

## **APPENDIX 4 – Representations – Objections**

### Detailed Summary Responses

Friends of the Peak District – object to the proposed development principally on the grounds that it would be contrary to policy M2(b). Continue to be concerned regarding the applicant's assessment of available reserves which do not include extant planning consents for underground mining at Milldam Mine & Watersaw Mine. Other Glebe documentation suggested these reserves may total 3 million tonnes, equivalent to 7 years supply & in addition to the current reserves quoted in the application. To minimise impact on the valued characteristics of the National Park, opencast working should be minimised in favour of underground extraction especially where consents have already been given. The development will cause visual intrusion and loss of amenity when viewed from nearby rights of way and Wensley village. The site would also be apparent in middle distance views from Stanton Moor & upper areas of Matlock & Two Dales. The impact on the setting of the Winster/Wensley Lead Mining Landscape from the surrounding Scheduled Monuments is of concern. The revised site boundary will mitigate these impacts to a certain extent but it is difficult to gauge fully the potential impact on the setting as a photomontage from the south easter outlier of the Scheduled Ancient Monument has not been provided. Remain concerned at the impact of frequent HGV movements on Bonsall Lane on the amenity of local residents and visitors alike. Recommend that if the development is permitted traffic is managed to avoid conflict at key times and to prevent convoys of lorries. Remain concerned that, despite inconclusive investigations, underground lead mining remains of significance may be affected by the proposed extraction. Protocols should be drawn up for notification of potential remains, and full investigation & recording. Funds must be set aside for a watching brief to be maintained and expertise on hand for underground investigations. Notes that full restitution of the former bridleway to its near original line has been addressed satisfactorily together with an improved restoration profile.

Save Wensley Hillside – object. Tearsall has a long & contested history. The Action Group was formed in the 1990's by local residents. Fully supported the decision in the 2005 Tearsall Public Inquiry to refuse further extraction from this site and now concerned at this application which proposes further work. The proposal seeks to work outside the existing footprint for the first time in 30 years and will take the workings nearer to Wensley. It will have an impact on the landscape and compromise rights of way. The site will be visible from footpaths around the hillside and clearly seen from a great many vantage points across the valley. The environmental impacts of the extension must also be assessed in the context of the cumulative environmental burden from operations across the site for more than 3 decades. If approved it will serve as a dangerous precedent for future extensions. Enroachment of the quarry onto agricultural land does not enhance the valued features of the National Park. Proposal is being presented as an integral part of Ineos Fluor's long term plans and viability for Cavendish Mill. Question the importance placed on Tearsall when Glebe already have a number of sites with consents which have not yet been worked to satisfy their own 'need'. Do not believe that a case for national need has been demonstrated nor that this site is of strategic importance to the UK economy. The Park should evaluate the geological model put forward by Glebe to estimate the amounts of mineral available and the emphasis placed on it in view of the actual yields realised from their Winster Moor site. The proposed extension will similarly increase the site like the 2000 Slinger submission which was refused. Glebe is also unable to confirm whether or not subsequent applications would be sought for further extensions in future years. This is a major development which is at odds with the Park's stated aim of protecting the Park for future generations. Granting this application will further delay the overdue closure of this site causing further environmental disruption; continue to spoil people's peace and enjoyment; allow 50 lorry movements per day on Bonsall Lane which is a single track road with passing places and unsuitable for 8 wheeler HGVs. They will be a hazard to other drivers, walkers, riders, cyclists and burden the surrounding roads already laden with quarry traffic. It is one of the most visible mineral sites in the National Park. For more than a generation it has been a scar on the landscape & should be brought to an end to protect the natural heritage. The viability of underground supplies will be affected by the commodity price

which will fall as a result of the global downturn. Glebe with the backing of Ineos can implement improvements regardless of what happens to Tearsall. Independent of future planning considerations, Glebe will ensure its she obligations are met. The predicted increase in biodiversity would be at the cost of survival of existing rare species on site. The main reason for the reduction between the 2007 submission & the 2008 submission was the lower expected yield. The offer of a bond is not of major significance as would be covered by planning conditions. The national need for fluorspar has not been demonstrated. There has not been any statement from Government or from any official government body submitted as part of this application. The company assures that it can deliver its commitments in full but also says that its commitments may not be completed in the event the business fails; the time-limited cessation of mining at Longstone Edge is only 'for as long as ore supply from Tearsall continues'. Seems little point in making an agreement for one third of fluorspar from underground; in order to satisfy Ineos' requirements for acid grade fluorspar they are going to have to source two thirds from tailings and underground mining.

### Individual Comments

- Object on the grounds of noise, dust and impact on local economy;
- Object due to the increase in traffic through the area, the potential increase in noise and the visual impact on the local area;
- Object due to the negative impact on the local wildlife;
- A new quarry in such a rural location will have a significant impact on the bird population and on other wildlife; restoration to a dry valley with cliff face is different to the current green meadow enjoyed by wildlife; queries the effect that this and monthly blasting will have on the local wildlife population;
- The hillside shows evidence of historical activity including lead rakes and there have been Bronze Age and Pre-historic discoveries in the surrounding areas; object to the destruction of archaeology for future generations;
- This is a beautiful and peaceful hillside enjoyed by residents and visitors; object to the impact on the visual amenity and conflict with the National Park's aim of quiet enjoyment for its visitors;
- The 50 lorry journeys a day down narrow country lanes and through Bakewell will add to the congestion in a town popular with tourists and with a thriving agricultural market;
- The footpath over Wensley Hillside is very popular with residents and tourists; concerned that the dust and noise will spoil enjoyment of the area similar to Longstone Edge where scarves are worn to keep out the dust; wish to enjoy the peace and beauty not to look at craters, battle with dust, listen to reversing lorries and feel shockwaves from blasting;
- The use of fluorocarbons is being discouraged and alternatives are available for inhalers and air conditioning; many items that contain fluorocarbons are manufactured abroad; the argument that this quarry will save a UK industry that is already in decline would appear to be misleading;
- Prudent to leave these resources in the ground for when there is a genuine national need when fluorspar can no longer be imported;
- The main function of the Peak Park is to safeguard our rural areas; the quarry would be noisy, dusty and have a significant impact on the local amenity; if individuals are put off from using this area it will have a significant impact on local economy;
- The reliance on the quarry to save a declining industry does not justify the visual impact on the local area;
- Queries whether blasting will take place when birds are nesting and other animals are around; appreciates that the area will be restored once quarrying is completed but it will take some time for the wildlife to return;
- Glebe already has existing mineral permissions;
- Impact of noise, dust and vibrations on residents and wildlife; many habitats will be destroyed; blasting over a prolonged period may damage house foundations;

- May drive away visitors and users of the Limestone Way whose visits boost the economy by using local facilities;
- No change in circumstances since refusal of permission at Public Inquiry in 2005;
- Open pit extraction is most intrusive on the landscape;
- History of extension applications at this site over the last 30 years demonstrates that the promised restoration is never completed;
- Previous applications for extension have been refused;
- Mining is brought closer to the landmark on the skyline known as the 'Toothbrush';
- No significant change from the previous proposals;
- Reopening an opencast mine at a site where many years of working have finally been completed;
- Previous site was a blot on the landscape and gave rise to clouds of dust and continual noise; the proposed workings will downgrade the appearance of the hillside;
- Lorries would arrive before dawn on roads not designed to take such traffic; are a danger to residents and school children; and will have an impact on the Derwent Valley Cycle Route proposed to provide a safe route for walkers and cyclists;
- The dust from the quarry will contain lead;
- Queries whether the national need for fluorspar overrides the need to protect the environment of the National Park; notes that the Secretary of State said in 2005 "the need for fluorspar is currently undefined in minerals policy" and current draft regional spatial strategy does not recognise fluorspar as a mineral of national and regional significance;
- An independent analysis should be made of Glebe's statistics on ore reserves at their Watersaw & Milldam sites; if there has been an underestimation then Tearsall would not need to play the vital role that Glebe says it does;
- Glebe have used the same techniques to assess their reserves as they did at Winster Moor; their analysis of that orebody proved to be wrong;
- Reduced the size by 2.16 ha but still a major development; consider that the field that has now been excluded will be included in their next application;
- Negative impact on landscape, infrastructure and life in general;
- Almost the same tonnage is going to be extracted as before although the planned working area has been reduced by a sixth;
- Only intrusive feature on the hillside; the bund will not hide the workings from Oker, Upper Hackney and parts of Matlock because of the sloping conditions of the site; Glebe Mines photoviews are not taken from the more sensitive viewpoints;
- The number of lorry journeys are the same as the previous application and will impact on local vehicular usage, walkers and residents;
- Noise pollution will be intrusive as the development will draw closer to Oker & Wensley and past blasting has caused the houses in these localities to shake;
- The planned extension site will double the area exposed as a scar on the hillside; even if restoration takes place at each phased stage of the development, once this development comes to an end another application will be submitted as veins are known to extend to the NE;
- Queries reliability of analysis of ore reserves and requests guarantees that the data is correct;
- Glebe should have included consented reserves in their estimate of probable mineral reserves at other sites;
- The ore body at Tearsall could also underperform in production terms similar to Winster Moor;
- Visual impact from footpaths will be significant;
- Hold to the policy of strict presumption against major minerals development;
- Hold firm on previous commitments to restore Wensley Hillside by refusing this application;
- Noise, dust and despoliation of the fields is not compatible with tourism;

- Areas such as these are important as a counterbalance to the stresses and urbanisation of life;
- This intrusive method of extraction will affect the enjoyment of walkers on footpaths and those less able who can see it from buses, houses and roads in the locality;
- Constant movement of lorries would affect the view;
- There are other areas less prominent for quarrying;
- Nearby paths pass through an old lead mining landscape of regional and national importance;
- The 6% reduction in tonnage to be extracted will not significantly reduce the impact of mining on the surrounding countryside;
- The application will work new fields not worked before;
- Lives of walkers in the vicinity of the Limestone Way and anyone using Bonsall Lane would be put at risk; the PDNPA has a duty of care to all who use a national amenity;
- A National Park is for the benefit of the nation which should override the aspirations of a purely commercial venture
- Glebe Mines have other reserves and mining permissions in less sensitive areas;
- The flora & fauna research has not been fully carried out to encompass all seasons; valuable flora will be damaged and wildlife seriously affected;
- Impact of noise & dust pollution on Wensley is not based on historical evidence of open pit extraction at many other locations in the Park;
- Wensley has many properties as holiday lets; the development will have a detrimental impact on tourism and the economy of the area;
- Tourism is an important part of the economy of the Peak Park;
- This area should not suffer in order to finance a clear up in the Longstone Edge area;
- Consider that Slinter lorries will be used as transport; this Company has caused trouble on the hillside in the past and will gain from the success of the application since they own the land and mineral rights and should not be rewarded further;
- Promises of past restoration should be honoured and peace restored;
- There has been a flouting of regulations and conditions at this quarry over the last two decades;
- Enough is enough and restoration should be enforced;
- Noise and traffic nuisance is intolerable to local people; the last year has been a wonderful respite from activity;
- Queries why, if Tearsall reserves are so crucial & since drilling and surveying 3 years ago, care was not taken to supply adequate information on ecology and archaeology;
- The greatest negative visual impact will be on walkers using the old Miners Track and close to scheduled monuments;
- It will reduce the local quality of life, affecting the health and well-being of those living in the area;
- Only a tiny proportion of the local economy would potentially be developed and benefit but the cost to the environment would be extremely high and very long lasting;
- Traffic from the quarry would increase the levels of pollution and spread the negative effects of the quarry further afield;
- People enjoy this area for its splendid views across the Derwent Valley;
- Concerned about the possible negative impact on protected wildlife such as bats and owls;
- The Authority needs to be certain that the proposed quarry is viable and benefits outweigh the considerable costs;
- Light pollution particularly in the winter months;
- Increased heavy traffic on an already inadequate and congested road system;
- Destruction of historic grassland;
- Long-term impact on local tourist industry;
- The vehicle movements along a minor road with passing places will lead to considerable disruption to residents and visitors using the access route to & from Bonsall;

- There are many protected species in this area and it is vital to maintain biodiversity;
- Approval of this application will set a precedent for future applications for extension;
- The site is steeply sloping and not possible to shield from Snitterton, Oker, Wensley, Stanton Moor, parts of Darley Bridge & Darley Dale;
- Opencast working is incompatible with the aims of the National Park;
- Have not demonstrated that the need to continue fluorspar mining in the UK can only be met by opencast mining at Tearsall;
- Workings will drain into Millclose Brook & Wensley Dale Brook and the pollution and silt could have a serious detrimental effect on habitats and protected species along the watercourses;
- Each phase of working typically involves 25 metres height of hillside with a 2.5 metre bund at the lower edge;
- The Environmental Statement ignores the significant impact of noise on quiet areas which would harm public enjoyment;
- Popular walks will be altered; Bonsall Lane will suffer damage to the surface and edges;
- This is a new quarry not a old quarry extension;
- The amount of fluorspar remains virtually the same as in the withdrawn application (660,000 tonnes as compared to 700,000 tonnes);
- Glebe did not confirm when questioned that they will not restore & vacate the site in 7 years;
- The Secretary of State in June 2005 stated that the need for 'fluorspar is currently undefined in minerals policy & the issue is not covered in current mineral planning guidance'; the draft RSS8 does not recognise fluorspar as a mineral of national & regional significance;
- It is in the national interest to protect the National Park & a much stronger countervailing argument would have to be provided by Glebe to outweigh this;
- Likely that Glebe's probable mineral reserves have been underestimated; the NPA should analyse Glebe's resource & reserve estimates using independent expertise;
- Information would suggest that vein/ore bodies lie to the NW of the proposed site leading to a continuation of operations & delay in restoration;
- The effect on the hydrogeology should be scrutinised by independent experts for the NPA;
- Ineos' concern to improve Longstone Edge/Cavendish Mill is correct in that the problem has been caused by Glebe Mines and it is not necessary for this to be undertaken at the expense of Tearsall;
- Glebe use Slinter Mining at Longstone Edge & are likely to use them at Tearsall;
- Don't let the damage that quarrying has done to Longstone Edge happen at Bonsall;
- Queries the infilling, safety and supervision of the site;
- Whilst the landscape has supported quarrying, traditional methods of working do not compare to modern techniques;
- It is difficult to measure how much income to the local economy and how many jobs could be lost but the already large tourist industry may falter if large scale quarrying continues;
- The nation's need for fluorspar could be met from alternative sites in the UK or from overseas to avoid damage to the National Park;
- Wensley is downwind and in direct line of sight;
- A previous application was rejected partly because it would have extended for 3 years a similar number of lorry movements;
- The Fluorspar report January 2006 states "access to an indigenous source of supply is very important to the future of fluorochemical manufacturing in the UK"; the British Geological Survey report November 2005 states "the UK Government prefers the promotion of a competitive, international, free market as the best means of securing supply for the UK industry"; the Roskill report also does not make a compelling case for fluorspar's national importance;
- The Roskill report submitted in the application is selective in support of its argument for national importance; the assumption is not that development is OK provided it is done

sensitively but that should not be started unless an overwhelming case of national need is demonstrated; this is reiterated in the National Park Management Plan;

- An EU directive in 2006 relates to emissions from car air-conditioning systems and bans the use of chemicals with a high Global Warming Potential by 2011; HFCs & HCFCs are produced using HF and account for over 70% of Glebe's production capacity; the joint venture by Ineos Fluor in China could be a reaction to this and to the possibility of further legislation in Europe affecting HFC production, HCFCs are already scheduled to be phased out; the argument that this development be allowed to protect the long term future of the industry does not stand up to scrutiny;
- Concerned about the prolonged restoration process at the existing site combined with the fact that Glebe's similar sized operation at Arthurton West has taken two, not one, years to restore;
- Consider that it may be possible that the industry are looking to this as a stopgap and question the long term commitment of Ineos Fluor to the UK industry and ultimate restoration of the site;
- Roskill report implies that it is crucial to mine fluorspar within Derbyshire because "little surplus material is available for spot purchase" but its table 4 indicates that 4 out of 5 companies have free acidspar for purchase; only China is imposing 15% tax on exports so implications that in a 'stranglehold' over supply is not the case;
- The Roskill report states that "at present there does not appear to be a shortage of HF available for export"; Glebe are trying to delay the inevitable and Ineos will still have to look to moving their sourcing of raw materials abroad;
- The Roskill report states that no growth in the European market for fluorspar in the last years and that sales to Ineos fell in 2006; queries how they can be relied upon to ensure that standards are maintained when under pressure to compete on the price of raw materials;
- Ineos imports half of their capacity each year, despite stock being available from Glebe
- The Roskill report states that Glebe would "actively seek new markets abroad" but they say that mining would need to continue to sustain the UK market;
- Wensley hillside is at risk of further significant damage for the removal of strategically irrelevant minerals;
- Screening will not be effective because of the steep gradient at the top of the site and the limits on bunds;
- Glebe Mines have considerable underground reserves which would create far less environmental damage & visual impact;
- Bonsall Lane is a small country road which serves as the main route for local residents and is used regularly by walkers, cyclists and horse riders;
- The site dominates a large part of the Derwent Valley northwards of Matlock and is a visually intrusive feature above the A6 access into the National Park;
- Local roads are inadequate for the volume of traffic and verges have already been extended by lorry movements;
- The footpath round the quarry will effectively disappear;
- A resurgence which drains into Basrobin Sough & then the Derwent is likely to become polluted; silt from the quarrying may block up the collapse creating a dangerous situation & contaminating fields;
- The Authorities would be unable to limit the use of roads in the areas by HGVs;
- Any jobs created by the open cast working could be offset by losses from the blight of an area whose major income is from tourism;
- This application should have been more widely publicised to allow visitors to the National Park to be given the opportunity to comment;
- This quarry has created significant noise that travels into the dale;
- This area has significant archaeological interest for its medieval lynchets which are some of the best examples in the world, and romano-british prehistoric settlements;
- The views from Oker Hill and Stanton Moor will be destroyed;

- The proposals will subject the local environment to a significant visual intrusion over a considerable period of time;
- Possible contamination on the geology and associated groundwater systems;
- Restoration is neither practicable nor achievable apart from in a 'remote' visual perspective given the unique relationship between these thin soils and the underlying geology; the agricultural landscape will be downgraded;
- Bonsall Lane is a single track road with passing places and blind corners making recreational use tricky, even now;
- Should hold onto the countryside & wild areas we have left;
- Roads not designed for the size of mineral lorries; the roads will be virtually impassable to local residents, farmers and tourists;
- The Toothbrush trees are in danger of dying from blasting or machine vibrations, disturbance to underlying rock and soil, and dust;
- Previously had to regularly carry out repairs to the house caused by blasting; the proposed quarry working will be closer to Wensley than the old site and in direct line of sight;
- Measurements undertaken during the noise survey coincide with the rush hour & do not represent more usual quieter background levels; independent survey should be undertaken by the EHO; queries the basis for predicting noise levels identified in the application; noise levels should be monitored; the hillside is likely to meet DEFRA's definition of a quiet area and the European Directive on the Assessment & Management of Environmental Noise requires action plans to be produced to protect these areas; refers to policies C15(a), M1, M2
- Raised verges along Bonsall Lane do not allow cyclists to mount the verge to avoid vehicles;
- No real benefits and the issue of reserves of nationally significant minerals is not sufficiently well made;
- Life for the residents of Wensley will become more inconvenient and less varied due to the limited access to footpaths caused by the creation of an eyesore;
- The hillside is visible from Chatsworth House, Stanton Moor and various other tourist locations;
- Wensley will cease to be a quiet rural village;
- Glebe ought to use other reserves and permissions before new areas are approved;
- The Peak District Mines Historical Society should be given a watching brief and Derbyshire Caving Association should be consulted on any mine workings or cave systems intercepted;
- Mines should be preserved and antiquities found should be protected for future generations;
- There has been an increase in the people using footpaths and tourist sites in this area which would be affected by opencast mining;
- The present proposals will be louder than previous workings as nearer the surface and nearer to Wensley;
- Vehicles along Bonsall Lane are often forced to pull over by the speed of lorry traffic; several footpaths cross the road bringing danger to walkers;
- The hilltop location will result in more visual damage to an area already scarred by quarrying; mess has been made by Glebe Mines of the site above Winster; no firm in recent times has ever made a proper job of the restoration phase;
- Neither Glebe nor any other firm seems capable of finishing extraction activities within the allocated time; an extension is asked for and there is always an element of supposed 'crisis' in managing the final stages;
- Glebe promised many things at the Winster site but they have not delivered; their environmental track-record in connection with Stoney Middleton is appalling;
- Unnecessary and inappropriate development in a National Park and in an area of such beauty as Wensley Dale;
- Protection of the National Park must include protecting the views within it;

- The sentiment expressed by the CPRE 'countryside which is undisturbed by noise and development is vital for our quality of life and well being' should be upheld in the National Park;
- Object because of the impact on the integrity of the historical environment in the vicinity;
- The proposed mining area is around an ancient limestone pathway once used as a Roman trading route;
- The Toothbrush sits just across the valley from Will Shores Tree famous for its Wordsworth connection; many walkers stand on Oker Hill to look at views of Bonsall Moor & Stanton Moor;
- The area is a known haven for wildlife including its own herd of deer;
- To replicate the unique landscape is impossible mechanically and would be homogeneous;
- The bund has been reduced to 2.5 m high & will compound the visual impact; the phot of wensley in the application is not representative of the village; the visual impact is likely to last 10 years or more because of the time taken for vegetation to establish;
- Fine particulate dust which causes the greatest health hazards will affect the residents of Wensley;
- The landscape quality is high and there is a good network of footpaths;
- The small quiet rural lanes are part of the special character of the National Park;
- National Parks represent the highest quality landscapes in the country and will become increasingly valuable as a landscape resource as open countryside becomes diminished in area and increasingly exploited elsewhere;
- Fear that blasting may not be restricted to weekdays and continue over the weekend;
- Some traffic could end up coming through Wensley; this road is narrow, has a significant gradient and many houses close to the kerb;
- With the proposed big increase in heavy vehicle traffic, roads and nearby buildings will become caked in dust which will have a detrimental effect on appearance and require on-going maintenance;
- Its position on the high hillside affects over a wide area many people who live or visit;
- Important to retain tranquillity and lack of disturbance to the crested newt and little owl that live, nest and breed here;
- Approval to work this area could be the beginning of a long term despoliation of an even larger area;
- There is no footpath for pedestrians, including many walkers who use the Limestone Way which crosses Bonsall Lane;
- The application is larger than the 2000 application which was turned down;
- Dust and dirt will have a severe effect on asthma and make visits impossible;
- Quarry lorries have previously blocked driveway entrance;
- Glebe would not appear to be a better run and more understanding company than Slinger Mining as despite requests Glebe Mines have still not met with them;
- Even use of Best Available Techniques for reducing environmental impacts will have little effect;
- People need quiet and relaxation on holiday, not quarrying;
- Will be deterred from using this area for health walks run by the local council;
- Difficult to promote a holiday cottage business when lorry traffic;
- Noise will be an issue from early morning starts and on Saturdays;
- The Authority can better support livelihoods in the area by promoting recreation enjoyment of the countryside and sustainable forms of farming;
- If this application goes through, over a tenth of our lives will be affected by noise and disruption;
- If the application is approved, the limestone should be taken away and used rather than tipped;
- Glebe Mines should prove incontrovertibly that damage will not occur to the Toothbrush which has a Tree Preservation Order;



- The lack of information in the ecological survey speak volumes about the application as a whole;
- The proposal does not exhibit some of the additional disadvantages of the previous proposal rejected on appeal but the fundamental objection to quarrying remains;
- The activity may be important for the businesses most directly involved but the need for this quarrying has not been demonstrated;
- There is no guarantee that the anticipated quantities will materialise; the disruption and scar on the landscape could persist for many years;
- It will adversely impact the lives of residents and may take away their livelihoods as tourists, walkers, cyclists and wildlife enthusiasts stay away;
- The size of the lorries and their frequency will concern the more elderly, walkers and cyclists,
- The proposed extension area contains nesting meadow pipits and skylarks; raptors are nesting in the current quarry;
- Queries what alternatives are available to fluorspar as a fast declining resource;
- Concerned about potential for a landslide;
- Quarrying will continue for at least 6 years, for almost 11 hours each day, and 5 at weekends, and will require 250 return lorries per week;
- Increase in air pollution;
- Queries whether the fluorspar would be exported;
- It is irresponsible to indicate that the area can be reinstated in just one year;
- Queries the necessity of destruction of an area of historic interest for air conditioning in cars;
- This was the same company which was responsible for flooding Stoney Middleton last year; they are not ethical or responsible enough to be granted permission;
- The demand for fluorspar is inextricably linked to the French nuclear industry; impose noise & dust abatement measures & limits, traffic routing & restrict operating hours from 0800 to 1700 hours
- The proposal is less than 650 metres from Wensley;
- The judgement at Longstone Edge gives concern over what will happen at Tearsall;
- Affects tourism in Matlock & views from Riber Castle.
- The quarry will be the size of 6 football pitches and is visible from much of the surrounding area;
- Features from the lead mining legacy are irreplaceable and can not be re-instated and will be lost to future generations;
- The 70 jobs mentioned are not local and do not outweigh the value of the tourist industry;
- Queries the measures to ensure the Derwent is not contaminated by Glebe as with Stoney Middleton;
- Control subsequent increase in vehicle movements as a result of downtime; no information provided on staff vehicles or contractors especially on the Saturdays maintenance days; road subsidence on the B5056 is a common feature; concerned about diversions through Winster & Wensley; there will be 5 lorries per hour along Bonsall Lane which is totally unsuitable; increased cost of repairs & maintenance to B5056; quarry lorries will be arriving ready to load at 7am;
- Concerned that blasting in close proximity to a SSSI, Scheduled Ancient Monument, and Regionally Important Geological Site will do irreparable damage;
- Proposal is contrary to the quiet enjoyment of countryside of exceptional character and scenic value;
- Old quarries have a certain scenic and environmental value but this is no argument for allowing new quarries;
- The industrial archaeology now blends into the hillside but would be destroyed by modern quarrying activity;
- Further quarrying would affect the National Park status; quarrying activity would limit or cancel out any benefit obtained from visiting; would go elsewhere;

- Open cast mining is easier and less expensive in terms of manpower but underground mining would preserve both the landscape and skilled jobs involved;
- Tearsall has been closed since 2004 and the area has just begun to revert back to its natural state;
- Despite the proposed diversion, access will cease as there is little pleasure in using a footpath to walk alongside a noisy and dusty extraction site;
- The loss of 300 local jobs in mining is nothing by comparison to the thousands of people in the Bakewell area alone are dependent directly and indirectly on tourism;
- It seems unlikely that they will remediate the whole of the first application when they may want to extend later; this is not an extension as it should have been remediated by now;
- Fluorochemicals is a global industry; the UK based parts are under huge pressure from global concerns for the protection of the environment through its effects on global warming & ozone depletion; There needs to be an independent assessment to establish the economic impact of refusal at Tearsall on the UK's fluorochemical industry; full disclosure required on Ineos supply status & independent assessment of the future demands for Ineos products produced in the UK; by first re-opening Milldam Mine, and investing properly in efficiency improvements, they would demonstrate a commitment to the long term future of their industry;
- Sections of the report to demonstrate the viability of the site as a source of fluorspar for Cavendish Mill contains serious errors & omissions; the analysis appears not to follow the Reporting Code; the estimates of mineral resources could be overestimated by as much as 47%; there is no evidence provided to confirm that the mineral resource identified is suitable for processing in respect of potentially contaminating impurities & surrounding rock bodies;
- Lorries, blasting & noise will have a detrimental impact on a award winning local business established in 2004; business & guests contribute greatly to the local economy purchasing local produce, using local labour & supporting local facilities/attractions; numbers of lorries on the lane are hard to predict;
- The lorries start early and rumble past my bedroom which is only yards from the Bonsall Lane;
- Will have a significant impact on the local bird population especially during the nesting period; restoration to a dry valley with cliff face is entirely different to the green meadow currently enjoyed by local wildlife;
- There will be no barrier noise attenuation effect from the bund & working face at certain periods thus increasing noise to up to 15db(A) above that calculated; predicted noise levels will exceed the recommendations of MPS2; refers to significance of noise level; considers that noise level from mineral extraction will be 28 dB(A) above background leading to a severe impact rating; no allowance has been made for the prevailing wind; there will also be an impact on the amenity & users of the diverted bridleway and footpath in this tranquil environment; residents are not fully protected and & adequate mitigation has not been provided to users of the diverted bridleway & footpath;
- The development is in breach of Planning Policy Statement 1 as it does not contain carbon dioxide emission figures for the energy use of the site;
- Withholding permission to work Tearsall would be helpful in protecting Stoke Brook and the Derwent from increased risk of more discharges of tailings;
- Inconsistent with Derbyshire Dales Local Plan; contrary to Planning Policy Statement 9; does not compliment the wider regeneration of the Matlock Town Centre;
- Limit the working and transport to Monday to Friday 0800 to 1800 to allow peaceful enjoyment of the area and freedom from lorries at weekends when the area receives the heaviest use from visitors;
- The application is based on a historic consent which is inconsistent with modern principles;
- Because of the lie of the land it is not possible to appreciate the topography of the site from photographs or models;

- Only 1% of the world's acidspar is produced within the UK so Tearsall is unlikely to sustain the UK's fluorine industry on its own;
- Queries why fluorspar from other sources such as Spain couldn't be used;
- Presentation & interpretation of data is riddled with inaccuracies & assumptions; the data sampling does not justify the average grade calculations being used as a basis for establishing a mineral resource;
- Not all the borehole information has been included; no sensitivity analysis has been undertaken on stability; basic errors in the information provided.
- National need should not be interpreted in solely economic terms; philosophers & politicians have recognised happiness & wellbeing as being a primary national objective; the National Park is a national treasure; visiting the Park increases the wellbeing of millions of visitors;
- Soil stripping should be carried out in the presence of an independent & registered archaeological contractor; method statement to identify measures to avoid irreparable damage or loss of artefacts from Neolithic, Bronze Age & Roman period; aerial photographs & artefacts found should be available for public viewing.
- It is difficult to assess the effect on employment due to the wide variation quoted; there is the possibility of 65-70 local jobs being lost but the future of Cavendish Mill is questionable as Glebe state that they need a new fluorspar source each year to maintain the industry; refers to the East Midlands Development Agency strategy on tourism; refers to Peak District Visitor Survey; refers to Peak District & derbyshire Tourism Conference; considers the revenue to local business through the regeneration of local buildings; the local businesses & industries affected by Tearsall will have a far greater local impact on job losses than the projected closure of Cavendish Mill;
- Refers to BGS Factsheet 2005: Fluorosilicic acid can be produced in large quantities as a by-product from phosphoric acid production. By further processing, hydrofluoric acid can be produced thus eliminating the need for fluorspar.
- As a result of the change in the economy, we need more than ever the recreational and leisure assets of the National Park.
- Clarification sought on hours of working, procedures in the event of non-compliance with conditions, measures to control dust; 7am start is too early.
- The Company's approach is driven by whatever they deem to be economically expedient at any given moment and not by wider considerations. By adhering to their piecemeal approach in making separate planning applications they can promote the same economic arguments every time and will because opencasting is cheaper than accessing alternative underground sources. The hiatus they have created by this cost saving approach is a problem of their own making and not that which it behoves the National Park Authority to rescue them from. Once Tearsall is worked will they then refer to Peak Pasture as the only major resource to provide a balanced source of supply with Milldam. No agreement should be given unless: 1) it is accompanied by an undertaking never to exploit any resource there may be beneath Peak Pasture (comparable to what they offered at Winster); 2) only the first phase of Tearsall is initially agreed with any subsequent agreement dependent upon progress at Milldam. There should be a presumption in favour of permission to work Milldam providing this is done in an appropriate manner. If Milldam is brought on stream earlier it would obviate any need for a subsequent phase at Tearsall. The future of Ineos Fluor in the National Park lies in their commitment to making the necessary investment to use the underground resource & to recalibrate their Mill to accommodate it. There are alternatives for Ineos Fluor there is no alternative landscape: it is for the Nation, for the future.