SECTION 8

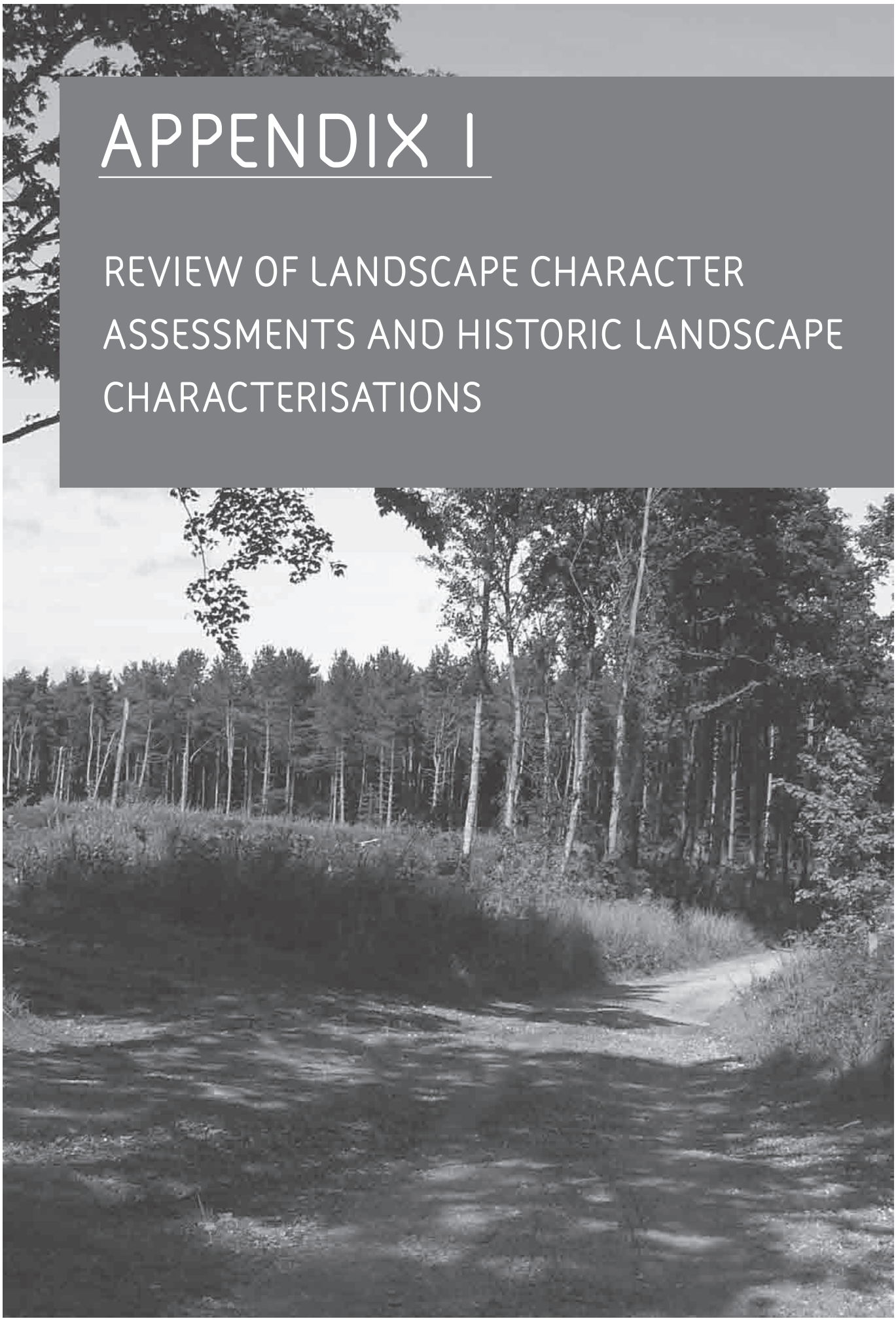
APPENDICES

Grindsbrook Clough Dark Peak (© Jim Horsfall, Natural England)

SCHEDULE OF APPENDICES PAGE

APPENDIX 1

REVIEW OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENTS AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATIONS



Cavenish Wood near Sherwood Forest County Park, Nottinghamshire (© Nottinghamshire County Council)

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT	DATE, SOURCE AND AUTHOR
DERBYSHIRE	
The Landscape Character of Derbyshire	Derbyshire County Council, 2003
LEICESTERSHIRE	
Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Landscape and Woodland Strategy.	Leicestershire County Council, 2001
Oadby and Wigston Landscape Character Assessment	David Tyldesley & Associates, 2005. Oadby & Wigston Borough Council
Blaby District Character Assessment	TEP, 2008. Blaby District Council
Melton Borough Landscape and Historic Urban Character Assessment Report	ADAS, 2006. Melton Borough
Harborough District Landscape Character Assessment.	Atkins, 2007. Harborough District Council,
Hinckley and Bosworth Landscape Character Assessment.	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council, 2006
Charnwood Forest Landscape and Settlement Character Assessment	TEP, October 2008. Leicestershire County Council
RUTLAND	
Rutland Landscape Character Assessment	David Tyldesley & Associates, 2003. Rutland County Council
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	
Northamptonshire Environmental Character Assessment	LDA Design, 2005. River Nene Regional Park CIC and Northamptonshire County Council
Northamptonshire Current Landscape Character Assessment	LDA Design, 2005. RNRP CIC and Northamptonshire County Council
LINCOLNSHIRE	
Witham Valley Landscape Character Assessment (Draft)	Jacobs, 2007. Lincolnshire County Council
North Kesteven Landscape Character Assessment	David Tydesley and Associates, 2007. North Kesteven District Council
Boston District Landscape Character Assessment – Desk study.	ECUS, 2007, Boston Borough Council
South Kesteven Landscape Character Assessment	FPCR, 2007, South Kesteven District Council
West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment	Environmental Resources Management, West Lindsey District Council, 1999

South Holland District Landscape Character Assessment	South Holland District Council, 2003
East Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment (Draft)	ECUS, East Lindsey District Council. 2008
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	
Nottinghamshire Landscape Character Assessment 2009	Nottinghamshire County Council, 2009
OTHER NON ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS	
National Forest Strategy 2004-2014	The National Forest Company, 2004
Peak District Landscape Character Assessment	Peak District National Park Authority, 2008
Peak District Landscape Strategy (Consultation Draft)	Peak District National Park Authority, 2009
Lincolnshire Wolds Landscape	Countryside Commission, 1993

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATIONS	DATE, SOURCE AND AUTHOR
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	
Northamptonshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment	River Nene Regional Park CIC and Northamptonshire County Council, 2005
DERBYSHIRE	
The Derbyshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment	Peak District National Park Archaeology Service and Derbyshire County Council, 2000
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	
The Character of Nottinghamshire's Historic Landscape	Nottinghamshire County Council, 2002
LEICESTERSHIRE	
Historic Landscape Characterisation project for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland	Leicestershire County Council, forthcoming, 2009
LINCOLNSHIRE	
Wash Historic Landscape Character Assessment (draft)	Wash Estuary Project, forthcoming
PEAK DISTRICT	
Landscape through time: Historic Landscape Characterisation in the Peak Park	Peak District National Park Archaeology Service, 2003

APPENDIX 2

LIST OF DATA USED IN THE ASSESSMENT AND SOURCE

Wyville Valley near Stoke Rochford, Lincolnshire (© Lincolnshire County Council/J Watson)

THEME/ DATASET	SOURCE
BASE MAPPING	
1:250,000 OS (Raster with World Files)	Natural England / Ordnance Survey
1:50,000 OS (Raster with World Files)	Natural England / Ordnance Survey
1:25,000 OS (Raster with World Files)	Natural England / Ordnance Survey
OS Meridian	Natural England / Ordnance Survey
PHYSICAL BASELINE	
1:50,000 Geology BGS (Bedrock and Drift)	British Geology Survey
1:250,000 map of soils	National Soil Resources Institute, Cranfield University
OS Landform Profile ASCII Point Data	Natural England / Ordnance Survey
HYDROLOGY	
Open water / reservoirs	Natural England / Environment Agency
River channels	Natural England / Environment Agency
Floodplains	Natural England / Environment Agency
PERCEPTUAL QUALITIES	
Night Blight Dark Skies Mapping	CPRE
Tranquillity Mapping	CPRE
LAND USE AND LAND COVER	
Natural Areas	Natural England
BAP Habitats	Natural England
CEH Landcover Map	Natural England / CEH
National Woodland Inventory	Natural England / Forestry Commission
Ancient Woodland	Natural England
AGRICULTURAL / LAND MANAGEMENT	
Agricultural Land Classification (1:250,0000)	Natural England
Environmental Stewardship	Natural England
HLS Phase 2 Target Mapping	Natural England
HERITAGE	
Conservation Areas	Local Authorities / Peak District National Park
Registered Parks and Gardens	Natural England / English Heritage
Battlefields	Natural England / English Heritage
Ridge and Furrow / Medieval Open Field Areas	Natural England / English Heritage

ACCESS TO THE COUNTRYSIDE	
National and Promoted Trails	Natural England
Sustrans Routes	Sustrans
CROW Access Land	Natural England
Forestry Commission Sites	Natural England / Forestry Commission
Woodland Trust Sites	Natural England / Woodland Trust
National Forest	Natural England / The National Forest
Natural England Regional Access Mapping	Natural England
Country Parks	Natural England
National Trust Access Land	National Trust
NATURE CONSERVATION DESIGNATIONS	
RAMSAR	Natural England
Special Protection Areas	Natural England
Special Areas of Conservation	Natural England
SSSIs	Natural England
National Nature Reserves	Natural England
County Wildlife Sites	Local Authorities/ Peak District NPA
OFFSHORE AREAS	
Offshore Geology	SeaZones Solutions LTD under OS Licence
Bathymetry	SeaZones Solutions LTD under OS Licence
Offshore Installations and Activity	Natural England
Wrecks and Obstructions	Natural England
Offshore Navigations	Natural England
LANDSCAPE DESIGNATIONS	
AONB	Natural England
National Park	Natural England
Heritage Coast	Natural England
LOCAL LANDSCAPE DESIGNATIONS	
Green Belt / Green Wedges or equivalent	Local Authorities
Section 3 Areas (Peak District National Park only)	Peak District National Park Authority
Local Landscape Designations	Local Authorities

NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	
Countryside Character Areas	Natural England
National Landscape Typology	Natural England
Local Landscape Character Assessments (County/ District or other study area such as Peak District National Park)	Local Authorities/ Peak District NPA
OTHER CHARACTER ASSESSMENTS	
East of England Draft Regional LCA	Natural England
Natural England Seascape Assessment	Natural England
Historic Landscape Character Assessments	Local Authorities/ Peak District NPA
Historic Seascape Assessment	English Heritage
OTHER	
Political Boundaries (county and district)	Natural England

APPENDIX 3A

DIGITAL FIELD SURVEY FORM - 1

Intertidal flats and beaches along the Lincolnshire Coast (© J Watson)

1. HOUSEKEEPING

1a. Surveyor Name	1b. Date

1c. Location

1d. GPS Grid Reference	1e. Map Survey Point (SP) Number
E:	
N:	

1f. Digital Photograph Numbers							

1g. Draft Regional Landscape Character Type (RLCT)

1h. Influence on or relationship to neighbouring Regional Landscape Character Type (RLCT)

Note:

When completing the following questions use the prompting sheet provided.

2. PHYSICAL INFLUENCES

2a. Topography and geology – Describe geological features, soil type and landform. Mark principal features on the map (using annotations provided).

2b. Hydrology, Land Use and Land Cover– Describe the main hydrological features, land use and land cover elements evident in the landscape (including trees and woodlands).

3. HUMAN INFLUENCES

3a. Buildings, Settlement and Heritage – Describe settlement types and the patterns they create and any significant heritage features.

3b. Boundaries – Record the main boundary features present, their state of repair/ condition and the patterns they create in the landscape (and historic significance).

3c. Communications and Infrastructure– Record the dominant communication and infrastructure features and describe any obvious patterns and the contribution they make to landscape character.

3d. Recreation - Describe any significant recreational features and elements in the landscape.

4. AESTHETIC AND PERCEPTUAL QUALITIES

4a. Aesthetic Qualities – Record the aesthetic qualities of the landscape.

4b. Perceptual Qualities and Distinctiveness – Record perceptual qualities of the landscape and degree of local distinctiveness.

4c. Major Landmarks – Photograph, record and name major landmark features and assess the contribution (positive, neutral or negative) they make to landscape character. Mark principal landmarks on the map.

5. LOCAL DISTINCTIVENESS, LANDSCAPE CONDITION AND LANDSCAPE CHANGE

5a. Landscape Condition – Assess the condition of the landscape by reference to named features and determine the overall condition.

Landscape Feature 1 (name):					Notes:
Excellent	Good	Declining	Poor	Derelict	

Landscape Feature 2 (name):					Notes:
Excellent	Good	Declining	Poor	Derelict	

Landscape Feature 3 (name):					Notes:
Excellent	Good	Declining	Poor	Derelict	

Overall Landscape Condition					Notes:
Excellent	Good	Declining	Poor	Derelict	

5b. Landscape Change – Identify the principal Forces for Change (FFC) on the landscape and their effect on landscape character by reference to named elements if appropriate.

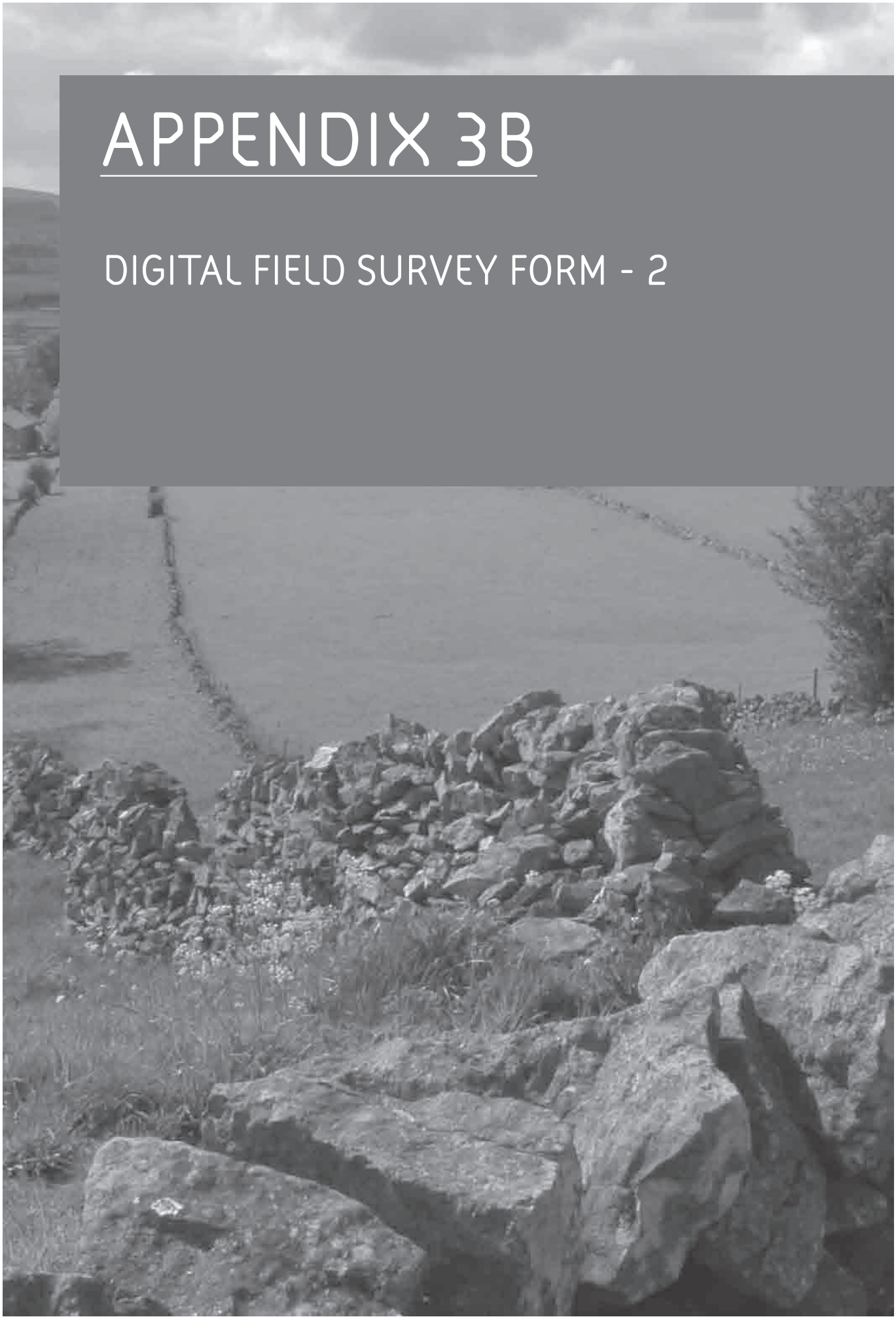
FFC 1 (name):			Notes:
Implications on landscape character/key characteristics:			
Widespread	Localised	Limited	

FFC 2 (name):			Notes:
Implications on landscape character/key characteristics:			
Widespread	Localised	Limited	

FFC 3 (name):			Notes:
Implications on landscape character/key characteristics:			
Widespread	Localised	Limited	

APPENDIX 3B

DIGITAL FIELD SURVEY FORM - 2



Stone walls are a feature of the Upland Limestone Pastures (© Derbyshire County Council)

2. PHYSICAL INFLUENCES

2a. Geology and Soils

Bedrock	Drift	Soils	Surface Expression
Limestone	Alluvium	Sandy	Quarry / delve
Ironstone	Boulder Clay	Clay	Exposure
Lias Group	Gravel	Loam	Habitat / land cover
Gritstone		Deep	Reef Knoll
Shale		Thin	Edge
Chalk		Stony	
Coal Measures		Colour	
Sandstone			

2a. Landform

Flat	Plain	Hills	High
Gently undulating	Plateau	Ridge	Intermediate
Undulating	Scarp	Deep gorge	Low
Rolling	Dip Slope	Broad valley	
Sloping	Lowland	Narrow valley	
Steep	Upland	Hillock	
Vertical	Basin	Terrace	
		Combe	
		Dry valley	
		Clough	
		Dale	
		Valley floor	
		Valley sides	

2b. Hydrology

Main river	Reservoir	Canal – active	
Main tributary	Lake – natural	Canal – disused	
Stream	Lake – artificial / purpose	Mill leat	
Dry valley	Lake – naturalised		
Spring	Pond – natural		
Spring line	Pond – artificial / purpose		
Drainage ditch			
Watershed			
Floodplain			

2b. Land Use and Land Cover

Arable (cereals)	Permanent pasture	Cows	Scrub	Quarry - active
Arable (vegetables)	Improved pasture	Sheep	Marsh	Quarry - disused
Arable (other)	Unimproved pasture	Pigs	Heath	Sand and gravel
Orchard	Meadow	Oilseed / linseed	Recreation	Restored workings
Horticulture	Rough grazing	Energy crops	Horsiculture	
Glasshouses	Grazing marsh	Silage bales	Parkland / Estates	
	Setaside	Flowers / bulbs	Amenity grassland	
	Mixed farming		Moorland	
			Poached pasture	

2b. Woodland and Trees

Forest	Deciduous	Small (<1ha)	Field trees	Poplar
Extensive woodland	Coniferous	Medium (1-5ha)	Parkland trees	Alder
Shelterbelt	Mixed	Large (>5ha)	Clumps	Willow
Linear woodland	Plantation	Regular	Hedgerow trees	Oak
Wet woodland	Semi-natural	Irregular	Riverside trees	Ash
Game covert	Ancient	Geometric	Self sown	Birch
Arboretum	Coppice	Organic	Garden / amenity trees	Pine
Parkland	Pollards			Exotics
Unwooded				Sycamore

3. HUMAN INFLUENCES

3a. Buildings and Settlement

Urban	Farming – old barn	Linear	Granite	Wall copings
(Market) town	Farming – agri shed	Radial	Brick (colour)	Render
Village	Industry -heavy	Nucleated	Sandstone	Ashlar
Estate village	Industry - light	Dispersed	Gritstone	Rubble
Hamlet	Mining	Organic	Tile	
Farmstead	Military	Planned	Thatch	
Isolated house	Airfield - active	Hill / ridge top	Timber frame	
	Airfield - disused	Valley floor	Timber boards	
		Valley side	Limestone (colour)	
		Springline	Ironstone	
			Slates	
			Stone slates	
			Combination	
			Clay pantile	

3a. Heritage Features

Prehistoric defensive	Industrial heritage	Cathedral	Assarts
Prehistoric ritual	Transport heritage	Monastry	Ridge and furrow
Medieval fort / castle	Mining heritage	Church	Parliamentary fields
Medieval domestic	Agricultural heritage	Chapel	Estate landscapes
Medieval manorial		Vernacular building	Parkland
Medieval ecclesiastic		Country house	Water meadow system
20th Century military		Windmill	Common land
		Bridge	Lynchets
			Formal Ponds

3b. Boundaries

Stone wall	Hedge - hawthorn	Tall (>2m)	Fields – regular	Ditches - regular
Copings	Hedge - species rich	Medium (1.5m-2m)	Fields – irregular	Ditches - irregular
Brick wall	Hedge - gappy	Low (<1.5m)	Fields – enclosure	
Fences	Overgrown		Fields - open	
Post and wire	Hedge tree - species			
Post and rail	Stagheaded oak			
Field gate	Hedge bank			
Metal parkland fencing				

3c. Communications and Infrastructure

Motorway	Occurrence of historic routes -	Railway - active	Footpath	High Voltage Pylons
Principal road (A)	Dense	Railway - disused	Bridleway	Transmission lines
Secondary road (B)	Frequent	Tramway	Byway	Wind turbine
Country lane	Occasional	Airport	Wide verges	Telecom mast >30m
Track	None	Canal	Road signage	Telecom mast <30m
Green lane		Bridge	Lighting (road)	
Enclosure road		Lighting (feature)		
Winding lane				

3d. Recreation

National Trail	Country park	Prehistoric monument	Sports (formal)
Long Distance Footpath	Park	Historic house	Sports (informal)
Forest trail	Picnic site	Historic garden	Water recreation – river/canal
	Viewpoint	Industrial heritage	Water recreation – lake
	Car park		Motor racing
			Golf Course

4. AESTHETIC AND PERCEPTUAL QUALITIES

4a. Aesthetic Qualities

Pattern	Scale	Texture	Colour	Variety
Dominant	Intimate	Smooth	Monochrome	Uniform
Strong	Small	Textured	Muted	Simple
Broken	Large	Rough	Colourful	Diverse
Weak	Vast	Very rough	Garish	Complex

Unity	Form	Enclosure	Visual Dynamic	
Unified	Straight	Expansive	Panoramic	
Interrupted	Angular	Open	Framed	
Fragmented	Curved	Enclosed	Intermittent	
Chaotic	Sinuous	Confined	Channelled	

4b. Perceptual Qualities

Security	Stimulus	Tranquillity	Naturalness	Noise
Intimate	Monotonous	Inaccessible	Natural	Loud
Safe	Interesting	Remote	Tamed	Intermittent
Unsettling	Challenging	Vacant	Managed	Distant
Threatening	Inspiring	Busy	Man-made	Quiet

4b. Local Distinctiveness

Scenic Quality	Rarity	Visibility	Associations	
Outstanding	Single example	Open	Writers	
High	Rare	Overlooked	Artists	
Moderate	Frequent	Sheltered	Musicians	
Low	Common	Screened	Historic figures	

4c. Landmarks

Church spire	Hill	Woodland	Positive
Church tower	Ridge	Tree	Neutral
Church spire & tower	Cliff	Copse	Negative
Prominent building(s)	Valley		
Telecoms mast	Escarpment		
Pylons			
Bridge			
Country house			
Cathedral			
Water tower			
Settlement			
Windmill			
Wind turbine			
Chimney			
Silo			
Agricultural building			
Folly			

Note: Landmarks are particularly prominent or eye-catching elements in the landscape, such as distinctive hill top tree clumps, church towers or wooded skylines (Lincoln Cathedral is an example of a prominent landmark).

5. LANDSCAPE CONDITION AND LANDSCAPE CHANGE

5a. Landscape Condition

Farmland	Stone walls	Heritage features		
Villages	Brick walls			
Buildings	Fences			
Woodland	Hedges			
Watercourses	Post and wire			
Water bodies	Post and rail			
Transport routes				

5b. Landscape Change

Farming	Industry / mining	Infrastructure	Settlement	Tourism and Recreation
Field amalgamation	Light industry	Road improvements	Infill	Honey pot
Large agri sheds	Heavy industry	Rural traffic	Expansion	Car parking
Farm amalgamation	Quarrying	Pylons	Ribbon development	Erosion
Reversion to arable	Waste – landfill	Telecoms masts	Suburbanisation	Littering
Diversification	Waste - fly tipping	Turbines	Barn conversions	Golf Courses
Specialisation			Out of town development	Caravan Parks
Intensive management				
Under management				
Grant schemes				
Renewable (biofuel) initiatives				
Soil erosion				
Setaside				
Loss of hedgerows				
Inappropriate tree and woodland planting				

APPENDIX 3C

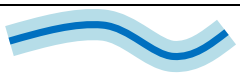
FIELD SURVEY MAPPING PROMPTS

Well wooded rolling farmland is a feature of the Woodland Village Farmlands (© Derbyshire County Council)

1a. Housekeeping

SP01 	**Survey Point:** Minimum of three per RLCT. Digital survey record sheet completed, survey point and view direction marked up on the base map and photographs taken at each survey point. Landmarks, and main landform features recorded along with any boundary changes.
PV01 	**Photo Viewpoint:** Incidental. Photographs will be taken to record specific landscape features, elements or landmarks. If required boundary changes will be marked on the base map. Hand written notes taken to record only basic information.
	**Proposed change to boundary line**

2b. Landform

	**Ridge line**
	**Valley bottom**
	**Isolated Hill**

4c. Landmarks

	**Prominent local landmark (positive)**
	**Prominent local landmark (neutral)**
	**Prominent local landmark (negative)**

APPENDIX 3D

FIELD SURVEY GLOSSARY

Escarpment at Froggat Edge near Calver, Derbyshire (© English Heritage/J Humble)

2. PHYSICAL INFLUENCES

2a. Geology and Soils	
Alluvium	Sedimentary deposits resulting from the action of rivers including those laid down in river channels, floodplains, estuaries and lakes. Generally flat or very gently undulating and prone to seasonal flooding. Often used as permanent pasture.
Clay	Clay varies in properties; however, as a general rule it constitutes a weathered mudstone and abraded coarser material which develops plastic qualities with the addition of water. Particle sizes are small and this leads to its poor draining qualities. Soils deriving from clay are almost totally impermeable when wet, heavy and sticky. Clods form when wet and cracking is evident after prolonged dry spells.
Loam	An easily worked permeable soil. It constitutes an almost equal mix of sand and silt but has less than 30% clay. It is a medium textured soil and can be regarded as sitting between clay soil and sandy soil.
Sandy Soil	Sandy soils are free-draining and not prone to clod formation or cracking.
Gravel	A general term used to apply to an accumulation of loosely compacted coarse, stony material. Gravel represents unconsolidated deposits of fluvially or glaciofluvially derived water worn stones. They are often commercially quarried. Gravel deposits may often be found forming 'terraces' above the main channel of a large river. The well drained nature of soils on gravel led to them being heavily settled during the prehistoric period.
Exposure	A location where bare rock can be seen at the surface either naturally or by artificial excavation.
Diagnostic feature	A landscape feature that is a clear surface expression of the underlying geology or physical processes that have shaped the landscape. Examples of a diagnostic feature might include drumlins in areas where glaciers were active or reef-knolls in limestone areas.

2a. Landform	
Gently undulating	Landform that is characterized by gentle topography of shallow hills and valleys. As a general rule undulations are not greater than 5 m in height.
Undulating	Landform that is characterized by more dramatic topography of soft hills and valleys that could be described as 'gently undulating' and which cannot be described as 'rolling'. As a general rule undulations are between 5 and 10m in height.
Rolling	Landform that is characterized by pronounced topography of soft hills and valleys. As a general rule, rolling landform shows vertical variations greater that 10 m in height.
Combe	A topographical term often used in place-names. In the chalklands of southern England it refers to a dry valley which terminates in a steep sided amphitheatre.

Dry valley	A valley that exhibits the attributes of a normal valley with the exception of the stream itself for lengthy periods of the year. Some dry valleys may be occupied by ephemeral streams during periods of prolonged rainfall especially in winter. While dry valleys often occur on chalk or limestone, they can occur on all rock types.
Basin	A large depression enclosed by higher land with or without an outlet. The term can also be used to describe the catchment of a river system.
Plateau	An elevated tract of relatively flat land usually limited on at least one side by a steep slope falling abruptly to lower land.
Scarp	The steep slope terminating in a plateau or any level upland surface. Also called an escarpment.
Dip Slope	A sloping area of flat ground formed by the upper surface of more resistant rock or rocks within softer rocks. They are generally formed by limestones and sandstones but sometimes siltstones.
Terrace	A flat or gently inclined land surface bounded by a steeper ascending slope on its inner margin and a steeper descending slope on its outer margin. Often visible bordering rivers as a 'gravel or river terrace'.
Watershed	Area of land from which head-streams flow into separate river systems.
Clough	Small deep valley (often wooded) associated with the Dark Peak area.
Dale	Narrow upland valley associated with limestone of the White Peak area.

2b. Hydrology

Mill leat	An open watercourse built to conduct water for use specifically in a mill. Leats were also constructed to carry water to reservoirs, mines and to service household purposes.
Drainage ditch	A deep ditch, typically 1.5 m deep, bordering fields and roads used to drain agricultural land. Many are bordered by hedges and follow geometric patterns that dictate field boundaries.

2b. Land Use and Land Cover

Orchard	Collection of fruit bearing trees (pears, apples), often arranged in straight avenues.
Glasshouses	A building fabricated largely of glass or transparent plastic supported by metal or wooden struts providing a controlled environment for the commercial growth of horticultural crops, soft fruit, salad vegetables and flowers. They usually form part of a large complex of buildings arranged on a formal grid system. Due to cost considerations, glasshouses may be replaced by plastic tunnels.

Horticulture	Term used to describe every form of gardening but here applied to intensive agriculture. It includes the production of fruit, vegetables and flowers and the raising of plants in nurseries. Market gardening is a form of horticulture.
Improved pasture	Meadows and pastures that have been affected by heavy grazing, drainage or the application of herbicides, fertilizers or slurry. Limited range of grasses present and often distinguishable by a uniform, bright green, lush and even sward.
Unimproved pasture	These are likely to be rare. They may be rank and neglected, mown or grazed. Species diversity is often high.
Permanent pasture	Land that has been grazed for a significant period of time. Differentiate between improved and unimproved as both management regimes possible. Features such as ridge and furrow or archaeological sites such as round barrows indicate that an area has not been ploughed for arable production for a significant period of time.
Short term ley	Land that has been temporarily taken out of arable production and seeded to grass. Often identifiable as land that is within a wider arable context and which may be used for silage production.
Meadow	Pasture land that is associated with flat alluvial plains bordering a river channel and prone to seasonal flooding. Differentiate between improved and unimproved as both management regimes possible. Unimproved meadows are often identifiable by a diverse and floristically rich sward. Water Meadow Systems may be preserved beneath permanent pasture and appear as ditches and banks. Meadows are often cropped for hay.
Rough grazing	Marginal unimproved land which is often steeply sloping and used for grazing sheep. Rough grazing is often rush dominated and sometimes shows signs of scrub encroachment.
Grazing marsh	Permanently wet grazing land which is often rush dominated. Differentiate between improved and unimproved as both management regimes possible. Unimproved areas may be floristically diverse. Managed grazing marshes may be drained by ditches. Here, grazed areas resemble improved pasture. However, the ditches are often species rich.
Set aside	Land that has been taken out of production and left to regenerate naturally. Depending on length of time as set aside, different land cover elements may be evident. Generally, however, an uneven cover of weeds and stubble are characteristic.
Poached pasture	Areas of pasture that have been heavily grazed causing significant areas of bare earth to be exposed. These become dusty in prolonged dry spells and become muddy pools after heavy rain.
Horsiculture	Often a feature of farmland in close proximity to towns and villages. Fields are taken out of arable production or stock grazing for horse paddocks. 'Ranch' style landscape and features such as stables, jumps, white ribbon fencing and wooden post and rail fencing are characteristic.

Designed parkland	Landscaped park containing characteristic elements of idealized nature such as areas of pasture, woodland and lakes. May or may not be associated with a large house. Other characteristic features include a boundary wall, parkland trees, lodges, drives, avenues, follies, ha-ha ditch, exotic tree species and designed vistas.

2b. Woodland and Trees

Semi natural	Woodland that does not obviously originate from planting. Species distribution will generally reflect natural variations in the site and its soil.
Plantations	Obviously planted woodlands of any age. Differentiate between commercial and non commercial. Woodlands planted and managed for commercial gain are often identifiable as single species stands in geometric plots with trees planted in rows. Non commercial plantations may be planted as part of designed parklands, shelterbelts or as game coverts.
Shelter Belt	Woodland / trees planted to provide shelter from prevalent winds. Often associated with hilltop farms but also orchards, and exposed areas of grazing land. Generally rectilinear / linear except when in proximity to farm complex.
Linear woodland	Woodland with a distinct linear form. May be associated with a stream or other linear feature such as a road.
Game covert	Woodland with low undergrowth managed as cover for foxes in hunting country or game birds and deer. Evidence of shooting, game pens or grain stores may help identify them in the field.
Arboretum	Collection of often exotic tree species that are grown for study or display.
Ancient Woodland	Land continuously wooded since 1600 AD. May be difficult to differentiate in the field although may be identified by a high diversity of flora and fauna.
Coppice	A traditional method of woodland management in which broadleaved trees are cut near to the ground to encourage the production of long straight shoots that can be harvested. Coppiced woodlands are often identifiable by the presence of trees without a single trunk. Hazel and sweet chestnut are most commonly used for coppicing.
Pollards	A broadleaved tree whose trunk is cut across about 2m from the ground to produce a crown of young branches. As the shoots are clear of the ground they are safe from grazing cattle or deer. Pollarded willows are often a feature of riverbanks.

3. HUMAN INFLUENCES

3a. Buildings and Settlement

Suburban	Outer residential areas of a continuously built up (urban) area. Suburbanisation is the process by which characteristically urban land uses or features encroach into and erode the rural character of landscapes and settlements.
(Market) town	Any town that has a weekly or periodic market and serves as the place of trade for the surrounding area. Many are characterized by a central market square.
Village	A characteristic form of nucleated rural settlement usually containing a church and other local functions for which there is constant demand. It may be distinguished from a town or hamlet on the basis of its size and range of functions. Villages have a population range of 500 to 2,500.
Estate village	A purpose-built model village for the workers on a country house estate. It may be distinguished by its proximity to a large country house and the use of particular materials and architectural detailing in older properties.
Hamlet	A cluster of farmhouses, cottages and outbuildings in a rural area. It is generally too small to have a church.
Farmstead	A single agricultural holding centered around a farmhouse, yard and outbuildings.
Linear	Settlement in which buildings are typically arranged in a linear form such as along a road, ridgeline or river. Physical constraints often dictate the linear form of a settlement.
Radial	A settlement that has grown along two or more main routes that converge at its centre. Its shape is generally asymmetric, the result of one route being more dominant than the others or topography restricting development in a particular direction.
Nucleated	Settlement where buildings are typically arranged in a tight formation around a central feature such as a village green, road junction, common or church.
Dispersed	Collection of loosely associated properties connected by a series of tracks and roads and interspersed with open areas such as greens, fields and orchards. There is no specific centre.
Planned	Can apply to new or old settlements but its form and layout indicate a degree of centralized planning and development control. During the medieval period many market towns were planned, or at least extensions were planned as an addition to existing settlements.
Organic	Settlements which have evolved 'naturally' without planning. Characteristic features might include winding lanes and a great range in the age and design of older village properties.
Roof pitch	Angle of the roof. In older properties, a steep pitch may relate to the type of roofing material that was being used or a particular requirement (such as the need for an attic space for weaving). A steep pitch indicates the use of thatch or stone slates. Modern materials (Welsh slate and pantile) increasingly replaced traditional, vernacular materials when railways made them freely available for widespread use.

Wall copings	Large and hard-wearing stones, placed at the top of walls, in order to take the brunt of the weather and protect the more delicate stone work below. Vernacular styles are often evident in wall copings.
Render	An applied finish of mortar or plaster which entirely hides the backing material and is often poor quality building stone.
Ashlar	Carefully sawn or dressed blocks of stone often with tight, thin joints. They are often associated with high status residences and civic buildings. Chiselled stone is similar but is less well worked as the stonemasons chisel marks are still visible.
Rubble	Blocks of stone that may or may not have been dressed or sawn square and which are laid with thick beds of mortar. Sometimes brought to coarses and sometimes random.

3a. Heritage Features

Prehistoric defensive	Fort or defensive enclosure dating to before the arrival of the Romans. This term will most commonly apply to Iron Age hill forts.
Prehistoric ritual	Ritual monument dating to before the arrival of the Romans. Will most commonly apply to Neolithic and Bronze Age barrows. Various forms exist and are on the whole sited on prominent hill and ridge top locations overlooking valleys and lowland areas.
20th Century military	Can apply to defensive features such as pill boxes and strategic sites such as airfields and barracks that are associated with the defence of Britain in the First, Second and Cold Wars.
Vernacular building	Term used to describe buildings in the local style and using local materials.
Folly	Ornamental building often sited within a landscape (usually designed parkland) to catch the eye and act as a focal point in designed vistas. Many had artistic or philosophical meanings associated with their form or detailing.
Assarts	Fields that were created as a result of assarting; the process of clearing woodland or waste for cultivation. The process is often associated with the 12th and 13th centuries. It may be recognized by place name evidence (leigh/ assarts) and by the patterns created by different sized fields in close association with woodland.
Ridge and furrow	Pattern of parallel ridges evident in many areas of pasture. They were formed by the up and down ploughing of strips and it is a remnant of the 'Open Field System' that was common throughout the Midlands in the medieval period. It survives where open fields were converted to pasture after they were 'enclosed'.
Parliamentary fields	Parliamentary enclosures were planned and executed largely during 18th and 19th centuries. The process of enclosing former open fields and common land generally led to a geometric layout of fields defined either by dry stone walls or hedges. Hedged boundaries are often bordered by a shallow ditch on one or both sides.

Estate landscapes	Ensemble of country house, pleasure and productive gardens, landscaped park and tenanted farmlands. Whilst difficult to discern in the landscape, typical features of an estate might include a number of farms and villages, sporting woodlands and mill possibly linked by a consistent building style or use of materials. Central to the estate was the park and house.
Common land	An area of land where a number of people have legal rights which they exercise in common. Common rights can date back as far as the Saxon period. Much common land is evident as unimproved pasture and is generally unfenced. Many areas of common land are now treated as a recreational resource.
Lynchets	Terraces on a hillside created unintentionally by the action of ploughing or intentionally to create flat areas for cultivation. Many were formed in areas where there was pressure to use all available land for farming.
Delve	A shallow surface quarry often used to obtain stone locally for a particular building or wall.

3b. Boundaries

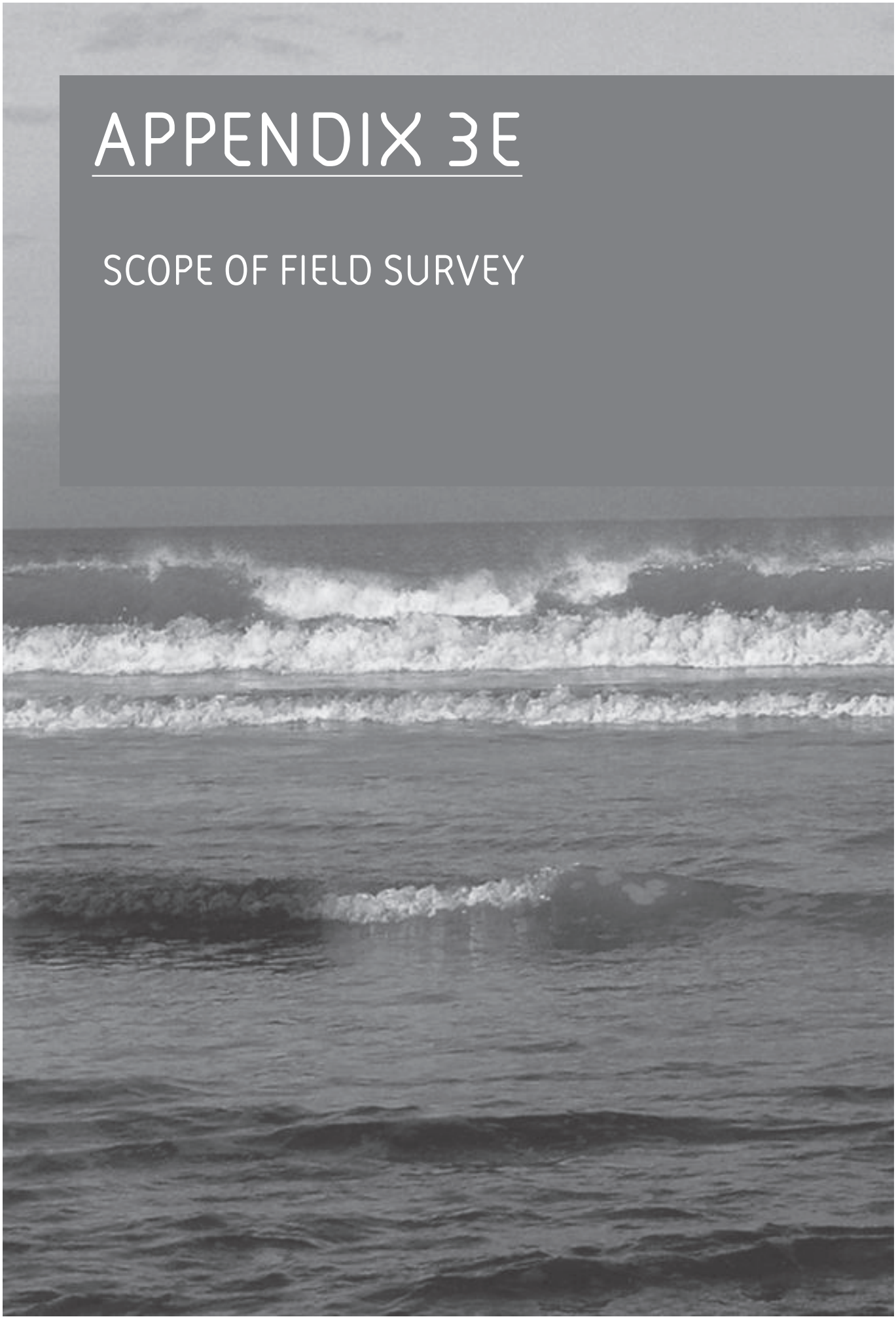
Stagheaded	Oak, often within a hedge displaying die-back in the crown. One or more main branches rise above the remaining canopy and appear like a stags antlers.
Open Fields	A common means of land management during the medieval period. The unit of cultivation was the strip (see ridge and furrow) and many strips of the same orientation were grouped together to form a furlong. A number of furlongs formed the field. Two or more fields were located around a village and villagers often had a strip or a number of strips in each of the fields. Fields were generally open although some units may have been separated by a hedge or grass balk / strip. Open fields were divided up by hedges following enclosure although remnant ridge and furrow indicates where open fields were once located.

3c. Communications and Infrastructure

Green lane	Ancient trackways which can in places date back to prehistoric times. Many mark the boundaries of estates or parishes. Most are characterized by being enclosed by tall species rich hedges and are not, on the whole, surfaced.
Enclosure road	Often direct roads linking villages through an enclosure landscape. Many actually do not link villages directly and run through open country, reaching villages by means of side roads. Many are conspicuous by their wide grass verges and the presence of drainage ditches either side of them.

APPENDIX 3E

SCOPE OF FIELD SURVEY



Shallow waters along the Lincolnshire coast (© Wash Estuary Strategy Group/P Gray)

SCOPE

- Confirm and refine Regional Landscape Character Types boundaries and descriptions identified at desk study stage;
- Identify and describe perceptual qualities of Regional Landscape Character Types; and
- Compile photographic record.

TASKS

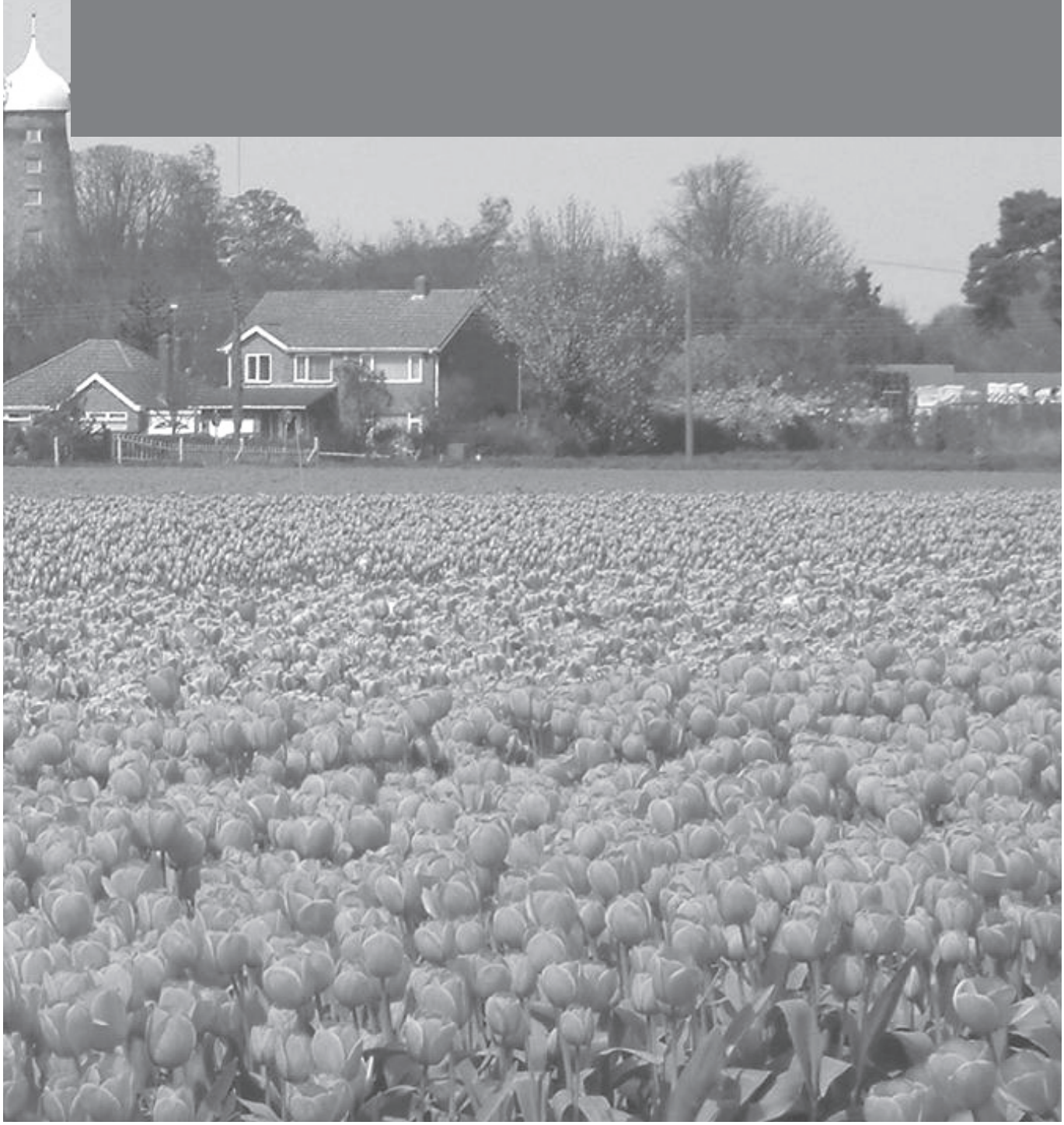
- Identify broad landscape patterns;
- Identify the degree of local distinctiveness;
- Refine draft boundaries from desk study stage;
- Describe Landscape Character;
- Record key characteristics / attributes of the landscape;
- Record aesthetic qualities;
- Record perceptual qualities;
- Record physical state of the landscape;
- Record the condition of the landscape;
- Record evidence of landscape change;
- Describe impact of recent land use and development trends; and
- Take representative photographs of the landscape (panoramas where possible, and single photographs of characteristic elements and features).

METHODS

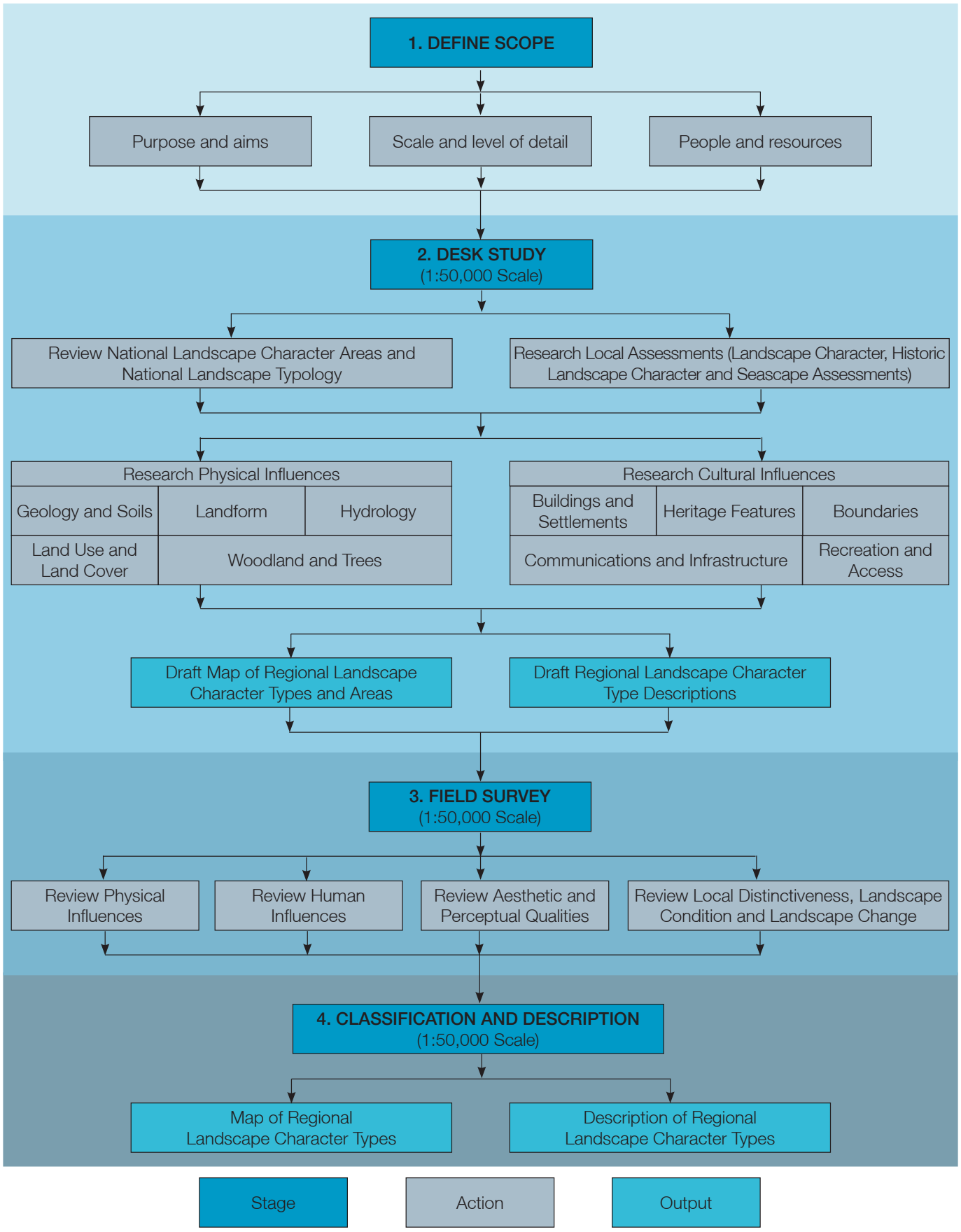
- Map based work (1:50,000);
- Structured survey forms at representative locations; and
- Photographic record.

APPENDIX 4

PROJECT FLOW DIAGRAM



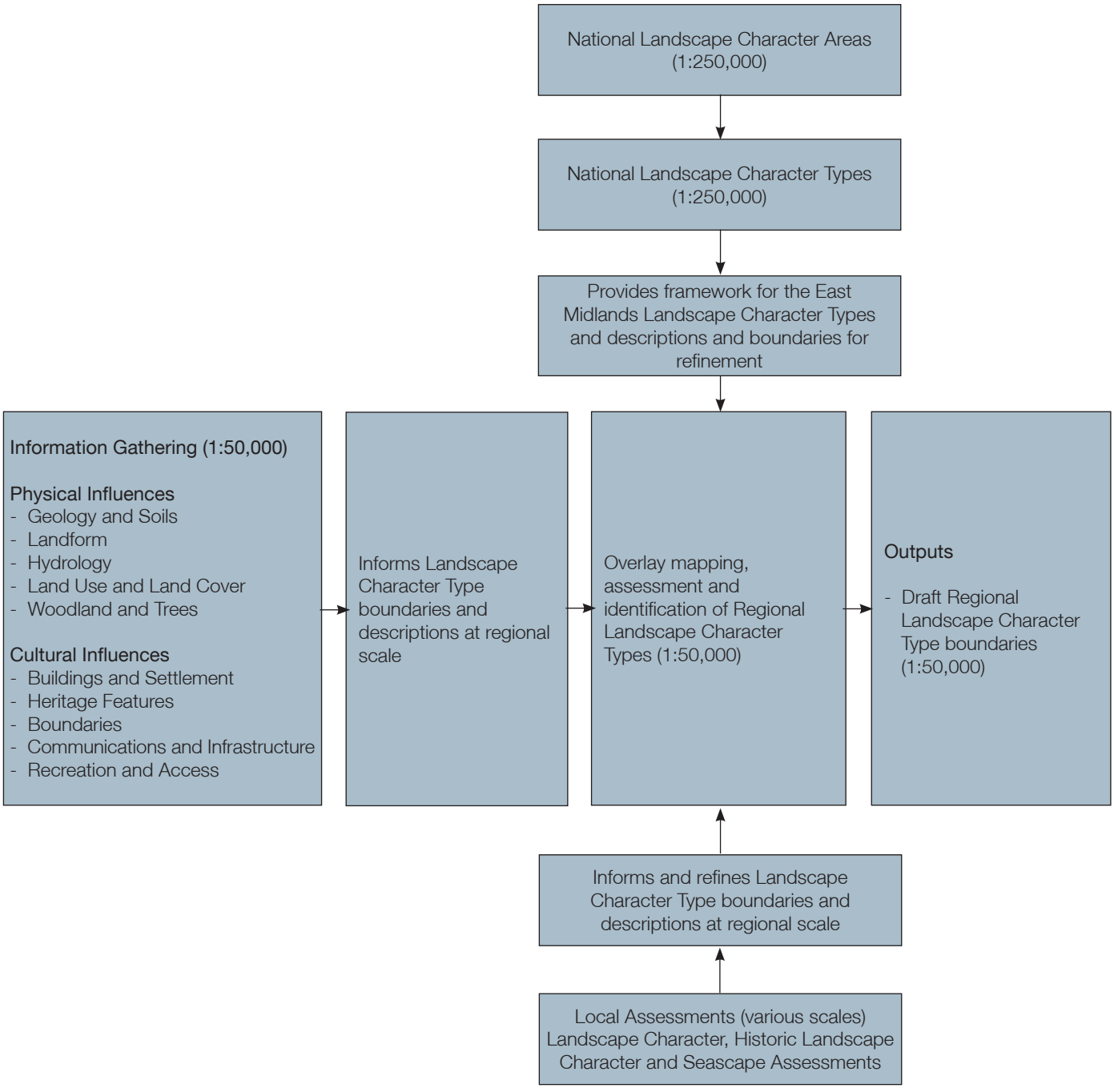
Windmill at Moulton, Lincolnshire (© Wash Estuary Strategy Group/A Lambert)


1. DEFINE SCOPE
Purpose and aims
Scale and level of detail
People and resources
2. DESK STUDY
(1:50,000 Scale)
Review National Landscape Character Areas and National Landscape Typology
Research Local Assessments (Landscape Character, Historic Landscape Character and Seascape Assessments)
Research Physical Influences
Geology and Soils
Landform
Hydrology
Land Use and Land Cover
Woodland and Trees
Research Cultural Influences
Buildings and Settlements
Heritage Features
Boundaries
Communications and Infrastructure
Recreation and Access
Draft Map of Regional Landscape Character Types and Areas
Draft Regional Landscape Character Type Descriptions
3. FIELD SURVEY
(1:50,000 Scale)
Review Physical Influences
Review Human Influences
Review Aesthetic and Perceptual Qualities
Review Local Distinctiveness, Landscape Condition and Landscape Change
4. CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION
(1:50,000 Scale)
Map of Regional Landscape Character Types
Description of Regional Landscape Character Types
Stage
Action
Output

APPENDIX 5

FLOW DIAGRAM OF LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY - DESK BASED REFINEMENT OF THE NATIONAL TYPOLOGY

Fishing boats in Boston Harbour, Lincolnshire (© Wash Estuary Strategy Group/P Smith)


National Landscape Character Areas (1:250,000)
National Landscape Character Types (1:250,000)
Provides framework for the East Midlands Landscape Character Types and descriptions and boundaries for refinement
Information Gathering (1:50,000)
Physical Influences
- Geology and Soils
- Landform
- Hydrology
- Land Use and Land Cover
- Woodland and Trees
Cultural Influences
- Buildings and Settlement
- Heritage Features
- Boundaries
- Communications and Infrastructure
- Recreation and Access
Informs Landscape Character Type boundaries and descriptions at regional scale
Overlay mapping, assessment and identification of Regional Landscape Character Types (1:50,000)
Outputs
- Draft Regional Landscape Character Type boundaries (1:50,000)
Informs and refines Landscape Character Type boundaries and descriptions at regional scale
Local Assessments (various scales) Landscape Character, Historic Landscape Character and Seascape Assessments

APPENDIX 6

NATIONAL LANDSCAPE TYPOLOGY DEFINITIVE ATTRIBUTES

Stream passes through moorland below Stanage Edge, Peak District , Derbyshire (© P Glendell)

NATIONAL CHARACTER AREAS AND NATIONAL LANDSCAPE TYPOLOGY

NATIONAL LANDSCAPE TYPOLOGY DEFINITIVE ATTRIBUTES

Attribute		Definition
Physiography		**The underlying structure and physical form of the land surface. Derived from interpretation of the relationship between geological and contour data.**
H	High hills	High land, mainly over 1000 ft, including descriptive landform classes 'high hills & ridges' and 'mountains' (see below) - associated with Palaeozoic (Permian, Carboniferous, Devonian, Ordovician, Silurian & Cambrian) and earlier Pre-Cambrian rocks of sedimentary, or igneous origin.
U	Low hills	Upstanding areas, mainly below 1000 ft, including descriptive landform class 'low hills - sloping' (see below) - associated with Palaeozoic (Permian, Carboniferous, Devonian, Ordovician, Silurian & Cambrian) and Mesozoic rocks (mainly sandstones and limestones) of sedimentary origin.
V	Upland vales & valleys	Low-lying areas including descriptive landform classes 'upland vales & valleys and 'rolling lowland' (see below) - associated mainly with Palaeozoic (Permian, Carboniferous, Devonian, Ordovician, Silurian & Cambrian) and earlier Pre-Cambrian rocks of sedimentary origin.
R	Intermediate	Rolling/undulating areas, below 1000 ft, including descriptive landform classes 'low hills - plateau' and 'rolling lowland' (see below) - associated mainly with Mesozoic (Cretaceous, Jurassic, Triassic & Permian) or Tertiary rocks of sedimentary origin and glacial till.
L	Lowlands	Low-lying areas, mainly below 300 ft, including descriptive landform classes 'levels' and 'lowland vales & valleys' (see below) - associated with Mesozoic (Cretaceous, Jurassic, Triassic & Permian) or Tertiary rocks of sedimentary origin, and glacial or fluvial (marine, riverine, lacustrine, or wind blown) drift.
Landcover		**The nature of the ground in which terrestrial plants (natural and cultivated) grow. Derived from interpretation of geological, soils and agricultural census data.**
W	Wetland	Low-lying land associated with fluvial (marine/riverine) drift and supporting wetland (wet pasture, marsh, fen or relic wetland vegetation characterised by lines of willow, needs in ditches, etc. Land may be seasonally or perennially wet; often associated with ditches.
D	Heath & Moorland	Land associated with nutrient-poor mineral and/or peaty soils supporting dwarf shrub heath, acidic grassland and bog habitats, or relic heathy/moorland vegetation (bracken, gorse, etc.). This ground type is normally associated with sandstone, or sandy drift in the lowlands, but it is widespread on mixed sedimentary and igneous rocks in upland/hard rock areas. Often marginal in agricultural terms.
L	Chalk & Limestone	Light land associated with shallow, free-draining soils developed directly on chalk; or limestone bedrock – typically distinguished by stoney soils with relic calcareous grassland on steeper slopes in soft rock areas and rock outcrops/limestone pavement with dry species-rich pasture/hay meadow in hard rock areas.
B	Other Light Land	sandy drift at elevations below about 300 metres. Within the soft rock zone, where there are few constraints to agricultural production, this ground type is strongly associated with arable cultivation. Mixed farming predominates on the shallower soils found in western hard rock areas.
C	Clayland	Heavy, often poorly draining land associated with base-rich, clayey and loamy soils developed on soft (Mesozoic & Tertiary) clay and chalky till. Seasonal waterlogging is the main constraint to agricultural production and, although utilized extensively for cereal growing in Eastern England, this ground type is mainly under permanent grassland in central and western areas where neutral grassland is the characteristic associated habitat.
P	Other Heavy Land	and mixed till/plateau drift. Seasonal waterlogging is the main constraint to agricultural production and this ground type is mainly under permanent grassland – patches of wet heath are the characteristic associated habitat, grading into wet moorland at higher elevations in the north and west.
Cultural pattern		**The structural component of the cultural landscape as expressed through the historic pattern of settlement and land use.**
A	Wooded - ancient woods	Settled agricultural landscapes (dispersed or nucleated settlement) characterised by an assarted pattern of ancient woodlands which pre-date the surrounding enclosure pattern -in places associated with densely scattered hedgerow trees (typically oak).
E	Wooded - estateland	Settled agricultural landscapes characterised by estate plantations, parkland and belts of trees. Settlement is usually restricted to scattered farmsteads and small estate villages.
S	Wooded - secondary	Marginal agricultural landscapes (sparsely settled/unsettled) characterised by patches of secondary woodland and/or recent forestry plantation - usually associated with a large scale rectilinear enclosure pattern.
D	Dispersed unwooded	Settled agricultural landscapes characterised by a moderate to high level of dispersal, comprising scattered farmsteads and frequent clusters of wayside dwellings. Although typically unwooded, hedgerow, streamside and other trees are often a prominent feature.
N	Nucleated unwooded	Settled agricultural landscapes characterised by discrete settlement nuclei (villages and/or hamlets) associated with a low to moderate scattering of farms and outlying dwellings. Tree cover is usually fairly sparse and restricted to thinly scattered trees and/or small coverts/tree groups.
W	Wetland/waste unwooded	Open, sparsely settled agricultural landscapes characterised by a surveyor enclosed pattern of large rectilinear fields and isolated farmsteads. Tree cover is usually restricted to watercourses, or groups of trees around buildings.
O	Unsettled/open land	Extensive areas of uncultivated, mainly unenclosed land (including moorland, heath and coastal grazing marsh) characterised by the virtual absence of human habitation.
C	Coalfields	Semi-rural areas (eg. the coalfields of Derbyshire) that have been significantly altered by large-scale industrial activity.
Ur	Urban	Extensive areas of predominantly built land where the rural settlement pattern has been completely subsumed by urban development (see urban land use).

APPENDIX 7

CONSULTATION

Stream passes through moorland below Stanage Edge, Peak District , Derbyshire (© P Glendell)

PHASE 1 STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP

In developing the EMRLCA, Natural England and the Project Steering Group wanted to engage stakeholders. A broad range of stakeholders with an interest in, and knowledge of the East Midlands Region landscape were invited to attend a workshop. The workshop was held on 4 February 2009 at Natural England's Nottingham office.

The workshop provided an opportunity to present information on the emerging regional landscape character assessment. However, the main focus of the workshop was to identify Regional Forces for Change and the implications that these will have on different types of landscape in the Region.

Prior to the event stakeholders were divided into four mixed groups of 8-10 with each group containing a cross section of environmental expertise, such as cultural heritage, landscape, biodiversity, planning and development to ensure a lively debate cutting across several themes. Each group, facilitated by a member of the LDA Design team or Project Steering Group, was encouraged to describe the key characteristics of landscape types they were familiar with, describe the Regional Forces for Change acting upon that landscape, and identify any mechanisms for shaping the future of the landscape.

At the end of the workshop each group presented their findings to the wider group in a final reporting session.

A list of all delegates in attendance at the workshop is provided below:

Keith Ambrose	British Geological Survey
Tony Morigi	British Geological Survey
Lisa Hopkinson	CPRE
Dave Slinger	Derby City Council
Christine Massey	Derbyshire County Council
Gary Ellis	Derbyshire County Council
Glynis Foster	Derbyshire County Council
Chris Lawton	EMDA
Alison Hepworth	EMRA
Ann Plackett	English Heritage
Ian Houlston	LDA Design
Paul Lishman	LDA Design
Susan Carter	LDA Design
Lesley Eddleston	Leicestershire County Council
Jon Watson	Lincolnshire County Council
Carol Paterson	Natural England
David Lepper	Natural England
David Parker	Natural England
Karen Devonport	Natural England
Liz Newman	Natural England
Louisa Aspden	Natural England
Rachel Gorman	Natural England
Ruth Benson	Natural England
Ruth Fish	Natural England
Nina Hillyer	Nottinghamshire County Council
Garrie Tiedeman	Peak District National Park Authority
Kevin Exley	South Derbyshire District Council
Charlotte Gault	The Wildlife Trusts
Sharon Jefferies	3 Cs Growth Point Representative

PHASE 2 CONSULTATION

Following the completion of the Consultation Draft of the EMRLCA in August 2009, the document was made available on Natural England's East Midlands Region website for wider consultation and comments. The Consultation period ran from 2 November to 11 December 2009.

For ease of review, the EMRLCA was divided into a set of PDF documents that corresponded with each of the main sections of the report, together with the accompanying Figures. The Consultation introduction invited both specific and general comments, for completion either on a Consultation Form that was available to download from the website, or as a separate submission statement from the consultees.

A wide range of responses was received from the following organisations and from members of the public who, for purposes of privacy, are not listed:

British Geological Survey
Campaign to Protect Rural England
Derby City Council
Derbyshire County Council
English Heritage
Environment Agency
FPCR Environment and Design Ltd
Gelding Borough Council
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
Leicestershire County Council
Lincolnshire County Council
National Forest Company
Natural England
Nottinghamshire County Council
Peak District National Park Authority
Rutland County Council
South Kesteven District Council
West Northamptonshire Joint Planning Unit

The comments received were carefully examined by the Project Steering Group, and taken into account and incorporated where appropriate into the final version of the EMRLCA. A full schedule of the responses to the comments received are available on request from Natural England's East Midlands Regional Landscape Team.

Contributors to the document:

NATURAL ENGLAND

ENGLISH HERITAGE

LINCOLNSHIRE WOLDS
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

PEAK DISTRICT
NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

DERBYSHIRE County Council
Improving life for local people

Leicestershire County Council
RAISED A COUNCIL

Lincolnshire
COUNTY COUNCIL

Nottinghamshire
County Council

RIVER NENE REGIONAL PARK
INSPIREDSPACES

wash estuary
strategy group

BGS 1835
British Geological Survey
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

Campaign to Protect Rural England
EAST MIDLANDS

LDĀDESIGN