

Supplementary Planning Document

Climate Change and Sustainable Building

Annex 1 - Landscape Sensitivity Assessment and Guidance for Wind Turbine Applications

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Using Landscape Sensitivity Assessment for wind turbine development

In addition to the Landscape Strategy and Action Plan, a Landscape Sensitivity Assessment was carried out for wind turbine development within the Peak District National Park and the area surrounding it. This is as required by the Department of Energy and Climate Change and Natural England to provide guidance on how to integrate renewable/low carbon energy without compromising the purposes/integrity of designated areas such as National Parks.¹ The Sensitivity Assessment forms part of the 'Low carbon energy opportunities and heat mapping for local planning areas across the East Midlands, March 2011' (<http://www.emcouncils.gov.uk/Renewable-Energy-Study>)

The Landscape Sensitivity Assessment for Renewables in the Peak Sub-Region was carried out (as part of the Peak Sub-Region Climate Change Study) by Land Use Consultants and forms part of the evidence base for the Core Strategy. It can assist developers in assessing the scope for development and provides general guidance on the scale of wind turbines which may be accommodated within a particular landscape type. The assessment takes into consideration that legislation confers on the National Park the highest national level of protection in respect of the landscape and natural beauty. The study can be accessed at <http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/planning/how-we-work/policies-and-guides/supporting-documents/evidence-base>.

Landscape sensitivity guidance is provided on three scales of wind turbine:

- Small Scale – up to 15m to blade tip
- Medium Scale – 15m-65m to blade tip
- Large Scale – over 65m to blade tip

The assessment uses a sensitivity score applicable to the whole of the UK, with National Parks at the top end of the sensitivity.

Criteria for determining landscape sensitivity to wind turbines are based on attributes of the landscape most likely to be affected by their development:

- landform
- land cover/land-use
- landscape pattern
- sense of enclosure
- sense of naturalness
- inter-visibility
- sensitive/rare landscape features

To assist applicants, a summary of the sensitivity of each landscape character area to each scale of turbine has been produced. This Annex sets out the study findings, including the analysis of landscape sensitivity for each landscape character type and guidance on where and how wind turbine developments can be accommodated.

Landscape sensitivity assessment for wind turbine development follows a two step approach.

- Step 1 – Using the Landscape Strategy and Action Plan.
- Step 2 – Wind turbine specific guidance

¹ DECC Renewable and Low carbon Energy capacity methodology, January 2010, chapter 3

STEP 1

First follow steps 1-5 of How to use the Landscape Strategy and Action Plan below.

Make sure you refer to general guidance from the Landscape Strategy and Action Plan in your planning application.

Using the Landscape Strategy and Action Plan

The landscapes of the Peak District National Park have been mapped with eight landscape character areas representing broad areas of landscape which share a common identity.

See Landscape Character areas below.

Landscape Character Areas

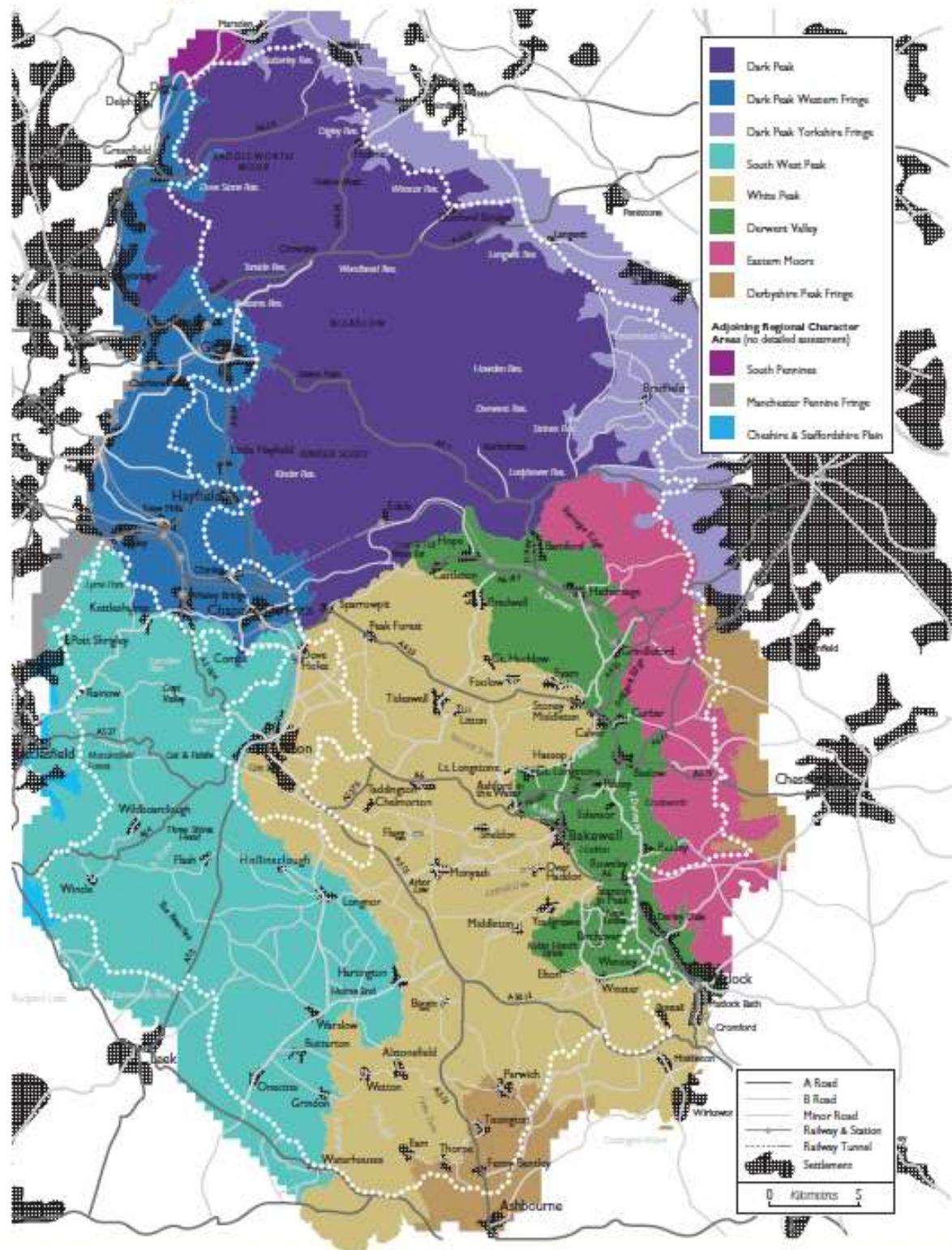


Figure 8. SPD

Within each area a number of landscape character types have been defined.

See Landscape Character Types below.

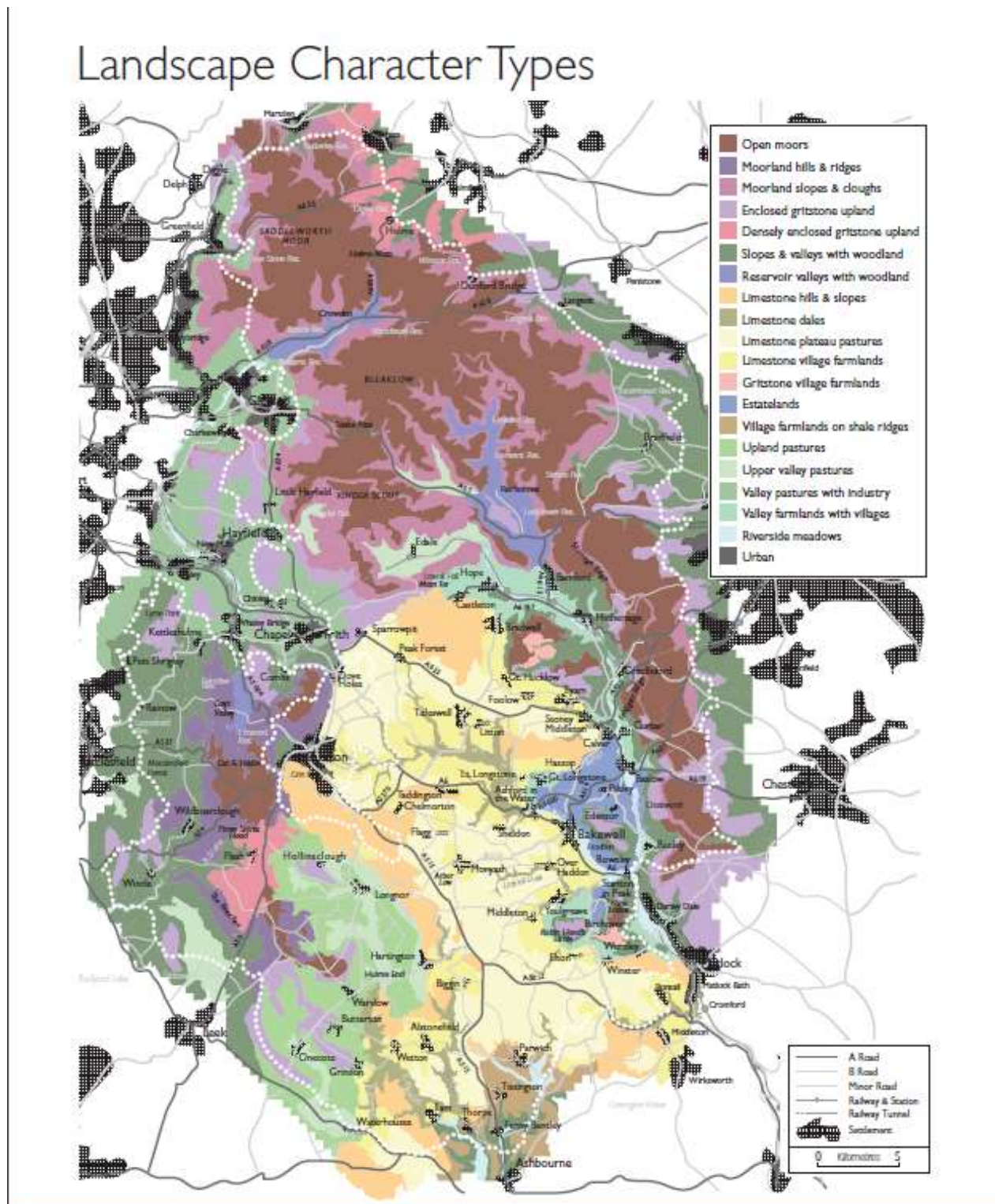


Figure 9. SPD

The Landscape Strategy and Action Plan demonstrate how the obligations of the European Landscape Convention will be fulfilled within the Peak District National Park. It provides a context and direction for actions to conserve and enhance natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage, aiming to provide a robust context for managing landscape change in a sustainable

manner which will reinforce character and local identity

Landscape implications must be the starting point for any development proposal. Adopting a 'Landscape First' approach will help you to assess whether or not the landscape character area and type has, in general, capacity for development.

How to use the Landscape Strategy and Action Plan for a planning application with landscape impacts

General Guidance

1. Identify the 'Landscape Character Area' and 'Landscape Character Type' of the development site using the Landscape Strategy and Action Plan interactive map <http://resources.peakdistrict.gov.uk/landscapestrategy/lcamap/>
2. Identify the key characteristics of this 'Landscape Character Type' from the 'Landscape Strategy and Action Plan'.
3. Note general comments from the 'Issues of Change' section for your development. For low carbon and renewable energy projects note comments from the 'Energy and Infrastructure' section.
4. From the 'Landscape Guidelines' including the 'Plan' section in the overall strategy for each landscape type, identify whether or not there is capacity for the particular type of development in this landscape character type.
5. Assess the effect that the proposal will have on the landscape and, if necessary, modify it to ensure a positive contribution to landscape character and sense of place.

Any application with a landscape impact must show how this guidance has been taken into account.

STEP 2

Wind turbine specific guidance

How to use the Landscape Sensitivity Assessment and Guidance for wind turbine applications

From the contents list in this Appendix find the landscape sensitivity assessment guidance for the particular landscape character type for the development proposal. **You should make reference to key sensitivities and guidance and the application must show how they have been taken into account.**

Below is an example of one of the landscape sensitivity summaries which shows moderate – high sensitivity to turbines up to 15m to blade tip (small scale), suggesting there may be some potential for this scale of wind turbine in this landscape type depending on the characteristics and topography of the individual site, any cumulative impacts and any other material considerations.

Example - Landscape Type: Moorland slopes and cloughs (PD)

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Constituent character areas: Eastern Moors, Dark Peak, Dark Peak Western Fringe

Overview – Although the presence of woodland and a sloping topography could indicate the potential to incorporate wind turbines, this landscapes exposed undeveloped nature, lack of enclosure, panoramic views, high-value for recreation, inaccessibility, valued moorland habitats and important industrial heritage all pose severe constraints to wind turbines.

	Low	Low - moderate	Moderate	Moderate - high	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					

(High sensitivity to large and medium scales of wind turbine, moderate-high sensitivity to small turbines)

Key sensitivities:

The landscape attributes that would be particularly sensitive to wind turbines are:

- Its characteristic gritstone landform and famous edges.
- Wild, open moorland expanses.
- High levels of tranquillity and remoteness.
- Panoramic views across lower ground.
- Biodiversity-rich moorland and clough-side habitats, including scree slopes.
- Important features relating to the landscape’s industrial heritage.

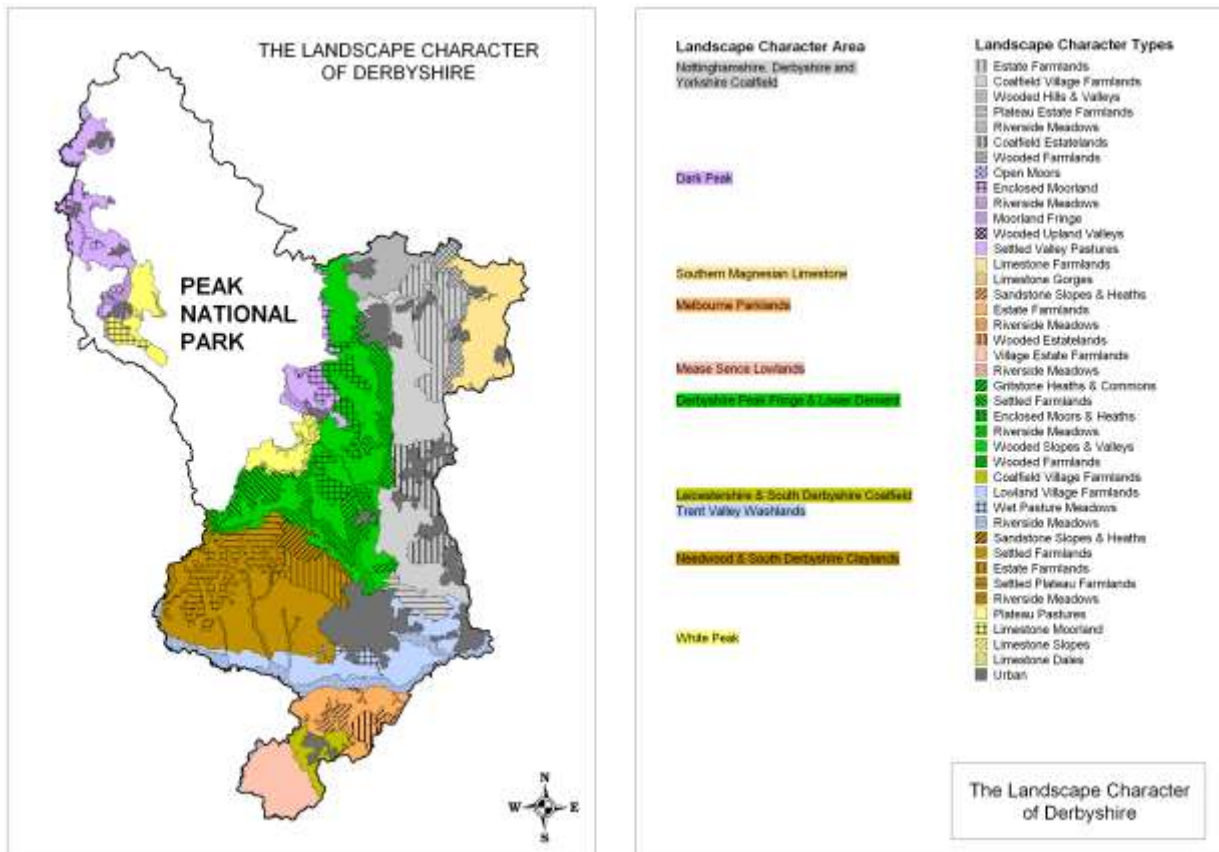
Guidance:

- This landscape would not be suitable for large or medium scale wind turbines because of its open character and long views
- Single small-scale turbines are likely to be most appropriate. These should be located close to existing built elements (e.g. roads, electricity pylons) to minimise visual impacts.
- The location of single turbines should take into account their potential inter-visibility with other turbine locations to minimise the impacts of cumulative development.
- Utilise the screening effects of the area’s undulating topography to integrate development into the landscape.
- Ensure that features related to past industrial activity are protected.
- Locate any wind energy developments away from the most prominent rural skylines, and consider the impact of tracks and ancillary buildings.
- Protect areas of semi-natural moorland and scree slopes from the impacts of development.
- Maintain key views across the landscape and beyond.

Landscape character types marked PD (Peak District) refer to areas within the Peak District National Park, shown on Figure 3 of the SPD - Landscape Character Types.

The areas bordering the National Park also have a greater degree of sensitivity to development when compared to other landscapes. This is because of their role in providing a setting to the National Park. Areas outside the National Park which form part of the sensitivity assessment are marked DC (Derbyshire County) and are shown below

The Landscape Character of Derbyshire.



The Landscape Sensitivity Assessment Summary for all Landscape Character types is found below.

Landscape sensitivity assessment summary for sites within the Peak District National Park

Please note that only those Landscape Types marked '(PD)' refer to areas within the Peak District National Park. Landscape Types outside the National Park are marked '(DC)'.

Landscape Type: Open Moors (PD)

Constituent Character Areas: Dark Peak, Derwent Valley, Eastern Moors, South West Peak, North Pennines (PD), Dark Peak (DC)

Overview – The large scale of the moorland expanses could indicate the suitability from incorporating wind turbines into the landscape, however, the lack of significant built development, stronger overriding sense of tranquillity and remoteness, valued archaeology and high visibility from surrounding areas all pose serious constraints to the development of wind turbines.

	Low	Low - moderate	Moderate	Moderate - high	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					

(High sensitivity to all sizes and scales)

Key sensitivities:

The landscape attributes that are particularly sensitive to wind turbine development are:

- Its open character with expansive views to and from the surrounding landscapes.
- Its strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity.
- Large tracts of uninterrupted heather and grass moorland.
- The absence of modern development – isolated buildings where they exist have a strong historic character.
- Strong sense of wildness and "naturalness" with few man-made intrusions.
- Historic and archaeological features including prehistoric sites and monuments.

Guidance:

- This landscape type is assessed as having a high sensitivity to any size and scale of wind turbine development, therefore no guidance has been included.

Landscape Type: Densely enclosed gritstone upland (PD)

Constituent Character Areas: Dark Peak Yorkshire Fringe, South West Peak

Overview – The presence of some built elements (i.e. main roads) within this landscape type could suggest it would be able to accommodate further man-made features. However, its strong sense of remoteness, open character, long views, historic settlement and industrial heritage, areas of open moorland and small-scale field pattern all pose constraints to wind turbine developments.

	Low	Low - moderate	Moderate	Moderate - high	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					

(High sensitivity to large and medium scales of wind turbine, moderate-high sensitivity to small turbines)

Key sensitivities:

The landscape attributes that are particularly sensitive to wind turbine development are:

- Its open character with little tree cover.
- The strong sense of remoteness.
- Its historic settlement and field pattern.
- Longer views across the landscape and beyond.
- Important features relating to the landscape’s industrial heritage.

Guidance:

- This landscape would not be suitable for large-scale wind turbines because of its open character and long views.
- Single small-scale turbines are likely to be most appropriate. These should be located close to existing built elements or coniferous plantations to minimise visual impacts.
- The location of single turbines should take into account their potential inter-visibility with other turbine locations to minimise the impacts of cumulative development.
- Utilise the screening effects of the areas undulating topography to integrate development into the landscape.
- Ensure that the location of turbines and related infrastructure does not affect the character or setting of the historic settlements and buildings (particularly weavers’ and coal miners’ cottages).
- Ensure that features related to past coal mining are protected.
- Locate any wind energy development away from the most prominent rural skyline and consider the impact of tracks and ancillary buildings.
- Maintain key views across the landscape and beyond.

Landscape Type: Moorland slopes and cloughs (PD)

Constituent character areas: Eastern Moors, Dark Peak, Dark Peak Western Fringe

Overview – Although the presence of wootland and a sloping topography could indicate the potential to incorporate wind turbines, this landscapes exposed undeveloped nature, lack of enclosure, panoramic views, high-value for recreation, inaccessibility, valued moorland habitats and important industrial heritage all pose severe constraints to wind turbines.

	Low	Low - moderate	Moderate	Moderate - high	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					

(High sensitivity to large and medium scales of wind turbine, moderate-high sensitivity to small turbines)

Key sensitivities:

The landscape attributes that would be particularly sensitive to wind turbines are:

- Its characteristic gritstone landform and famous edges.
- Wild, open moorland expanses.
- High levels of tranquillity and remoteness.
- Panoramic views across lower ground.
- Biodiversity-rich moorland and clough-side habitats, including scree slopes.
- Important features relating to the landscape’s industrial heritage.

Guidance:

- This landscape would not be suitable for large or medium scale wind turbines because of its open character and long views.
- Single small-scale turbines are likely to be most appropriate. These should be located close to existing built elements (e.g. roads, electricity pylons) to minimise visual impacts.
- The location of single turbines should take into account their potential inter-visibility with other turbine locations to minimise the impacts of cumulative development.
- Utilise the screening effects of the area’s undulating topography to integrate development into the landscape.
- Ensure that features related to past industrial activity are protected.
- Locate any wind energy developments away from the most prominent rural skylines, and consider the impact of tracks and ancillary buildings.
- Protect areas of semi-natural moorland and scree slopes from the impacts of development.
- Maintain key views across the landscape and beyond.

Landscape Type: Moorland Hills and Ridges (PD)

Constituent Character Areas: South West Peak (PD)

Overview – This landscape type’s open, exposed character could certainly enable wind to be harnessed for renewable energy generation. Its industrial past could also indicate suitability for further man-made structures. However, the lack of tree cover, absence of settlement and modern development, high levels of tranquillity, panoramic views across the surrounding landscapes and valued upland habitats all pose significant constraints to the development of wind turbines.

	Low	Low - moderate	Moderate	Moderate - high	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					

(High sensitivity to all sizes and scales)

Key sensitivities:

The landscape attributes that would be particularly sensitive to wind turbines are:

- Its open, exposed character with little tree cover.
- Lack of modern development and sparse settlement.
- Distinctive skylines of rocky outcrops and open moorland.
- Panoramic views to the surrounding hills and lowlands to the west.
- Historically important slate quarries and former coal mines in the upper Dane Valley, parts of the Goyt Valley and Burbage.
- Valued upland moorland habitats including heathland, blanket mere and peat.

Guidance:

- This landscape type is assessed as having a high sensitivity to any size and scale of wind turbine development, therefore no guidance has been included.

Landscape Type: Enclosed Gritstone Upland (PD), Moorland Fringe (DC)

Constituent Character Areas: Eastern Moors, Dark Peak, Dark Peak Western Fringe, Dark Peak Yorkshire Fringe, Derbyshire Peak Fringe, Derwent Valley, South West Peak, North Pennines (PD), Dark Peak (DC)

Overview – The presence of some main roads and past industry could suggest that this landscape type might be able to accommodate limited wind turbine development. However, its broad landform, sparse tree cover, strong sense of openness, high levels of tranquillity and remoteness, very sparse settlement, valued upland habitats and historic industrial remains all place significant sensitivities on the development of wind turbines.

	Low	Low - moderate	Moderate	Moderate - high	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					

(High sensitivity to large and medium scales of wind turbine, moderate-high sensitivity to small turbines)

Key sensitivities:

The landscape attributes that would be particularly sensitive to wind turbines are:

- The broad, sweeping topography with wide panoramas.
- Areas of historic enclosure, e.g. medieval fields around Robin Hood, Farley and Burley Fields in the Eastern Moors LCA.
- High levels of remoteness, with sparse settlement and limited access.
- Open, undeveloped skylines.
- Long views across lower ground.
- Valued upland habitats including heathland, acid grasslands and wetlands.
- Historically important mining and quarrying remains, including lead mining near Eyam.

Guidance:

- This landscape would not be suitable for large or medium scale wind turbines because of its open character and lack of modern development.
- Single small-scale turbines are likely to be most appropriate. These should be located close to existing built elements (e.g. farm buildings, main roads) or areas of tree cover.
- The location of single turbines should take into account their potential inter-visibility with other turbine locations to minimise the impacts of cumulative development.
- Utilise the screening effects of the area’s steeper slopes to integrate development into the landscape.
- Ensure that features related to past mining and quarrying are protected.
- Protect the character and setting of mill buildings within the Charlesworth Conservation Area from the visual impacts of wind turbine development.

- Locate any wind energy developments away from the most prominent rural skylines, and consider the impact of tracks and ancillary buildings.
- Protect valued upland habitats, including heathland, acid grasslands and rush-dominated wetlands.
- Maintain key views across the landscape and beyond.

Landscape Type: Reservoir Valleys with Woodland (PD)

Constituent Character Areas: Dark Peak

Overview – The presence of large scale reservoirs, related infrastructure and main roads within this landscape type could indicate that it would be able to accommodate further man-made structures. High levels of woodland cover could also help screen any new development. However, the area’s unsettled character, valued semi-natural woodland and grassland habitats, close visual relationship with the surrounding moorlands and its undeveloped skylines all place sensitivities to this type of development.

	Low	Low - moderate	Moderate	Moderate - high	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					

(High sensitivity to large and medium scales of wind turbine, moderate-high sensitivity to small turbines)

Key sensitivities:

The landscape attributes that would be particularly sensitive to wind turbines are:

- Lack of settlement or modern development.
- The small scale, intimate landscape of the Longdendale Valley.
- Valued semi-natural woodlands and areas of acid grassland.
- The landscape’s strong historic sense of place in relation to 19th and 20th century development of the reservoirs.
- The close visual relationship between the valleys and the surrounding moorlands.
- The wooded, undeveloped skylines.

Guidance:

- This landscape would not be suitable for large or medium scale wind turbines.
- Single small-scale turbines are likely to be most appropriate in this enclosed valley landscape.
- The location of single turbines should take into account their potential inter-visibility with other turbine locations to minimise the impacts of cumulative development.
- Link any development to existing points of focus in the landscape – i.e. the reservoirs and their related development.
- Utilise the screening effects of the area’s woodlands and the steep valley topography to integrate development into the landscape.
- Maintain views of the surrounding moorland of the Dark Peak.
- Locate any wind energy developments away from the most prominent rural skylines, and consider the impact of tracks and ancillary buildings.
- Protect the area’s ancient semi-natural woodlands and patches of acid grassland from loss to development.
- Avoid siting turbines in the Longdendale Valley due to its small scale, intimate character.

- Protect the character and setting of the former temporary settlement of Birchinlee on the banks of Ladybower Reservoir.

Landscape Type: Valley Pastures with Industry (PD), Settled Valley Pastures (DC)

Constituent Character Areas: Dark Peak Western Fringe, Manchester Pennine Fringe (PD), Dark Peak (DC)

Overview – The presence of development and the landscape’s industrial heritage could indicate that it would be able to accommodate further man-made elements. Aspects that pose constraints to wind turbines include the small scale landscape pattern, peaceful character of much of the area, the historic importance of the valley mills and valued ancient semi-natural woodlands.

	Low	Low - moderate	Moderate	Moderate - high	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					

(High sensitivity to large and medium scales of wind turbine, moderate-high sensitivity to small turbines)

Key sensitivities:

The landscape attributes that would be particularly sensitive to wind turbines are:

- The intimate pattern of small fields and woodlands.
- The overall levels of peace and tranquillity in contrast to the nearby urban centres.
- The strong historic character of the area’s mills and other industrial structures.
- The valued areas of ancient semi-natural woodland.
- Views to and from the surrounding uplands.

Guidance:

- This landscape would not be suitable for large or medium scale wind turbines.
- Single small-scale turbines are likely to be most appropriate in this intimate, rural landscape. These should be located close to existing built elements (such as farm buildings).
- The location of turbines should take into account their potential inter-visibility with other turbine locations to minimise the impacts of cumulative development.
- Site turbines close within or on the fringes or within areas of built development (e.g. Glossop, Whaley Bridge, New Mills) to take advantage of the existing location of development.
- Utilise the screening effects of the area’s woodlands and sloping topography to integrate development into the landscape.
- Ensure that the location of turbines and related infrastructure does not affect the character or setting of historic mills and other industrial heritage features in the valleys.
- Ensure that vertical structures associated with the mills and engine houses remain the prominent features on the valley skylines, including within the Conservation Areas at Little Hayfield, Holehouse, Howard Town, Old Glossop, Padfield, Combs, Simmondley and Kettlethulme.
- Protect the area’s ancient woodlands from the impacts of turbine development.
- Protect key viewpoints to and from the surrounding uplands.

Landscape Type: Riverside Meadows (PD, DC)

Constituent Character Areas: Dark Peak Western Fringe, Derbyshire Peak Fringe, Derwent Valley, South West Peak, Cheshire & Staffordshire Plain (PD), Dark Peak, Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent (DC)

Overview – Although there are signs of former industry, and some isolated locations of modern development, this landscape’s largely unsettled character, the intimate feel of the meandering river channels, valued wetlands and internationally important industrial heritage all pose constraints to wind turbine developments.

	Low	Low - moderate	Moderate	Moderate - high	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					

(High sensitivity to large and medium scales of wind turbine, moderate-high sensitivity to small turbines)

Key sensitivities:

The landscape attributes that would be particularly sensitive to wind turbines are:

- Small scale landscape character of intimate river valleys.
- Low levels of settlement and built development – high levels of tranquillity.
- Historic mills and other important industrial heritage features, including within the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site.
- Archaeologically valued medieval strip fields and ridge and furrow downstream from Parwich.
- Undeveloped, wooded skylines.

Guidance:

- This landscape would not be suitable for large or medium scale wind turbines.
- Single small-scale turbines are likely to be most appropriate in this intimate, rural landscape. These should be located close to existing built elements.
- The location of turbines should take into account their potential inter-visibility with other turbine locations to minimise the impacts of cumulative development.
- Site any turbines next to or within existing areas of modern development.
- Utilise the screening effects of the area’s woodlands and sloping topography to integrate development into the landscape.
- Ensure that the location of turbines and related infrastructure does not detract from the presence of historic mills and other industrial heritage features in the valleys.
- Avoid locations within view of the medieval strip fields / ridge and furrow downstream from Parwich to protect their character and setting.
- Do not locate turbines within the boundary or buffer to the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site to protect its historic integrity.

- Ensure that vertical structures associated with mills and their character and setting are protected. This particularly applies to the Conservation Areas at Castletop, Lea Bridge & High Peak Junction, Ashford-in-the-Water, Bakewell, Bamford, Buxworth, Calver, New Mills and Whaley Bridge.

Landscape Type: Upper Valley Pastures (PD)

Constituent Character Areas: Dark Peak, South West Peak

Overview – This landscape’s sloping topography and the presence of intrusive transport infrastructure could mean that it would be able to support wind turbine development. However, its lightly settled character, strong sense of remoteness away from the main transport routes, open skylines with moorland views and valued semi-natural habitats all present sensitivities to this form of renewable development.

	Low	Low - moderate	Moderate	Moderate - high	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					

(High sensitivity to large and medium scales of wind turbine, moderate-high sensitivity to small turbines)

Key sensitivities:

The landscape attributes that would be particularly sensitive to wind turbines are:

- Its lightly settled character and historic settlement pattern of ‘Booths’.
- Strong feelings of remoteness and tranquillity away from the main transport networks.
- Undeveloped, open skylines with views of the surrounding moorlands.
- Unimproved pastures, hay meadows and wet flushes of wildlife importance.

Guidance:

- Single small-scale turbines are likely to be most appropriate in this lightly settled, upland landscape.
- The location of single turbines should take into account their potential inter-visibility with other turbine locations to minimise the impacts of cumulative development.
- Utilise the screening effects of the area’s woodlands and sloping topography to integrate development into the landscape.
- Ensure that the location of turbines and related infrastructure does not detract from the historic settlement pattern of farmsteads and cottages (‘Booths’).
- Protect the area’s semi-natural habitats, particularly remnant hay meadows, from the impacts of any development.
- Locate any wind energy developments away from the most prominent rural skylines and consider the impact of tracks and ancillary buildings.
- Maintain important views to the surrounding moorland.

Landscape Type: Village Farmlands on Shale Ridges (PD), Settled Farmlands (DC)

Constituent Character Areas: Derbyshire Peak Fringe (PD), Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent, Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands (DC)

Overview – This landscape type’s rolling topography, well treed character and the presence of some main roads and modern development suggest that it may be able to accommodate further built elements. However, its strong sense of peace and tranquillity, lack of modern development and historic sense of place all present sensitivities to this form of renewable energy development.

	Low	Low - moderate	Moderate	Moderate - high	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					

(High sensitivity to large and medium scales of wind turbine, moderate-high sensitivity to small turbines)

Key sensitivities:

The landscape attributes that would be particularly sensitive to wind turbines are:

- The small scale of the landscape.
- The strong sense of peace and tranquillity.
- The historic settlement pattern – particularly at Tissington.
- Archaeologically important strip fields and ridge and furrow.
- Biodiversity-rich hay meadows and grass verges and rush pasture (e.g. at Mercaston Marsh SSSI).

Guidance:

- This landscape is not suitable for large or medium scale turbines owing to its small scale character and strong sense of peace and tranquillity.
- Single small-scale turbines are likely to be most appropriate in this lightly settled, upland landscape. These should be located close to existing built elements or industrial areas.
- Small clusters of small turbines should only be considered outside the National Park, providing the guidance is closely followed.
- The location of turbines should take into account their potential inter-visibility with other turbine locations to minimise the impacts of cumulative development.
- Utilise the screening effects of the area’s trees, hedgerows and sloping topography to integrate development into the landscape.
- Ensure that the location of turbines and related infrastructure does not detract from the area’s historic settlement pattern, particularly at Tissington.
- Protect the landscape’s semi-natural habitats, particularly remnant hay meadows and rush pasture at Mercaston Marsh SSSI (Needwood & S. Derbys Claylands CA) from the impacts of any development.
- Locate any turbines away from the key areas of designed parkland at Tissington and Longford Park to protect its historic character and integrity.

- Do not locate turbines within or close to areas of strip fields and ridge and furrow around Brassington, Parwich Thorpe, Hollington and Boylestone.
- Locate any wind energy developments away from the most prominent rural skylines and consider the impact of tracks and ancillary buildings.

Landscape Type: Gritstone Village Farmlands (PD)

Constituent Character Areas: Derwent Valley

Overview – Although this upland, exposed landscape is likely to be able to effectively harness wind power, its open character and wide views, small scale field pattern, light settlement and strong historic sense of place all pose serious constraints to wind turbine development.

	Low	Low - moderate	Moderate	Moderate - high	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					

(High sensitivity to large and medium scales of wind turbine, moderate-high sensitivity to small turbines)

Key sensitivities:

The landscape attributes that would be particularly sensitive to wind turbines are:

- Its small scale character.
- The strong historic field and settlement pattern.
- Its remote, upland feel with an absence of modern development.
- Wide, panoramic views to and from the surrounding hills and moorland.
- The important medieval open field systems north of Abney.

Guidance:

- This landscape would not be suitable for large or medium scale turbines because of its open character, long views and strong historic sense of place.
- Single small-scale turbines are likely to be most appropriate. These should be located close to existing built elements or industrial areas.
- The location of single turbines should take into account their potential inter-visibility with other turbine locations to minimise the impacts of cumulative development.
- Utilise the screening effects of the area's rolling topography to integrate development into the landscape.
- Ensure that the location of turbines and related infrastructure does not affect the character or setting of the historic settlements and buildings.
- Do not locate turbines within or in close proximity to the open field system near Abney.
- Locate any wind energy developments away from the most prominent rural skylines and consider the impact of tracks and ancillary buildings.
- Maintain key views to and from the surrounding hills and moorland.

Landscape Type: Valley Farmlands with Villages (PD)

Constituent Character Areas: Derwent Valley

Overview – The presence of the prominent cement works in the Hope Valley, the landscape’s comprehensive transport network and areas of development within the valleys might allow for opportunities for wind turbine development. However, its peaceful rural character overall, important medieval open field systems, and valued semi-natural habitats all present sensitivities to this type of renewable energy development.

	Low	Low - moderate	Moderate	Moderate - high	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					

(High sensitivity to large and medium scales of wind turbine, moderate-high sensitivity to small turbines)

Key sensitivities:

The landscape attributes that would be particularly sensitive to wind turbines are:

- Important medieval open field systems, including in the Hope Valley.
- Overall feelings of peace and tranquillity.
- A strong settlement pattern with a lack of modern intrusions overall.
- Ancient woodlands, hedgerows and wet flushes of wildlife importance.
- Features associated with the landscape’s industrial heritage, including mill buildings.

Guidance:

- Single small-scale turbines are likely to be most appropriate in this peaceful, rural landscape.
- There may be the potential for single turbines where linked to existing development (such as the Hope Cement Works) and following the guidance below.
- The location of single turbines should take into account their potential inter-visibility with other turbine locations to minimise the impacts of cumulative development.
- Turbines should be linked to or located within areas of existing development where possible.
- Utilise the screening effects of the area’s woodlands and sloping topography to integrate development into the landscape.
- Ensure that the location of turbines and related infrastructure does not detract from the historic settlement and field pattern, particularly in the valley.
- Protect the area’s semi-natural habitats, particularly ancient semi-natural woodlands and wetlands, from the impacts of development.
- Ensure that vertical structures associated with mills, and their character and setting, are protected. This particularly applies to the Conservation Areas at Calver, Edale, Ashford-in-the-Water and Bamford.
- Locate any wind energy developments away from the most prominent rural skylines and consider the impact of tracks and ancillary buildings.

- Maintain important views to the surrounding moorland.

Landscape Type: Estatelands (PD)

Constituent Character Areas: Derwent Valley

Overview – The presence of extensive woodlands and plantations, sloping topography and main roads indicates that this landscape may be able to incorporate the development of wind turbines. However, its strong historic estateland character, valued woodland and grassland habitats, and the characteristic scale and style of the area’s buildings and settlements all pose constraints to this form of renewable energy development.

	Low	Low - moderate	Moderate	Moderate - high	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					

(High sensitivity to large and medium scales of wind turbine, moderate-high sensitivity to small turbines)

Key sensitivities:

The landscape attributes that would be particularly sensitive to wind turbines are:

- Strong historic character and land use.
- Overall feelings of tranquillity and remoteness.
- Valued designed parkland and semi-natural habitats including woodlands and acid grassland.
- Views framed by the higher ground, including moorlands.
- Distinctive vernacular styles and settlement forms – including the estate houses themselves (e.g. Chatsworth, Haddon, Hassop and Thornbridge) and estate villages such as Edensor.

Guidance:

- This landscape would not be suitable for large or medium scale turbines because of its strong historic character and lack of modern built features.
- Single small-scale turbines are likely to be most appropriate. These should be located close to or within existing built elements or coniferous plantations to minimise visual impacts.
- The location of single turbines should take into account their potential inter-visibility with other turbine locations to minimise the impacts of cumulative development.
- Utilise the screening effects of the area’s undulating topography to integrate development into the landscape.
- Ensure that the location of turbines and related infrastructure does not affect the character or setting of large estate houses and historic settlements such as Edensor.
- Protect the area’s valued semi-natural woodlands and grasslands from the impacts of development.
- Locate any wind energy developments away from key areas of designed parkland to protect its historic character and integrity.
- Locate any wind energy developments away from the most prominent rural skylines and consider the impact of tracks and ancillary buildings.

Landscape Type: Upland Pastures (PD)

Constituent Character Areas: South West Peak

Overview – The steep valley topography could allow for the integration of wind turbines into this landscape type. However, its strong historic field pattern, lack of tree cover, high levels of peace and tranquillity, low density of settlement, open skylines with wide views and important semi-natural habitats all pose constraints to wind turbine development.

	Low	Low - moderate	Moderate	Moderate - high	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					

(High sensitivity to large and medium scales of wind turbine, moderate-high sensitivity to small turbines)

Key sensitivities:

The landscape attributes that would be particularly sensitive to wind turbines are:

- Historic field pattern with medieval strip fields in places.
- Strong feelings of openness and tranquillity.
- Its sparse and traditional settlement pattern with a lack of modern development.
- Open views to the surrounding landscape.
- Valued semi-natural habitats including species-rich meadows.

Guidance:

- This landscape would not be suitable for large or medium scale turbines because of its open character, lack of modern development and strong historic sense of place.
- Single small-scale turbines are likely to be most appropriate. These should be located close to existing built elements, such as farm buildings and villages.
- The location of single turbines should take into account their potential inter-visibility with other turbine locations to minimise the impacts of cumulative development.
- Utilise the screening effects of the area’s rolling topography to integrate development into the landscape.
- Do not locate turbines within or in close proximity to the medieval field systems remaining near villages.
- Maintain the character and form of the landscape’s stone villages, including the mill buildings in the Edale Conservation Area.
- Locate any wind energy developments away from the most prominent rural skylines and consider the impact of tracks and ancillary buildings.
- Maintain key views to and from the surrounding uplands.

Landscape Type: Limestone Village Farmlands (PD), Limestone Slopes (DC)

Constituent Character Areas: White Peak

Overview – The presence of settlement and past industrial activity within the landscape could indicate that it would be able to accommodate the development of wind turbines. However, its strong field patterns, views of the surrounding uplands, historic sense of place, peaceful and rural setting, lack of modern development and valued historic landscape features all pose constraints to this form of renewable energy development.

	Low	Low - moderate	Moderate	Moderate - high	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					

(High sensitivity to large and medium scales of wind turbine, moderate-high sensitivity to small turbines)

Key sensitivities:

The landscape attributes that would be particularly sensitive to wind turbines are:

- The strong historic field pattern, including many medieval strip fields.
- Open landscape with views framed by surrounding hills and uplands.
- High levels of peace and tranquillity and an absence of modern development.
- Distinctive settlement pattern and strong local vernacular.
- Valued historic landscape features including dewponds, mining remains and mills.

Guidance:

- This landscape would not be suitable for large or medium scale turbines because of its strong rural and historic character.
- Single small-scale turbines are likely to be most appropriate. These should be located close to or within existing built elements (such as villages or farm buildings).
- Small clusters of small scale turbines should only be considered outside the National Park.
- The location of turbines should take into account their potential inter-visibility with other turbine locations to minimise the impacts of cumulative development.
- Utilise the screening effects of the area’s undulating topography to integrate development into the landscape.
- Ensure that the location of turbines and related infrastructure does not affect the character or setting of the landscape’s nucleated limestone villages.
- Protect the landscape’s important historic features from the impacts of development, such as lead mining relics and dewponds.
- Ensure the vertical structures associated with the mills, and their character and setting, are protected. This particularly applies to the Conservation Areas at Cromford, Bakewell, Cressbrook Mill and Litton Mill and the World Heritage Site buffer at Cromford and Matlock Bath.
- Do not locate turbines on or close to areas of medieval strip fields.

- Ensure the location of turbines does not interrupt key views of the surrounding hills and rising ground.
- Locate any wind energy developments away from the most prominent rural skylines and consider the impact of tracks and ancillary buildings.

Landscape Type: Limestone Plateau Pastures (PD), Plateau Pastures (DC)

Constituent Character Areas: White Peak

Overview – This landscape’s open character, strong historic field patterns, lack of settlement and development, and long views to the surrounding uplands and valued archaeological and historic features all pose significant constraints to the development of wind turbines.

	Low	Low - moderate	Moderate	Moderate - high	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					

(High sensitivity to all sizes and scales)

Key sensitivities:

The landscape attributes that would be particularly sensitive to wind turbines are:

- The gently rolling, plateau landform.
- Strong and distinctive field pattern.
- Open character with little tree cover and wide views, including to the surrounding uplands.
- The presence of important archaeological features including prehistoric monuments, dewponds, lead mining and mill heritage remains.

Guidance:

- This landscape is assessed as having a high sensitivity overall to any size and scale of wind turbine development, therefore no guidance has been included.

Landscape Type: Limestone Dales (PD), Limestone Dales (DC)

Constituent Character Areas: White Peak

Overview – The steep valley topography, significant woodland cover and limited views to and from the landscape could indicate that it might be able to integrate wind turbine developments – as would the development within the Matlock dale. Aspects of the landscape that would be sensitive to wind turbines include its high levels of tranquillity and remoteness, lack of settlement or other development, distinctive rocky skylines, valued industrial remains and extensive limestone grassland.

	Low	Low - moderate	Moderate	Moderate - high	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					

(High sensitivity to large and medium scales of wind turbine, moderate-high sensitivity to small turbines)

Key sensitivities:

The landscape attributes that would be particularly sensitive to wind turbines are:

- Distinctive limestone landscapes with outcrops, crags and scree slopes.
- Strong sense of tranquillity and remoteness owing to a lack of access, settlement and other development.
- Important lead mining quarrying remains and mills, including as part of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site.
- Extensive flower-rich limestone grasslands and valued ash woodlands.

Guidance:

- This landscape would not be suitable for large or medium scale turbines because of its intimate scale and lack of modern built features.
- Single small-scale turbines are likely to be most appropriate in this largely undeveloped, tranquil landscape.
- Opportunities should be sought to link turbine development into any new development, particularly in the Matlock dale.
- The location of single turbines should take into account their potential inter-visibility with other turbine locations to minimise the impacts of cumulative development.
- Utilise the screening effects of the area’s woodlands and steep valley sides to integrate development into the landscape.
- Ensure that the location of turbines and related infrastructure does not detract from the presence of historic mills (including in the Conservation Areas of Cromford, Litton Mill, Milldale, Miller’s Dale, Cressbrook Mill and Bonsall) and other industrial heritage features.
- Do not locate turbines within the boundary or buffer of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site to protect its historic integrity (Cromford, Matlock Bath and Bonsall Conservation Areas).
- Do not locate turbines on important skylines, particularly those visible from the Monsal Trail.
- Protect valued ash woodlands and limestone grasslands from the impacts of development.

Landscape Type: Limestone Hills and Slopes (PD), Limestone Moorland (DC)

Constituent Character Areas: White Peak

Overview – Although there are limited areas of industrial development, this landscape’s high visual prominence within the White Peak, distinctive rocky skylines, overall lack of development, high levels of tranquillity, rich archaeological heritage and important limestone grassland and heath habitats would all be extremely sensitive to wind turbine development. This landscape type would therefore be unsuitable for any size and scale of wind turbines.

	Low	Low - moderate	Moderate	Moderate - high	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					

(High sensitivity to all sizes and scales)

Key sensitivities:

The landscape attributes that would be particularly sensitive to wind turbines are:

- Distinctive tors and open, elevated skylines.
- Lack of development and high levels of tranquillity.
- Wide views across the White Peak and to distant skylines.
- High concentration of prehistoric monuments, often in prominent hilltop locations.
- Valued limestone heath and grassland habitats, including isolated hay meadows.

Guidance:

- This landscape is assessed as having a high sensitivity to any size and scale of wind turbine development, therefore no guidance has been included.

Landscape Type: Slopes and Valleys with Woodland (PD), Wooded Slopes and Valleys, Wooded Farmlands (DC)

Constituent Character Areas: Dark Peak Yorkshire Fringe, Derbyshire Peak Fringe, Derwent Valley, South West Peak (PD), Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent (DC)

Overview – This landscape’s sloping topography and high woodland cover could provide opportunities to integrate some wind turbine development into the landscape. However, its strong rural character, lack of modern development and valued ancient semi-natural woodlands all pose sensitivities to this form of renewable energy development.

	Low	Low - moderate	Moderate	Moderate - high	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					

(High sensitivity to large scales of wind turbine, moderate-high sensitivity to medium and small turbines (Medium turbines should be upgraded to high sensitivity in areas of the landscape type falling within the National Park))

Key sensitivities:

The landscape attributes that would be particularly sensitive to wind turbines are:

- Small fields and woodlands creating an intimate pattern.
- High levels of peace and tranquillity.
- Views across the landscape from higher ground.
- The presence of important ancient semi-natural woodlands and other habitats.
- Historic designed landscapes at Lyme Park and Swythamley Hall.
- Industrial heritage features including mills and buildings as part of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site.

Guidance:

- This landscape is not suitable for large scale turbines owing to its small scale character and strong sense of peace and tranquillity. Medium turbines should only be considered outside the National Park and should follow the guidance set out below.
- Single small scale turbines are likely to be most appropriate. Small clusters of turbines should only be considered outside the National Park. These should be located close to or within existing built elements where possible.
- The location of turbines should take into account their potential inter-visibility with other turbine locations to minimise the impacts of cumulative development.
- Utilise the screening effects of area’s hedgerows, tress, woodlands and sloping topography to integrate development into the landscape.
- Protect the landscape’s semi-natural habitats, particularly ancient semi-natural woodlands, from the impacts of any development.
- Protect views to, and the setting of, the prominent landmark feature of Riber Castle.

- Do not locate turbines within the boundary or buffer of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site to protect its historic integrity.
- Ensure that vertical structures associated with the mills, and their character and setting, are protected. This particularly applies to the area's Conservation Areas, including Kettlethulme, Rainow, Cromford, Lumsdale, Wirksworth, Gorse Bank, and Castletop, Lea Bridge & High Peak Junction.
- Locate any wind energy developments away from the most prominent rural skylines and consider the impact of tracks and ancillary buildings.
- Locate any turbines away from key areas of designed parkland at Lyme Park and Swythamley Hall to protect its historic character and integrity.

Landscape sensitivity assessment summary for wind turbines for sites outside the Peak District National Park

The Peak Sub-region Climate Change Study also refers to landscape character types outside the Peak District National Park, namely:

- Riverside Meadows (DC)
- Enclosed Moors and Heaths
- Estate Farmlands
- Lowland Village Farmlands
- Settled Plateau Farmlands
- Sandstone Slopes and Heaths

The full study can be accessed at [\(link\)](#).

Landscape Type: Riverside Meadows (DC)

Constituent Character Areas: Trent Valley Washlands, Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands (DC)

Overview – The presence of prominent power stations on the edge of part of this area, the impacts of other industrial and transport development, the large scale of the lower stretches of the floodplain and tall vegetation enclosing views, could indicate that this landscape type may be able to accommodate wind turbine developments. Aspects that present sensitivities include an historic lack of development on the floodplain and the presence of important freshwater habitats.

	Low	Low - moderate	Moderate	Moderate - high	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					

(Moderate-high sensitivity to large and medium scales of wind turbine, moderate sensitivity to small turbines)

Key sensitivities:

The landscape attributes that would be particularly sensitive to wind turbines are:

- Open views across the lower floodplains..
- Historic lack of development on the floodplain – no settlement in these locations.
- Valued wetland habitats and river corridors.

Guidance:

- Large or medium scale turbines may be appropriate only where they are linked visually to existing industry of a similar scale (i.e. power stations fringing the area).
- Single or small clusters of small turbines are likely to be most appropriate, and should be linked to existing development where possible.
- The location of turbines should take into account their potential inter-visibility with other turbine locations to minimise the impacts of cumulative development.
- Site any turbines next to or within existing areas of modern development or industrial works.
- There may be opportunity to link turbines into new developments, providing they are sympathetic in scale.
- Utilise the screening effects of the area’s trees and sloping valley topography to integrate development into the landscape.
- Protect remaining areas of freshwater habitat and unimproved pasture.

Landscape Type: Enclosed Moors and Heaths, Enclosed Moorland (DC)

Constituent Character Areas: Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent, Dark Peak (DC)

Overview – This landscape type’s open character, wide expansive views, lack of modern development and strong sense of tranquillity all pose serious constraints to the development of wind turbines. However, the presence of some main roads crossing the landscape, its large scale, along with some areas of sloping topography and plantations, could indicate the possibility for integrating wind turbine development into the landscape.

	Low	Low - moderate	Moderate	Moderate - high	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					

(High sensitivity to large scales of wind turbine, moderate-high sensitivity to medium and small turbines)

Key sensitivities:

The landscape attributes that would be particularly sensitive to wind turbines are:

- Its open character with expansive views.
- High levels of tranquillity and a lack of modern development.
- Sparse settlement and a minor road network.
- Valued areas of heathland, including Alport Heights.
- Internationally important industrial remains falling within the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site.

Guidance:

- This landscape would be very sensitive to large scale wind turbines because of its open character and overall lack of modern development.
- Single or small clusters of small scale turbines are likely to be most appropriate. These should be located close to or within existing built elements (such as farm buildings).
- Medium-scale turbines might be appropriate only where linked to existing development and taking account of guidance below.
- The screening effects of coniferous plantations on Matlock and Hackney Moors could be used to incorporate larger turbines in the small and medium size brackets.
- The location of turbines should take into account their potential inter-visibility with other turbine locations to minimise the impacts of cumulative development.
- Utilise the screening effects of the sloping valley topography and plantations to integrate development into the landscape.
- Ensure the location of turbines does not interrupt key views across the surrounding landscape.
- Locate any wind energy developments away from the most prominent rural skylines and consider the impact of tracks and ancillary buildings.

- Ensure any development does not detract from the prominent landmark feature of Crich Stand, visible on the horizon outside the Sub-Region.
- Do not locate turbines within the boundary or buffer of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site to protect its historic integrity.
- Ensure that vertical structures associated with the mills, and their character and setting, are protected. This particularly applies to the Conservation Areas at Lumsdale, Wirksworth and Charlesworth.
- Protect valued areas of remnant heath, including at Alport Heights.

Landscape Type: Estate Farmlands (DC)

Constituent Character Areas: Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands

Overview – The presence of significant woodland cover and some locations of modern development could suggest potential for incorporating wind turbines into this landscape type. However, its strong historic sense of place, sense of tranquillity and sparse settlement pattern present sensitivities to wind turbine development.

	Low	Low - moderate	Moderate	Moderate - high	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					

(High sensitivity to large scales of wind turbine, moderate-high sensitivity to medium and small turbines)

Key sensitivities:

The landscape attributes that would be particularly sensitive to wind turbines are:

- Strong historic sense of place.
- Tranquil character with sparse settlement.
- Undeveloped, wooded skylines.
- Some long views to adjacent landscapes.

Guidance:

- This landscape would not be suitable for large scale wind turbines because of its historic character and strong rural feel.
- Single or small clusters of small scale turbines are likely to be most appropriate. These should be located close to or with existing built elements (such as farm buildings).
- There may be limited opportunities for medium scale turbines only in sensitively sited locations (see guidance below).
- The location of turbines should take into account their potential inter-visibility with other turbine locations to minimise the impacts of cumulative development.
- Utilise the screening effects of the area's undulating topography to integrate development into the landscape.
- Ensure that the location of turbines and related infrastructure does not affect the character or setting of Kedleston Hall and its surrounding estate, which lies outside the Sub-Region boundary to the east.
- There may be opportunity to link turbines into new developments within villages, providing they are sympathetic in scale.
- Ensure the location of turbines does not interrupt key views across the surrounding landscape.
- Locate any wind energy developments away from the most prominent rural skylines and consider the impact of tracks and ancillary buildings.

Landscape Type: Lowland Village Farmlands (DC)

Constituent Character Areas: Trent Valley Washlands (DC)

Overview – The presence of prominent power stations and associated infrastructure, urban fringe development on the edges of villages, intrusive transport routes and the large scale, open feel of the landscape indicate that it could accommodate wind turbine developments. Aspects that present sensitivities include the prominent field pattern (including areas of ridge and furrow) and locally important wetland habitats.

	Low	Low - moderate	Moderate	Moderate - high	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					

(Moderate-high sensitivity to large scales of wind turbine, moderate sensitivity to medium and small turbines)

Key sensitivities:

The landscape attributes that would be particularly sensitive to wind turbines are:

- Open views across the landscape and beyond.
- Important wetland sites for nature conservation.
- Some areas of ridge and furrow and a prominent field pattern.

Guidance:

- Single large-scale turbines may be appropriate only where they are linked visually to existing industry and vertical structures (i.e. power stations).
- The location of turbines should take into account their potential inter-visibility with other turbine locations to minimise the impacts of cumulative development.
- Single or small clusters of medium or small turbines are likely to be most appropriate – these should be linked to or within existing modern development or on brownfield sites.
- New development on the edge of settlements may provide opportunities for integrating small or medium scale wind turbine developments.
- Utilise the screening effects of the area’s trees and small woodlands to integrate development into the landscape.
- Do not locate turbines within or close to areas of medieval field systems and ridge and furrow outside villages.
- Protect remaining areas of freshwater habitat.

Landscape Type: Settled Plateau Farmlands (DC)

Constituent Character Areas: Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands (DC)

Overview – This landscape type’s rolling topography, frequent tree cover, presence of modern development and brownfield land on former airfields could indicate its suitability for wind turbines. Sensitivities are presented through the presence of some ancient field systems, open views from higher ground, and valued semi-natural habitats.

	Low	Low - moderate	Moderate	Moderate - high	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					

(Moderate-high sensitivity to large scales of wind turbine, moderate sensitivity to medium and small turbines)

Key sensitivities:

The landscape attributes that would be particularly sensitive to wind turbines are:

- Ancient field systems, particularly near Yeldersley.
- Open views to and from the lower ground from the ridgetops.
- Important semi-natural habitats associated with marl pits and wet pasture, as well as heath and bog at Hulland Moss SSSI.
- Intact estate village and parkland at Osmaston.

Guidance:

- Large or medium-scale turbines may be appropriate only where they can be linked to brownfield land (e.g. former airfields) or other modern development.
- Single or small clusters of small turbines are likely to be most appropriate – these should be linked to or within existing modern development or on brownfield sites.
- The location of turbines should take into account their potential inter-visibility with other turbine locations to minimise the impacts of cumulative development.
- New development on the edge of settlements may provide opportunities for integrating small or medium scale wind turbine developments.
- Utilise the screening effects of the area’s trees and small woodlands to integrate development into the landscape.
- Protect the character and setting of Osmaston estate village and park by locating any turbines away from key views to and from this area.
- Do not locate turbines within or close to areas of ancient field systems, including around Yeldersley.
- Protect areas of semi-natural habitat, including wetlands associated with marl pits, wet pasture, and heath and bog at Hulland Moss SSSI.

Landscape Type: Sandstone Slopes and Heaths (DC)

Constituent Character Areas: Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands (DC)

Overview – This landscape type’s rolling topography, frequent tree cover, and presence of industrial features could indicate its suitability for wind turbines. Sensitivities are presented through the small-scale field pattern, sparse and historic settlement, open views to and from adjacent areas, and important remnant parkland and estate buildings.

	Low	Low - moderate	Moderate	Moderate - high	High
Large turbines					
Medium turbines					
Small turbines					

(Moderate-high sensitivity to large scales of wind turbine, moderate sensitivity to medium and small turbines)

Key sensitivities:

The landscape attributes that would be particularly sensitive to wind turbines are:

- Small scale field pattern, particularly on slopes.
- Sparse settlement and transport pattern.
- Open views to and from adjacent landscapes from the higher land.
- Historically important remains of medieval deer parks and estate buildings at Mansell Park.
- Strong historic sense of place, including through the presence of mature parkland and hedgerow trees.

Guidance:

- Large or medium-scale turbines may be appropriate only where they can be linked to brownfield land or other industrial development.
- Single or small clusters of small scale turbines are likely to be most appropriate – these should be linked existing building clusters where possible.
- The location of turbines should take into account their potential inter-visibility with other turbine locations to minimise the impacts of cumulative development.
- Utilise the screening effects of the area’s trees and sloping topography to integrate development into the landscape.
- Protect the character and setting of medieval deer parks and estate buildings at Mansell Park by locating turbines away from key views and valued areas of parkland.