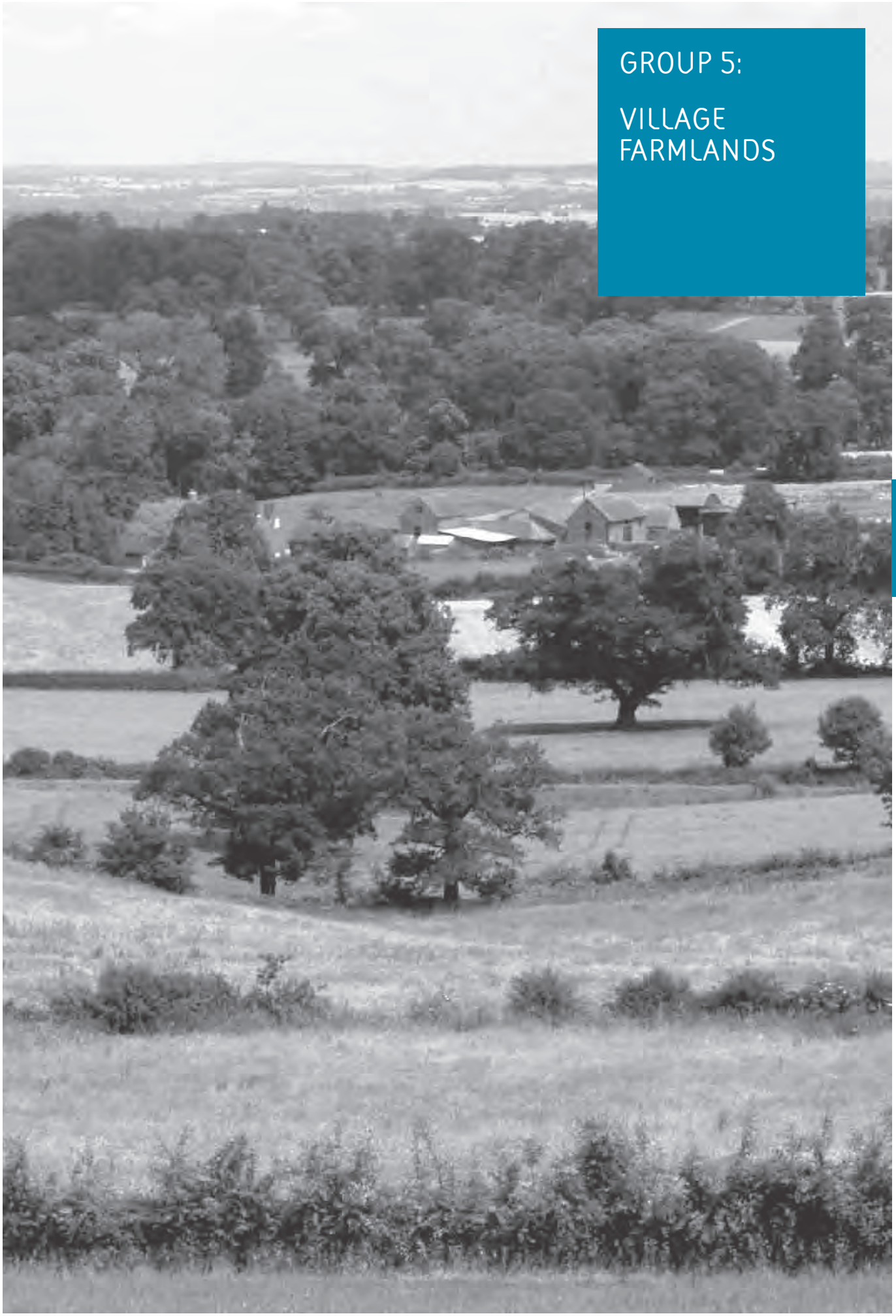
GROUP 5:

VILLAGE FARMLANDS



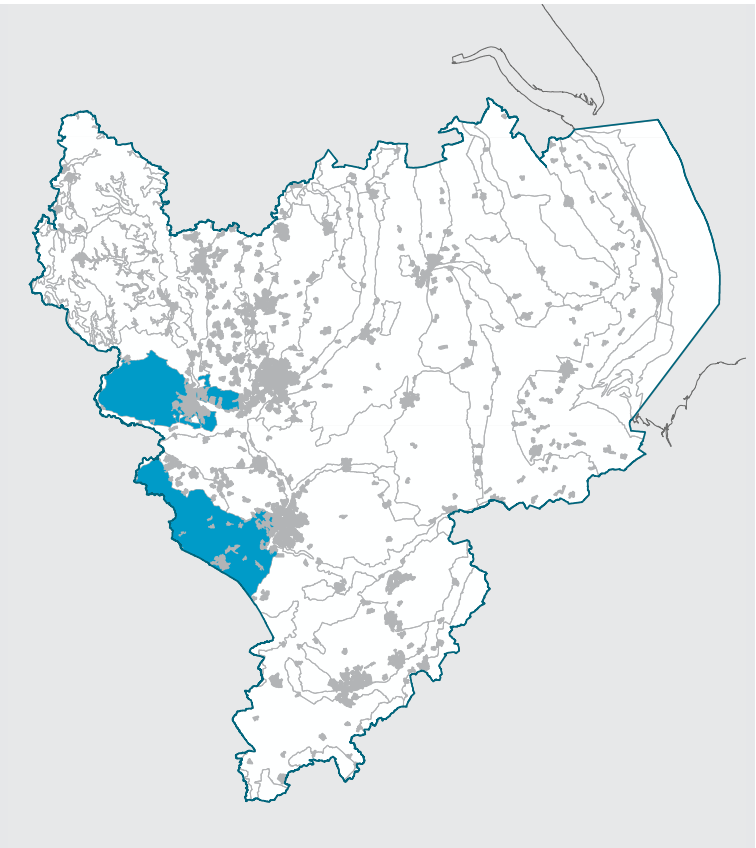
GROUP 5
PAGES 149-174

Rolling landform and frequent woodland and hedgerow trees are characteristic of the Village Farmlands (© Derbyshire County Council)

5A:

VILLAGE FARMLANDS

Gently undulating landscape with well treed character (© Derbyshire County Council)



KEY CHARACTERISTICS

- Gently undulating lowlands, dissected by stream valleys with localised steep slopes and alluvial floodplains;
- Moderately fertile loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage over extensive till deposits on higher ground and gravel terraces bordering main rivers;
- Mixed agricultural regime, with localised variations but with a predominance of either dairy farming on permanent pastures, or arable cropping;
- Small and moderately sized broadleaved woodlands and copses, often on sloping land; extensive new areas of planting associated with The National Forest;
- Hedgerows and frequent oak and ash trees along hedgelines and streams contribute to well treed character of landscape;
- Moderately sized well maintained hedged fields across rolling landform create patchwork landscape of contrasting colours and textures;
- Extensive ridge and furrow and small historic villages linked by winding lanes contribute to historic and rural character of the landscape; and
- Localised influence of large estates.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The Village Farmlands Landscape Character Type forms part of an extensive tract of landscape that extends beyond the Study Area and across wide areas of the West Midlands. The landscape is characterised by undulating farmlands over Triassic and Permian geology, with localised influences arising from superficial deposits of till on elevated areas and gravel terraces and alluvial flats fringing rivers and streams.

The base rich soils that can be easily improved are widely used for arable cropping. However, wide areas, notably on the less well drained clays, are characterised by verdant improved pastures grazed by cattle. The intensive nature of farming across the landscape has resulted in only limited remnants of semi natural vegetation. However, woodlands, copses and occasional meadows and unimproved grasslands are important, as are areas of connective habitats such as hedgerows and river corridors.

The landscape also has a relatively intact historic character, with sinuous hedgerow patterns, remnant areas of ridge and furrow and winding rural lanes, evocative of medieval land management. Country houses also exert a strong, albeit localised influence on the landscape, with landscaped parks particularly prominent in the vicinity of Derby. Their influence can also be seen in the wider landscape in the form of game coverts, small scale plantations and estate farms.

The rural landscape, whilst not particularly tranquil, retains a quiet, rural character that appears to have changed little over recent decades. Modern development on the fringes of villages is particularly notable, although most settlements retain their rural and historic character. New woodland planting associated with The National Forest is also significant in changing the character of the landscape.

PHYSICAL INFLUENCES

The underlying geology of Permian and Triassic mudstone, siltstone and sandstone gives rise to a gently undulating lowland landscape that is further softened by extensive deposits of till and by gravel terrace deposits and alluvial floodplains fringing the main river channels.

The most elevated areas rise to approximately 250m AOD on the fringes of neighbouring uplands and fall to 60m AOD bordering the River Trent. Numerous streams drain the neighbouring uplands into the Trent and its major tributaries. These flow along relatively steeply incised valleys in more elevated areas, further contributing to the undulating character of the landscape. As they enter the lowlands the valleys become shallower, the slower flowing streams depositing silts and clays to create narrow alluvial floodplains.

The main geodiversity interest within the landscape type is associated with geological exposures within the brick clay quarries in western Leicestershire that show good sequences of the Mercia Mudstone Group. The long term retention of these exposures will require the application of practices for the care, maintenance and management of features of geodiversity interest and the promotion of their educational and interpretational interest, and in particular through appropriate restoration plans.

Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands
(© Martin Banham, Natural England)

Soils are generally reddish loamy and clayey soils. Slowly permeable and seasonally wet soils are widespread over the elevated areas where till deposits cloak the underlying geology. Here the moderately fertile soils are used for grazing livestock, their susceptibility to periods of waterlogging evident in poached pastures. Elsewhere, and notably across the lower lying areas, arable land uses on the moderately fertile soils are more prevalent, albeit forming part of a mixed agricultural regime.

Widespread agricultural improvement and intensive farming has limited the retention of large areas of semi-natural habitat across the Village Farmlands landscape. However, some isolated examples of unimproved grassland and hay meadow are notable close to farmsteads and on steeper slopes fringing stream channels.

Whilst not extensive, small broadleaved woodlands, coverts and copses are locally important biodiversity assets. Several woodlands are classified as ancient and whilst generally of a small scale, they can form important habitat reservoirs within extensive tracts of intensively managed farmland. Several hundred hectares of new woodland planting have also taken place as part of The National Forest initiative between Walton-on-Trent (Derbyshire) and Ibstock (Leicestershire). Once established this will add significantly to the wooded character of the landscape, perhaps of sufficient magnitude to require revisions to the boundary of the Village Farmlands and neighbouring Settled Coalfield Farmlands in Leicestershire on which the initiative is centred.

Hedgerows, hedgerow trees, predominantly comprising oak and ash, and riparian habitats with trees such as alder and willow along streams are also locally important, acting as corridors between remnant woodlands and unimproved grasslands as well as representing locally important habitats in themselves for a range of birds, mammals and invertebrates.

CULTURAL INFLUENCES

Scattered evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age occupation generally indicates that early settlement spread outwards from the main river valleys onto the more marginal clay hills, and that occupation gradually became more widespread throughout the Iron Age and Roman periods. Whilst two major Roman roads (Fosse Way and Long Lane) traverse the Village Farmlands landscape, there appears to have been limited non military Roman influences and it is possible that large areas remained wooded and were only thinly settled until the Saxon period.

Therefore, the most widespread evidence of early settlement is derived from the Saxon place names. The majority of names contain 'ton' and 'bury' indicating that these villages and farms were established in an already cleared landscape. However, many settlement names contain the suffix 'leigh' or 'ley' indicating that they were established as clearings in woodlands. It is also interesting to note that settlements are commonly located on low hills off the till and close to river valleys, perhaps to take advantage of the better drained and more easily worked soils. Many village names that are located closer to rivers and streams contain the element 'ford', indicating that they originated at strategic crossing points.

Ridge and furrow, preserved beneath areas of permanent pasture, and sinuous and irregular strip field systems are both features associated with medieval land management, and are widespread in the Village Farmlands, adding significantly to the historic character of the landscape. These ancient enclosures and evocative traces of past ploughing regimes are typically found in close proximity to villages; the wider medieval landscape probably comprising common grazing land and woodland on the more difficult to work clays.

From the mid 17th century onwards, the open fields, common wastes and woods around villages were cleared and enclosed. Again, traces of this can be seen across the landscape, with various patterns indicating enclosure by both private individuals and by awards.

Some reorganisation of the landscape also occurred from the late 19th century as a consequence of Parliamentary Enclosure. Whilst evidence of professional surveyors dividing up the underlying organic patterns of fields and tracks with ruler straight field boundaries and enclosure roads is evident, much of the landscape appears to retain significant tracts of pre-parliamentary enclosure land division as well as ancient tracks and roads, often winding through the landscape and bordered by tall hedgerows or occupying deep cuttings.

The landscape generally escaped widespread change throughout the industrial and modern periods. Indeed, beyond the construction of transport infrastructure, such as canals, major roads and rail lines, there are some parts of the Village Farmlands landscape that appear much as they would have done at the turn of the 20th century.

Most settlements are nucleated with older properties clustered around an ancient church, typically located at the heart of the settlement and constructed from local sandstone. Whilst some older stone cottages and half timbered structures survive in many settlements and add significantly to local historic character, the principal building material used in the older houses in villages and hamlets is local brick with tile roofs, indicating that much rebuilding took place from the Georgian period onwards. In contrast to the rural settlement character prevalent in Derbyshire, villages in Leicestershire saw rapid expansion in the 19th and 20th centuries, identifiable as terraces of red brick and slate roofed houses. More recent village expansion and infilling is also conspicuous here, and several former rural settlements have grown significantly to small town status, notably fringing the M69 to the west of Leicester as at Earl Shilton and Barwell.

Whilst not a particularly common feature of the landscape, parklands associated with large country houses are a locally significant feature of the Village Farmlands. This is particularly the case around the fringes of Derby, with Locko Park, Kedleston Hall, Elvaston Castle and Sudbury Hall, as well as numerous smaller parks, being notable for their influence on local landscape character. Here, rural areas beyond the bounds of the park display the influence of the controlling landowner, typically through the increased occurrence of small-scale plantations, game coverts and large estate farm complexes.

AESTHETIC AND PERCEPTUAL QUALITIES

The Village Farmlands, whilst displaying local variations in land use, is a visually unified landscape consisting of a limited palette of elements and features. The gently folded and undulating landform is particularly important in creating a cohesive landscape framework. However, it is the mixed agricultural regime, frequent small copses and woodlands and hedgerow networks that create a particularly strong and identifiable landscape character.

Whilst not being particularly tranquil or remote, the landscape possesses a quiet quality, with areas of rural and historic character. The narrow winding lanes linking small nucleated villages and remnant ridge and furrow are particularly significant in contributing to historic character, as are the sinuous and irregular field patterns and intermittent woodlands. This historic character is further enhanced in areas that are more remote from the effects of the principal transport infrastructure and urban fringe development.

Despite a low level of woodland cover, hedgerow and field trees, as well as those along river streams and rivers, are well represented and make a significant contribution to landscape character. Collectively, trees in the landscape, despite sometimes being widely distributed, filter views and along with the undulating nature of landform and intermittent copses and woodlands, create a strong sense of enclosure. The well treed character of the landscape is further supplemented by parklands, which are often characterised by belts of perimeter trees, plantations and coverts.

Trees and woodlands create a sense of physical and visual enclosure; however, some relatively wide panoramas are possible from elevated areas and along or across wide valleys. In many instances, church spires and towers are prominent landmarks, punctuating the horizon. Farm complexes are also notable, occupying elevated areas of landform between the valleys.

LANDSCAPE CHANGE AND MANAGEMENT

BUILT DEVELOPMENT

Forces for Change

Villages are under increasing pressure from development, especially those closer to Derby and Leicester, which are popular with commuters. In-fill development on available land within settlement boundaries, and development on village margins, can damage architectural and historic character, create visual intrusion and extend the urban fringe into the countryside.

Large scale mixed-use development is also occurring on the outskirts of Leicester, Nottingham and Derby, with a number of edges of these settlements adjoining the Village Farmlands Landscape Character Type. With their location within the identified Growth Points they are targeted to receive significant levels of new mixed use development in the short and longer term. This is particularly evident along the main routes in and out of the cities, such as the M69 and A38, where development can utilise existing transport infrastructure.

Shaping the Future Landscape

The aim should be to protect the character of villages and consider the visual impact of any new development. Specific mechanisms include Village Design Statements, guiding the design of new development, and ensuring the appropriate use of vernacular styles and building materials; and best practice innovative architectural ideas and planning solutions that minimise impact on local landscape and townscape character. As well as Village and Town Design Statements, Conservation Area Appraisals can also be important tools. Planting of new trees around settlement fringes should also be encouraged, helping to integrate new development into the landscape.

The aim should be to manage the growth of larger settlements, ensuring development is appropriate in terms of design and scale. As with development in more rural areas, tree and woodland planting can help minimise adverse impacts. There should also be a place for the use of innovative architectural solutions that take inspiration from local distinctiveness and character whilst utilising eco-friendly and high quality design. Care should also be taken to prevent coalescence, ensuring separation is maintained between the urban fringe and surrounding settlements.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Forces for Change

Although parts of the landscape type retain a quiet, rural character, a network of transport routes crosses the landscape, in particular major roads such as the M42, M69, A5 and A50. Continued improvements to roads, including new junctions and road widening, further fragment the landscape and reduce the sense of tranquillity, whilst also generating opportunities for further development. Road improvements are also occurring on the network of minor roads, better connecting isolated villages with larger towns and cities.

Although the East Midlands Airport is located in the adjacent Wooded Village Farmlands, the wider area beyond the airport, including parts of the Village Farmlands, is affected by the aircraft activity and can adversely affect the tranquillity of quieter rural areas. This potential expansion of the airport will impact further on the loss of tranquillity.

Shaping the Future Landscape

The aim should be to manage the expansion of the transport network, ensuring improvements are carefully planned to provide positive environmental and landscape enhancements. In more rural areas, road improvements should reflect local character and avoid bringing a degree of standardisation to the countryside.

AGRICULTURE AND LAND MANAGEMENT

Forces for Change

The Village Farmlands has a mixed agricultural regime, with localised variations in permanent pastures and arable cropping. While the landscape generally has an intact and well maintained appearance, some areas have suffered from a loss of hedgerows and hedgerow trees, resulting in larger fields and a sense of exposure. The intensification of farming across the landscape has also resulted in the loss of semi-natural habitats, leaving occasional areas of meadow and unimproved grassland.

In some locations energy crops, in particular Miscanthus and Short Rotation Coppice, are being cultivated to meet renewable energy targets. These fast growing and tall crops can radically change the appearance of the landscape. There is also a requirement for storage and processing facilities, which along with other new agricultural buildings, can reduce the sense of remoteness in rural areas and cause visual intrusion.

Shaping the Future Landscape

The aim should be to protect existing hedgerows and semi-natural habitats, whilst encouraging positive management of those features lost or under threat. This will create a stronger pattern of land use and reinforce the rural character. In particular, the restoration of meadow and grassland should be considered, enhancing biodiversity and landscape character. Linear features in this landscape, such the Ashby Canal, dismantled railways and numerous streams could also benefit from habitat enhancement to improve connectivity.

In relation to energy crops, new structures should be located away from visually prominent locations, and close to existing settlement and infrastructure. Although the introduction of energy crops will be more difficult to manage, grant applications to Natural England or the Forestry Commission may require an assessment of landscape and visual impacts.

FORESTRY AND WOODLAND

Forces for Change

Woodlands in the Village Farmlands are typically small and scattered. Small scale woodland and tree planting could be used in and around settlements to integrate new development into the landscape and in more intimate low-lying areas to help maintain a mixed pattern of land-use. More extensive woodland planting is anticipated arising from The National Forest initiative with the potential to have a significant influence on local landscape character.

Shaping the Future Landscape

Outside of The National Forest, the aim should be to plant new small-scale woodland in suitable locations and consider the management of existing trees and woodland. The opportunity exists to enhance biodiversity value and age structure through new planting and creation of woodland edge habitats. Such proposals should be undertaken in collaboration with the Forestry Commission and local landowners, and financial support may be available through the English Woodland Grant Scheme.

For those areas that lie within The National Forest, design guidance for woodland creation should be in accordance with the National Forest Strategy, 2004-14 that has been consulted on and endorsed at the national level. The aim should be to plan for new woodlands, ensuring new planting schemes take full advantage of opportunities to enhance nature conservation and recreation, whilst respecting the pattern and scale of the landscape.

The National Forest Strategy highlights the potential for large scale plantations and community woodlands in this landscape type, complementing the pattern of the large scale fields. In addition, a range of other tree and woodland planting is recommended including farm woodlands in more open area. Where possible, new woodlands would be linked with existing semi-natural woodland, together with improvements to hedgerows and riparian habitats along streams and rivers.

SECTION 5

SUMMARY OF FORCES FOR CHANGE

Derwent Valley in the Peak District, Derbyshire (© English Heritage/J Humble)

The following table summarises the likely or potential forces for change that have been identified for each of the Regional Landscape Character Types. For further details, reference should be made to the Landscape Change and Management section for each of the Landscape Character Type Descriptions in Section 4.

Forces for change have been identified through a combination of documentary research, consultation and observations in the field. Forces for Change identified in the EMRLCA and summarised in the following tables are not to be interpreted as a justification for certain types of development to occur in the future and nor are they a guide to the capacity of a landscape character types to accommodate a particular type of development and change.

LANDSCAPE TYPE	FORCES FOR CHANGE		
	BUILT DEVELOPMENT	INFRASTRUCTURE	ENERGY PROVISION
GROUP 1: COAST AND SEA			
1A. Coastal Saltmarshes and Mudflats		Targets and signs of military ranges.	
1B. Coastal Dunes, Beach and Intertidal Sand Flats		Targets and signs of military ranges.	
1C. Shallow Coastal Waters		Moorings and launching strips.	
1D. Shallow Inlet Bay			
1E. Offshore Industries, Fisheries and Navigations		Movement of vessels.	Likely or anticipated pressure to accommodate wind energy schemes.
GROUP 2: FENLAND AND FENLAND MARGINS			
2A. Settled Fens and Marshes	Residential development on settlement margins/ along arterial roads.	Road improvements, including straightening and by-pass schemes. Deterioration of windmills.	Likely or anticipated pressure to accommodate wind energy schemes.
2B. Planned and Drained Fens and Carrlands	Light industrial development along arterial roads.		Likely or anticipated pressure to accommodate wind energy schemes.

It is acknowledged that the Forces for Change identified for Regional Landscape Character Types can be regarded as relevant for all landscape within the region. However, the EMRLCA seeks to identify the principal forces for change acting on the various landscape character types to help guide and promote positive change at the regional scale.

For further information about landscape character, forces for change and shaping the future landscape, refer to relevant Countryside Character Area descriptions, the National Landscape Typology and Landscape Character Assessments and Landscape Strategies that have been undertaken at national, county and district level.

FORCES FOR CHANGE				
MINERALS AND WASTE	AGRICULTURE, LAND MANAGEMENT AND FISHING	FORESTRY AND WOODLAND	TOURISM AND LEISURE	ENVIRONMENT PROCESSES AND CLIMATE CHANGE
	Reduction in grazing.		Car parks and viewpoints.	Sea level rise Flood defence works.
	Reduction in grazing.		Seasonal holiday makers. Recreational facilities, such as golf courses. Car parks and viewpoints.	Sea level rise Flood defence works.
	Litter from fishing activity. Pollution from fishing vessels and land-based activities.		Seasonal holiday makers.	Sea level rise Changes in coastline and marine environment
	Trawling and dredging activity. Litter from fishing activity.			Loss or change in sand banks and marine environment
Sand and gravel extraction. Gas extraction. Demand for new extraction sites.	Litter from fishing activity. Pollution from fishing vessels.			Sea level rise and changes in coastline
	Agricultural intensification. Increase in arable production. Proliferation of large scale agricultural buildings.	Planting of shelterbelts. No opportunity for new woodland planting.	Growth of static caravan parks.	Sea level rise Flood defence works.
	Agricultural intensification. Increase in arable production. Proliferation of large scale agricultural buildings. Improvements to dykes and embankments. Cultivation of energy crops.	Planting of shelterbelts. Limited opportunity for new woodland planting.	Increasing number of visitor centres, caravan/ camp sites and holiday cottages	Sea level and water table rise, and inundation and flooding

LANDSCAPE TYPE	FORCES FOR CHANGE		
	BUILT DEVELOPMENT	INFRASTRUCTURE	ENERGY PROVISION
2C. Fen and Marsh Margin Farmlands	Residential development on settlement margins. Industrial and commercial development around larger towns.	Road improvements, including straightening and by-pass schemes. Severance/loss of green lanes.	Likely or anticipated pressure to accommodate wind energy schemes.
GROUP 3: RIVER VALLEY FLOODPLAINS			
3A. Floodplain Valleys	Development on settlement margins, including large-scale utility development	River flood defence works and river channel modifications	
3B. Sandland Farmlands	Residential development on settlement margins.		
GROUP 4: LOWLAND VALES			
4A. Unwooded Vales	Mixed-used development on the fringes of larger settlements.	After-use and redevelopment of air-fields. Road improvements	
4B. Wooded Vale	Village expansion.		
GROUP 5: VILLAGE FARMLANDS			
5A. Village Farmlands	Village expansion. Mixed-used development on the fringes of larger settlements.	Road improvements, including widening and new junctions.	
5B. Wooded Village Farmlands	Mixed-used development on the fringes of larger settlements.	Road improvements, including widening and new junctions. Airport expansion	
5C. Undulating Mixed Farmlands	Mixed-used development on the fringes of larger settlements.	Road improvements	Likely or anticipated pressure to accommodate wind energy schemes.

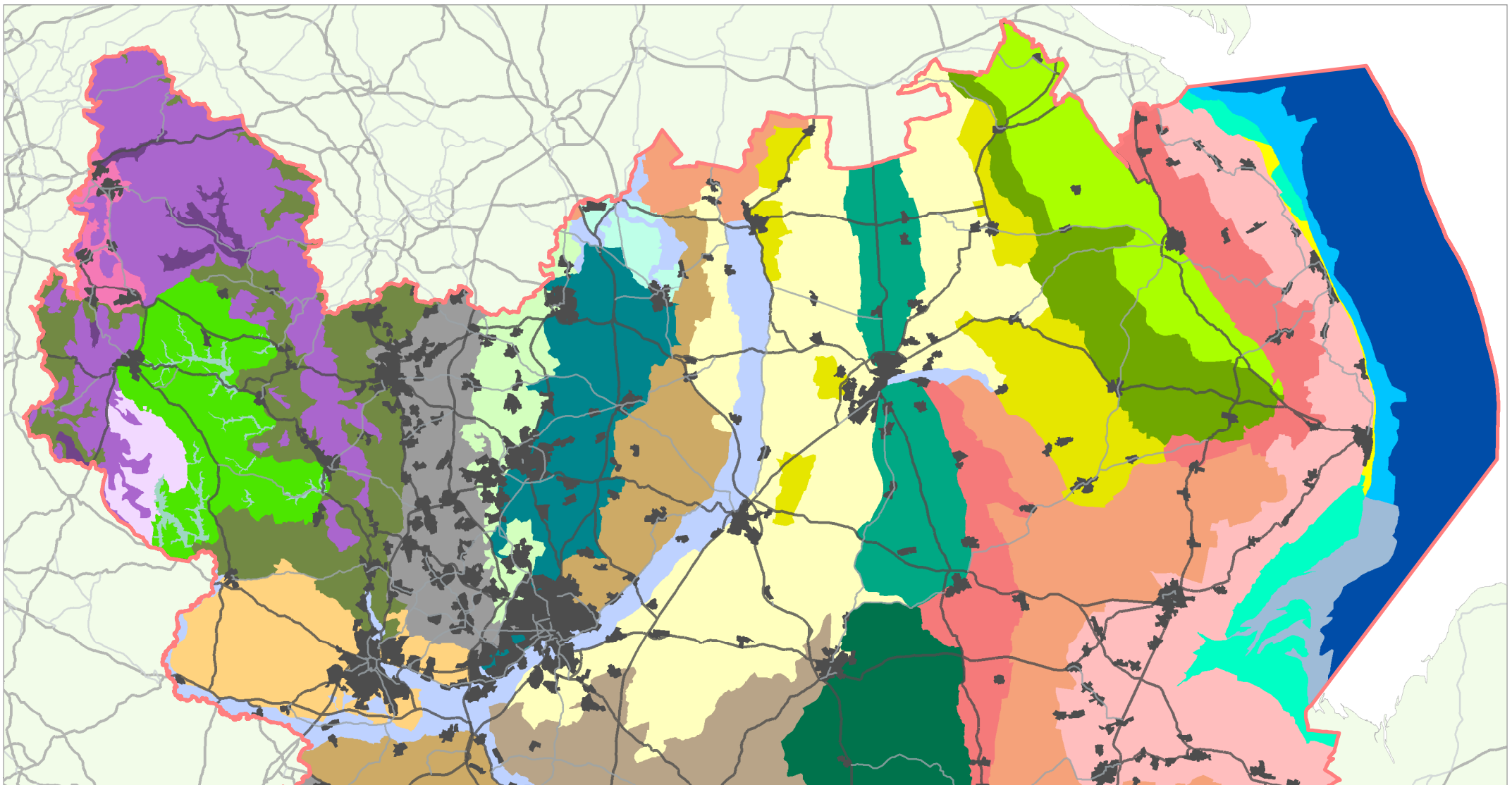
FORCES FOR CHANGE				
MINERALS AND WASTE	AGRICULTURE, LAND MANAGEMENT AND FISHING	FORESTRY AND WOODLAND	TOURISM AND LEISURE	ENVIRONMENT PROCESSES AND CLIMATE CHANGE
	Agricultural intensification. Increase in arable production. Cultivation of energy crops.	Opportunity for woodland planting in upland areas.		Sea level rise and inundation of coastal margins.
Sand and gravel extraction. Demand for new extraction sites.	Agricultural intensification. Increase in arable production.	Opportunity for small-scale woodland planting.		Increased flood risk. Changing river channels . Summer desiccation of wetlands.
Sand and gravel extraction. Deep coal mining. Landfill operations.	Agricultural intensification. Increase in arable production.			
	Agricultural intensification. Increase in arable production.	Opportunity for small-scale woodland planting.		
	Agricultural intensification.	Opportunity for woodland planting, but sited to avoid more open areas.		
	Agricultural intensification. Cultivation of energy crops.	Opportunity for woodland planting.		
	Agricultural intensification. Increase in arable production. Inappropriate parkland management. Cultivation of energy crops.	Opportunity for woodland planting.	Visitors to parks, reservoirs and woodland. Development of new visitor infrastructure.	
	Agricultural intensification. Proliferation of large scale agricultural buildings.	Opportunity for woodland planting in upland areas.		

LANDSCAPE TYPE	FORCES FOR CHANGE		
	BUILT DEVELOPMENT	INFRASTRUCTURE	ENERGY PROVISION
GROUP 6: LIMESTONE FARMLANDS			
6A. Limestone Scarp and Dipslopes	Village expansion. Mixed-used development on the fringes of larger settlements.	Management of historic routes. Redevelopment of air-fields. Potential for telecom infrastructure.	Likely or anticipated pressure to accommodate wind energy schemes.
6B. Upland Limestone Pastures	Village expansion. Conversion of traditional agricultural buildings.	Potential for telecom infrastructure	Likely or anticipated pressure to accommodate wind energy schemes.
6C. Limestone Dales	Deterioration of mill buildings.		
6D. Limestone Farmlands	Village expansion. Mixed-used development on the fringes of larger settlements.	Potential for telecom infrastructure	Likely or anticipated pressure to accommodate wind energy schemes.
GROUP 7: CHALK WOLDS			
7A. Chalk Wolds	Village expansion. Conversion of traditional agricultural buildings.	Management of historic routes. Potential for telecom infrastructure.	Likely or anticipated pressure to accommodate wind energy schemes.
7B. Wolds Scarps, Ridges and Valleys	Development on settlement margins. Abandoned buildings.	Road improvements, including straightening and by-pass schemes. Management of historic routes. Potential for telecom infrastructure.	
GROUP 8: CLAY WOLDS			
8A. Clay Wolds	Village expansion. Mixed-used development on the fringes of larger settlements		Likely or anticipated pressure to accommodate wind energy schemes.
GROUP 9: COALFIELDS			
9A. Settled Coalfield Farmlands	Village expansion. Mixed-used development on the fringes of larger settlements	Road improvements, including widening and new junctions.	Likely or anticipated pressure to accommodate wind energy schemes.

FORCES FOR CHANGE				
MINERALS AND WASTE	AGRICULTURE, LAND MANAGEMENT AND FISHING	FORESTRY AND WOODLAND	TOURISM AND LEISURE	ENVIRONMENT PROCESSES AND CLIMATE CHANGE
Limestone quarrying. Demand for new quarries.	Agricultural intensification.	Opportunity for small-scale woodland planting, along the scarp.		
Limestone quarrying. Demand for new quarries.	Agricultural intensification. Maintenance of stone walls.	Limited opportunity for new woodland planting. Management of existing woodland.		
Limestone quarrying. Demand for new quarries.	Reduction in grazing.	Limited opportunity for new woodland planting. Management of existing woodland.	Visitor pressure from day-trippers and walkers. Development of new visitor infrastructure.	
Limestone quarrying. Demand for new quarries. Redevelopment of former coal mining sites.	Agricultural intensification. Cultivation of energy crops.	Opportunity for woodland planting.		
Chalk quarrying. Demand for new quarries.	Agricultural intensification. Increase in arable production.	Opportunity for small-scale woodland planting. Management of existing woodland.	Visitor pressure on historic towns. Increasing number of visitor centres, caravan/ camp sites and holiday cottages.	
Chalk quarrying. Demand for new quarries.	Agricultural intensification. Cultivation of energy crops. Poor state of repair of historic agricultural buildings.	Opportunity for woodland planting. Management of existing woodland.	Visitor pressure on historic towns. Increasing number of visitor centres, caravan/ camp sites and holiday cottages.	
	Agricultural intensification. Proliferation of large scale agricultural buildings.	Opportunity for woodland planting. Management of existing woodland.		
Redevelopment of former coal mining sites.	Agricultural intensification. Cultivation of energy crops.	Opportunity for woodland planting.		

LANDSCAPE TYPE	FORCES FOR CHANGE		
	BUILT DEVELOPMENT	INFRASTRUCTURE	ENERGY PROVISION
GROUP 10: WOODS AND FORESTS			
10A. Forest Hills and Ridges	Village expansion. Mixed use development on the fringe of larger settlements.	Management of historic routes. Redevelopment of air-fields.	Likely or anticipated pressure to accommodate wind energy schemes.
10B. Sandstone Forests and Heaths	Village expansion. Mixed-used development on the fringes of larger settlements.	Road improvements, including widening and new junctions.	
10C. Wooded Slopes and Valleys	Residential along arterial routes. Mixed-used development on the fringes of larger settlements.		Anticipated opportunities for hydro electric power provision.
10D. Forested Ancient Hills	Village expansion. Development around Leicester and other urban extension as part of growth point.		
GROUP 11: GRITSTONE MOORS AND FRINGES			
11A. Open Moors and Inbye Land	Limited village expansion on moorland fringes.	New access roads to assist land management.	
11B. Moorland Valleys		Road improvements to reduce congestion.	
11C. Settled Valleys and Enclosed Gritstone Uplands	Village expansion. Mixed-used development on the fringes of larger settlements. Conversion of traditional agricultural buildings.	Road improvements, including widening and new junctions. Management of historic routes.	
11D. Upland Pastoral Hills and Valleys	Village expansion.	Management of historic routes.	

FORCES FOR CHANGE				
MINERALS AND WASTE	AGRICULTURE, LAND MANAGEMENT AND FISHING	FORESTRY AND WOODLAND	TOURISM AND LEISURE	ENVIRONMENT PROCESSES AND CLIMATE CHANGE
Stone quarrying. Demand for new and restoration of redundant quarries.	Agricultural intensification. Maintenance of stone walls. Inappropriate parkland management.	Opportunity for woodland planting.		
Sandstone quarrying. Demand for new and restoration of redundant quarries.	Agricultural intensification. Increase in arable production. Cultivation of energy crops. Inappropriate parkland management.	Opportunity for woodland planting. Management of existing woodland.	Visitors to Sherwood Forest. Development of new infrastructure. Aspiration for Sherwood Forest Regional Park.	
	Agricultural intensification and diversification.	Opportunity for small-scale woodland planting. Management of existing woodland.	Visitor pressure from day-trippers and walkers. Development of new visitor infrastructure.	
Stone quarrying. Demand for new and restoration of redundant quarries.	Agricultural intensification.	Opportunity for woodland planting. Management of existing woodland.	Visitors to country park and reservoirs. Aspiration for Charnwood Forest Regional Park.	
	Over grazing on moors and in clough woodlands.	Threat from grazing. Opportunity for small-scale woodland planting in cloughs and valleys.	Visitor pressure from day-trippers and walkers. Development of new visitor infrastructure.	
	Agricultural intensification. Over grazing in woodlands.	Threat from grazing. Management of existing woodland and conversion to mixed woodland.	Visitors to reservoirs. Development of new visitor infrastructure.	
	Agricultural intensification.	Opportunity for small-scale woodland planting.	Visitor pressure on historic towns. Increasing number of visitor centres, caravan/ camp sites and holiday cottages.	
	Agricultural intensification. Poor state of repair of historic agricultural buildings.	Planting of shelterbelts. Limited opportunity for new woodland planting.	Visitor pressure from day-trippers and walkers. Development of new visitor infrastructure.	



EAST MIDLANDS REGIONAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT INCORPORATING THE PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AND LINCOLNSHIRE WOLDS AONB

Map 1
Regional Landscape Character Types

Legend

- Study Area Boundary
- Built Up Area

Group 1: Coast and Sea

- 1a: Coastal Saltmarshes and Mudflats
- 1b: Coastal Dunes, Beach and Intertidal Sand Flats
- 1c: Shallow Coastal Waters
- 1d: Shallow Inlet Bay
- 1e: Offshore Industries, Fisheries and Navigations

Group 2: Fenland and Fenland Margins

- 2a: Settled Fens and Marshes
- 2b: Planned and Drained Fens and Carrlands
- 2c: Fen and Marsh Margin Farmlands

Group 3: River Valley Floodplains

- 3a: Floodplain Valleys
- 3b: Sandland Farmlands

Group 4: Lowland Vales

- 4a: Unwooded Vales
- 4b: Wooded Vales

Group 5: Village Farmlands

- 5a: Village Farmlands
- 5b: Wooded Village Farmlands
- 5c: Undulating Mixed Farmlands

Group 6: Limestone Farmlands

- 6a: Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes
- 6b: Upland Limestone Pastures
- 6c: Limestone Dales
- 6d: Limestone Farmlands

Group 7: Chalk Wolds

- 7a: Chalk Wolds
- 7b: Wolds Scarps, Ridges and Valleys

Group 8: Clay Wolds

- 8a: Clay Wolds

Group 9: Coalfields

- 9a: Settled Coalfield Farmlands

Group 10: Woods and Forests

- 10a: Forest Hills and Ridges
- 10b: Sandstone Forests and Heaths
- 10c: Wooded Slopes and Valleys
- 10d: Forested Ancient Hills

Group 11: Gritstone Moors and Fringes

- 11a: Open Moors and Inbye Land
- 11b: Moorland Valleys
- 11c: Settled Valleys and Enclosed Gritstone Uplands
- 11d: Upland Pastoral Hills and Valleys

LDĀDESIGN

DWG.NO	2757/Map 1	CHECKED	IH
DRAWN	CM	APPROVED	SC

Source: Ordnance Survey

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