and tree planting on the site would have matured, and is seen as part of the overlapping layers of vegetation in the middle distance when looking north.</p>	<p><b>Primary measures:</b> Extraction areas broadly follow existing field patterns. Operational phasing designed to retain Wind Spinney and woodland on the eastern boundary of the site.</p> <p><b>Secondary Measures:</b> Restoration of land to agriculture, creation of new wetland and grassland areas, new woodland belt, tree and hedgerow planting.</p>	<p><b>During Extraction (Year 9):</b> <b>Size/Scale:</b> Negligible <b>Geographical Extent:</b> Small part of view in distance to the north-west, and part of view in middle distance to north-east <b>Duration/Reversibility:</b> Medium term / yes <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE:</b> NEGLIGIBLE</p> <p><b>After Restoration (Year 35):</b> <b>Size/Scale:</b> Negligible <b>Geographical Extent:</b> Middle distance of view to the north <b>Duration/Reversibility:</b> Long term / no <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE:</b> NEGLIGIBLE</p>	Adverse	Minor significance
10: Ecton Conservation Area, looking south	<p><b>Designation:</b> Public Right of Way, Ecton Conservation Area</p> <p><b>LCA:</b> 4c Ecton and Earls Barton Slopes</p> <p><b>Distance:</b></p>	<p><b>Baseline Description, Type of View, Viewer and Number of Users:</b> Open view from public right of way to the north of the site.</p> <p>Few to moderate number of recreational users.</p> <p>View looking south over Nene Valley from elevated land at the south of the village of</p>	<p><b>Value of Views:</b> Medium</p> <p><b>Susceptibility to Change:</b> High</p> <p><b>OVERALL SENSITIVITY:</b> HIGH</p>	<p><b>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</b> Looking south, the plant and operations area and water management areas are seen in the middle distance, occupying land on the valley floor beyond the Esso Services. Movement of plant, extraction of the water management area and construction of the earth bund will be seen here.</p>	<p><b>Standard Construction and Operational Management Practices:</b> Tree and hedgerow protection fencing. Earth bunds around plant and water management area.</p>	<p><b>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</b> <b>Size/Scale:</b> Slight <b>Geographical Extent:</b> Small part of the middle distance of view to the south <b>Duration/Reversibility:</b> Short term / yes <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE:</b> SLIGHT</p>	Adverse	Moderate significance

**Terminology for Visual Effect:**

Type of View: Glimpsed, Open, Oblique, Framed, Filtered  
 Number of Viewers: Few, Moderate, Many  
 Value of Views: High, Medium, Low  
 Susceptibility to Change: High, Medium, Low  
 Overall Sensitivity of Receptor: High, Medium, Low

Geographical Extent of Effect: (Descriptive)  
 Duration: Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Direct, Indirect  
 Reversibility: Yes, within (timescale)/No  
 Overall Magnitude of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change  
 Nature of Effect: Adverse, Benefit, Neutral, Not Applicable, Direct, Indirect, Secondary

**Abbreviations:**  
 LCA: County/District Landscape Character Area  
 HLCA: Historic Landscape Character Area  
 AONB: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty  
 AGLV: Area of Great Landscape Value  
 NSA: National Scenic Area  
 PROW: Public Rights of Way

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY				CHANGE, MAGNITUDE AND SIGNIFICANCE				
<p><b>General Comment on Baseline Views and Visual Envelope:</b> The river valley landform is broadly flat and low lying with roads following the contours of the floodplain within a riparian landscape. Copses and hedgerows are noticeable landscape features in the landscape which are particularly strong adjacent to the site. The surrounding landscape is rising, comprising arable and fields of pasture. Nucleated settlements are seen on higher ground either side of the floodplain. Past practices of gravel and sand extraction operations have left a string of man-made waterbodies, recreational space and local nature reserves. The existing site has a limited visual envelope and there are few views of the site from roads, lanes and public rights of way.</p>				<p><b>General Comment on the Development Proposals and Visual Effects:</b> Figure 6.4 - The Zone of Theoretical Visibility has been produced on a 'worst case' basis with a target point on the site representing a plant at a height of 12m. Key visual barriers have been plotted, including existing areas of residential settlement and visually significant woodland. The resultant ZTV reflects the broad river valley floodplain and adjacent valley slope. The theoretical visibility is limited to the floodplain and to slopes facing towards the site and along the incised valley floor. In reality, visibility of the development proposals will be less than the ZTV shows, due to settlement, the strong pattern of hedgerows and copses, and enclosed road network of smaller lanes and minor roads within the landscape.</p>				
Viewpoint No. and Location	Designation, Landscape Character Area and Approx. Distance to Site Boundary	Description of Baseline View, Type of View and Number of Users	Value of Views, Susceptibility to Change; OVERALL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change to the View	Mitigation	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility; OVERALL MAGNITUDE	Nature of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE
	800m north of site	<p>Ecton. Foreground of view comprises grazed fields, with tree lines at the boundaries. Land slopes down in the middle distance to the Nene Valley. Service areas and traffic along the A45 are partially seen. Arable fields and structures associated with the waste water treatment works are also seen as part of the valley floor.</p> <p>Land rises again in the distance where the villages of Cogenhoe and Whiston are seen on the hillside amongst arable and grazed fields.</p> <p>The site occupies land in the middle distance, behind the A45 and stretching east of the waste water treatment works.</p>		<p><b>During Extraction (Year 9):</b></p> <p>Looking south, the plant and water management areas will continue to be seen in the west of the site, with associated plant situated within this area.</p> <p>Looking south-east there will be a few glimpsed views of operations within the east of the site, where gravel extraction and restoration is taking place. However, views will be filtered by intervening layers of vegetation.</p> <p>The soil storage area will be just perceived in the centre of the site</p> <p><b>After Restoration (Year 35):</b></p> <p>Looking south, restored land within the site will be seen, including agricultural fields, grassland and wetland areas. New hedgerows, trees and woodland belts within the site, add to the overlapping layers of vegetation seen within the valley floor.</p>	<p><b>Primary measures:</b> Extraction areas broadly follow existing field patterns. Operational phasing designed to retain Wind Spinney and woodland on the eastern boundary of the site.</p> <p><b>Secondary Measures:</b> Restoration of land to agriculture, creation of new wetland and grassland areas, new woodland belt, tree and hedgerow planting.</p>	<p><b>During Extraction (Year 9):</b> Size/Scale: Slight Geographical Extent: Small part of the middle distance of view to the south and south-east Duration/Reversibility: Medium term / yes OVERALL MAGNITUDE: SLIGHT</p> <p><b>After Restoration (Year 35):</b> Size/Scale: Negligible Geographical Extent: Middle distance of view to the south Duration/Reversibility: Long term / no OVERALL MAGNITUDE: NEGLIGIBLE</p>	Adverse	Moderate significance
11: Lower Ecton Lane, looking south-east	<p><b>Designation:</b> -</p> <p><b>LCA:</b> 18d The Nene – Billing Wharf to Woodford Mill</p> <p><b>Distance:</b> Adjacent to north-west corner of site</p>	<p><b>Baseline Description, Type of View, Viewer and Number of Users:</b> Filtered view from Lower Ecton Lane, adjacent to the north-western corner of the site.</p> <p>Few pedestrians and moderate number of vehicles.</p> <p>An electrical substation is seen adjacent to</p>	<p><b>Value of Views:</b> Low</p> <p><b>Susceptibility to Change:</b> Low</p> <p><b>OVERALL SENSITIVITY:</b> LOW</p>	<p><b>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</b></p> <p>Looking south-east the plant and operations and water management areas will be seen at two field depths, beyond the pumping station. Plant within the area will be seen, with movement associated with excavating the water management area and constructing the earth bunds.</p>	<p><b>Standard Construction and Operational Management Practices:</b> Tree and hedgerow protection fencing. Earth bunds around plant and water management area.</p>	<p><b>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</b> Size/Scale: Slight Geographical Extent: Part of view in middle distance to south-east Duration/Reversibility: Short term / yes OVERALL MAGNITUDE: SLIGHT</p>	Adverse	Minor significance

**Terminology for Visual Effect:**

Type of View: Glimpsed, Open, Oblique, Framed, Filtered  
 Number of Viewers: Few, Moderate, Many  
 Value of Views: High, Medium, Low  
 Susceptibility to Change: High, Medium, Low  
 Overall Sensitivity of Receptor: High, Medium, Low

Geographical Extent of Effect: (Descriptive)  
 Duration: Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Direct, Indirect  
 Reversibility: Yes, within (timescale)/No  
 Overall Magnitude of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change  
 Nature of Effect: Adverse, Benefit, Neutral, Not Applicable, Direct, Indirect, Secondary

**Abbreviations:**  
 LCA: County/District Landscape Character Area  
 HLCA: Historic Landscape Character Area  
 AONB: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty  
 AGLV: Area of Great Landscape Value  
 NSA: National Scenic Area  
 PROW: Public Rights of Way

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY				CHANGE, MAGNITUDE AND SIGNIFICANCE				
<p><b>General Comment on Baseline Views and Visual Envelope:</b> The river valley landform is broadly flat and low lying with roads following the contours of the floodplain within a riparian landscape. Copses and hedgerows are noticeable landscape features in the landscape which are particularly strong adjacent to the site. The surrounding landscape is rising, comprising arable and fields of pasture. Nucleated settlements are seen on higher ground either side of the floodplain. Past practices of gravel and sand extraction operations have left a string of man-made waterbodies, recreational space and local nature reserves. The existing site has a limited visual envelope and there are few views of the site from roads, lanes and public rights of way.</p>				<p><b>General Comment on the Development Proposals and Visual Effects:</b> Figure 6.4 - The Zone of Theoretical Visibility has been produced on a 'worst case' basis with a target point on the site representing a plant at a height of 12m. Key visual barriers have been plotted, including existing areas of residential settlement and visually significant woodland. The resultant ZTV reflects the broad river valley floodplain and adjacent valley slope. The theoretical visibility is limited to the floodplain and to slopes facing towards the site and along the incised valley floor. In reality, visibility of the development proposals will be less than the ZTV shows, due to settlement, the strong pattern of hedgerows and copses, and enclosed road network of smaller lanes and minor roads within the landscape.</p>				
Viewpoint No. and Location	Designation, Landscape Character Area and Approx. Distance to Site Boundary	Description of Baseline View, Type of View and Number of Users	Value of Views, Susceptibility to Change; OVERALL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change to the View	Mitigation	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility; OVERALL MAGNITUDE	Nature of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE
		<p>the road. Behind this, a pumping station, which occupies the north-western corner of the site is seen, surrounded by metal security fencing. Looking through the fencing there are some filtered views of the northern arable fields of the site.</p> <p>Land rises in the distance on the opposite side of the River Nene.</p>		<p><b>During Extraction (Year 9):</b> Looking south-east the plant and operations and water management areas will continue to be seen at two field depths, beyond the pumping station. Plant within the area will be seen, behind earth bunds along the northern edge.</p>	<p><b>Primary measures:</b> Extraction areas broadly follow existing field patterns. Operational phasing designed to retain Wind Spinney and woodland on the eastern boundary of the site.</p>	<p><b>During Extraction (Year 9):</b> Size/Scale: Slight Geographical Extent: Part of view in middle distance to south-east Duration/Reversibility: Medium term / yes OVERALL MAGNITUDE: SLIGHT</p>	Adverse	Minor significance
				<p><b>After Restoration (Year 35):</b> Looking south-east, the land within the west of the site will have been restored back to agriculture. The new woodland belt will have established and be seen at two field depths. The new hedgerow along the western boundary of the site will also be established and seen.</p>	<p><b>Secondary Measures:</b> Restoration of land to agriculture, creation of new wetland and grassland areas, new woodland belt, tree and hedgerow planting.</p>	<p><b>After Restoration (Year 35):</b> Size/Scale: Slight Geographical Extent: Part of view in middle distance to south-east Duration/Reversibility: Long term / no OVERALL MAGNITUDE: SLIGHT</p>	Benefit	Minor significance
12: Byway, within the site	<p><b>Designation:</b> Byway, long distance path (Northamptonshire Round Route)</p> <p><b>LCA:</b> 18d The Nene – Billing Wharf to Woodford Mill</p> <p><b>Distance:</b> Within site</p>	<p><b>Baseline Description, Type of View, Viewer and Number of Users:</b></p> <p>Open view from byway through site, which also forms part of the Northamptonshire Round Route.</p> <p>Few walkers and moderate vehicular activity accessing the adjacent fishing ponds to the south of the site.</p> <p>The byway running between the western and eastern portions of the site comprises a rough track bordered by scrubby vegetation, and lines of trees.</p>	<p><b>Value of Views:</b> Medium</p> <p><b>Susceptibility to Change:</b> High</p> <p><b>OVERALL SENSITIVITY:</b> HIGH</p>	<p><b>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</b> Looking west, in the fields adjacent to the byway, the plant and operations area and water management areas are seen.</p> <p>Plant and movement will be seen excavating the water management areas, and constructing the earth bunds. An earth bund 3m high will be constructed to run parallel to the byway.</p> <p>Looking south down the byway, activity associated with constructing the bridge over Ecton Brook will be seen.</p>	<p><b>Standard Construction and Operational Management Practices:</b> Tree and hedgerow protection fencing. Earth bunds around plant and water management area.</p> <p><b>Primary measures:</b> Extraction areas broadly follow existing field patterns.</p>	<p><b>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</b> Size/Scale: Major Geographical Extent: Foreground of view to the west, and middle distance along byway to the south Duration/Reversibility: Short term / yes OVERALL MAGNITUDE: MODERATE</p>	Adverse	Major significance

**Terminology for Visual Effect:**

Type of View: Glimpsed, Open, Oblique, Framed, Filtered  
 Number of Viewers: Few, Moderate, Many  
 Value of Views: High, Medium, Low  
 Susceptibility to Change: High, Medium, Low  
 Overall Sensitivity of Receptor: High, Medium, Low

Size/Scale of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible

Geographical Extent of Effect: (Descriptive)  
 Duration: Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Direct, Indirect  
 Reversibility: Yes, within (timescale)/No  
 Overall Magnitude of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change  
 Nature of Effect: Adverse, Benefit, Neutral, Not Applicable, Direct, Indirect, Secondary

Significance: Significant, Moderately Significant, Not Significant

**Abbreviations:**  
 LCA: County/District Landscape Character Area  
 HLCA: Historic Landscape Character Area  
 AONB: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty  
 AGLV: Area of Great Landscape Value  
 NSA: National Scenic Area  
 PROW: Public Rights of Way

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY				CHANGE, MAGNITUDE AND SIGNIFICANCE				
<p><b>General Comment on Baseline Views and Visual Envelope:</b> The river valley landform is broadly flat and low lying with roads following the contours of the floodplain within a riparian landscape. Copses and hedgerows are noticeable landscape features in the landscape which are particularly strong adjacent to the site. The surrounding landscape is rising, comprising arable and fields of pasture. Nucleated settlements are seen on higher ground either side of the floodplain. Past practices of gravel and sand extraction operations have left a string of man-made waterbodies, recreational space and local nature reserves. The existing site has a limited visual envelope and there are few views of the site from roads, lanes and public rights of way.</p>				<p><b>General Comment on the Development Proposals and Visual Effects:</b> Figure 6.4 - The Zone of Theoretical Visibility has been produced on a 'worst case' basis with a target point on the site representing a plant at a height of 12m. Key visual barriers have been plotted, including existing areas of residential settlement and visually significant woodland. The resultant ZTV reflects the broad river valley floodplain and adjacent valley slope. The theoretical visibility is limited to the floodplain and to slopes facing towards the site and along the incised valley floor. In reality, visibility of the development proposals will be less than the ZTV shows, due to settlement, the strong pattern of hedgerows and copses, and enclosed road network of smaller lanes and minor roads within the landscape.</p>				
Viewpoint No. and Location	Designation, Landscape Character Area and Approx. Distance to Site Boundary	Description of Baseline View, Type of View and Number of Users	Value of Views, Susceptibility to Change; OVERALL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change to the View	Mitigation	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility; OVERALL MAGNITUDE	Nature of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE
		Looking west, a concrete bridge crossing Ecton Brook and arable fields comprising the western portion of the site are seen, with the pumping station visible at the north-western corner of the site. In the distance, structures associated with the waste water treatment works are seen. Looking east, the arable fields comprising the north-east of the site are seen. These are bordered to the north by woodland belts adjacent to the byway to the north of the site. There are glimpsed views of traffic along the A45.		<p><u>During Extraction (Year 9):</u></p> <p>When looking west from the byway, an earth bund surrounding the plant and water management area will be seen. Large pieces of plant within the area will be seen above the bund.</p> <p>Looking south down the byway the temporary bridge over Ecton Brook will be seen.</p> <p>Looking east, activity associated with extraction and restoration within the east of the site will be seen in the middle distance. The soil storage area, in the middle of the site will be seen in front of this. The fields adjacent to the byway are yet to be worked and remain the same.</p>	Operational phasing designed to retain Wind Spinney and woodland on the eastern boundary of the site.	<p><u>During Extraction (Year 9):</u> Size/Scale: Major Geographical Extent: Foreground of view to the west, and middle distance to the south and east Duration/Reversibility: Medium term / yes OVERALL MAGNITUDE: MAJOR</p>	Adverse	Severe significance
				<p><u>After Restoration (Year 35):</u></p> <p>To the east and west of the byway the native tree and shrub planting would have matured, creating woodland belts. Hedgerows containing intermittent trees, planted either side of the track running east-west, will have matured. There will be glimpsed views through the tree belts and hedgerows to the restored agricultural fields.</p>	<p><u>Secondary Measures:</u> Restoration of land to agriculture, creation of new wetland and grassland areas, new woodland belt, tree and hedgerow planting.</p>	<p><u>After Restoration (Year 35):</u> Size/Scale: Moderate Geographical Extent: Foreground of view in all directions Duration/Reversibility: Long term / no OVERALL MAGNITUDE: MODERATE</p>	Benefit	Major significance
13: B573 looking south-west	<p><b>Designation:</b> -</p> <p><b>LCA:</b> 4c Ecton and Earls Barton Slopes</p> <p><b>Distance:</b> 1.5km to north-east of site</p>	<p><b>Baseline Description, Type of View, Viewer and Number of Users:</b></p> <p>Filtered view from road at western edge of Earls Barton looking south-west.</p> <p>Moderate number of road users and residents.</p> <p>View from elevated position on B573 at</p>	<p><b>Value of Views:</b> Low</p> <p><b>Susceptibility to Change:</b> Medium</p> <p><b>OVERALL SENSITIVITY:</b> MEDIUM</p>	<p><u>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</u></p> <p>Movement of plant associated with construction and excavation activities in the west of the site will partially be seen in the distance. These views are filtered by intervening overlapping layers of vegetation between the viewpoint and the site.</p>	<p><u>Standard Construction and Operational Management Practices:</u> Tree and hedgerow protection fencing. Earth bunds around plant and water management area.</p>	<p><u>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</u> Size/Scale: Negligible Geographical Extent: Small part of view in the distance to the south-west Duration/Reversibility: Short term / yes OVERALL MAGNITUDE: NEGLIGIBLE</p>	Adverse	Not significant

**Terminology for Visual Effect:**

Type of View: Glimpsed, Open, Oblique, Framed, Filtered  
 Number of Viewers: Few, Moderate, Many  
 Value of Views: High, Medium, Low  
 Susceptibility to Change: High, Medium, Low  
 Overall Sensitivity of Receptor: High, Medium, Low

Geographical Extent of Effect: (Descriptive)  
 Duration: Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Direct, Indirect  
 Reversibility: Yes, within (timescale)/No  
 Overall Magnitude of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change  
 Nature of Effect: Adverse, Benefit, Neutral, Not Applicable, Direct, Indirect, Secondary

**Abbreviations:**  
 LCA: County/District Landscape Character Area  
 HLCA: Historic Landscape Character Area  
 AONB: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty  
 AGLV: Area of Great Landscape Value  
 NSA: National Scenic Area  
 PROW: Public Rights of Way

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY				CHANGE, MAGNITUDE AND SIGNIFICANCE				
<p><b>General Comment on Baseline Views and Visual Envelope:</b> The river valley landform is broadly flat and low lying with roads following the contours of the floodplain within a riparian landscape. Copses and hedgerows are noticeable landscape features in the landscape which are particularly strong adjacent to the site. The surrounding landscape is rising, comprising arable and fields of pasture. Nucleated settlements are seen on higher ground either side of the floodplain. Past practices of gravel and sand extraction operations have left a string of man-made waterbodies, recreational space and local nature reserves. The existing site has a limited visual envelope and there are few views of the site from roads, lanes and public rights of way.</p>				<p><b>General Comment on the Development Proposals and Visual Effects:</b> Figure 6.4 - The Zone of Theoretical Visibility has been produced on a 'worst case' basis with a target point on the site representing a plant at a height of 12m. Key visual barriers have been plotted, including existing areas of residential settlement and visually significant woodland. The resultant ZTV reflects the broad river valley floodplain and adjacent valley slope. The theoretical visibility is limited to the floodplain and to slopes facing towards the site and along the incised valley floor. In reality, visibility of the development proposals will be less than the ZTV shows, due to settlement, the strong pattern of hedgerows and copses, and enclosed road network of smaller lanes and minor roads within the landscape.</p>				
Viewpoint No. and Location	Designation, Landscape Character Area and Approx. Distance to Site Boundary	Description of Baseline View, Type of View and Number of Users	Value of Views, Susceptibility to Change; OVERALL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change to the View	Mitigation	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility; OVERALL MAGNITUDE	Nature of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE
		<p>end of Earls Barton. Looking out from the residential side of the road, the land falls to the west to a small valley of arable fields, which adjoins the Nene Valley to the south. Woodland blocks and tree lines along fields boundaries and streams create overlapping layers of vegetation.</p> <p>The site occupies land in the lower portion of the Nene Valley, which is partially seen through the tree lines.</p>		<p><b>During Extraction (Year 9):</b> Plant within the western area of the site will partially be seen in the distance. Excavation and restoration activities within the east of the site will also partially be seen. These views are filtered by intervening overlapping layers of vegetation between the viewpoint and the site.</p>	<p><b>Primary measures:</b> Extraction areas broadly follow existing field patterns. Operational phasing designed to retain Wind Spinney and woodland on the eastern boundary of the site.</p>	<p><b>During Extraction (Year 9):</b> Size/Scale: Negligible Geographical Extent: Small parts of view in the distance to the south-west Duration/Reversibility: Medium term / yes <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE: NEGLIGIBLE</b></p>	Adverse	Not significant
				<p><b>After Restoration (Year 35):</b> Looking south-west, restored land within the site will be partially seen. New hedgerows, trees and woodland belts within the site, add to the overlapping layers of vegetation seen within the valley floor.</p>	<p><b>Secondary Measures:</b> Restoration of land to agriculture, creation of new wetland and grassland areas, new woodland belt, tree and hedgerow planting.</p>	<p><b>After Restoration (Year 35):</b> Size/Scale: Negligible Geographical Extent: Small part of view in the distance to the south-west Duration/Reversibility: Long term / no <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE: NEGLIGIBLE</b></p>	Benefit	Not significant
14: Edge of Earls Barton, looking south-west	<p><b>Designation:</b> Public right of way</p> <p><b>LCA:</b> 4c Ecton and Earls Barton Slopes</p> <p><b>Distance:</b> 1.5km to north-east</p>	<p><b>Baseline Description, Type of View, Viewer and Number of Users:</b> Open view from public right of way at the edge of Earls Barton.</p> <p>Moderate number of residents and few recreational users.</p> <p>The public right of way emerges from the housing estate at the edge of Earls</p>	<p><b>Value of Views:</b> Medium</p> <p><b>Susceptibility to Change:</b> Medium</p> <p><b>OVERALL SENSITIVITY:</b> MEDIUM</p>	<p><b>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</b> Activity within the west of the site will generally not be seen from this location, during this phase, due to overlapping layers of vegetation between the viewpoint and the site. However, some taller pieces of plant equipment may be seen in the distance above, and filtered through the trees.</p>	<p><b>Standard Construction and Operational Management Practices:</b> Tree and hedgerow protection fencing. Earth bunds around plant and water management area.</p>	<p><b>During Enabling Works (Year 1):</b> Size/Scale: Negligible Geographical Extent: Small part of view in distance to the south-west Duration/Reversibility: Short term / yes <b>OVERALL MAGNITUDE: NEGLIGIBLE</b></p>	Adverse	Not significant

**Terminology for Visual Effect:**

Type of View: Glimpsed, Open, Oblique, Framed, Filtered  
 Number of Viewers: Few, Moderate, Many  
 Value of Views: High, Medium, Low  
 Susceptibility to Change: High, Medium, Low  
 Overall Sensitivity of Receptor: High, Medium, Low

Size/Scale of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible

Geographical Extent of Effect: (Descriptive)  
 Duration: Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Direct, Indirect  
 Reversibility: Yes, within (timescale)/No  
 Overall Magnitude of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change  
 Nature of Effect: Adverse, Benefit, Neutral, Not Applicable, Direct, Indirect, Secondary

Significance: Significant, Moderately Significant, Not Significant

**Abbreviations:**

LCA: County/District Landscape Character Area  
 HLCA: Historic Landscape Character Area  
 AONB: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty  
 AGLV: Area of Great Landscape Value  
 NSA: National Scenic Area  
 PROW: Public Rights of Way

BASELINE AND SENSITIVITY				CHANGE, MAGNITUDE AND SIGNIFICANCE				
<p><b>General Comment on Baseline Views and Visual Envelope:</b>                      The river valley landform is broadly flat and low lying with roads following the contours of the floodplain within a riparian landscape. Copses and hedgerows are noticeable landscape features in the landscape which are particularly strong adjacent to the site. The surrounding landscape is rising, comprising arable and fields of pasture. Nucleated settlements are seen on higher ground either side of the floodplain. Past practices of gravel and sand extraction operations have left a string of man-made waterbodies, recreational space and local nature reserves. The existing site has a limited visual envelope and there are few views of the site from roads, lanes and public rights of way.</p>				<p><b>General Comment on the Development Proposals and Visual Effects:</b>                      Figure 6.4 - The Zone of Theoretical Visibility has been produced on a 'worst case' basis with a target point on the site representing a plant at a height of 12m. Key visual barriers have been plotted, including existing areas of residential settlement and visually significant woodland. The resultant ZTV reflects the broad river valley floodplain and adjacent valley slope. The theoretical visibility is limited to the floodplain and to slopes facing towards the site and along the incised valley floor. In reality, visibility of the development proposals will be less than the ZTV shows, due to settlement, the strong pattern of hedgerows and copses, and enclosed road network of smaller lanes and minor roads within the landscape.</p>				
Viewpoint No. and Location	Designation, Landscape Character Area and Approx. Distance to Site Boundary	Description of Baseline View, Type of View and Number of Users	Value of Views, Susceptibility to Change; OVERALL SENSITIVITY	Description of Change to the View	Mitigation	Size / scale, Geographical Extent and Duration / reversibility; OVERALL MAGNITUDE	Nature of Effect	SIGNIFICANCE
		<p>Barton. Here there is a view west across arable fields. Hedgerows and trees dividing the fields, overlap in the middle distance. There are some views of streetlights and overhead lines along, and woodland blocks to the west of, Northampton Road. The road bridge carrying Grendon Road over the A45 is seen in the middle distance to the south-west.</p> <p>The overlapping layers of vegetation in the middle distance filter views of the site, making it barely perceptible in the distance beyond.</p>		<p><b>During Extraction (Year 9):</b></p> <p>Looking south-west, there may be some glimpsed views of extraction and restoration activities within the east of the site.</p> <p>Taller pieces of plant equipment situated within the west of the site may also be glimpsed in the distance.</p> <p>However, these views are filtered by the intervening overlapping layers of trees and vegetation.</p>	<p><b>Primary measures:</b>                      Extraction areas broadly follow existing field patterns. Operational phasing designed to retain Wind Spinney and woodland on the eastern boundary of the site.</p>	<p><b>During Extraction (Year 9):</b>                      Size/Scale: Negligible                      Geographical Extent: Small part of view in distance to the south-west                      Duration/Reversibility: Medium term / yes                      OVERALL MAGNITUDE: NEGLIGIBLE</p>	Adverse	Not significant
				<p><b>After Restoration (Year 35):</b></p> <p>New hedgerow and tree planting on the site would have matured, and is partially seen as part of the overlapping layers of vegetation in the middle distance when looking south-west.</p>	<p><b>Secondary Measures:</b>                      Restoration of land to agriculture, creation of new wetland and grassland areas, new woodland belt, tree and hedgerow planting.</p>	<p><b>After Restoration (Year 35):</b>                      Size/Scale: Negligible                      Geographical Extent: Small part of view in distance to the south-west                      Duration/Reversibility: Long term / no                      OVERALL MAGNITUDE: NEGLIGIBLE</p>	Benefit	Not significant

**Terminology for Visual Effect:**

Type of View: Glimpsed, Open, Oblique, Framed, Filtered  
 Number of Viewers: Few, Moderate, Many  
 Value of Views: High, Medium, Low  
 Susceptibility to Change: High, Medium, Low  
 Overall Sensitivity of Receptor: High, Medium, Low

Size/Scale of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible

Geographical Extent of Effect: (Descriptive)  
 Duration: Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Direct, Indirect  
 Reversibility: Yes, within (timescale)/No  
 Overall Magnitude of Effect: Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, Neutral, No Change  
 Nature of Effect: Adverse, Benefit, Neutral, Not Applicable, Direct, Indirect, Secondary

Significance: Significant, Moderately Significant, Not Significant

**Abbreviations:**

LCA: County/District Landscape Character Area  
 HLCA: Historic Landscape Character Area  
 AONB: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty  
 AGLV: Area of Great Landscape Value  
 NSA: National Scenic Area  
 PROW: Public Rights of Way