

Mansfield District Council

Local Plan Consultation Draft

Landscape Character Assessment Addendum



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Mansfield
District Council



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1 The Mansfield district landscape character assessment

1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012), recognises that the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside is a core planning objective and requires local plans to include strategic policies for the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment, including landscape (paragraph 156). As such, landscape character is a material planning consideration.

1.2 A landscape character assessment (LCA) of Mansfield district was completed in 2010. Due to changes in government policy and land development, updates were needed in order to bring the LCA evidence up-to-date for the forthcoming Mansfield District Local Plan. This LCA addendum (2015) highlights the updates that were made.

1.3 Together, the 2010 LCA and the 2015 LCA Addendum provide the necessary evidence base for the Mansfield District Local Plan (up to 2033), including guidance for implementing policy NE1 (Landscape Character).

1.4 It should be noted that this addendum updates and replaces the following parts in the 2010 evidence base:

Table 1.1 Summary of addendum updates

Section/Part of the 2010 Mansfield District Landscape Character Assessment to be replaced	2015 Addendum replacement	Summary of change
Executive Summary: map and list of the district's landscape policy zones (LPZ)	Appendices A and B	These appendices now show the updated landscape policy zones and their overall policy actions.
Section 3 - Application of the landscape character assessment	Section 5	Section 5 provides up-to-date guidance on how to apply the landscape character assessment findings. It focuses on the the landscape policy zone maps, actions and supporting information.
Section 5 - Methods (paragraphs 5.8 to 5.26)	Section 3	Replaces references to 'strength of character' and 'landscape condition'. It gives further detail on green spaces between the urban and countryside interface were addressed as part of the 2015 review and update.
Section 6 - Planning Policy Context	Section 1.1	This section briefly summaries the up-to-date policy context. Please note that mineral applications and issues are dealt with at the Nottinghamshire County Council level. These applications should also be informed by relevant local landscape character assessments.



Section/Part of the 2010 Mansfield District Landscape Character Assessment to be replaced	2015 Addendum replacement	Summary of change
Section 11 - Local Landscape Character (paragraph 11.4 list of landscape policy zones)	Section 5 and Appendices A & B	These appendices now show the updated landscape policy zones and their overall policy actions. In addition, tables 4.1 and 4.2 and appendices F and G detail key updates made to the 2010 policy zones.
Section 12 - Conclusions	Appendices A and B	These appendices now show the updated landscape policy zones and their overall policy actions.
Figures 18 and 19	Appendix A and B	These appendices now show the updated landscape policy zones and their overall policy actions.
Appendix 6 - Landscape policy zone sheets for 'Sherwood Forests and Heaths' and 'Limestone Farmlands'	Appendices H (Sherwood) and I (Magnesian Limestone)	These appendices provide the updated landscape policy zone sheets including: LPZ descriptions, overall policy actions, background analysis and detailed protection and enhancement recommendations.
Appendix 8 - Native Tree Planting Guidance	Nottinghamshire County Council website (see right)	The Nottinghamshire County Council provides up-to-date tree, shrub and hedgerow planting recommendations for each relevant landscape character area. Species lists for the Magnesian Limestone and Sherwood should be considered for landscape schemes and habitat creation. These can be viewed by visiting the following web link below. http://cms.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/environment/landimprovements/landscapecharacter.htm

1.1 Policy context

European Landscape Convention 2007

1.5 The European Landscape Convention (ELC) requires “landscape to be integrated into regional and town planning policies and in cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as any other policies with possible direct or indirect impacts on landscape”.

1.6 Landscape character assessment is an important tool for implementing the European Landscape Convention (ELC).

1.7 Requirements on a local level with regards to planning and landscape character are guided through the National Planning Policy Framework (2012).

National Planning Policy Framework 2012

1.8 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012 and the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG) 2013 replace previous policy and guidance documents:

- Planning Policy Statement (PPS)1-Delivering Sustainable Development (2005) and
- Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 7 - Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004).

1.9 The NPPF sets out 12 core principles considered central to delivering sustainable development, which are at the heart of this document. This includes taking 'account of the different roles and character of different areas, promoting the vitality of our main urban areas, protecting the Green Belts around them, recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and supporting thriving rural communities within it'.

1.10 Paragraph 109 states that 'the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils'. In addition, paragraph 156 of the NPPF requires local plans to include strategic policies for the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment, including landscape.

1.11 Paragraph 113 states that 'local planning authorities should set criteria based policies against which proposals for any development on or affecting protected wildlife or geodiversity sites or landscape areas will be judged. Distinctions should be made between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites, so that protection is commensurate with their status and gives appropriate weight to their importance and the contribution that they make to wider ecological networks'.

1.12 There are no areas of Green Belt or nationally designated landscapes such as 'Areas of Outstanding Beauty' within the district. As such, landscape character assessments are important for identifying areas which have higher sensitivity and condition over other areas.

1.13 The NPPF (paragraph 170) states that 'where appropriate, landscape character assessments should also be prepared, integrated with assessment of historic landscape character, and for areas where there are major expansion options assessments of landscape sensitivity'.

1.14 The addendum helps meet the above requirements in the NPPF 2012.

Mansfield District Local Plan (up to 2033)

1.15 The Mansfield District Local Plan (up to 2033) addresses the protection and enhancement of landscape character through policy NE1.



1.16 The Landscape Character Assessment Addendum (2015) gives context to this policy identifying distinct landscape policy zones (LPZs) and associated policy actions.

1.2 What is a landscape character assessment?

1.17 Landscape character assessment is a tool to help understand the character and local distinctiveness of the landscape and identify the features that give it a sense of place.

1.18 It supports decision making by providing an approach which systematically classifies the landscape into distinctive areas based on the interaction between topography, geology, land use, vegetation pattern, and human influence. Its role is to support policy which seeks to ensure that future change does not undermine the characteristics or features of value within a landscape.

1.19 Landscape character assessment is an approach that informs decisions on:

- the sustainable objectives of environmental protection
- prudent use of natural resources and
- enhancement of quality of life for present and future generations.

1.20 Natural England defines landscape character assessment as follows:

1.21 “Landscape Character Assessment provides a framework for understanding and describing an area in a systematic way, enabling us to make better judgements and decisions to help guide future changes in our countryside.”

1.22 The following related assessment work provides the necessary context for the landscape character evidence base for the Mansfield District Local Plan (up to 2033).

Related landscape character assessment work

National landscape character areas

1.23 At the national level, Natural England has defined a number of National landscape character areas. Mansfield district is included within the 1) Sherwood (eastern half of the district) and 2) Southern Magnesian Limestone (western half of the district). These are illustrated in Figure 1.1 below.

1.24 In 2014, Natural England published National Character Profiles in 2014 to accompany each national landscape character areas. Each National Character Profile includes key information, including:

- the main facts and data about the area
- information about change in the landscape
- the main attributes of the landscape and
- assessment of provisioning, regulating and cultural ecosystem services.



Previous Nottinghamshire landscape character assessment work (1997 to 2008)

1.27 A Nottinghamshire county-level assessment was published in 1997, known as 'The Nottinghamshire Landscape Guidelines'. The 1997 assessment was based on National Character Areas provided at a finer-grained level within the county. These are described in Section 7 (Existing Landscape Character Studies) of the 2010 Mansfield Landscape Character Assessment.

1.28 Between 2004-2008 Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) developed yet even a finer-grain landscape assessment based on digitally mapped landscape description units (LDUs). These LDUs were based on a combination of attributes, for example:

- physiography - e.g. land form
- ground type - e.g. geology and soils
- settlement - e.g. settlement patters, such as whether it is urban in form and
- land cover - e.g. tree cover, agricultural cover.

1.29 Field surveys and other desk-based research were used to refine these LDU areas into formalised landscape policy zones. A landscape policy zone (LPZ) is an individual landscape area which has a unique sense of character and identify.

1.30 Between 2007-2008, the Sherwood landscape character area was used as a pilot area to test and refine the NCC landscape assessment methodology. Once this methodology was established, landscape character assessments for the rest of the Nottinghamshire were carried out by various environmental consultants and NCC on behalf of the different district and borough local authorities. Assessments for Mansfield and Ashfield districts jointly took place in 2010.

1.31 The following sections give more detailed information on the methodology used to guide landscape character assessment work for Mansfield district:

- Section 5 (paragraphs 5.1 to 5.7) of the 2010 LCA and
- Section 3 and Appendix C in the 2015 LCA Addendum.

1.3 Landscape character assessment (2010)

1.32 A landscape character assessment (LCA) of Mansfield district was undertaken jointly by Nottinghamshire County Council and TEP consultants (2008-2010). Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) assessed the Sherwood landscape character area. TEP consultants assessed the Southern Magnesian Limestone Area based on the NCC methodology, on behalf of both Nottinghamshire County Council and Mansfield District Council.

1.33 The Magnesian Limestone landscape character area covers both Mansfield and Ashfield districts. The Sherwood landscape character area covers Mansfield, Newark and Sherwood, and Bassetlaw districts.

1.34 A final LCA report was written by TEP (May 2010) and was available to the public shortly after completion on the Mansfield District Council website.

1.35 The 2010 LCA provided a way of assessing the varied landscape within Mansfield district and contains information about the character and condition of the landscape. It provides the background for understanding what makes the landscape within the district unique and recognisable.

1.36 Work included:

- identified and mapped landscape policy zones (LPZs)
- LPZ policy actions and guidance notes
- policy background
- methodology for identifying landscape policy zones and actions
- detailed description of the district's landscape character
- summary of assessment findings
- summary of forces of change likely to affect landscape character in the future and
- a recommended monitoring approach.

2 Mansfield Landscape Character Addendum

2.1 Since the publication of the 2010 Mansfield District Landscape Character Assessment (LCA), land use and policy changes have occurred, prompting this addendum.

2.2 In addition, some anomalies and gaps were identified in the 2010 LCA that needed addressing. These included:

- Upon reviewing the landscape policy zone (LPZ) boundaries, anomalies such as mapping errors, were observed that required adjustments. Through discussions with TEP Consultants (April 2014), it was noted that some of these anomalies may have been due to a combination of mapping error, lack of time in the brief to complete necessary site visits, and limitations in the methodology.
- LPZ boundaries, in some areas, did not follow logical boundaries or landscape features, as per the methodology. As such, the LPZ boundaries appeared unrealistic, disjointed or were mapped with harsh boundary edges between areas.
- Clarification was also sought on the County's LCA approach addressing green spaces located close to the urban area / countryside interface. Based on the 2010 assessment work, there appeared to be an inconsistent approach taken when mapping the LPZ boundaries. Clarity was sought from NCC, as to whether these areas should be included or excluded within mapped landscape policy zones. These green spaces included, for example: urban parks, school playing fields, cemeteries, and allotments. A consistent approach was sought for this addendum in order to provide more robust LPZs.



2.3 Sections 4.1 and 4.2 and Appendices E, F and G detail the changes made to the 2010 LPZs.

2.4 All in all, the updates and changes made as a result of this refreshed landscape character assessment, provide a more robust evidence base for informing planning decisions.

Related local plan work

2.5 An urban boundary review was undertaken in order to define Mansfield's urban area for the Mansfield District Local Plan (up to 2033) policies map. This was previously drawn in 1998. The updated landscape character assessment has helped to inform this process.

3 Methodology

3.1 Nottinghamshire County Council was commissioned to review and refresh the work undertaken for the 2010 Landscape Character Assessment (LCA). This review and refresh addressed:

- changes to the Mansfield urban area
- a consistent approach to green spaces on the urban/countryside interface
- updates as a result of built development and
- observed anomalies in the 2010 LCA.

3.2 This section gives a brief overview of the information and steps used to update the district's landscape policy zones (LPZ) and actions.

3.3 These include:

- referencing landscape description units
- developing a consistent approach to green spaces adjacent to the urban / countryside interface
- field surveys/ visits
- background research
- analyses of landscape sensitivity and condition and
- refining mapped boundaries.

3.4 Work commenced in August 2014. The revised mapping and policy actions were finalised in November 2015.

3.5 Please note that this addendum replaces paragraphs 5.8 to 5.26 within Section 5 of the 2010 Mansfield LCA.

3.1 Landscape description units

3.6 The 2010 Nottinghamshire Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) and the 2015 Addendum are based on the landscape description unit (LDU) database produced by Mark Diacono of Diacono Associates in March 2004 and later refined by Stephen Warnock in December 2004 on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council.

3.7 Landscape description units form the background for producing refined landscape policy zones (LPZ). This refinement is based on a combination of desk-based mapping information and field surveys using a standardised method for recording landscape features and characteristics. These include, for example, land use, woodland cover, open or closed views within and out of the LDUs, etc.

3.8 As such, it was important to use the LDUs within the Sherwood and Magnesian Limestone landscape character areas as a starting point for the 2015 update process.

3.9 Section 5 (paragraphs 5.1 to 5.7) of the 2010 Mansfield Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) and Appendix C of this addendum provide more detailed information on how LDUs inform the assessments.

3.2 Green spaces adjacent to the countryside

3.10 This section addresses how green spaces adjacent to the urban boundary/countryside interface were addressed within this landscape character assessment update. This reflects the approach applied to other landscape character assessments for Nottinghamshire.

School playing fields

3.11 School playing fields on the perimeter of the urban area have been examined on a case by case basis. Hard play and school buildings have been excluded from the LPZ as they are urban uses. The playing fields themselves have been considered using the following criteria, to assess whether they should be included or excluded from an adjacent LPZ (i.e. should the area be considered part of the countryside or the urban area).

- How was the area categorised in the 2004 landscape description unit (LDU) database: some areas were categorised as urban in 2004 and others developed an urban character as development has spread outwards from the Mansfield urban area.
- Is the open area surrounded by development or is it on the fringe of an urban area?
- Does the open area retain any characteristics of the wider LDU?

Public open space and amenity spaces on the edge of the urban areas

3.12 Public open space on the perimeter of the urban area has also been examined on a case by case basis. The following criteria was used to assess whether they should be included or excluded from the adjacent LPZ.



- How was the area categorised in the 2004 landscape description unit (LDU) database: some areas were categorised as urban in 2004 and others have been developed an urban character as development has spread outwards from the Mansfield urban area.
- Is the open area surrounded by development or is it on the fringe of an urban area?
- Does the open area retain any characteristics of the wider LDU?

Allotments

3.13 Actively used allotments, have been included within the urban area and excluded from the LPZs. Although open in character, they are considered primarily urban features in which many of the wider landscape characteristics exhibited in the LPZ have generally already been removed.

3.14 Naturalised (generally underused or abandoned) allotments on the edge of urban areas which have developed mature vegetation and reflect the character with the wider LPZ, have been considered as part of the landscape policy zones (LPZ).

Cemeteries

3.15 Generally, these have been considered as part of the urban area, and thus excluded from the LPZs. Although these are open in character, they are considered to be urban features and it is perceived that countryside characteristics of the LPZs have generally been removed. Exceptions include cemeteries associated with parkland with mature vegetation. In this case, these areas have generally been included in the LPZ, where they are in keeping with the overall character.

3.3 Updating Sherwood landscape policy zones

3.16 Updates to landscape policy zones (LPZ) primarily focused around changes to the urban boundary due to, for example, development taking place since the 2007 Sherwood landscape character assessment (LCA). This update also addressed mapping errors and inconsistencies around the inclusion/exclusion of green spaces close to the open countryside.

3.17 The following information was used to updates to the Sherwood LPZs:

- landscape description units (LDU) 2004 boundaries
- landscape policy zone boundaries (LCA 2010), as mapped by Nottinghamshire County Council in 2007
- aerial photography mapping (2013)
- other background information including historic, ecological and geological mapping layers (e.g. 1835 Sanderson Map and British Geological Society *Geology of Britain Viewer*).

3.18 In addition to the information above, revised Landscape Policy Zone (LPZ) boundaries were created using the following techniques:

- The LPZ boundaries were tied to recognisable features on the ground (e.g. roads, river banks) or to geological divisions, where this was not the case already. Where the geological boundaries between the Magnesian Limestone and the Sherwood Sandstone meet, this interface was used to denote LPZ boundaries rather than geographical divisions (e.g. roads), as this is a more natural division between the two.
- Development that occurred since 2010 was removed from LPZ boundaries.
- Boundaries were amended in order to align better with existing Ordnance Survey boundaries (2014).
- The 2010 LPZ boundaries were re-examined based on the methodology used in Section 3.2 and amended according to this rationale, where appropriate. This was necessary to provide consistency throughout the landscape character analysis.
- Aerial photography and site visits were used to inform finalised LPZ boundaries.
- Areas with clearly identified countryside uses and features were generally included within the appropriate LPZ based on a site-based LDU analysis.

3.4 Updating Magnesian Limestone landscape policy zones

3.19 This included a full refresh of the Magnesian Limestone landscape policy zone (LPZ) boundaries, in the 2010 Landscape Character Assessment.

3.20 The following information was used to updates to the Magnesian Limestone LPZs:

- landscape description units (LDU) 2004 boundaries
- landscape policy zone boundaries (2010), as mapped by TEP Consultants in 2009
- aerial photography mapping (2013)
- other background information including historic, ecological and geological mapping layers (e.g. 1835 Sanderson Map and British Geological Society *Geology of Britain Viewer*).

3.21 Additionally, further work was carried out by Nottinghamshire County Council in August-September 2014 to analyse more comprehensively the character of each LDU. This information was taken into account in revising the boundaries of the landscape policy zones for completion in 2015.

3.22 The originally defined LDU boundaries were used as the primary basis for the revised LPZ boundaries.

3.23 In addition to the information above, revised Landscape Policy Zone (LPZ) boundaries were created using the following techniques:

- Mapping errors in the original 2010 LPZ boundaries were identified and removed.
- Development that occurred since 2009 was removed from LPZ boundaries.
- The LPZ boundaries were tied to recognisable features on the ground (e.g. roads, river banks) or to geological divisions, where this was not the case already.



Where the geological boundaries between the Magnesian Limestone and the Sherwood Sandstone meet, this interface was used to denote LPZ boundaries rather than geographical divisions (e.g. roads), as this is a more natural division between the two.

- Boundaries were amended in order to align better with existing Ordnance Survey boundaries (2014).
- The 2010 LPZ boundaries were re-examined based on the methodology used in Section 3.2 and amended according to this rationale, where appropriate. This was necessary to provide consistency throughout the landscape character analysis.
- Areas with clearly identified countryside uses and features were generally included within the appropriate LPZ based on a site-based LDU analysis.

3.5 Defining policy actions

3.24 Policy actions for each landscape policy zone (LPZ) in this addendum are based on an approach defined by Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC).

3.25 Previously in the 2010 Landscape Character Assessment, policy actions for the Magnesian Limestone LPZs were based on a slightly different approach to the NCC methodology, as applied by TEP consultants. Through this LCA addendum update, approaches to defining policy actions to both the Sherwood and Magnesian Limestone LPZs are now consistent.

3.26 As such, this sub-section replaces paragraphs 5.8 to 5.26 of the 2010 Landscape Character Assessment.

3.27 Each landscape policy zone has an overall policy action and recommended detailed actions to support these.

3.28 In brief, overall policy actions are defined by the following:

1. **Landscape condition:** this evaluates the pattern of the landscape and the presence of incongruous features which affect the unity of the landscape. It also evaluates how well the landscape functions as a habitat for wildlife and the condition of cultural or 'man-made' elements, such as enclosure, built elements and roads. Condition was defined in the landscape character assessment by an analysis of *visual unity* and *functional integrity* and was classified as very poor, poor, moderate, good and very good.
2. **Landscape sensitivity:** this is a measure of the ability of a landscape to accept change without causing irreparable damage to the essential fabric and distinctiveness of that landscape. Sensitivity was defined in the landscape character assessment by an analysis of *sense of place* and *visibility* and was classified as very low, low, moderate, high and very high.

3.29 The terms associated with this part of the assessment are defined in Appendix D.

3.30 The table below shows the decision matrix used to establish the strategic policy action for each landscape policy zone. These give an indication as to the overall quality of the landscape character and how to address protection and improvement needs. Landscape policy zone sheets also give specific recommended actions to address these.

Table 3.1 Landscape Policy Matrix

Condition	Strategic Policy Actions		
Good	Reinforce	Conserve and Reinforce	Conserve
Moderate	Create and Reinforce	Conserve and Create	Conserve and Reinforce
Poor	Create	Restore and Create	Restore
Sensitivity	Low	Moderate	High

Policy zone actions explained

3.31 For each of the landscape policy zones (LPZ) a series of policy zone sheets were developed which detail a landscape action for each LPZ. The landscape actions are defined in the table below:

Table 3.2 Strategic policy actions

Overall policy action	Description
Conserve	Support for actions that encourage the conservation of distinctive features and features in good condition.
Conserve and reinforce	Support for actions that conserve distinctive features and features in good condition, and strengthen and reinforce those features that may be vulnerable.
Reinforce	Support for actions that strengthen or reinforce distinctive features and patterns in the landscape.
Conserve and restore	Support for actions that encourage the conservation of distinctive features in good condition, whilst restoring elements or areas in poorer condition and removing or mitigating detracting features.
Conserve and create	Support for actions that conserve distinctive features and features in good condition, whilst creating new features or areas where they have been lost or are in poor condition.
Restore	Support for actions that encourage the restoration of distinctive features and the removal or mitigation of detracting features.
Restore and create	Support for actions that restore distinctive features and the removal or mitigation of detracting features, whilst creating new features or areas where they have been lost or are in poor condition.



Overall policy action	Description
Reinforce and create	Support for actions that strengthen or reinforce distinctive features and patterns in the landscape, whilst creating new features or areas where they have been lost or are in poor condition.
Create	Support for actions that create new features or areas where existing elements are lost or are in poor condition.

3.32 Please see Section 5 in this document on how to apply this information.

4 Summary of updates

4.1 This section highlights changes made to landscape policy zones and actions for the Sherwood and Magnesian Lime Stone landscape character areas. These replace the policy zones and actions in the 2010 Mansfield District Landscape Character Assessment.

4.2 Updated LPZ maps are located in Appendices A and B of this addendum.

4.3 Detailed descriptions of where and why changes have taken place can be found in Appendices E, F and G.

4.1 Magnesian limestone landscape policy zones

Magnesian Limestone

4.4 The final outputs, based on the revised assessment, included:

- re-mapped landscape policy zones (LPZ) and reference numbers
- revised LPZ descriptions and
- revised LPZ recommended policy actions.

4.5 Most of the LPZ boundaries changed significantly, as such, new LPZ descriptions and LPZ recommended actions were needed. As a result, the updated landscape policy zones within the Magnesian Limestone landscape character area more closely follow the landscape description units (LDUs).

4.6 Please see comments in table 4.1 below for a description of major changes to the LPZ boundaries as a result of this review. More detailed changes are described in Appendix G.

4.7 There are seven recognised LPZs as a result of the revised landscape character assessment (2015). Formally there were eight within the 2010 assessment. ML27 and ML30 are now combined together as one LPZ.

4.8 The table below summarises the changes made to the landscape policy zones within the Magnesian Limestone landscape character area.

Table 4.1 Magnesian limestone

2010 (old) landscape policy zone	2010 (old) policy action	New landscape policy zone	Summary of major boundary changes	New policy action
ML 23 Skegby Plateau	Conserve	ML 23 Skegby Village Farmlands	Aligns more closely with LDU 244 with the following amendments: 1) includes the southern half of former LPZ ML28 (south of Brick Kiln Lane/Abbott Road) 2) excludes the River Meden corridor west of A617 (now included within ML29). 3) excludes urban areas around Pleasley Hill as this is part of the urban form.	Conserve
ML 24 Market Warsop River Meadowlands and Pasture	Conserve and enhance	ML 24 Market Warsop River Meadowlands	Aligns more closely with LDU 345, such that the LPZ decreased in size. It also follows the River Meden corridor more closely around Market Warsop.	Conserve and create
ML 25 Sookholme Limestone Farmlands	Conserve and enhance	ML 25 Sookholme Limestone Farmlands	Aligns more closely with LDU 348. Overall this LPZ increased in size to include: 1) all of the Shirebrook restored colliery; 2) countryside surrounding Sookholme and Spion Kop settlements (formerly within ML24) 3) Manor Sports Complex. It also aligns better with the geological division between the Magnesian Limestone and Sherwood Sandstone. Excludes the built up area within the village envelope of Spion Kop as this is part of the urban form.	Conserve and reinforce
ML 26 Warsop Vale Wooded Farmlands	Conserve and enhance	ML 26 Warsop Vale Village Farmlands with Ancient Woodlands	Aligns with LDU 347. Decreased in size to exclude the northern half of the restored Shirebrook colliery (now included within ML25). Also amended to exclude the built up area of Warsop Vale as this is part of the urban form.	Conserve and reinforce
ML 27 Pleasley Hill Upland Plateau	Enhance	ML 27 Pleasley Hill Village Farmlands	Aligns more closely with LDU 244. Increased in size to include the former ML27 LPZ, including Oxclose Woods (a restored colliery). Amended to include Queen Elizabeth school playing fields.	Conserve and restore



2010 (old) landscape policy zone	2010 (old) policy action	New landscape policy zone	Summary of major boundary changes	New policy action
			Amended to exclude built up areas around Pleasley Hill as this is part of the urban form..	
ML 28 Penniment Lane Urban Fringe Farmlands	Enhance and restore	ML 28 Abbott Road Village Farmlands	<p>Overall, the LPZ decreased in size to only accommodate a large area of land approved for development (urban extension/mixed development) at Penniment Farm between Abbott Road and the MARR route (A617).</p> <p>This area is currently open countryside, as such, it fit within the remit of this landscape character assessment review.</p>	Restore
ML 29 River Meden Limestone Valley	Conserve and enhance	ML 29 River Meden Village Farmlands with Ancient Woodlands	<p>LPZ 29 aligns more closely with LDU 218.</p> <p>The LPZ increased in size to include to following extensions:</p> <p>1) River Meden corridor between the quarry at Little Lane and extending to Hind Carr Wood in north Mansfield Woodhouse) and</p> <p>2) River Meden corridor stretching southwest of Pleasley (formerly within ML23).</p> <p>A triangular section north of Mansfield Woodhouse between Common Lane, the disused mineral railway and the River Meden was removed (now part of ML27).</p>	Conserve and reinforce
ML 30 Oxclose Wooded Hill	Conserve and enhance	Merged with ML27	This area has now been included as part of LPZ ML27.	N/A

4.9 Previously in 2010, strategic policy actions were grouped into four categories: conserve, enhance, restore and create. This addendum includes nine separate categories and these are defined in Tables 3.2 and 5.4.

4.10 Please see Appendices E and G regarding detailed changes to the Sherwood LPZs.

4.2 Sherwood landscape policy zones

Sherwood

4.11 The final outputs include 11 re-mapped landscape policy zones. The number of LPZs and LPZ references remain of the same, but minor amendments were made to the names for consistency with Nottinghamshire County Council previous work.

4.12 LPZ boundaries in the Sherwood area didn't significantly change. As such, the LPZ descriptions and recommended policy actions remained the same. The table below shows the landscape policy zones within the Sherwood landscape character area.

Table 4.2 Sherwood

Old (2010) landscape policy zone reference and name	New landscape policy zone reference and name	Policy action
SH 08 Vicar Water and Rainworth Heath	Name and reference unchanged	Create
SH 11 Lindhurst Wooded Farmland	Name and reference unchanged	Conserve and create
SH 12 Cavendish Wooded Estatelands	Name and reference unchanged	Restore and create
SH 15 River Maun Meadowlands with Plantations	Name and reference unchanged	Conserve and reinforce
SH 18 Blidworth and Rainworth Wooded Estatelands	Name and reference unchanged	Conserve and create
SH 25 Birklands Wooded Estatelands	Name and reference unchanged	Conserve and reinforce
SH 28 River Meden between Meden Vale and Church Warsop	SH 28 River Meden between Meden Vale and Church Warsop Meadowlands with Plantations	Conserve
SH 29 Meden Vale and Church Warsop	SH 29 Meden Vale and Church Warsop Meadowlands with Plantations	Conserve
SH 47 Coxmoor Wooded Farmlands	Unchanged	Conserve and create
SH 50 Strawberry Hill Heath Wooded Estatelands	SH 50 Strawberry Hill Heath Wooded Farmlands with Wooded Estatelands	Conserve
SH 51 Sherwood Golf Course	SH 51 Rainworth Heath Wooded Farmlands with Wooded Estatelands	Conserve

4.13 Please see Appendices E and F regarding detailed changes to the Sherwood LPZs.



5 Technical guidance on how to use this document

5.1 The Mansfield District Landscape Character Assessment (2010) and this addendum (2015) provide a technical, strategic assessment of the landscape character of Mansfield district. It has been structured to enable users to access summarised landscape character information and strategic policy actions on specific areas in the district.

Key considerations

5.2 It is important to note that these landscape character assessments (LCA) have taken place on a strategic-scale rather than through field-by-field assessments. Detailed landscape and visual impact assessments (LVIA) will still be required to consider specific local circumstances at the site-specific level. Findings should be informed by and complement the Mansfield District Landscape Character Assessment (2010) and 2015 LCA Addendum.

5.3 Thus, it is expected that both the district-level landscape character assessment information and site-specific assessment analyses inform planning decisions and the design of proposed development likely to impact upon the district's landscape character and its amenity value.

5.4 The assessment has primarily focused on the rural landscape and areas bordering urban areas. It has not assessed the character of towns or villages, although the document makes reference to how settlements integrate with the surrounding landscape and any key elements or distinctive characteristics of these settlements where they are particularly evident within the landscape.

5.5 In addition to providing an evidence base for the Mansfield District Local Plan (up to 2033), applications of the 2010 and 2015 landscape assessments include:

- key information to development control officers in helping to assess whether proposals are likely to make a positive contribution to local distinctiveness or whether they are likely to be detrimental in terms of scale, style and design. It will also help them to provide targeted, landscape-related mitigation and conditions to accompany planning decisions.
- key information for use by developers to help to develop designs and proposals which make a positive contribution to the local distinctiveness of an area.
- broad guidelines to help identify area-specific landscape enhancements such as small-scale tree and woodland planting and boundary replacement.
- a framework to assist local communities and parish councils who may wish to develop detailed parish level character assessments or detailed village design statements.

Applying the landscape policy zone maps and information

5.6 3.5 The following table provides guidance on how to use this document when assessing impacts on landscape character in the district. This replaces Section 3 in the 2010 LCA.

Table 5.1 Steps for applying the Landscape Policy Zone maps and information

Step	Action
1)	Refer to policy NE1 in the Mansfield District Local Plan.
2)	<p>Locate the site/parcel of land that you are enquiring about on the map in Appendix A and identify the landscape policy zone (LPZ) that the site is located within.</p> <p>The strategic policy actions covered within these LPZs are shown in Appendix B.</p>
3)	<p>Refer to Appendices H (Magnesian Limestone) or I (Sherwood) for detailed information on LPZ descriptions and policy actions.</p> <p>If a parcel of land lies on the boundary of two LPZs, the following should be noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LPZ boundaries represent transitional areas where key characteristics from the two adjacent areas may be present within the landscape. • It is important to review the descriptions, landscape analyses and actions from both LPZs, and consider the relative features and guidelines when formulating or responding to proposals for development or site improvements.
4)	<p>Refer to the strategic policy action, for the identified LPZ. These are defined in Table 5.2 below. As required by the National Planning Policy Framework, this part of the landscape character assessment addresses a hierarchy of sensitive landscape areas in relation to others.</p> <p>Landscape policy zones (LPZ) with the strategic policy action of 'conserve' generally reflect landscape character of the highest quality. The actions 'conserve and reinforce', 'conserve and restore' and 'conserve and create' are the next highest categories.</p> <p>Nottinghamshire County Council recommends that development should firstly be prioritised, where possible, outside landscape policy (LPZs) with 'conserve' in the policy action. If the development cannot be located elsewhere, development should be prioritised towards the perimeter of LPZ areas with 'conserve' in the policy action.</p> <p>However, there may be circumstances in which there are more sensitive, localised areas within LPZs <u>without</u> the term 'conserve' included in the strategic policy action.</p> <p>Planning decisions will depend on the type and scale of the development proposed and the level of impact.</p> <p>Detailed specific landscape and visual assessments should inform planning decisions and design considerations, whilst addressing the LPZ sheets (Appendices H and I).</p> <p>It is important to note that landscape character is one of many material considerations used to inform planning decisions.</p>



Step	Action
	In summary, these strategic policy zone actions and recommended detailed actions provide a context for directing development decisions but more detailed landscape and visual impact assessments are needed to define locational impacts on site-specific levels.
5)	<p>After considering the strategic Landscape Policy Zone (LPZ) action, refer to the LPZ description, 'characteristic visible features', 'landscape analysis' and 'landscape actions' to help inform further site-based assessment work and planning decisions.</p> <p>These are intended to help guide the type, scale, layout and design of new development. In addition to the strategic actions, this information on the LPZ sheets, should be used to understand what types of change could occur on the land which would help conserve or enhance the landscape character. Likewise, it helps to inform what types of change would likely negatively impact the landscape character.</p> <p>Emphasis should be placed on achieving the recommended policy actions and minimising adverse impacts.</p>
6)	<p>Where relevant, refer to other related policies and supplementary planning guidance, such as: green infrastructure and the historic and natural environment.</p> <p>Conservation Area Management Plans should also be consulted for proposed development within or adjacent to conservation areas.</p>
7)	<p>The Nottinghamshire County Council provides up-to-date tree, shrub and hedgerow planting recommendations for each relevant landscape character area. These species lists should be considered for landscape schemes and habitat creation/re-creation plans.</p> <p>http://cms.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/environment/landimprovements/landscapecharacter.htm</p>

Table 5.2 Magnesian Limestone - landscape policy zones

Landscape policy zone	Overall policy action
ML 23 Skegby Village Farmlands	Conserve
ML 24 Market Warsop River Meadowlands	Conserve and create
ML 25 Sookholme Limestone Farmlands	Conserve and reinforce
ML 26 Warsop Vale Village Farmlands with Ancient Woodlands	Conserve and reinforce
ML 27 Pleasley Hill Village Farmlands	Conserve and restore
ML 28 Abbott Road Village Farmlands	Restore
ML 29 River Meden Village Farmlands with Ancient Woodlands	Conserve and reinforce

Table 5.3 Sherwood Sandstone- landscape policy zones

Landscape policy zones	Overall policy action
SH 08 Vicar Water and Rainworth Heath	Create
SH 11 Lindhurst Wooded Farmland	Conserve and create
SH 12 Cavendish Wooded Estatelands	Restore and create
SH 15 River Maun Meadowlands with Plantations	Conserve and reinforce
SH 18 Blidworth and Rainworth Wooded Estatelands	Conserve and create
SH 25 Birklands Wooded Estatelands	Conserve and reinforce
SH 28 River Meden between Meden Vale and Church Warsop	Conserve
SH 29 Meden Vale and Church Warsop Meadowlands with Plantations	Conserve
SH 47 Coxmoor Wooded Farmlands	Conserve and create
SH 50 Strawberry Hill Heath Wooded Farmlands with Wooded Estatelands	Conserve
SH 51 Rainworth Heath Wooded Farmlands with Wooded Estatelands	Conserve

Table 5.4 Strategic policy actions

Overall policy action	Description
Conserve	Support for actions that encourage the conservation of distinctive features and features in good condition.
Conserve and reinforce	Support for actions that conserve distinctive features and features in good condition, and strengthen and reinforce those features that may be vulnerable.
Reinforce	Support for actions that strengthen or reinforce distinctive features and patterns in the landscape.
Conserve and restore	Support for actions that encourage the conservation of distinctive features in good condition, whilst restoring elements or areas in poorer condition and removing or mitigating detracting features.
Conserve and create	Support for actions that conserve distinctive features and features in good condition, whilst creating new features or areas where they have been lost or are in poor condition.
Restore	Support for actions that encourage the restoration of distinctive features and the removal or mitigation of detracting features.
Restore and create	Support for actions that restore distinctive features and the removal or mitigation of detracting features, whilst creating new features or areas where they have been lost or are in poor condition.



Overall policy action	Description
Reinforce and create	Support for actions that strengthen or reinforce distinctive features and patterns in the landscape, whilst creating new features or areas where they have been lost or are in poor condition.
Create	Support for actions that create new features or areas where existing elements are lost or are in poor condition.

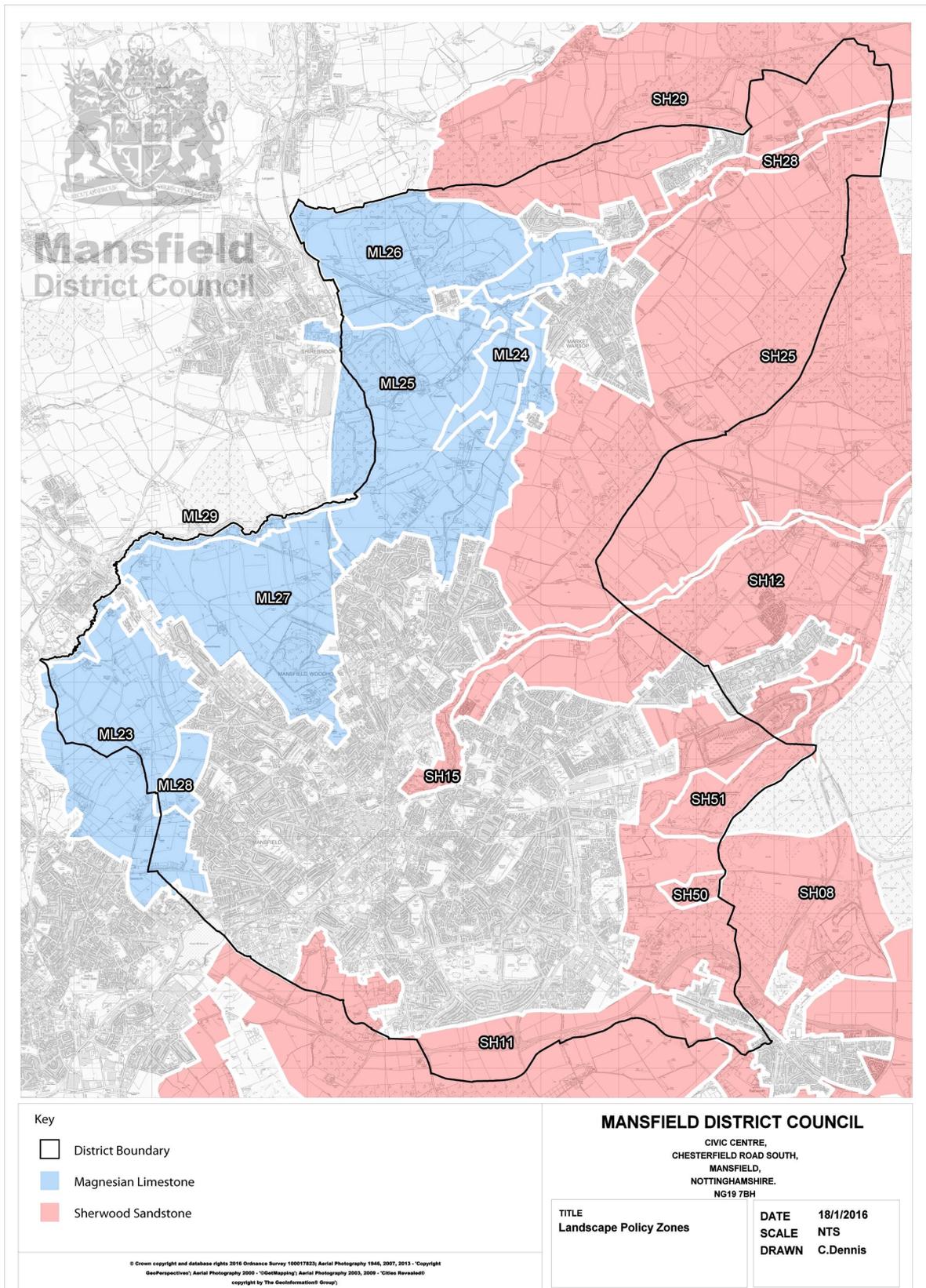
6 Summary

6.1 This study will be used to assess and support the application of relevant planning policies and decisions in relation to the application for development or other related work.

6.2 Landscape character is one of many material planning considerations informing planning decisions alongside, for example: green infrastructure, recreational, ecological, and heritage issues.

Appendix A Revised landscape policy zones

Landscape Policy Zones

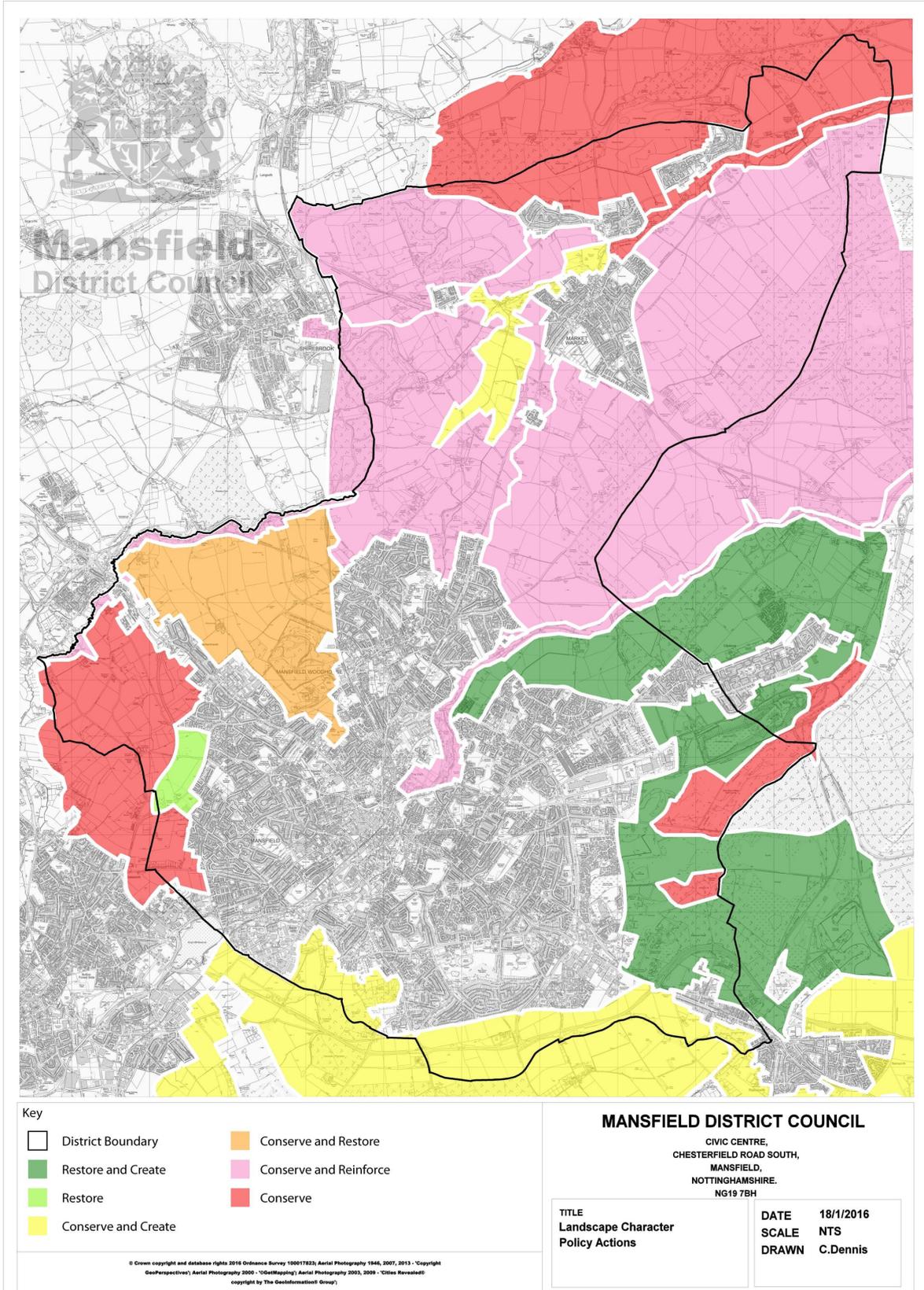




Appendix B Revised landscape policy zone action areas

Strategic Landscape Policy Zone Actions

Landscape Character Assessment Addendum 2015



Appendix C Nottinghamshire County Council methodology

Background

C.1 In 1997 Nottinghamshire County Council published the “Nottinghamshire Landscape Guidelines”, which divided the County into 10 Regional Landscape character areas, further divided into Landscape sub-types. The guidelines provided a description of the character areas with broad prescriptions for conservation, enhancement, restoration or creation of the landscape.

C.2 As part of the survey work necessary to produce the above document, areas of the County “Least affected by adverse change” were identified, and these became known as Mature Landscape Areas or “MLAs”. These were a specific local landscape designation for Nottinghamshire.

C.3 The reasons why the existing guidelines needed to be revised were as follows:

- changes in Government Legislation
- development of GIS based systems of analysis of map based data and
- the need for transparency of the assessment process.

C.4 Changes in Government legislation continue to support the process of Landscape Character Assessment, but are moving away from the designation of Local Landscape Designations as a result of the PPS7 statement to “rigorously consider the justification for retaining existing Local Landscape Designations”.

C.5 The Regional Spatial Strategy published in March 2009 states in Policy 30 – Priorities for the Management and Enhancement of the Region’s Landscape:

C.6 “...where not already in place, local authorities should work towards preparing comprehensive assessment of the character of their landscapes to coincide with the review of their local development documents. This should assess whether there are exceptional local circumstances that would require the retention of any local landscape designations and associated policies in local development frameworks”.

C.7 The original Nottinghamshire Landscape Guidelines (1997) were developed as a result of a manual process of information collection, begun in 1990 which was stored on a paper based system. Central to the process of landscape character assessment is the analysis of the relationship between different landscape components such as topography, geology, soils, settlement pattern and amount of woodland cover, in order to classify and describe the Landscape objectively. Since 1990, there have been major developments in the use of the GIS software used for handling map based information. This facilitates the processing, storage, analysis and presentation of spatial data, and is therefore particularly suited to landscape character assessment (LCA) work.



C.8 A GIS based system will be more transparent than a paper based system, in that it will be possible to break down the stages of the assessment process, and see how the Regional character areas and their smaller sub-units called landscape description units (LDUs) are derived. Theoretically, because it is a computer based system, given the same initial data sets, the same classification should be achieved.

Methodology and assessment

C.9 The NCC Landscape and Reclamation Team, together with district partners and Landscape Consultants FCPR and TEP, have completed a new Landscape Character Assessment, replacing the existing “Nottinghamshire Landscape Guidelines”. The methodology of this process has been designed to be more transparent and objective than the previous approach.

C.10 The process is illustrated in the table below.

Table C.1

Summary of methodology used to assess landscape character in Nottinghamshire
Stage 1: Definition of broad character areas for the County of Nottinghamshire – County Character Areas CCAs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The county is divided into areas of homogenous landscape character called Landscape Description (LDUs) ● This is a desk based process carried out by overlaying GIS databases of geology, soils, topography, settlement pattern, farm type/size, amount/type of woodland cover to derive homogenous areas. ● 11 CCAs have been identified. The process also generates generic sub-divisions e.g: Meadowlands ● Each LDU is given a unique reference number.
Stage 2: Definition of Landscape Character Parcels - LCPs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LDU boundaries are overlaid onto an Ordnance survey base, boundaries are adjusted to tie in with features visible on the ground to create LCPs. ● The resulting plan is overlaid onto the 2000 Historical Landscape Characterisation (HLC) plan. Any boundaries which conflict with historic features such as designated parks & gardens are adjusted to fit these. ● Each LCP is given a unique reference number.
Stage 3: Desk based information collection for each LCP using standard checklist
Stage 4: Field survey of Landscape Character at LCP Level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Each LCP is visited, and a standard sheet is completed in the field. A representative photograph is taken of each LCP, located by a 6 figure grid reference.
Stage 5: Creation of Landscape Policy Zones (LPZ)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Amalgamate areas of consistent character into larger areas to form landscape policy zones. ● Give each landscape policy zone an individual number.
Stage 6: Desk based information collection for each LPZ using a standard checklist

Summary of methodology used to assess landscape character in Nottinghamshire	
Stage 7: Field survey of Landscape Condition and Landscape Sensitivity at Policy Zone Level	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each LPZ is visited and a standard sheet is completed in the field. At this stage, a policy for each zone is derived, such as 'conserve', 'create', etc. 	
Stage 8: Landscape Character Description	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write a landscape character description for each landscape policy zone, collating all the landscape character information collected in the field and at the desktop stage. 	
Stage 9: Policy Sheets	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write a landscape policy sheet for each LPZ, collating all the landscape condition and landscape sensitivity information collected in the field and at the desktop stage. This will include a Landscape Policy for the LPZ and landscape actions based on this Policy. Each LPZ has a unique name and number. 	

Summary

C.11 In summary, areas of homogenous character – Landscape Description Units (LDUs) – are defined by a desk based process. The character of these units are then assessed in the field and described. Areas of consistent character are amalgamated. The landscape condition and landscape sensitivity of these units are assessed in the field. For each of these units, called Policy Zones (PZs), a series of Landscape Actions are determined, and recorded on a summary Policy sheet.

C.12 The new method was tested in a pilot project, which focused on the Sherwood Landscape Character Area. It was then extended to cover the whole County. An assessment has been carried out for the Bassetlaw District and Newark and Sherwood District areas, largely using the same methodology as the Sherwood Pilot. The Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment has used the same baseline data, and produced Policy Sheets as an end result, but the intervening process of the methodology differs slightly from the remainder of the County.

C.13 The Nottinghamshire LCA is compatible with the Derbyshire and Leicestershire LCAs in that the same base units were derived using the same process. The character of these units has been described and a summary sheet produced.



Appendix D Glossary of terms

D.1 This is a glossary of terms to help interpret the policy actions and what they are based on.

- **Landscape condition** - is influenced by the impact of a number of factors. The assessment of condition evaluates the pattern of the landscape and the presence of incongruous features on the unity of the landscape. It also evaluates how well the landscape functions as a habitat for wildlife and the condition of cultural or 'man-made' elements, such as enclosure, built elements and roads. It is defined by an analysis of 'Visual Unity' and 'Functional Integrity' and is classified as 'very poor', 'poor', 'moderate', 'good' and 'very good'.
- **Visual unity** - these may be significantly 'interrupted', 'interrupted', 'coherent', 'unified' or 'strongly unified', and is the result of an analysis of a pattern of elements. For example, pattern of elements (such as vegetation, enclosure, settlement), weighed against the number of detracting features in the landscape which may range from 'few' to 'many'. Using information collected on the field sheets, this may be 'unified', 'coherent' or 'incoherent'.
- **Functional integrity** - may be 'very weak', 'weak', 'coherent', 'strong' or 'very strong'. It is an assessment of how the landscape functions and considers the human influence (cultural integrity).
- **Cultural integrity** - may range from poor to good. This is weighed against the influence of nature or 'ecological integrity', which may range from 'weak' to 'strong'.
- **Landscape sensitivity** - is a measure of the degree to which a landscape can accept change without causing irreparable damage to the essential fabric and distinctiveness of that landscape.
- **Sensitivity** - is defined by an analysis of 'sense of place' and 'visibility' and is classified as 'very low', 'low', 'moderate', 'high' and 'very high'.
- **Sense of place** - may be very weak, weak, moderate, strong or very strong. It is the result of the analysis of 'distinctiveness' and 'time depth / continuity'.
- **Distinctiveness** - is defined by how much the key characteristics of an area contribute to its sense of place. For example, in a landscape where hedgerows are a key characteristic, if the hedgerow network is intact the landscape can be described as 'distinct' or 'characteristic'. Some landscapes have features that may be considered 'unique' or 'rare', which will contribute to a strong sense of place; at other times, characteristic features may be 'indistinct'.
- **Time depth or 'continuity'** - ranges from 'recent', through to 'historic' and to 'ancient'. 'Ancient landscapes' are uncommon in Nottinghamshire but include those that have had very little human intervention or contain ancient and pre-historic features. 'Historic landscapes' date from the medieval period onwards. This is when the pattern of most Nottinghamshire landscapes was established and is still discernible in some areas overlain by modern features. 'Recent landscapes' are those where historic elements have been replaced with new elements. They include reclaimed landscapes.
- **Visibility** - may be very low, low, moderate, high or very high. It is the result of an analysis of land form and an assessment of whether this is 'dominant',

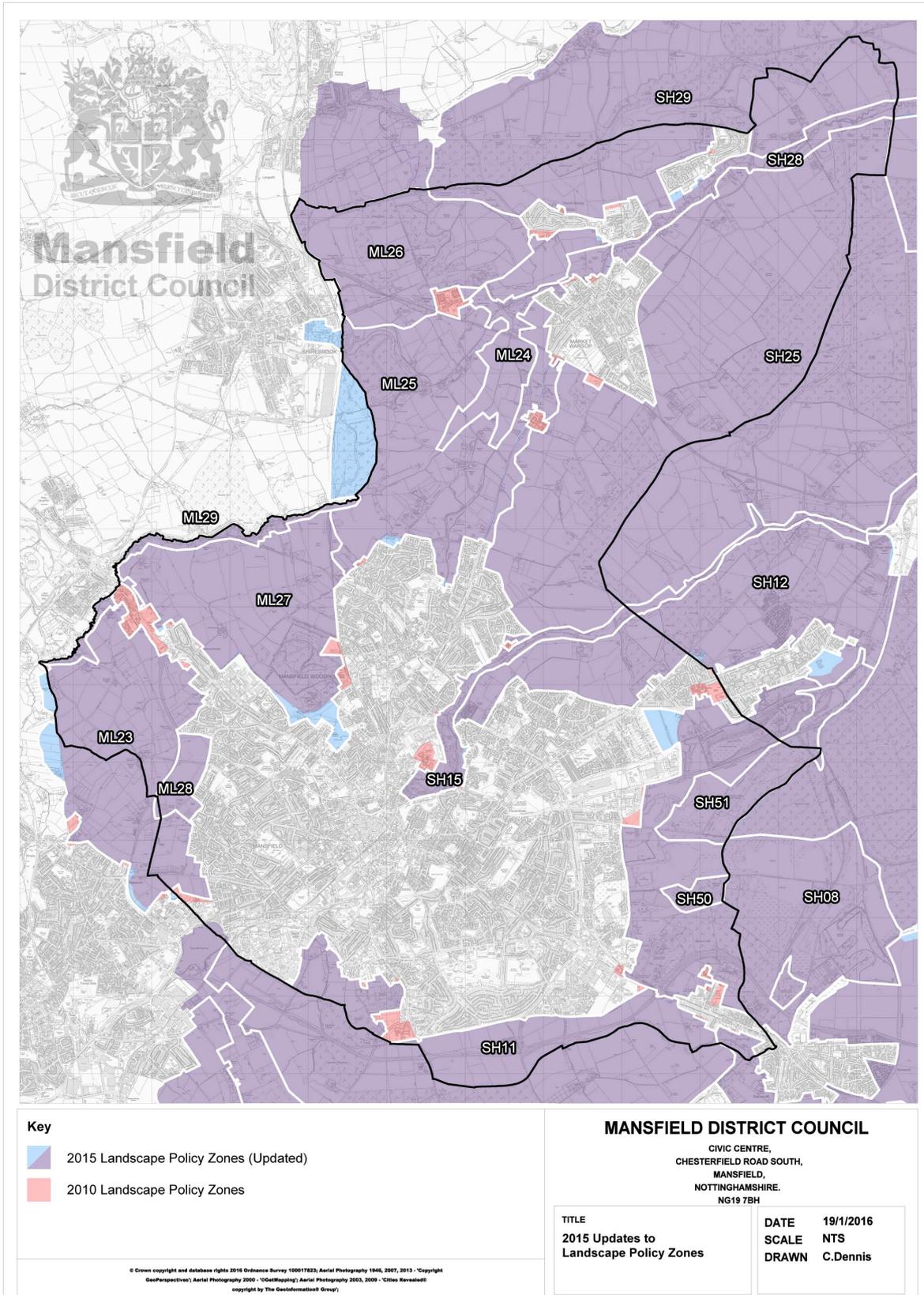
'apparent' or 'insignificant' against 'sense of enclosure' and whether this is 'enclosed', 'intermittent' or 'open'.



Appendix E 2015 Landscape policy zones updates

Landscape Policy Zone Updates

Landscape Character Assessment Addendum 2015



Appendix F Evidence of changes to the Sherwood landscape policy zones

F.1 The tables below detail the changes made to the amended 2010 landscape policy zones (LPZ) for the Sherwood landscape character area.

F.2 Please note the following acronyms:

- LDU - This refers to landscape description units. These form the basis for landscape policy zones.
- LPZ - landscape policy zones help guide policy actions and development decisions within smaller sections of the wider national landscape character areas.
- LCA - This refers to landscape character areas. In this case, this is the wider Sherwood landscape character area.
- NCC - Nottinghamshire County Council

Landscape policy zone SH 08 Vicar Water and Rainworth Heath

Table F.1

Ref No.	Location	Mapping anomaly / discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
S1	Employment area adjacent to Southwell Rd West (A617), south of Ransom Wood Business Park and across from Sherwood Oaks Business Park).	These are currently included within LPZ SH08 boundary. This is a built-up area that appears to have more in common with adjacent areas within the urban boundary and not the countryside or peri-urban form. It appears that this area was developed post landscape character assessment by NCC.	It is considered that the LPZ boundary should be amended to exclude this building and car park, so that it is not within SH08 but part of the urban area.	LPZ SH08 amended to exclude existing built up area. Reason for action taken - This is a boundary update to reflect the current built environment as this doesn't accord with the characteristics of LPZ SH08.



Ref No.	Location	Mapping anomaly / discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
S2	<p>Rainworth schools, residential (no. 4 houses) & industrial yard off Helmsley Road</p> <p>Schools include Dawn House and Heathlands Primary School.</p> <p>Heathlands Primary school is within the MDC urban boundary and the playing fields are outside the urban boundary and in SH08.</p> <p>Dawn House School was classified as an urban LDU (LDU 383). The school has been extended since the original LDU was defined.</p>	<p>The houses and industrial yard are currently included within the 2010 LPZ SH08. These areas appear to be part of the urban form, rather than part of the countryside.</p> <p>The Landscape Description Unit (LDU) mapping includes Dawn House within the urban form.</p>	<p>It is considered that LPZ SH08 be amended to exclude the Heathlands Primary school buildings and immediate surroundings, houses and industrial area.</p> <p>Dawn House school and surrounding school playing fields are more open in appearance. Investigate whether this should remain within SH08 as part of the countryside or is part of the urban area? Site visit recommended.</p>	<p>The intention of changes is to rationalise the anomalous situation described, this has arisen due to addition of a new school (Heathlands PS) and the extension of an existing school (Dawn House School)</p> <p>The playing fields surrounding Dawn House School have been considered on an individual basis.</p> <p>Information considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDU database - Stephen Warmock -2004 • Policy sheet for LPZ SH 08 Vicar water and Rainworth Heath Wooded Farmlands and Wooded Estate lands • Site visit 13th January 2015 <p>It should be noted that this area was included in the 2004 LDU database as urban (LDU 383) and non-urban (LDU 382)</p> <p>NCC action taken - Heathlands Primary school and Dawn House School buildings, plus 4 houses are now included within the urban area, and their playing fields are excluded from the urban area.</p> <p>Reason for action taken - This change formalises the expansion of Dawn House school, the developed area has now been taken out of LPZ SH 08 because it is now urban in nature.</p> <p>The Dawn House School playing fields, and the paddock area separating the two schools, remain within LPZ SH08 because they are open in nature and are bounded by characteristic features of LPZ SH08 such as pine plantations and smaller scale deciduous blocks of woodland.</p>
S3	<p>Rainworth residential area off Southwell Road East</p>	<p>Perhaps this was a slight mapping error as it cuts residential gardens in half (i.e. half the garden in the</p>	<p>Mapping correction required.</p>	<p>NCC action taken – the boundary LPZ SH08 now follows the existing urban area and excludes the existing residential development</p>

Ref No.	Location	Mapping anomaly / discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
S4	Arable land between Clipstone Road East and Newlands Road.	<p>LCA boundary (i.e. countryside) and half outside the LCA boundary (i.e. in the urban area).</p> <p>This is an area of open countryside but not considered to be within a 2010 LPZ area. It is not understood why this has been excluded from SH08.</p> <p>This is a known employment allocation within the 1998 Local Plan but has not been developed, although two applications for residential development have been received. It is considered that since this area has not yet been developed, it is not unlike other areas of the district that have been allocated in the existing local plan (e.g. Penniment Farm) of which are covered by a 2010 LPZ area.</p>	<p>Assess this area for possible inclusion in an applicable LPZ and make appropriate LPZ boundary adjustments.</p> <p>Site visit recommended.</p>	<p>Reason for action taken – this is a mapping error and the revised boundary now follows the boundary of the residential gardens.</p> <p>This area to the east of Mansfield needs to be designated within a LPZ to provide a landscape policy framework as it is currently open countryside.</p> <p>Information considered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDU database - Stephen Warnock -2004 • Policy sheet for LPZ SH 08 Vicar water and Rainworth Heath Wooded Farmlands and Wooded Estatelands • Geology of Britain viewer BGS • Site visit 13th January 2015 <p>It should be noted that this area was included in the 2004 LDU database (LDU 382).</p> <p>NCC action taken - adjust the LPZ SH 08 boundary to include the arable land between Clipstone Road east and Newlands Road into LPZ SH 08.</p> <p>Reason for action taken – this is obviously an open agricultural area and not part of the urban fabric and should be included in LPZ SH 08. The underlying LDU characteristics are the same as the remainder of LPZ SH 08. It has the same underlying geology (Nottingham Castle formation) and would therefore develop a heathland character if not in agricultural production.</p>



Ref No.	Location	Mapping anomaly / discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
S5	Garibaldi College (between Garibaldi Road and Clipstone Road East / B6030) in Clipstone	The college is currently within the 2010 LCA boundary. The school buildings and immediate surroundings are considered to be part of the urban area.	It is considered that the LPZ SH 08 should be amended to exclude the school buildings and immediate surroundings as per the draft boundary change. Suggested site visit and make appropriate LPZ boundary adjustments.	<p>The following approach has been taken to this site.</p> <p>The inclusion or exclusion of playing fields was considered on a site by site basis, taking into account whether the urban spaces reflect the characteristics of the LPZ and whether they were included in the original desk-based study (e.g. LDU data).</p> <p>Information considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDU database - Stephen Warnock -2004 • Policy sheet for LPZ SH 08 Vicar water and Rainworth Heath Wooded Farmlands and Wooded Estatelands • Geology of Britain viewer BGS <p>It should be noted that this area was included in the 2004 LDU database (LDU 382).</p> <p>NCC action taken – Garibaldi School buildings and immediate surrounds included within urban area and all playing fields are included within SH08.</p> <p>Reason for action taken – Although this area is amenity, grassland it is contiguous with the open agricultural area to the south of Clipstone Road east. The underlying LDU characteristics are the same as the remainder of LPZ SH08. It has the same underlying geology (Nottingham Castle formation) and would therefore develop a heathland character if not in use as amenity grassland.</p>
S6	Private sports pitches off Clipstone Rd East / B6030 in Clipstone	The sports pitches are currently within the 2010 LCA boundary, but are considered as an urban use/ reflects an urban form. The area includes hard standing areas and tall flood lights.	It is considered that the LPZ SH 08 should be amended to exclude these hard standing sports pitches. Suggested site visit and make appropriate LPZ boundary adjustments.	<p>The inclusion or exclusion of playing fields was considered on a site by site basis, taking into account whether the urban spaces reflect the characteristics of the LPZ and whether they were included in the original desk-based study (e.g. LDU data)</p> <p>Information considered:</p>

Ref No.	Location	Mapping anomaly / discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDU database - Stephen Warnock -2004 • Policy sheet for LPZ SH 08 Vicar water and Rainworth Heath Wooded Farmlands and Wooded Estatelands • Geology of Britain viewer BGS <p>It should be noted that this area was included in the 2004 LDU database (LDU 382).</p> <p>NCC action taken – These private playing fields have been included within the urban area and excluded from LPZ SH 08.</p> <p>Reason for action taken – These areas are floodlight private sports pitches and are surrounded by built development on the majority of their boundary except for small section of the boundary with the Garibaldi school above. Being floodlit, the area has an urban character which is not in accordance with the underlying characteristics of LDU 382 and LPZ SH08.</p>

Landscape policy zone SH 15 River Maun Meadowlands with Plantations

Table F.2

Ref No.	Location	Mapping anomaly / discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
S7	The Brunt's Academy and playing fields (north of Ravensdale Road and Carr Bank Park)	The school and its playing fields are within LDU 279 which includes a majority of the urban form. It is feasible that this was a mapping error.	It is considered that the school should be excluded from SH15. Suggested site visit and make appropriate LPZ boundary adjustments.	<p>The inclusion or exclusion of playing fields was considered on a site by site basis, taking into account whether the urban spaces reflect the characteristics of the LPZ and whether they were included in the original desk-based study (e.g. LDU data).</p> <p>A combination of site visits and the underlying dataset was used to inform the decision (e.g. LDU database).</p>



Ref No.	Location	Mapping anomaly / discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
				<p>The following Information was considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDU database - Stephen Warnock2004 • Policy sheet for LPZ SH 15 River Maun meadowlands with plantations • BGS Geology of Britain Viewer <p>It should be noted that this area was included in the 2004 LDU database as urban (LDU 279).</p> <p>NCC action taken – Brunts school and part of its playing fields included within urban area.</p> <p>Reason for action taken – the site is surrounded by residential and industrial development on the majority of its boundary therefore the open playing field area does not link with the river valley landscape of LPZ SH15, it is therefore considered cprnsistent with the urban form.</p>
S8	<p>Various small built-up areas including Ravensdale Road. Also includes amenity open space off of Barringer Road</p>	<p>The built-up areas are currently included in the 2010 LPZ SH 15 but are urban in nature. It is unknown if the amenity spaces should be within or outside a revised LPZ boundary.</p>	<p>Recommended that where is it appropriate to amend LPZ to do so, so that the LPZ boundary follows the existing urban form, where appropriate, and that a consistent approach to including or excluding amenity spaces is taken.</p>	<p>NCC action taken - adjust the LPZ SH 15 boundary to follow the development boundary.</p> <p>Reason for action taken – In this way the small areas of open space will be included in LPZ SH 15 and not considered as part of the urban area, such that the open space areas are contiguous with the river valley landscape of LPZ SH 15.</p>
S9	<p>Car dealership car park (north of Old Mill Lane and adjacent to Mansfield Woodhouse urban area) located</p>	<p>This development was present in 2007 but is clearly part of the urban form. Possible mapping error.</p>	<p>Mapping correction required.</p>	<p>NCC action taken - the LPZ SH 15 boundary has been adjusted to exclude these built-up areas..</p>

Ref No.	Location	Mapping anomaly / discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
	within the SH15 LPZ boundary.			Reason for action taken – In this way the car dealership will be included within the urban area and not LPZ SH 15 as it is clearly built development.
S10	River Maun This section crosses into SH12 and SH25.	It is understood that the basis for the LPZ boundaries is the LDU mapping, but this means that there are sections of the LPZ boundary that don't seem to follow any logical contours, cutting across fields and areas of development in an illogical fashion. This may mean that the appropriate LPZ information is not applied the right areas.	There is a need for LPZ SH15 and adjoining LPZs (SH12 and SH25) polygons to fit a more logical and 'true to life' pattern along physical boundaries (e.g. floodplain).	NCC action taken - Within the MDC boundary the LPZ SH15 boundary was amended to fit with identifiable features on the ground, normally a field boundary. Long valley fields or strips of woodland have generally formed the boundaries of the river valleys.

Landscape policy zone SH 25 Birklands Wooded Estatelands

Table F.3

Ref No.	Location	Mapping discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
S11	Peafield Lane School, playing fields and public open space (Peafield Lane in Mansfield Woodhouse) There is also a small strip of woodland south of adjacent allotments and west of Peafield Park which is currently included within SH25.	The school, its grounds and adjoining urban park is considered to be part of the wider urban form. Is the small strip of woodland more in keeping with LPZ SH25 or SH15?	Should the school its playing fields and adjacent public open space might be excluded from or included within LPZ SH25? Also consider whether the woodland is part of SH15 or SH25. Site visit recommended.	The inclusion or exclusion of playing fields was considered on a site by site basis, taking into account whether the urban spaces reflect the characteristics of the LPZ and whether they were included in the original desk-based study (e.g. LDU data) A combination of site visits and the underlying dataset was used to inform the decision (e.g. LDU database). The following information was considered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDU database - Stephen Warnock -2004



Ref No.	Location	Mapping discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
S12	Village of Spion Kop	This is included in the 2010 LPZ. It is clearly an urban area surrounded by countryside.	It is considered that this urban area is not part of the wider countryside and it is suggested that it should be excluded from the relevant LPZ boundaries. Clarify the issue above and resolve with LPZ boundary and action changes and policy advice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy sheets for LPZ SH 15 River Maun meadowlands with plantations and LPZ SH 25 Birklands Wooded Estatelands • BGS Geology of Britain Viewer • Site visit 13th January 2015 <p>It should be noted that part of this area was included in the 2004 LDU database as urban (LDU 241) and part as wooded estatelands (LDU339) The urban area has extended north eastwards since the original LDU survey.</p> <p>NCC action and reason for action taken - Peafield Lane school buildings and its hard surfaced play areas have been incorporated into the urban area as these are obviously built development.</p> <p>The park to south west of school has been included within LPZ SH 15 because this open area is an extension of and contiguous with the river valley landscape.</p> <p>The urban park has been included within LPZ SH 25 because this area has underlying LDU characteristics – geology (Lenton Sandstone formation, and Nottingham castle formation) this means it would develop a strong heathland character is was not managed as amenity grassland with tree planting.</p> <p>NCC action taken - the LPZ SH 25 boundary now follows the Spion Kop urban area. It is also excluded from ML25 (formerly ML24).</p> <p>Reason for action taken – This area is clearly urban and should not be included in LPZ SH 25.</p>

Ref No.	Location	Mapping discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
S13	Area of woodland adjacent to railway line (southernmost tip of Market Warsop) off Robin Hood Ave	This area is currently outside the 2010 LPZ SH25.	Should this be considered part of the wider Landscape Character area, or is this an urban woodland considered within the urban area? Need for clarity on this issue and adjust LPZ boundary where appropriate.	NCC action taken - LPZ SH 25 includes the woodland at the south east edge of Market Warsop. Reason for action taken – This woodland is included in LPZ SH25, because it is a deciduous woodland with heathland, characteristic of LPZ SH25, rather than being more recently created urban woodland.
S14	Former industrial yard off Oakfield Lane	This is an area of hard standing industrial area considered to be part of the urban form and included within 2010 LPZ SH25.	Based on the information to the left, it is suggested that LPZ SH 25 is amended to exclude the existing built area. Suggested site visit and make appropriate LPZ boundary adjustments.	NCC action - the LPZ SH 25 boundary now follows the urban form and excludes this area from LPZ SH 25, the recently developed area is also excluded from LPZ SH 25. Reason for action taken - This is clearly an urban area and should not be included in LPZ SH 25.
S15	Row of houses on the edge of Market Warsop (south west) along both sides of A60 Mansfield Road.	This area is considered to be part of the wider Market Warsop urban area but currently but is included within 2010 LPZs SH25 and ML24.	It is suggested that this area is excluded from SH25 & ML24. Suggested site visit and make appropriate LPZ boundary adjustments.	NCC action - the LPZ SH25 boundary now follows the urban area. Reason for action taken - This is clearly an urban area and should not be included in LPZ SH25. No site visit necessary.

Table F.4 Landscape policy zone SH 29 Meden Vale and Church Warsop Meadowlands with Plantations

Ref No.	Location	Mapping discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
S16	Area between Church Warsop and Meden Vale	It is understood that the basis for the LPZ boundaries is the LDU mapping, but this means that there are sections of the LPZ boundary that don't seem to follow any	LPZ SH29 and adjoining LPZs (SH28) polygons fit need to follow a more logical pattern along physical boundaries (e.g. floodplain).	NCC action - LPZ SH28 and 29 boundaries amended to fit with identifiable features on the ground, normally a field boundary. Long valley fields or strips of woodland have generally formed the boundaries of the river valleys.



Ref No.	Location	Mapping discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
S17	Church Vale Primary School (Church Warsop), north of Laurel Ave	<p>logical contours, cutting across fields and areas of development in an illogical fashion. This may mean that the appropriate LPZ information is not applied the right areas.</p> <p>The school appears to be part of the urban form but is included in the 2010 LCA boundary.</p>	<p>It is suggested that this could be adjusted, where possible.</p> <p>It is considered that the school and its immediate setting are part of the urban area. It is suggested that the school and its immediate surrounding are excluded from LPZ SH29.</p> <p>The school playing fields should be assessed to see if they show LPZ SH29 characteristics.</p> <p>Suggested site visit and make appropriate LPZ boundary adjustments.</p>	<p>The inclusion or exclusion of playing fields was considered on a site by site basis, taking into account whether the urban spaces reflect the characteristics of the LPZ and whether they were included in the original desk-based study (e.g. LDU data).</p> <p>A combination of site visits and the underlying dataset was used to inform the decision (e.g. LDU database -Stephen Warnock2004).</p> <p>The following information was considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDU database - Stephen Warnock -2004 • BGS Geology of Britain Viewer • Site visit 13.01.2015 • Landscape Policy Zone SH 29 Meden Vale and Church Warsop sheet <p>It should be noted that part of this area was included in the 2004 LDU database as it was outside the urban boundary – (LDU 346 wooded estatelands) and part was classified as urban (LDU 178).</p> <p>NCC action – LPZ SH29 boundary to exclude the built development of Church Vale Primary school, school playing fields to be considered as part of LPZ SH29.</p>

Ref No.	Location	Mapping discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
S18	Church Warsop cemetery near to Cuckney Hill Road	LPZ boundary cuts across the cemetery so that half is within the LPZ and half outside the LPZ. Possible mapping error.	It is suggested that the entire cemetery be either excluded or included within LPZ SH29 and amended accordingly, in order to provide a consistent approach.	Reason for action taken – This playing field area is included in LPZ SH29 because it is underlain by the same geology as the rest of LDU 346 (Lenton sandstone formation). Although part of the area is amenity grassland, it is open in nature with residential development on one side only to the south west, i.e. it is not surrounded by residential development. NCC action - The whole of the cemetery is considered within the urban area and excluded from LPZ SH 29. Reason for action taken – Church Warsop cemetery is excluded from LPZ SH 29 as per the consistent approach to cemeteries adjacent to urban areas.
S19	Small hard standing area adjacent to playing fields in Meden Vale (Elkesley Road)	This is currently included within the LCA boundary but it is clearly urban in form.	Suggested mapping adjustment to reflect land use.	NCC action - the whole of the hard standing area is excluded from LPZ SH 29. Reason for action taken - This is clearly an urban use and should not be included in LPZ SH 29.

Landscape policy zone SH 28 River Meden Vale and Church Warsop Meadowlands with Plantations

Table F.5

Ref No.	Location	Mapping discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
S20	Meden School buildings and playing field (Burns Lane, Market Warsop)	This is currently within the LCA boundary.	Provide a consistent approach to including/excluding school playing fields within the LCA boundary.	The inclusion or exclusion of playing fields was considered on a site by site basis, taking into account whether the urban spaces reflect the characteristics of the LPZ and whether they were included in the original desk-based study (e.g. LDU data).



Ref No.	Location	Mapping discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
				<p>A combination of site visits and the underlying dataset was used to inform the decision (e.g. LDU database - Stephen Warnock - 2004).</p> <p>The following Information was considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDU database - Stephen Warnock -2004 • BGS Geology of Britain Viewer • Policy Zone SH 28 –Meden Vale and Church Warsop • Site visit 13.01.2015 <p>It should be noted that part of this area was included in the 2004 LDU database as it was outside the urban boundary – (LDU 339 wooded estatelands) and part was classified as urban (LDU 335 and 336).</p> <p>NCC action – LPZ ML28 boundary to exclude the built development of Meden school, and part of the school playing fields to the south west to be excluded from LPZ SH 28, playing fields to the north east to be included in LPZ SH 28.</p> <p>Reason for action taken – The playing fields to the south west although underlain by the same geology as the remainder of LDU 339, are surrounded by built residential development on 4 sides and are therefore cut off from the remainder of the LDU with only a narrow connecting corridor.</p> <p>The playing fields to the north east are contiguous with the remainder of LDU 339 and although amenity grassland underlain by the same geology. They are bounded by built development of the school to the south west only.</p>

Ref No.	Location	Mapping discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
S21	Fields in Meden Vale adjacent to the river Meden corridor, adjacent to Netherfield Lane and Meden Side.	This is an area includes arable land and an urban green space. It falls within S28 and S29.	Investigate whether this area or parts of this area should be included within the LCA boundary (i.e. countryside) and as such, either within LPZ SH28 or SH29.	<p>NCC action – All built development is excluded from LPZ SH 28. The paddock area to the south of Netherfield Lane is now included in LPZ SH 28.</p> <p>Reason for action taken – Part of the area is clearly an urban use and should not be included in</p> <p>PZ SH 28. Part of the area is contiguous with LPZ SH 28 in terms of its land use and underlying geology (Lenton Sandstone formation) and is now included in LPZ SH 28.</p> <p>Eastlands Junior School and Netherfield Infants School playing fields were formally classed as within the urban area in the LDU database and are surrounded on 3 sides by built development they therefore remain excluded from LPZ SH28.</p>

Landscape policy zone SH 11 Lindhurst Wooded Farmland

Table F.6

Ref No.	Location	Mapping discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
S22	West Notts College and surrounding green spaces (west of the A60 Nottingham Road)	The college and its surrounding green areas (formally managed spaces) are included within the LCA boundary.	Suggested that the college and/or its playing fields may be excluded from LPZ SH15, as the college is considered part of the wider urban form.	<p>NCC action - LPZ SH11 Lindhurst Wooded Farmlands boundary now follows the urban boundary so that the whole of the college is within the urban area and not included in LPZ SH11.</p> <p>Reason for action taken - This is clearly an urban area and should not be included in LPZ SH11.</p> <p>The playing fields within the West Notts College Campus are either hard surfaced play or are visually separated from the surrounding LPZ by boundary vegetation.</p>



Ref No.	Location	Mapping discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
S23	Residential properties north and west of Mansfield Cemetery (Nottingham Road)	These are part of the urban form but included in the 2010 LCA boundary.	Possible mapping error. Suggested mapping adjustment.	<p>NCC action - the LPZ SH11 boundary excludes the whole of the residential area.</p> <p>Reason for action taken - This is clearly a residential area and should not be included in LPZ SH11.</p> <p>Nottingham Road cemetery is also excluded from LPZ SH11 as per the consistent approach to cemeteries adjacent to urban area.</p>
S24	Lindhurst (area south of the greater Mansfield urban area) It is currently undeveloped but has been granted outline planning permission.	N/A	Retain within LPZ SH 11 to inform wider landscape character approach, until the area is developed.	<p>The area needs to be designated within an LPZ to provide a landscape policy framework to guide a consistent landscape character approach. It is noted that the area currently has outline planning permission, but is still existing open countryside.</p> <p>NCC action taken – keep the northern boundary of LPZ SH 11 as the current edge of built development.</p> <p>Reason for action taken – This area is currently still undeveloped countryside and it fits with the characteristics of LPZ SH11 in terms of its geology, landform and agricultural land use.</p>

Appendix G Evidence of changes to the Magnesian Limestone landscape policy zones

G.1 The tables below detail the changes made to the amended 2010 landscape policy zones (LPZ) for the Magnesian Limestone landscape character area.

G.2 Please note the following acronyms:

- LDU - This refers to landscape description units. These form the basis for landscape policy zones.
- LPZ - landscape policy zones help guide policy actions and development decisions within smaller sections of the wider national landscape character areas.
- LCA - This refers to landscape character areas. In this case, this is the wider Magnesian Limestone landscape character area.
- NCC - Nottinghamshire County Council

2010 Landscape policy zone (LPZ) ML 30 (changed to ML27)

G.3 This landscape policy zone was combined with ML27 after the 2014/15 review.

Table G.1

Ref No.	Location	Mapping anomaly / discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
M1	Arable field north of Debdale Lane (A6075) with power line transecting field. Field located on the edge of the Mansfield urban area.	This part of the field is included within the 2010 LPZ ML30 and the other half is outside the LPZ. Possible mapping error. There is no clear topological difference between the two sections; the current LPZ boundary appears to follow a power line.	Possible mapping error. The LDU mapping includes the entire arable field in question all within the same LDU, suggesting that it should all be within the LPZ.	NCC action – LPZ boundary amended to include the whole of the arable field within a revised LPZ ML 27 (LDU244). Reason for action taken – this appears to be a mapping error as the entire field fits with in the defined characteristics of LDU 244 and there is no clear boundary distinction.



Ref No.	Location	Mapping anomaly / discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
M2	Mansfield Woodhouse Train Station/ employment area. North of Debdale Lane (A6075)	This area includes an employment area and the Mansfield Woodhouse train station car park. It also refers to an industrial site adjacent to the railway line. These areas are clearly part of the urban form. It is unclear as to why these areas are included within ML30 as they were both built development in 2009 when the 2010 LCA assessment took place. It is unlikely this will ever be restored back to green space.	The existing urban boundary has been under review and is likely to be included within the urban boundary as part of the new Local Plan (up to 2033).	<p>NCC action – Exclude this built up area from revised LPZ ML 27 (LDU244).</p> <p>Reason for action taken – this area consists of the Mansfield Woodhouse train station car park and an industrial site, it should be excluded from the revised LPZ because it is clearly urban development (present in 2009). It appears to have been included in error in the 2010 Landscape Character Assessment.</p>
M3	Queen Elizabeth's Academy located east of Chesterfield Road.	Area includes rough grassland and managed school playing fields (both part of the school's playing field area). All is considered outside the 2010 LPZ. It appears that this area was not surveyed or photographed as part of the 2010 landscape character assessment.	A consistent approach to school buildings and surrounding playing fields is sought.	<p>The inclusion or exclusion of playing fields – amenity grassland and managed rough grassland was considered on a site by site basis, taking into account whether the urban spaces reflect the characteristics of the LPZ and whether they were included in the original desk-based study (e.g. LDU data).</p> <p>A combination of site visits and the underlying dataset was used to inform the decision</p> <p>(LDU database -Stephen Warnock -2004).</p> <p>A site visit was made by NCC (13 Jan 2015) to examine the site characteristics to determine if these accord with those of the LPZ. Elements examined included the amenity grassland, rough grazing/scrubland area and the boundary of the area with the LWS.</p> <p>Information also considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDU database - Stephen Warnock -2004 • Site notes made 05.09.2014 for landscape character site survey of LDU 244

Ref No.	Location	Mapping anomaly / discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
M4	Local wildlife site south of Debdale Lane (A6075)	<p>This area is excluded from the 2010 LPZ. It includes pasture land and grassland/parkland (designated as a Local Wildlife Site), similar to fields opposite (to the North of Debdale Lane).</p> <p>It is understood that boundary features such as roads were used to delineate LPZ boundary lines, but on visiting this area, it exhibits very strong characteristics similar to the area to the north of Debdale Lane (within ML30).</p> <p>It appears that this area was not surveyed or photographed in the 2010 landscape character assessment.</p>	<p>It would appear that this area is very similar to the area surrounding Debdale Hall which is within the 2010 LPZ ML30.</p> <p>Does this area meet the criteria of the LPZ?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanderson Plan 1835 • BGS Geology of Britain Viewer <p>It should be noted that this area was included 2004 LDU database as an urban area (LDU 242).</p> <p>NCC action taken - Policy Zone Map to include the whole of this open area within LPZ ML 27.</p> <p>Reason for action taken - This area is included in LPZ ML 27 because this area is underlain by the same geology as LDU 244 (Cadeby Formation -Magnesian Limestone) and forms a projecting spur into the urban area, and is part of the same upstanding plateau that forms the remainder of LDU 244. Historic maps also indicate that this area had a contiguous land use with the area to the north of Debdale Lane.</p>
				<p>The same approach as area M3 above and the same information was considered with reference to this area, as they are adjacent to each other.</p> <p>NCC action taken - Policy Zone Map to include the whole of this open area within LPZ ML27.</p> <p>Reason for action taken - Because this area is underlain by the same geology as LDU 244 (Cadeby Formation -Magnesian Limestone) and forms a projecting spur into the urban area, and is part of the same upstanding plateau that forms the remainder of LDU 244. Historic maps also indicate that this area had a contiguous land use with the area to the north of Debdale Lane.</p> <p>The paddock area to the west of the LWS should also be included as it is also within the Magnesian Limestone area and therefore links with the remainder of LDU 244.</p>



2010 Landscape policy zone (LPZ) ML 23 Skegby Village Farmlands

Table G.2

Ref No.	Location	Mapping anomaly / discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
M5	Kings Mill Hospital	These areas are currently developed as part of the Kings Mill Hospital, including a car park and buildings included with these LPZs.	These are areas of permanent development. Amend LPZ boundaries as appropriate.	<p>NCC action – Amend the LPZ ML 23 boundary to follow the line of existing urban development around King's Mill Hospital.</p> <p>Within the Ashfield District Council (ADC) area, the boundary of LPZ ML 23 also now follows the line of the developed area of the hospital.</p> <p>Reason for action taken - the main area of urban development within the hospital is now excluded from LPZ ML 23 in the ADC and MDC areas.</p>
M6	Most of Pleasley built-up area	The LPZ boundary line for ML23 is inconsistent as it includes a large area of built development (mainly residential).	A site visit and further review is needed to investigate whether changes to the LPZ boundary (as indicated) should take place to provide a consistent approach to LPZ mapping.	<p>Within the Pleasley area, the inclusion or exclusion of green space was considered on a site by site basis, taking into account whether the spaces reflect the characteristics of the LPZ and whether they were included in the original desk-based study (e.g. LDU data)</p> <p>A combination of site visits and the underlying dataset was used to inform the decision (LDU database - Stephen Warnock2004)</p> <p>The following Information was considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDU database - Stephen Warnock -2004 • Site notes made 05.09.2014 for landscape character site survey of LDU 244 • Sanderson Plan 1835

Ref No.	Location	Mapping anomaly / discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BGS Geology of Britain Viewer • Site visit 13.01.2015 <p>It should be noted that the majority of this area was included in the LDU 244 as it was outside the urban boundary at that point. This was with the exception of the area of a tributary valley of LDU 218 (River Meden) which extends along Chesterfield Road North.</p> <p>NCC action - The boundary of the LPZ ML 23 will now be the edge of existing built development, or the boundary of the proposed built development, to the south west of Chesterfield Road North.</p> <p>Reason for action - As a general principle, operational allotments have been excluded from the LPZ and treated as an urban land use. The wedge of green space extending into the urban area has also been excluded from the LPZ because although it shares the underlying characteristics of the wider LDU 244, it is surrounded on 3 sides by urban land uses (allotments and residential development). It is relatively small in total area. It is used as amenity grassland and characteristics of the surrounding LPZ have been eroded.</p> <p>The ribbon of residential development along Chesterfield Road north now forms the dividing line between LPZ ML 27 and ML LPZ 23.</p>



2010 Landscape policy zone (LPZ) ML 28 Abbott Road Village Farmlands

Table G.3

Ref No.	Location	Mapping anomaly/ discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
M7	Greater Mansfield urban area along Chesterfield Road North (A617)	This area in question is a section of allotment in which part of it is included within ML28 and the other part is excluded. It appears that this may be a mapping error.	A consistent approach to mapping LPZ boundaries needs to be taken. Revise as appropriate.	Approach taken to the area – As a general principal allotment sites adjacent to urban areas are excluded from the Landscape Policy Zones as they are generally part of the greater urban area. Although of an open nature any characteristics of the wider LPZ have generally been lost. NCC action – Exclude the allotment from LPZ ML 28 Boundary to follow the MDC urban boundary. Reason for action taken – The 2010 LPZ boundary was mapped incorrectly, this is clearly part of the urban area and should be excluded from LPZ ML 28. This is consistent with the methodology undertaken as part of the Landscape Character Assessment.
M8	Pennington Farm - area granted outline planning permission between Abbott Rd and MARR/A617)	This area is currently arable land but has been granted outline planning permission and when developed, will form part of the urban boundary.	Retain within LPZ SH 11 to inform wider landscape character approach, until development is implemented.	The area needs to be designated within an LPZ to provide a landscape policy framework to guide the proposed development of this area, to remain in force until the area is developed. NCC action taken – keep western boundary of LPZ ML 28 as the MARR route and retain this area as LPZ ML 28. The MARR route defines the edge of the development area. Reason for action taken – This area is currently still undeveloped countryside and it fits with the characteristics of LPZ ML 28 in terms of its geology, landform and agricultural land use.

2010 Landscape policy zone (LPZ) ML 27 Pleasley Hill Village Farmlands

Table G.4

Ref No.	Location	Mapping anomaly / discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
M9	Farmilo Primary School and Nursery along Chesterfield Road North (A617)	Part of the school buildings is included within LPZ ML27 and part are excluded from ML27. This may be a mapping error as this is more typical of the built environment.	<p>A consistent approach to mapping LPZ boundaries needs to be taken. Revise as appropriate.</p> <p>Site visit recommended.</p>	<p>The inclusion or exclusion of playing fields was considered on a site by site basis, taking into account whether the urban spaces reflect the characteristics of the LPZ and whether they were included in the original desk-based study (e.g. LDU data).</p> <p>A combination of site visits and the underlying dataset was used to inform the decision (e.g. LDU database - Stephen Warnock -2004).</p> <p>The following Information was considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDU database - Stephen Warnock -2004 • Site notes made 05.09.2014 for landscape character site survey of LDU 244 • Sanderson Plan 1835 • BGS Geology of Britain Viewer • Site visit 13.01.2015 <p>It should be noted that this area was included in the 2004 LDU database as part of LDU 244 as it was outside the urban boundary at that point.</p> <p>NCC action – amend LPZ ML 27 boundary so that it includes the north eastern end of Farmilo Primary school playing fields.</p>



Ref No.	Location	Mapping anomaly / discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
M10	Pleasley Hill urban area along Chesterfield Road North (A617) & Woburn Road	The LPZ boundary line for ML27 is confusing as it excludes open areas such as a cemetery (but not all of it), an urban park and part of an open field (formerly allotments). It then includes a small section of the cemetery and the rest of the former allotment open field (adj. to the cemetery) and residential development along Woburn Road.	A site visit and further review is needed to investigate whether changes to the LPZ boundary (as indicated) should take place and to make justified changes, according to expert advice.	<p>Reason for action taken – This area is included because it is underlain by the same geology as the rest of LDU 244 (Cadeby Formation - Magnesian Limestone) and is part of the same upstanding plateau that forms the remainder of LDU 244. Historic maps also indicate that this area had a contiguous land use with the surrounding area. Although it is amenity grassland, it is open in nature with residential development on one side only to the south east, i.e. it is not surrounded by residential development.</p> <p>In the Pleasley area the inclusion or exclusion of green space was considered on a site by site basis, taking into account whether the spaces reflect the characteristics of the LPZ and whether they were included in the original desk-based study (e.g. LDU data).</p> <p>A combination of site visits and the underlying dataset was used to inform the decision (e.g. LDU database - Stephen Warnock -2004).</p> <p>The following Information was considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDU database - Stephen Warnock -2004 • Site notes made 05.09.2014 for landscape character site survey of LDU 244 • Sanderson Plan 1835 • BGS Geology of Britain Viewer • Site visit 13.01.2015

Ref No.	Location	Mapping anomaly / discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
				<p>It should be noted that this area was included in the 2004 LDU database as part of LDU 244 as it was outside the urban boundary at that point. This was with the exception of the area of a tributary valley of LDU 218 (River Meden) which extends along Chesterfield Road North.</p> <p>NCC action - Include the open green space (former allotments) within LPZ ML 27. As part of the LCA methodology, operational allotments and cemeteries are excluded from the PZs and treated as an urban land use.</p> <p>Reason for action - This area is included in LPZ ML27 because it is underlain by the same geology as the rest of LDU 244 (Cadeby Formation -Magnesian Limestone) and is part of the same upstanding plateau that forms the remainder of LDU 244. Historic maps also indicate that the shape of the boundary of the former allotment area is present on the Sanderson Map. The green space (former allotments) is open in nature with residential development to the north west, i.e. it is not surrounded by development. The operational allotments and the whole of the cemetery area are now excluded from LPZ ML 27.</p>
M11	Development along Radmanthwaite Road bordering the countryside	This area of residential development is on the edge of the countryside but was included in the 2010 LPZ ML27.	A consistent approach to mapping LPZ boundaries needs to be taken. Revise as appropriate.	<p>NCC action – exclude all existing developed areas.</p> <p>Reason for action taken – this is most likely a mapping error, as this is clearly part of the urban area (present in 2009) and should not be included in LPZ ML 27. Site visit not required</p>



2010 Landscape policy zone (LPZ) ML 24 Market Warsop River Meadowlands and ML25 Sookholme Limestone Farmlands

Table G.5

Ref No.	Location	Mapping anomaly / discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
M12	The Carrs Local Nature Reserve and Recreation Ground near to A60 in Market Warsop	ML24 boundary line cuts off a section of The Carrs rather than following the road. Appears to be a mapping error.	Address mapping error.	<p>NCC action - Include this section of the Carrs Recreation ground in LPZ ML 24.</p> <p>Reason for action taken – this is most likely a mapping error, boundary to be amended to follow the road and thus include all of the Public Open Space (The Carrs) in LPZ ML 24 as it is in accordance with LPZ ML 24 characteristics rather than those of the urban area.</p>
M13	Warsop Parish – area north of the Carrs between market and Church Warsop	<p>This area in question includes two fields: 1) a field south of St Peter and St Paul's Church and 2) arable land south of Old Hall Farm. It would appear that the buildings are part of the corresponding fields within the LPZs.</p> <p>The southern halves of these fields have been included within LPZ boundary (ML24), but the northern halves have been excluded.</p>	<p>It is not clear as to why these sites are bisected by different LPZ boundary lines, so that parts of the fields are within and outside the LPZs.</p> <p>Address to provide a consistent boundary division.</p>	<p>On the aerial photograph there is no clear dividing line within this area of open space around St Peter and St Paul's Church. Therefore the urban boundary, as currently shown, does not appear to tie to a feature on the ground, the more southerly 2010 LPZ boundary also does not appear to tie to a feature on the ground.</p> <p>A combination of site visits and the underlying dataset was used to inform the decision (LDU database - Stephen Warnock -2004).</p> <p>The following Information was considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDU database - Stephen Warnock -2004 • Site notes made 15.08.2014 for landscape character site survey of LDU 345 and 348 • BGS Geology of Britain Viewer • Site visit 13.01.2015

Ref No.	Location	Mapping anomaly / discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
M14	Market Warsop (near River View off of Church Street A60)	This area includes a section of urban development included within the 2010 LPZ ML24. This section of ML24 appears to be clearly part of the greater urban area to the south (i.e. it is part of the same estate). As such, it is unclear as to why this area of built development is included within the LPZ boundary.	A consistent approach to mapping LPZ boundaries needs to be taken. Revise as appropriate.	<p>It should be noted that this area was included within LDU 345 and 348 in the 2004 LDU database, as it was outside the urban boundary at that point.</p> <p>NCC action – exclude all of the open space around St Peter and St Paul's Church from LPZ ML 25. Use the wall around the churchyard to mark the boundary of the church grounds.</p> <p>Reason for action taken – to make the boundary of St Peter and St Paul's Church an identifiable feature on the ground to mark the boundary of LPZ ML 25. The church yard is considered as part of the urban area of Church Warsop, in line with the general approach taken for Magnesian Limestone LCA methodology.</p> <p>A combination of site visits and the underlying dataset was used to inform the decision (LDU database - Stephen Warnock -2004).</p> <p>The following Information was considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDU database - Stephen Warnock -2004 • Site notes made 15.08.2014 for landscape character site survey of LDU 345 and 348 • BGS Geology of Britain Viewer • Site visit 13.01.2015 <p>It should be noted that this area was included within LDU 345 in the 2004 LDU database. It was outside the urban boundary at that point (The LDU extended north westwards from the then limit of development).</p>



Ref No.	Location	Mapping anomaly / discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
M15	Market Warsop (near Ocean Drive off of Church Street A60)	These former allotment gardens are included in the 2010 LPZ boundary. They have been neglected for some time and earmarked for development at the time of the 2010 LCA. The site is currently being developed.	Amend as appropriate to take in to consideration planned development. Recommended site visit.	<p>NCC action – exclude part of the area of open space south of the River Meden from LPZ ML 24. Retain part of the area of open space within LPZ ML 24.</p> <p>Reason for action taken – Since 2010 development in part of the area to the south of the River Meden has extended as far as the riverside footpath and therefore the characteristics of the LPZ are urban in nature. The currently undeveloped area is to be included in LPZ ML 24 because it is contiguous with the river valley landscape.</p>
				<p>A combination of site visits and the underlying dataset was used to inform the decision (LDU database - Stephen Warnock -2004)</p> <p>The following information was considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDU database - Stephen Warnock -2004 • Site notes made 15.08.2014 for landscape character site survey of LDU 345 and 348 • BGS Geology of Britain Viewer • Site visit 13.01.2015 <p>It should be noted that this area was included within LDU 345 in the 2004 LDU database. It was outside the urban boundary at that point (The LDU extended north westwards from the then limit of development)</p> <p>NCC action – exclude area of open space south of the River Meden from LPZ ML 24. LPZ boundary to be amended to follow the line of the River Meden.</p> <p>Reason for action taken – Since 2010, development in part of the area to the south of the River Meden has extended as far as the riverside footpath, any remaining area is amenity grassland and therefore the characteristics of the LPZ no longer exist.</p>

Ref No.	Location	Mapping anomaly / discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
M16	Carr Lane Park (near Carr Lane off of Church Street A60)	Only the northern half of Carr Lane Park is included within ML24.	A consistent approach to mapping LPZ boundaries needs to be taken. Revise as appropriate.	<p>A combination of site visits and the underlying dataset was used to inform the decision (LDU database - Stephen Warnock -2004).</p> <p>The following Information was considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDU database - Stephen Warnock -2004 • Site notes made 15.08.2014 for landscape character site survey of LDU 345 and 348 • BGS Geology of Britain Viewer • Site visit 13.01.2015 <p>It should be noted that this area was included within LDU 345 in the 2004 LDU database. It was outside the urban boundary at that point (The LDU extended north westwards from the then limit of development).</p> <p>NCC action – include the larger area of open space south of the River Meden in LPZ ML 24. The smaller area which extends into the urban area and is surrounded on 3 sides by development or hard surfaced recreational uses has not been included.</p> <p>Reason for action taken – This undeveloped area is to be included in LPZ ML 24 because it is an open area of amenity grassland that is contiguous with the river valley landscape.</p>
M17	Countryside north of The Carrs between Market and Church Warsop where ML24 and ML25 meet.	The intersection of these two LPZ boundaries cut across three fields in a way that does not seem to fit any logical contour, landscape feature or ownership boundaries.	<p>Clarity is sought as to whether ML24 and/or ML25 boundary lines should be amended and if so, how and why.</p> <p>A consistent approach to mapping LPZ boundaries needs to be taken. Revise as appropriate.</p>	<p>NCC action – Amended former LDU boundary between PZ ML 24 and PZ ML 25 to follow an identifiable feature on the ground – field boundary/path.</p> <p>Reason for action taken – Both the LDU boundary between LDU 345 and LDU 348, and the 2010 boundary did not tie into identifiable features on the ground. The boundary between these two areas is now tied to an identifiable feature - a field boundary.</p>



Ref No.	Location	Mapping anomaly / discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
M18	Small area east of The Carrs car park, north of the River Meden and along Church Road in Market Warsop	As a result, there appears to be a very disjointed delineation between the two LPZs. This is a small area of green space that is neither within ML24 or SH28. It appears to be part of the River Meden flood plain area. Possible mapping error. The ML24 boundary does not logically follow the road, creating a harsh and not very realistic boundary line.	A consistent approach to mapping LPZ boundaries needs to be taken. Revise as appropriate.	NCC action - LPZ ML 24 Boundary to be amended to largely follow the urban boundary but to be amended to exclude areas which are obviously urban residential development Reason for action taken – To ensure a streamlined boundary interface between the built-up urban area and those areas that accord with LPZ ML 24.
M19	Mansfield Woodhouse - Park Hall Farm	ML25 cuts across the middle of Park Hall Farm, thus rendering a gap between the urban boundary and land within the LPZ. This 'gap area', including farm buildings, out buildings and arable fields, is within the boundary of Park Hall Farm.	The whole of the farm is located in the same LDU. It is suggested that this area currently outside of the LPZ be amended, so that it is all included within LPZ ML25. Site visit recommended.	The following Information was considered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDU database - Stephen Warnock -2004 • Site notes made 15.08.2014 for landscape character site survey of LDU 348 (this visit included area B1) • Sanderson Plan 1835 • BGS Geology of Britain Viewer NCC action – Include this area of arable land and Park Hall Farm buildings within LPZ ML25. A site visit was also undertaken. Reason for action taken – The 2010 LPZ boundary was mapped incorrectly, these fields and Park Hall Farm surroundings fit within the defined characteristics of LDU 348.

Ref No.	Location	Mapping anomaly / discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
M20	Mansfield Woodhouse – Northfield Lane	This is an area of residential development and included within LPZ ML25. This may be a mapping error. It is clearly part of the urban development bordering it and has been built development since at least 1998.	It is suggested that this area be excluded from ML25 as it is clearly similar to surrounding urban development.	NCC action - Exclude this developed area from LPZ ML 25 Reason for action taken – The 2010 LPZ boundary was mapped incorrectly, this is clearly part of the urban area and should not be included in LPZ ML 25.
M21	North west of River Meden/ Market Warsop	The LPZ boundary does not follow a clearly identifiable feature or boundary on the ground.	Amend so that the boundary does follow a clearly identifiable feature or boundary on the ground.	NCC action taken - This area forms the boundary between LPZ ML 24 (LDU 345) and LPZ ML 25. (LDU348). The boundary line has been amended to follow the edge of an agricultural field immediately to the north of the River Meden rather than cutting across the field. Reason for action taken - The boundary is now fixed to a clearly identifiable feature on the ground. North of the boundary, the agricultural field is in LPZ ML 25. South of the boundary, the river valley is in LPZ ML24.
M22	South west Market Warsop near to Mansfield Road	The LPZ boundary appears to follow a shadow line on the aerial photograph.	Amend to follow an identified geographic boundary.	NCC action taken - Boundary amended to follow the actual LDU division between the Policy Zones. To the east is LPZ ML 25. To the west is LPZ ML 24. Reason for action taken - The boundary was drawn in error along a shadow line. It is difficult to move the boundary in this location to the nearest identifiable boundary as this would mean moving the line some distance from the original LDU line. Instead the boundary has been left as the actual LDU boundary.
M23	Hills and Holes SSSI, north west of Market Warsop	The Landscape Policy Zone boundary does not follow a clearly identifiable boundary on the ground.	Amend to follow an identified geographic boundary.	NCC action taken - This area forms the boundary between LPZ ML 24 (LDU 345) and LPZ ML 25 (LDU348).



Ref No.	Location	Mapping anomaly / discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
				<p>The boundary line has been amended to follow the edge of the Hills and Holes SSSI area which is part of LPZ ML 24 (LDU 345).</p> <p>Reason for action taken - The boundary is now fixed to a clearly identifiable area on the ground which is homogeneous in terms of its management as a nature reserve with limestone grassland with scrubby trees. Surrounding this area is LPZ ML 25 (LDU348).</p>
M24	Manor Park, North west of Mansfield Woodhouse	The Landscape Policy Zone boundary includes allotments and formal spots facilities	A consistent approach to mapping LPZ boundaries needs to be taken. Revise as appropriate.	<p>NCC action taken - The allotments and formal spots facilities (bowling greens) have been excluded from LPZ ML 25 (LDU348).</p> <p>Reason for action taken - These are clearly urban land uses and do not retain characteristics of LPZ ML 25 (LDU348).</p>
M25	Spion Kop urban area	This is included in the 2010 LPZ. It is clearly an urban area surrounded by countryside.	<p>It is considered that this urban area is not part of the wider countryside and it is suggested that it should be excluded from the relevant LPZ boundaries.</p> <p>Clarify the issue above and resolve with LPZ boundary and action changes and policy advice.</p>	<p>NCC action taken - the LPZ ML 25 boundary now follows the Spion Kop urban area. It is also excluded from SH25.</p> <p>Reason for action taken – This area is clearly urban and should not be included in LPZ ML 25.</p>

2010 Landscape policy zone (LPZ) ML 25 Sookholme Limestone Farmlands and ML 26 Warsop Vale Village Farmlands with Ancient Woodlands

Table G.6

Ref No.	Location	Mapping anomaly / discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
M26	Warsop Vale	The village of Warsop Vale is currently included within the LPZ boundaries.	It is proposed that the urban boundary be drawn around Warsop Vale. It is clearly an urban area surrounded by countryside.	<p>NCC action – the built up areas of Meden Vale have been excluded from LPZ ML 25 and LPZ ML 26 as they are clearly not part of these LPZs. In line with the above precedent the operational allotment area has also been excluded from LPZ ML25</p> <p>Reason for action taken - this is clearly an urban area and should be excluded from LPZ ML 25 and LPZ ML 26.</p>
M27	Miner's Welfare and pub, sports pitch and play area	This is considered to be part of the urban form and therefore part of the urban area.	It is suggested that the LPZ boundary is amended to exclude these areas of built development.	<p>A combination of site visits and the underlying dataset was used to inform the decision (LDU database - Stephen Warnock2004).</p> <p>The following Information was considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDU database - Stephen Warnock -2004 • Site notes made 15.08.2014 and 22.08.2014 or landscape character site survey of LDU 348 • BGS Geology of Britain Viewer • Site visit 13.01.2015 <p>It should be noted that part of this area was included in the 2004 LDU database as LDU348 at that stage it was undeveloped (the bowling green, changing rooms, hall and area around Public House were not included in LDU 348).</p>



Ref No.	Location	Mapping anomaly / discrepancy	Issue to be addressed	NCC conclusion and action(s) taken AND justification/reason for action taken.
				<p>NCC action taken – The playing field (surrounded by a concrete wall) and play area have been excluded from LPZ ML 25, as well as the bowling green, changing rooms, hall and area around Public House. An area of grass and scrub woodland remain within LPZ ML 25 because this is open in character and currently undeveloped.</p> <p>Reason for action taken – the characteristics of LPZ ML 25 have been become urban in nature as a result of the development listed above and are therefore not included in the LPZ.</p>

Appendix H Magnesian Limestone - landscape policy zone sheets

Magnesian Limestone Landscape Policy Zone 23 – Skegby Village Farmlands

Landscape Policy – Conserve

Location and landform

This landscape policy zone lies to the north west of the town of Mansfield, including Pleasleyhill and Bull Farm areas. Sutton in Ashfield and Skegby lie to the south-west in Ashfield District. It also borders Pleasley Village in the Bolsover district of Derbyshire.

This area is a plateau which ranges in height from 140 to 175 metres AOD. The landform is gently undulating and rounded and falls away steeply to the edges of the plateau particularly into the steeply incised Meden Valley to the north-west, and in the Dalestorth area to the south, as well as less steeply to the west towards Teversal and Skegby.

Urban form and detracting landscape features

There are few major detracting features within the area. The north western section of the Mansfield and Ashfield Regeneration Route MARR (A617), running from Kings Mill Reservoir to Pleasley. There are also overhead power lines across the area.

Land use

The landscape policy zone (LPZ) is largely in agricultural land use and is predominately used for arable farming, mainly cereals with some oil seed rape. There are also areas of improved and unimproved pasture. Field size is small to medium irregular fields.

An area of predominantly rural character but influenced by urban elements visible at the edge of Skegby, Sutton in Ashfield and Pleasley.

Land use is primarily arable farming with some pasture and woodland on the fringes of Pleasley and Skegby.

On plateau areas, fields are large; hedges are typically trimmed and low between fields and adjacent roads.

Field pattern varies throughout the area. It is mostly of modern origin and modified pattern but there are some older, open field patterns at the western edge and south of Pleasley.

Landscape features

There are no large areas of woodland within the LPZ, only isolated patches of deciduous woodland such as Cotton Plantation. The only exception is native species woodland planting along the MARR A617 corridor.

Field boundary hedges tend to be closely trimmed hawthorn hedges with the occasional standard ash or oak tree. Roadside hedges tend to be more species-rich and vary in intensity of management. In some areas such as Penniment Lane they are very well managed. More mature hedges exist along bridleways.

Hedges line roadsides and are sometimes raised with narrow or no verges creating 'sunken' lanes.

Woodland is not a strong characteristic of the landscape and there are few hedgerow trees. Cotton Plantation is the only significant woodland in the LPZ. Other woodland is linear in form along the River Meden.

Tree groups are generally restricted to areas close to urban fringes and farms and along the River Meden in the northern part of this LPZ.

Calcareous and neutral grasslands are concentrated around Moorhaigh.

Ecology and special designations

There are no Special Sites of Scientific Interest (SSSIs) within the area. There are five designated Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) within the area:

- Woodhouse Lane Quarry
- Woodhouse Lane grassland
- Cotton Plantation
- Dawgates Grassland (in part)
- Pleasley Hill Pastures (in part)

Historic background and land use change

The Sanderson Map of 1835 shows the area as enclosed small to medium irregular fields with evidence of the historic 'strip field' pattern reflecting the older open field system particularly to the west of the LPZ, and to the east of Dawgates Lane. The Sanderson pattern is still intact, although many of the internal field boundaries have been lost due to agricultural intensification. In other words, the overall pattern is still recognisable, but internal divisions have been removed.

Views

There are open views beyond the landscape policy zone (LPZ) to the wooded Meden Valley to the north. The main urban areas of Mansfield and Sutton in Ashfield are not prominent in the view from the LPZ as these lie at a lower level, with the exception of the Bull Farm and Water Lane housing estates which encroach on views within this LPZ.

Views are sometimes restricted by gently rising landform, some views from lower ground are more enclosed by steeper slopes.

The northern fringes of Skegby and southern fringes of Pleasley and glimpsed views of the urban edges of Radmanthwaite which adjoin the LPZ have a localised urbanising influence in adjacent parts of the LPZ.

The roofline of neighbouring settlements is typically below the height of mature trees and is not a prominent feature in views.

Oxclose Woods on a restored colliery mound outside this LPZ is visible on the skyline from northern parts of this LPZ.

Main threats

The main threats to the area are residential and commercial expansion along the MARR corridor. Development spreading north-west from Kings Mill hospital and the north-west of Mansfield near to Bull Farm and Pleasleyhill and to the north-east of Sutton in Ashfield. Other potential threats include the siting of wind turbines on this plateau area and quarrying for limestone.

Adjacent Landscape Policy Zones (LPZ)

- Magnesian Limestone Landscape Policy Zone 27 - Pleasley Hill Village Farmlands
- Magnesian Limestone Landscape Policy Zone 29 – River Meden Village Farmlands with ancient woodlands

Magnesian Limestone Landscape Policy Zone 23 - Skegby Village Farmlands

Site Photograph



Penniment Lane, to the north west of Mansfield
Characteristic Visual Features

- Gently undulating, upstanding plateau.
- Land falls sharply at north western edge into the Meden Valley and to the south in the Dalestorth area, as well as less steeply to the west towards Teversal
- Limited tree cover.
- Isolated residential properties and farms only.
- Intensive arable farming with small to medium irregular fields.
- Small pockets of improved and unimproved pasture adjacent to isolated farms.
- Well-trimmed Hawthorn field boundaries, with standard Oak and Ash trees.
- Sinuous lanes with well managed mixed species hedgerows in places.
- Open views out of the LPZ, particularly to the north west towards Pleasley
- Urban fringe development to perimeter of the LPZ to east, south east, south and south west: including: the north west edge of Mansfield and south east edge of Sutton In Ashfield

Context

County Character Area :
 Magnesian Limestone
 Landscape Policy Zone: ML 23
 Landscape Character Parcel: LCP ML 34
 Landscape Description Unit: LDU 244

Key Plan



Landscape Policy Matrix

Condition

Good	Reinforce	Conserve and Reinforce	Conserve
Mod.	Create and Reinforce	Conserve and Create	Conserve and Reinforce
Poor	Create	Restore and Create	Restore
	Low	Mod.	High

Sensitivity

Landscape Analysis

Landscape Condition

The landscape condition is defined as **very good**.

The area has a **unified** pattern of elements mainly comprising arable fields. There are **few** detracting features with the exception of a section of the MARR route to the south. Overall this gives a **strongly unified** area. In ecological terms the area is a **moderate** habitat for wildlife however there is limited woodland cover. Cultural integrity is **variable**

Summary of analysis

Pattern of elements:	Unified
Detracting features:	Few
Visual unity :	Strongly unified
Ecological Integrity:	Moderate

<p>in that the land use pattern has changed since Sanderson's plan of 1835 mainly as result of the removal of internal field boundaries. Overall this leads to a coherent functional integrity.</p> <p>A strongly unified area with a coherent functional integrity gives a very good landscape condition.</p>	<p>Cultural Integrity: Variable</p> <p>Functional Integrity: Coherent</p>
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<p>Landscape Sensitivity</p> <p>The landscape sensitivity is defined as High.</p> <p>The components of the landscape are characteristic of the Magnesian Limestone LCA. The time depth is historic (post 1600) giving a moderate sense of place.</p> <p>The landform is apparent with limited woodland leading to an open landscape. There are views beyond the LPZ particularly northwards to the Meden Valley.</p> <p>A moderate sense of place and high visibility leads to a high landscape sensitivity overall.</p>	<p>Distinctiveness: Characteristic</p> <p>Continuity: Historic</p> <p>Sense of Place: Moderate</p> <p>Landform: Apparent</p> <p>Extent of tree cover: Open</p> <p>Visibility: High</p>
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Landscape Action - Conserve

<p>Landscape Features</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conserve the distinctive gentle rolling landform and openness of the raised plateau through careful siting of woodland and built form. 2. Conserve the simple and irregular field pattern of the rural agricultural landscape. 3. Conserve the older patterns of enclosure such as those reflecting open systems and semi-regular field patterns. 4. Conserve field boundary hedges and encourage the restoration of fragmented sections. Increase numbers of hedgerow trees whilst maintaining the open character.. 5. Conserve the narrow and enclosed nature of rural lanes and conserve distinctive roadside hedges such as those on Penniment Lane. 6. Enhance and create wildlife corridors (habitat linkages) to buffer existing hedgerows, grasslands, and woodland. 7. Conserve areas of improved and unimproved pasture close to isolated farms. 8. Conserve areas of calcareous and neutral grassland, and wet woodland. <p>Built form</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Built form is not prominent in this landscape and any new developments should be restricted to the perimeter of the PZ as far as possible. Development should generally avoid adverse effects on open countryside and particularly the sloping edges of the plateau. Development within LPZs of a lower landscape condition and landscape sensitivity should be encouraged. 10. Conserve the existing settlement pattern where rooflines are typically below the crest of hills and ridgelines. 11. Increase habitat buffering such as tree cover to the perimeter of LPZ to minimise effects of development on the landscape. 12. Conserve and enhance tree cover around isolated farms and dwellings. <p>Other development/ structures in the landscape</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Conserve long views from high points by ensuring that the viewpoints remain open.
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Magnesian Limestone Landscape Policy Zone 24 – Market Warsop Meadowlands

Landscape Policy - Conserve and Create

Location and landform

This landscape policy zone consists of the narrow, natural valley of the River Meden, to the north and south west of the town of Market Warsop. The flat valley floor of River Meden ranges in height from 52 to 70 metres AOD. There are undulating areas at a higher elevation around the Hills and Holes Special Site of Scientific Interest (SSSI), a nationally important area of calcareous grassland and scrubby woodland.

The urban form and detracting landscape features

The Landscape Policy Zone is bordered by the settlements of Market Warsop, Church Warsop, Warsop Vale and Spion Kop. Church Warsop conservation area boundary intersects with the LPZ.

There are very limited detractors within the river valley itself but residential development at the north eastern end of the Policy Zone is encroaching into the valley.

Other features within the LPZ include the railway line between Market Warsop and Shirebrook which passes across the Meden Valley on a Victorian brick viaduct.

Land use

The north western end of the LPZ also includes The Carrs Recreation Ground, Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and Carr Lane Park with areas of amenity grassland and sports pitches. Riverside amenity grassland, with short mown grass, also extends to the south west along the river valley from Market Warsop. As the LPZ passes close to the urban edge of Market Warsop it has a less rural character although the informal amenity space retains a rural character.

Recreational open space is varied: mown grassland (e.g. The Carrs Recreation Ground); wildflower meadows, scrub and small pockets of woodland (The Carrs LNR); and (part of) an area of private fishing ponds (Spion Kop).

In contrast the extreme south western end of the LPZ, beyond the SSSI, is a tranquil, inaccessible area with few detracting features.

Other land uses include production of arable crops, and pasture land used for grazing of cattle close to the River Meden.

Landscape features

Woodland within the LPZ consists of a thin strip of deciduous, riparian woodland along the Meden Valley, with mature willows as important visual features. There is also scrubby woodland covering the Hills and Holes and Sookholme Brook Special Site of Scientific Interest (SSSI) in the centre of the Landscape Policy Zone.

Pockets of wetland meadow and rough grassland often contain mature hawthorn trees and some scrub establishment.

Tree planting has been added to the valley at the north western end of the LPZ adjacent to newly built residential areas.

Ecology and special designations

Part of the Hills and Holes (SSI) Special Sites of Scientific Interest is within the area.

There are two Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) within the area:

- Hills and Holes – ref 1/41
- Warsop Recreation Ground - ref 2/101

Historic background and land-use change

The Sanderson Map of 1835 shows the area as strip fields adjacent to the small settlement of Market Warsop, this field pattern has been lost due to residential development and agricultural intensification. However the mix of woodland, riverside meadows and calcareous grassland still retains a distinct character, particularly to the south western end of the LPZ.

Views

Channelled and enclosed views close to the river open up to provide more expansive views to the southern end of the Landscape Policy Zone where the river passes adjacent farmland open spaces. There are also long distance views across arable land to the north west of the valley, from viewpoints close to the course of the River Meden.

The edge of Church Warsop includes distinctive views towards St Peter and St Pauls Church and a small cluster of older buildings fronting Church Road.

Main threats

The major threat to the area is the expansion of housing developments to the north west of Market Warsop further encroaching into the flood plain of the Meden Valley. A further threat is lack of management of both the riverside woodland and the Hills and Holes SSSI leading to the scrubbing over of this area, and further loss of calcareous grassland species. Changes in agricultural practices could lead to loss of the riverside meadows which are a distinctive component of the character of the area.

Adjacent Landscape Policy Zones (LPZ)

- Magnesian Limestone Landscape Policy Zone 25 – Sookholme Village Farmlands

Magnesian Limestone Landscape Policy Zone 24 – Market Warsop Meadowlands

Site Photograph



Location – south western end of LPZ 24, beyond the Hills and Holes SSSI

Characteristic Visual Features

- Narrow, incised valley of the River Meden.
- River bordered by strip of riparian woodland vegetation throughout its length, this varies in width.
- Improved and unimproved pasture adjacent to the river used for cattle grazing.
- Amenity grassland, The Carrs Recreation Ground, Carr Lane Park and The Carrs Local Nature Reserve to north-eastern end of the LPZ.
- Hills and Holes SSSI consists of calcareous grassland and scrubby woodland to the centre of the LPZ.
- Tranquil and undisturbed character to the south-west of the LPZ.
- Victorian railway architecture also apparent within the LPZ.
- Residential development at edge of Market Warsop encroaching on the valley at its north-eastern end.
- The southern edge of Church Warsop encroaches into the LPZ.

Context

County Character Area:
Magnesian Limestone
Policy Zone: ML LPZ 24
Landscape Character Parcel: LCP ML 31
Landscape Description Unit: LDU 345

Key Plan



Landscape Policy Matrix

Condition

Good	Reinforce	Conserve and Reinforce	Conserve
Mod.	Create and Reinforce	Conserve and Create	Conserve and Restore
Poor	Create	Restore and Create	Restore
	Low	Mod.	High

Sensitivity

Landscape Analysis

Landscape Condition

The landscape condition is defined as **moderate**.

The area has a **coherent** pattern of elements, consisting of a narrow river valley with a narrow strip of riparian woodland, improved and unimproved pasture, as well as amenity grassland. There are **some** detracting features within the valley, most notably

Summary of analysis

Pattern of elements: Coherent
Detracting features: Some
Visual unity: Coherent

<p>encroachment of housing. Overall this leads to a coherent visual unity</p> <p>In ecological terms the area is a moderate habitat for wildlife with scrubby woodland and calcareous grassland, as well as the river corridor itself. Areas of amenity grassland are of poor value for wildlife but offer a good opportunity for wildlife enhancement.</p> <p>Cultural integrity is variable in that the land use pattern of the 1835 Sanderson Plan has largely been lost, but despite this the area retains a distinct visual character. This leads to a coherent functional integrity.</p> <p>A coherent with a coherent functional integrity gives a moderate landscape condition.</p>	<p>Ecological Integrity: Moderate</p> <p>Cultural Integrity: Variable</p> <p>Functional Integrity: Coherent</p>
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<p>Landscape Sensitivity</p> <p>The landscape sensitivity is defined as Moderate.</p> <p>The components of the landscape are characteristic of the Magnesian Limestone LCA. The time depth is historic (post 1600) giving a moderate sense of place.</p> <p>The landform is apparent with a continuous narrow strip of riparian woodland giving an intermittent tree cover. Views beyond the PZ open up at its south western end</p> <p>A moderate sense of place and moderate visibility leads to a moderate landscape sensitivity overall.</p>	<p>Distinctiveness: Characteristic</p> <p>Continuity: Historic</p> <p>Sense of Place: Moderate</p> <p>Landform: Apparent</p> <p>Extent of tree cover: Intermittent</p> <p>Visibility: Moderate</p>
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Landscape Action – Conserve and Create

<p>Landscape features</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conserve the naturalistic character of the River Meden. 2. Conserve and create riparian vegetation along the river, seeking opportunities for new tree planting along the river using species appropriate to the Magnesian Limestone landscape character area. 3. Create additional woodland within the landscape seeking opportunities for new woodland planting particularly along the urban fringe. 4. Conserve areas of calcareous grassland, neutral grassland and wet meadows; and seek opportunities to extend and enhance these areas, especially near to the SSSI, ensure appropriate management. 5. Conserve existing areas of scrubby woodland associated with the SSSI (including wet woodland), and ensure appropriate management. 6. Conserve wetland meadows within open space and along the river edge, seek opportunities to create new wetland areas. 7. Conserve areas of river pasture close to the river through appropriate management to limit the extent of scrub establishment. 8. Conserve field ponds and associated wetland fringes and reedbed, and seek opportunities to create new wetland areas. 9. Conserve open landscape views, particularly from the south western end of the LPZ. 10. Preserve open landscape views near to Market and Church Warsop <p>Built form</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Development within LPZs of a lower landscape condition and landscape sensitivity is to be encouraged 12. Enhance edge of Market Warsop by continued planting of new trees to soften harsh urban edge, as well as additional wildflower meadow planting 13. Conserve the natural channel of the River Meden, avoiding damage to the river edge as a result of residential development.

Magnesian Limestone Landscape Policy Zone 25 – Sookholme Limestone Farmlands

Landscape Policy – Conserve and Reinforce

Location and landform

This Landscape Policy Zone lies to the north of the residential area of Mansfield Woodhouse area of Mansfield. It also touches the edges of the Warsop Vale and Spion Kop village envelopes. It also includes the historic settlement of Sookholme. It is an area of gently undulating topography containing the narrow corridor of the River Meden, ranging in height from 68 to 85 metres AOD.

The urban form and detracting landscape features

There are some detracting features within the area. The busy A60 passes from south to north connecting Mansfield with Church Warsop and Market Warsop. There are also active and disused railway lines within the LPZ. Overhead power lines are also present in the centre of the LPZ.

The restored Shirebrook colliery lies to the northwest corner of the Landscape Policy Zone. This is a detracting feature in that it is a prominent steeply sloping landform in the views within the LPZ, however the prominence of this feature is softened as a result of the woodland planting.

Land use

The settlement of Sookholme is contained within the LPZ; this consists predominately of limestone buildings with red pantile roofs. The area also contains a number of isolated farms, as well as Nettleworth Manor. The Manor is surrounded by remnants of a parkland landscape with mature trees, and improved and unimproved pasture areas used for grazing sheep and horses. There are a number of historic heritage assets, including listed buildings and a medieval sunken village.

In addition there are a number of sports facilities in the area such as Manor Park Golf Course and a sports complex. Other land uses include arable crop production and improved and unimproved pasture.

Landscape features

In addition to the parkland setting, there are small areas of deciduous woodland, often linear in form, to the south of the area around Park Hall and Nettleworth Manor. The largest area of mixed coniferous and deciduous woodland in the LPZ is located on the restored Shirebrook Colliery within the northwest corner of the LPZ.

Ecology and special designations

There is one SSSI associated with the area – Hills and Holes and Sookholme Brook. There are a large number of Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) many of which are small deciduous woodlands and other LWS areas of either calcareous or neutral grassland.

- Shirebrook Pit – ref 5/2199
- Sookholme Colliery Spoil – ref 5/184
- Spring Wood – ref 2/94
- Hind Car Wood – ref 2/88 - also designated as ancient woodland.
- The Shrubbery, Park Hall – ref 2/97
- Hopyard – ref 2/93
- The Bottoms, Nettleworth – ref 5/79
- Park Hall Lake, Nettleworth – ref 2/96
- Warsop Vale Sports Ground – ref 5/986
- Sookholme, Bath Lane - ref 1/40
- Rhein O’Thorns Hills and Holes – ref 1/42

- Warsop Recreation Ground – ref 2/101

Historic background and land-use change

The Sanderson Map of 1835 shows the LPZ area as enclosed fields, with strip fields nearer to Market Warsop. Some present day woodlands existed at the time of the Sanderson Plan (1835) such as those around Park Hall and Nettleworth Manor but these have reduced considerably in extent since this time.

Views

The LPZ has medium distance views with frequent wooded skylines, with views of high ground around the former Shirebrook Colliery to the northwest and the rising land of Sherwood Landscape Character Area to the east towards the settlement of Clipstone.

The urban edges of Mansfield Woodhouse and Market Warsop are screened by vegetation. There are open views looking along the A60 corridor from Mansfield Woodhouse towards Market Warsop.

Main threats

The main threats are urban expansion along the A60 corridor spreading in a southern direction from the edge of Market Warsop and in a northern direction from the edge of Mansfield Woodhouse. A further threat is more subdivision of fields into paddocks and removal of trees around Nettleworth Manor and Home Farm leading to further degradation of the parkland landscape. Potential future threats include quarrying of limestone, and recreational development , such as golf courses within the area.

Adjacent landscape policy zones (LPZ)

- Magnesian Limestone Landscape Policy Zone 24 – Market Warsop Meadowlands

Magnesian Limestone Landscape Policy Zone 25 – Sookholme Village Farmlands

Site Photograph



Characteristic Visual Features

- Gently undulating topography.
- Intensive arable farming with medium sized regular and irregular fields.
- Hawthorn field boundaries with standard Oak and Ash trees.
- Many small woodlands give an overall wooded appearance to the landscape; many woodlands are linear in form.
- Isolated farms and the settlement of Sookholme. characteristically have limestone buildings and red pantile roofs.
- Remnants of parkland landscape around Park Hall Farm and Nettleworth Manor.
- Former Shirebrook colliery has been restored to deciduous and coniferous woodland and is a prominent view.
- Disused mineral railway and active railway lines cross area.
- Views out of the LPZ contained by wooded skylines.
- Urban fringe development (Mansfield Woodhouse) is located along the LPZ's southern perimeter and to the north east (Church Warsop).

Context

County Character Area:
Magnesian Limestone
Policy Zone: ML LPZ 25
Landscape Character Parcel: LCP ML 30
Landscape Description Unit: LDU 348

Key Plan



Landscape Policy Matrix

Condition

Good	Reinforce	Conserve and Reinforce	Conserve
Mod.	Create and reinforce	Conserve and Create	Conserve and Restore
Poor	Create	Restore and Create	Restore
	Low	Mod.	High

Sensitivity

Landscape Analysis

Landscape Condition

The landscape condition is defined as **good**.

The area has a **coherent** pattern of elements comprising a predominately agricultural area with the restored former Shirebrook

Summary of analysis

Pattern of elements:	Coherent
Detracting features:	Some
Visual unity :	Coherent
Ecological Integrity:	Strong

<p>colliery to the northwest area of the LPZ.</p> <p>There are some detracting features such as the busy A60, and active and disused railway lines. Overall the combination of the pattern of elements and the detracting features gives a coherent visual unity.</p> <p>In ecological terms the area is a strong habitat network for wildlife with many small areas of deciduous woodlands (some of which are ancient), together with wetlands and improved and unimproved pasture. Cultural integrity is variable in that the land use pattern of the 1835 Sanderson Plan is still intact but the extent of woodland and parkland has considerably reduced since 1835.</p> <p>A visually coherent area with a strong functional integrity gives a moderate landscape condition.</p>	<p>Cultural Integrity: Variable</p> <p>Functional Integrity: Strong</p>
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<p>Landscape Sensitivity</p> <p>The landscape sensitivity is defined as Moderate.</p> <p>The components of the landscape are characteristic of the Magnesian Limestone LCA. The time depth is historic (post 1600) giving a moderate sense of place. However there are rare components such as ancient woodlands within the PZ.</p> <p>The landform is apparent with scattered small areas of deciduous woodland, and restored colliery area giving an intermittent tree cover. Views beyond the PZ are enclosed by wooded skylines.</p> <p>A moderate sense of place and moderate visibility leads to a moderate landscape sensitivity overall.</p>	<p>Distinctiveness: Characteristic</p> <p>Continuity: Historic</p> <p>Sense of Place: Moderate</p> <p>Landform: Apparent</p> <p>Extent of tree cover: Intermittent</p> <p>Visibility: Moderate</p>
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Landscape Action – Conserve and Reinforce

<p>Landscape features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and reinforce areas of older field patterns, such as semi-regular and regular geometric patterns, and patterns reflecting open systems. • Conserve and reinforce woodland areas, particularly ancient woodland ensuring appropriate management. • Conserve and reinforce the parkland landscape character adjacent to Park Hall and Nettleworth Manor. • Ensure that native hedgerows are used to screen the sub-divided fields where fields are fenced to maintain stock or horses. • Conserve areas of calcareous and neutral grassland, and seek opportunities to extend and enhance these areas. • Conserve field boundary hedges, and encourage the restoration of fragmented sections • Conserve open views across the landscape through careful siting of any woodland and management of existing vegetation. • Conserve and reinforce existing habitats including: lakes, ponds, wetland meadow, reedbeds or grassland banks as a buffer adjacent to arable farming, and seek opportunities for planting of new riparian trees and shrubs using species appropriate to the Magnesian Limestone Landscape Character Area. • Conserve and reinforce the rural character by reducing the prominence of urban fringes in the south of the LPZ by woodland planting.

Built form

- Conserve the prominence of St Peter and St Pauls church in the skyline of Church Warsop.
- Enhance the distinctiveness of settlement of Sookholme by the use of materials appropriate to MDC Conservation Heritage advice in any new development.
- Conserve the distinctive character and integrity of the Church Warsop Conservation Area.
- Maintain the uniform roofline of villages with wooded hills rising beyond, by avoiding more than double storey developments within the settlement of Sookholme in particular.
- Development within LPZs of a lower landscape condition and landscape sensitivity us to be encouraged.

Magnesian Limestone Landscape Policy Zone 26 – Warsop Vale Village Farmlands with ancient woodlands

Policy - Conserve and Reinforce

Location and landform

This landscape policy zone (LPZ) lies to the northwest of Market Warsop, west of Church Warsop and north of Warsop Vale. Shirebrook lies to the east and the villages of Langwith and Nether Langwith to the north-west and north. This Landscape Policy Zone is adjoining Policy Zone - Magnesian Limestone LPZ 14 - Nether Langwith and Sherwood LPZ 29 - Meden Vale and Church Warsop. This is an area of gently undulating topography ranging in height from 65 to 100 metres AOD. To the east of William Wood Lane in Warsop Vale the landscape is more strongly undulating as this is a restored colliery landform which rises to approximately 100 metres AOD. To the west of William Wood Lane towards Shirebrook the landscape is more gently undulating.

Urban form and detracting landscape features

The restored Warsop colliery is located in the centre of the Landscape Policy Zone. This is a detracting feature in that it is a prominent steeply sloping landform in the views within the LPZ, however the prominence of this feature is softened as a result of the woodland planting. The LPZ is also crossed by railway lines, both active lines and disused colliery lines. No major roads pass through the area.

Land use

The Policy Zone is a balance of agricultural uses and woodland. Agricultural land-use is arable farming of maize and cereals, with some pasture used for grazing of cattle and horses.

Landscape features

There are several areas of deciduous woodland within the LPZ, some of which are ancient woodlands, such as Minster Wood, Lord Stubbins Wood and Warsop Wood. There are also areas of mixed coniferous and deciduous woodlands on the restored colliery site.

Ecology and special designations

There are 2 SSSIs within the area – Lord Stubbins Wood and Rhein O' Thorns which is a section of the Hills and Holes SSSI to the south in LPZ 24 (see Local Wildlife descriptions below).

There are a large number of Local Wildlife Sites many of which are small deciduous woodlands, some being ancient woodlands. These include:

- Lord Stubbins Wood (also SSSI above) – ref1/39 also ancient woodland
- Rhein O'Thorns Hills and Holes (also SSSI above) – ref 1/42
- Warsop Wood Colliery Spoil – ref – 5/83 also ancient woodland
- Minster Wood 5/83 – ref 5/2147 also ancient woodland
- Collier Spring – ref 2/340 also ancient woodland
- Parsons Wood Railway Sidings – ref 5/394
- Cuckney Hay Railway - ref 1/44
- Parsons Wood – ref 2/100 also ancient woodland
- Warsop Vale Colliery – ref 5/81 also ancient woodland
- Warsop Vale dismantled railway – ref 5/82
- New Plantation Meadow – ref 2/102
- New Plantation Meadow, Langwith – ref 5/78
- Carter Lane and Longster Lane Junction – ref 5/984

Historic background and landuse change

The Sanderson Map of 1835 shows the LPZ as enclosed fields, with strip fields reflecting the open field system to the west nearer to Shirebrook. This enclosed pattern is still recognisable in the centre of the LPZ but it has been lost to the east of William Wood Lane due to mining activities. There has also been loss of existing woodland due to mining activities in this area..The historic field pattern is most recognisable in the area to the north of the settlement of Warsop Vale, to the west of William Wood Lane and as far north as Lord Stubbins Wood.

Views

There are no long distance views out of the LPZ as its boundaries are contained by woodland, or wooded embankments of the former mineral railway lines. Views are generally enclosed by wooded skylines. The only exception to this is from the summit of the restored colliery landform to the east of William Wood Lane.

Main threats

The main threats to the LPZ include poor management of woodland and species rich hedgerows, or removal of woodland and hedgerow due to changes in land use. Enlargement and changes in the field patterns, as a result of agricultural intensification would also bring significant negative change to the LPZ. Other potential threats include quarrying for limestone to the north of the LPZ (outside MDC boundary), this would result in the removal of mature vegetation such as woodlands and hedgerows as well as removing the historic field pattern.

Adjacent landscape policy zones (LPZ)

- Magnesian Limestone Landscape Policy Zone 24- Market Warsop Meadowlands
- Magnesian Limestone Landscape Policy Zone 25 – Sookholme Limestone Farmlands

Magnesian Limestone Landscape Policy Zone 26 – Warsop Vale Village Farmlands with ancient woodlands

Site Photograph



Characteristic Visual Features

- Gently undulating topography.
- Many small – medium woodlands which give a wooded appearance to the landscape.
- Isolated farms only.
- Disused mineral railway and active railway lines cross area.
- Intensive arable farming with medium sized regular fields.
- Hawthorn field boundaries with standard Oak and Ash trees.
- Views out of the LPZ contained by wooded skylines.
- Urban fringe development to perimeter of LPZ: Shirebrook to the west; Church Warsop to the east and Warsop Vale to the south.

Landscape Analysis

Landscape Condition

The Landscape condition is defined as **Good**.

The area has a **coherent** pattern of elements mainly arable fields and small to medium woodlands, although there are a **few** detracting features such as the restored former Warsop Colliery and mineral railway line embankments. Overall, this pattern and lack of dominant detracting features gives a visually **unified** area. In ecological terms, the area is a **moderate** habitat for wildlife with many small to medium deciduous woodlands, including ancient woodlands. Cultural integrity is **variable** in that the land use pattern has changed since the 1835 Sanderson plan, mainly as result of the removal of internal field

Context

County Character Area: Magnesian Limestone
 Policy Zone: ML LPZ 26
 Landscape Character Parcel: LCP ML 32
 Landscape Description Unit: LDU 347

Key plan



Landscape Policy Matrix

Condition

Good	Reinforce	Conserve and Reinforce	Conserve
Mod.	Create and reinforce	Conserve and Create	Conserve and Restore
Poor	Create	Restore and Create	Restore
	Low	Mod.	High

Sensitivity

Summary of analysis

Pattern of elements:	Coherent
Detracting features:	Few
Visual unity :	Unified
Ecological Integrity:	Moderate
Cultural Integrity:	Variable
Functional Integrity:	Coherent

boundaries particularly to the east of William Wood Lane. This leads to a **coherent** functional integrity (e.g. a moderate wildlife habitat and variable cultural integrity lead to a coherent functional integrity).

A visually **unified** area with a **coherent** functional integrity gives a **good** landscape condition.

<p>Landscape Sensitivity</p> <p>The landscape sensitivity is defined as Moderate.</p> <p>The components of the landscape are characteristic of the Magnesian Limestone LCA. The time depth is historic (post 1600) giving a moderate sense of place. However there are rare components such as ancient woodlands within the LPZ.</p> <p>The landform is apparent with intermittent tree cover woodland Views beyond the LPZ are enclosed by wooded skylines.</p> <p>A moderate sense of place and moderate visibility leads to a moderate landscape sensitivity overall.</p>	<table> <tr> <td>Distinctiveness:</td> <td>Characteristic</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Continuity:</td> <td>Historic</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sense of Place:</td> <td>Moderate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Landform:</td> <td>Apparent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Extent of tree cover:</td> <td>Intermittent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Visibility:</td> <td>Moderate</td> </tr> </table>	Distinctiveness:	Characteristic	Continuity:	Historic	Sense of Place:	Moderate	Landform:	Apparent	Extent of tree cover:	Intermittent	Visibility:	Moderate
Distinctiveness:	Characteristic												
Continuity:	Historic												
Sense of Place:	Moderate												
Landform:	Apparent												
Extent of tree cover:	Intermittent												
Visibility:	Moderate												

Landscape Action – Conserve and Reinforce

Landscape Features

- Conserve and reinforce the simple and regular field pattern of the rural agricultural landscape.
- Conserve and reinforce the older field patterns of enclosure, where they occur.
- Conserve and reinforce field boundary hedges, and encourage the restoration of fragmented sections.
- Conserve and reinforce the interlocking character of woodland by planting new hedgerows and linear woodland belts .
- Conserve and reinforce woodland and hedgerows by appropriate management to ensure their longevity.
- Conserve and reinforce the rural character of the LPZ by small scale tree planting along the fringes of Warsop Vale.
- Enhance field boundaries by management and replanting of hedgerows where they become damaged.
- Conserve and reinforce the strong woodland character within the landscape by maintaining, and where opportunities exist, extending existing woodland and planting new woodland using species appropriate to the Magnesian Limestone LCA.
- Conserve areas of ancient woodland, calcareous and neutral grassland, and wet woodland.

Built form

- Built form is not prominent in this landscape and any new developments should be restricted to the perimeter of the LPZ near to existing settlements, where impacts can be avoided, minimised and mitigated. However, development within Landscape Policy Zones of a lower landscape condition and landscape sensitivity is to be encouraged. Development should generally avoid adverse effects on open countryside.
- Ensure extensions to existing farms use locally appropriate materials using materials acceptable to MDC Conservation Heritage advice Conserve and reinforce the contained character of Warsop Vale at the southern edge of the LPZ by ensuring any built development does not make the settlement more prominent within the landscape.
- Increase tree cover to the perimeter of LPZ in order to minimise effects of development on the landscape.
- Conserve and reinforce tree cover around isolated farms within the LPZ.

Other development/ structures in the landscape

- Conserve and reinforce the linear wooded character of the disused and active railways through the landscape, by planting woodland adjacent to it.

Magnesian Limestone Landscape Policy Zone 27 – Pleasley Hill Village Farmlands

Policy – Conserve and Restore

Location and landform

This Landscape Policy Zone lies to the northwest of the town of Mansfield, between Mansfield Woodhouse and Pleasley Hill areas of the district.

This area is a plateau which ranges in height from 100 to 150 metres AOD. It rises upwards and is steeper towards the east of the LPZ close to Radmanthwaite and Pleasley Hill. The landform is gently undulating and rounded and falls away steeply at the edges of the plateau particularly into the steeply incised Meden Valley to the north and towards the A617 corridor running through Pleasley Hill and Pleasley village.

Urban form and detracting landscape features

Visual detractors in the area include the former Sherwood colliery which has been restored to deciduous and coniferous woodland. This is considered detracting only in the sense that it is a prominent landform. There is also an area of former limestone extraction at the Littlewood Lane Quarry site. No major roads cross the centre of the area, although the busy Debdale Lane A6075 crosses to the south of the LPZ. The only other road is Common Lane, a narrow rural lane bordered by low hedgerows. Overhead power lines also cross the area.

Land use

The Landscape Policy Zone is largely in agricultural land-use with arable farming for cereals and some areas of oil seed rape. Field size is medium to large and geometric. There are very small areas of improved and unimproved pasture on the perimeter of the LPZ to the north adjacent to the Meden Valley. A disused mineral railway line crosses to the north of the area which now forms the Meden trail multi-user route.

Urban land uses include school playing fields and allotments.

Landscape features

The largest area of mixed coniferous and deciduous woodland is to the restored Sherwood Colliery, also known as Oxclose Wood. Other than this area, there are only isolated pockets of deciduous woodland within the LPZ such as around Debdale Hall Farm to the south, along the restored mineral railway lines and isolated farmlands and estates.

Ecology and special designations

There is part of 1 Special Sites of Scientific Interest (SSSI) within the LPZ - Pleasley Vale Railway the (remainder is in Sherwood LPZ 29).

There 7 Local Wildlife Sites within the area:

- Sherwood Colliery ref 5/2167 Debdale Lane grassland ref 2/331
- Littlewood Lane Quarry ref 5/76 Radmanthwaite Pasture ref 5/288
- Northfield House Scrubby Grassland ref 5/72 (in part)
- Ref 5/74 (in part)
- Ref 1/117 (in part)

Historic background and land use change

The Sanderson Map of 1835 shows the area as enclosed fields to the west and long sinuous strip fields within the eastern area of the Landscape Policy Zone, in the area around North Lodge and Sunnydale Farm. This pattern has been broken down by the removal of internal field boundaries due to agricultural intensification as well as quarrying and mining activities. Some small areas of older field patterns exist on

the very northern and eastern edges of the LPZ, to the north adjacent to the Meden Valley and to the eastern edges to the south west of Littlewood Lane.

Views

There are open views of the wooded Meden Valley to the north. The woodland of the restored Sherwood Colliery (Oxclose Wood) is visible within the eastern area of the LPZ. The urban area of Mansfield is visible but not prominent in the view as it lies at a lower level. One exception is atop Oxclose Woods, where Millennium Business Park impacts on amenity views.

Main threats

The main threat to the area is residential expansion from the western edge of Mansfield, as well as commercial expansion at Millennium Business Park from the north-eastern edge of Pleasley Hill along the A617. Other potential threats include the siting of large scale renewable energy features such as, wind turbines, on this plateau area and further quarrying for limestone.

Adjacent landscape policy zones (LPZ)

- Magnesian Limestone Landscape Policy Zone 23 – Skegby Village Farmlands
- Magnesian Limestone Landscape Policy Zone 29 – River Meden Farmlands with ancient woodlands

Magnesian Limestone Landscape Policy Zone 27 – Pleasley Hill Village Farmlands

Site Photograph



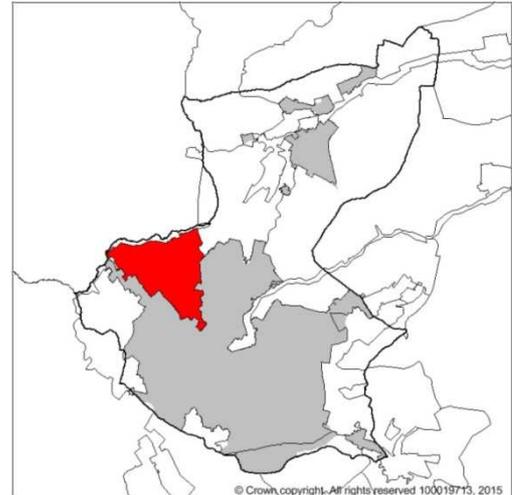
Characteristic Visual Features

- Gently undulating, upstanding plateau.
- Land falls sharply at north-western edge into Meden Valley.
- Generally limited tree cover.
- Isolated residential properties and farms only.
- Intensive arable farming with medium to large regular fields.
- Small pockets of improved and unimproved pasture adjacent to isolated farms and residential properties and Debdale Lane.
- Hawthorn field boundaries with standard Oak and Ash trees.
- Restored Sherwood Colliery to south of the LPZ.
- Littlewood Lane Limestone Quarry to the east of the LPZ.
- Open views out of the LPZ particularly to the north-west.
- Urban fringe development to perimeter of LPZ , to south-west and west , east , south-east and south.

Context

County Character Area:
Magnesian Limestone
Policy Zone: ML LPZ 27
Landscape Character Parcel: LCP ML 34
Landscape Description Unit: LDU 244

Key Plan



Landscape Policy Matrix

Condition

Good	Reinforce	Conserve and Reinforce	Conserve
Mod.	Create and Reinforce	Conserve and Create	Conserve and Restore
Poor	Create	Restore and Create	Restore
	Low	Mod.	High

Sensitivity

Landscape Analysis

Landscape Condition

The landscape condition is defined as **Moderate**.

The area has a **coherent** pattern of elements comprising mainly arable fields. There are **some** detracting features such as the restored former Sherwood Colliery and a former limestone quarry. Overall, this pattern and limited detracting features gives a visually **coherent area**. In ecological terms, the area is a **moderate** habitat

Summary of analysis

Pattern of elements:	Coherent
Detracting features:	Some
Visual unity :	Coherent
Ecological Integrity:	Moderate
Cultural Integrity:	Variable

<p>for wildlife due to its calcareous substrate and its lack of disturbance by major roads, although there are limited woodlands. Cultural integrity is variable in that the land-use pattern has changed since the 1835 Sanderson plan, mainly as result of the removal of internal field boundaries. This leads to a coherent functional integrity.</p> <p>A visually coherent area with a coherent functional integrity gives a moderate landscape condition.</p>	<p>Functional Integrity: Coherent</p>
<p>Landscape Sensitivity</p> <p>The landscape sensitivity is defined as High.</p> <p>The components of the landscape are typically characteristic of the Magnesian Limestone LCA. The time depth is historic (post 1600) giving a moderate sense of place.</p> <p>The landform is apparent with limited woodland leading to an open landscape. There are views beyond the LPZ particularly northwards to the Meden Valley.</p> <p>A moderate sense of place and high visibility leads to a high landscape sensitivity overall.</p>	<p>Distinctiveness: Characteristic</p> <p>Continuity: Historic</p> <p>Sense of Place: Moderate</p> <p>Landform: Apparent</p> <p>Extent of tree cover: Open</p> <p>Visibility: High</p>
<p>Landscape Action – Conserve and Restore</p>	
<p>Landscape Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve the distinctive gentle rolling landform and openness of the raised plateau by careful siting of woodland and built form. • Conserve and restore older patterns of field enclosure along the northern edge of the LPZ, such as those reflecting open systems. • Conserve and restore the simple and regular field pattern of the rural agricultural landscape. • Conserve field boundary hedges, and encourage the restoration of fragmented sections. Increase numbers of hedgerow trees whilst maintaining the open character. • Enhance and create wildlife corridors to link with existing habitats. • Conserve and reinforce areas of improved and unimproved pasture, especially close to isolated farms, residential properties, and adjacent to Debdale Lane. • Conserve areas of calcareous grassland. <p>Built form</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built form is not prominent in this landscape and any new developments should be restricted to the perimeter of the LPZ as far as possible. However development within Landscape Policy Zones of a lower landscape condition and landscape sensitivity is to be encouraged. Development should generally avoid adverse effects on open countryside and particularly the sloping edges of the plateau. Conserve the existing settlement pattern, where rooflines are typically below the crest of hills and ridgelines. • Increase tree cover within the perimeter of LPZ to minimise effects of development on the landscape. • Conserve and restore tree cover around isolated farms and residential dwellings. <p>Other development/ structures in the landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve long views from high points by ensuring viewpoints remain open. • Conserve and restore small tracks and lanes, maintaining their narrow character and hedgerow boundaries. 	

Magnesian Limestone Landscape Policy Zone 28 – Abbott Road village farmlands

Landscape Policy – Restore

Location and landform

This landscape policy zone (LPZ) lies immediately to the west of Mansfield. The LPZ's western boundary is formed by the Mansfield and Ashfield Regeneration Route (MARR) which links Mansfield and Sutton in Ashfield to A617 and to the M1. The MARR route is at a lower level in the landscape throughout this section. This LPZ forms a continuation of the gently undulating, upstanding plateau area to the west and ranges in height from 145 to 165 metres AOD.

Urban form and detracting landscape features

The relatively small landscape policy zone is surrounded by residential settlement on two sides which dominates the character of the area off Abbott Road and Water Lane. The other detracting feature is busy MARR route to the west. There are no designated sites such as Local Wildlife Sites or SSSIs within this LPZ.

Land use

Land use consists of medium to large arable fields used for cereal crops and oil seed rape. It also includes urban parks on the edge of countryside. This includes: Abbot Road football pitches and the naturalised former cycle proficiency site off Abbott Road.

Landscape Features and Ecology

There are no areas of woodland within this Landscape Policy Zone with the exception of native species woodland planting along the MARR corridor. Hedgerows vary in quality within the LPZ and in places are in poor condition and fragmented.

Historic background and landuse change

The Sanderson Map of 1835 shows this area as small geometric fields, this pattern continued eastwards in to the present day settlement of Ladybrook, but this pattern has been almost completely lost due to agricultural intensification.

Views

Views are constrained by the abrupt edge of residential development. There are views to the plateau area to the west beyond the MARR corridor.

Main Threats

The main threat to this area is further residential expansion of Mansfield.

Adjacent landscape policy zones (LPZ)

- Magnesian Limestone Landscape Policy Zone 23 – Skegby Village Farmlands

Magnesian Limestone Landscape Policy Zone 28 – Abbott Road Village Farmlands

Site Photograph



Location – View looking southwards from Water Lane

Characteristic Visual Features

- Gently undulating, upstanding plateau.
- Limited tree cover.
- Intensive arable farming, with medium to large regular fields.
- Improved pasture area used for informal recreation.
- Hawthorn field boundaries which vary in quality are fragmented in places.
- Open views out of the LPZ to the west.
- The MARR route, which forms the western boundary of LPZ, is located at a lower level in the landscape, and therefore allows open views out of the LPZ to the west
- Views to the east are constrained by urban fringe development to the perimeter of LPZ to the north, east and south-east.

Context

County Character Area:
Magnesian Limestone
Policy Zone: ML LPZ 28
Landscape Character Parcel: LCP ML 34
Landscape Description Unit: LDU 244

Key Plan



Landscape Policy Matrix

Condition

Good	Reinforce	Conserve and Reinforce	Conserve
Mod.	Create and reinforce	Conserve and Create	Conserve and Restore
Poor	Create	Restore and Create	Restore
	Low	Mod.	High

Sensitivity

Landscape Analysis

Landscape Condition

The Landscape condition is defined as **poor**.

The area has a **coherent** pattern of elements, comprising mainly arable fields. There are **some, but visually dominant** detracting features such as the residential development on the perimeter and

Summary of analysis

Pattern of elements: Coherent
Detracting features: Some
Visual unity: Coherent
Ecological Integrity: Poor

<p>the busy MARR route to the west. Overall this gives a visually coherent area. In ecological terms, the area is a poor habitat for wildlife; there are no areas of woodland and the hedgerow network is variable in quality and fragmented. Cultural integrity is variable in that the land-use pattern has changed since Sanderson’s plan of 1835 mainly as result of the removal of internal field boundaries .This leads to a weak functional integrity.</p> <p>A visually coherent area with a weak functional integrity gives a poor landscape condition.</p>	<p>Cultural Integrity: Variable</p> <p>Functional Integrity: Weak</p>
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<p>Landscape Sensitivity</p> <p>The landscape sensitivity is defined as high .</p> <p>The components of the landscape are characteristic of the Magnesian Limestone LCA. The time depth is historic (post 1600) giving a moderate sense of place.</p> <p>The landform is apparent with no woodland leading to an open landscape. Views are contained by the built edge of Mansfield but extend over the MARR route to the west.</p> <p>A moderate sense of place and high visibility leads to a high landscape sensitivity overall.</p>	<p>Distinctiveness: Characteristic</p> <p>Continuity: Historic</p> <p>Sense of Place: Moderate</p> <p>Landform: Apparent</p> <p>Extent of tree cover: Open</p> <p>Visibility: High</p>
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Landscape Action – Restore

<p>Landscape Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore the field pattern, particularly older patterns of enclosure by restoring and maintaining the existing fragmented hedgerows, to reinforce field pattern. • Enhance and create wildlife corridors to link with existing hedgerows and also increase numbers of hedgerow trees whilst maintaining the open character. • Increase woodland cover by introducing new trees, especially to settlement fringes to reduce its frequency of prominence in the landscape. • Maintain the open character of the amenity playing fields, and seek opportunities to add additional trees and wildflower grassland where appropriate. • Conserve and enhance areas of neutral grassland, and seek opportunities to extend these areas. • Enhance the fringes of other open spaces by introducing new planting species including trees, shrubs and meadow grassland to integrate with adjacent farmland. • Restore hedgerow trees particularly along the A6075 and fringes of the LPZ. • Restore ponds and their associated wetland vegetation. <p>Built Form</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that built development remains sensitively screened from view by means of linear woodland planting and clusters of trees to ensure it does not become more prominent in the surrounding landscape particularly in views from the west.

Magnesian Limestone Landscape Policy Zone 29 – River Meden village farmlands with ancient woodlands

Landscape Policy – Conserve and Reinforce

Location and landform

This landscape policy zone(LPZ) consists of the narrow, incised valley of the River Meden to the northwest of the town of Mansfield and its smaller urban area of Pleasley Hill. This LPZ adjoins with the Derbyshire County Council Landscape Character Area – Limestone gorges¹. LPZ29 also crosses over into Derbyshire at Pleasley Village along the River Meden towards the Shirebrook restored colliery.

This is a steeply incised river valley which ranges in height from 97 to 126 metres AOD, and flattens out to the east of the LPZ. At the western end of the valley the river is largely hidden from view by vegetation, and trees overhang exposed rock faces on the meandering course of the river.

The valley also contains underground caves and fissures and limestone outcrops (crag).

Urban form and detracting landscape features

The urban form within this LPZ is limited to isolated properties within the small settlement at Pleasley Vale. It includes stone built estate cottages and a historic church (Church of St Chad) in the area around Northfield Hall within its eastern half. Former mills are also located along the river east of Pleasley. Narrow estate roads pass through this area. The LPZ also overlaps with the Pleasley Vale Conservation Area.

The LPZ also follows a disused and restored mineral railway line.

There are very limited detractors within the river valley itself (within the Nottinghamshire county boundary). One minor exception is the development of business premises in the former mill buildings which has resulted in the removal of woodland to provide areas for car parking.

Land use and landscape features

Agricultural land uses include long narrow fields along the valley of improved and unimproved pasture which is used for grazing. The eastern end of the valley widens out into an area of parkland with mature trees also used for grazing and amenity uses.

The river valley has a continuous strip of broadleaved riparian woodland including mature trees such as Oak, Ash, Lime, Hazel, Wychelm and Birch with some non-native species such as Horse Chestnut. The valley broadens out in the area around Northfield House and contains mature parkland trees including exotic species. There are also small areas of species rich grasslands.

The Sanderson Plan of 1835 shows this area as a thin strip of woodland along the Meden Valley and this pattern has remained largely intact except for the woodland clearance described above. Sections of these woodlands are ancient woodlands.

Ecology and special designations

There is 1 SSSI site within the LPZ - Pleasley Valley Railway (also Local Wildlife Site 1/117).

There are a number of Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) within the LPZ:

- Pleasley Hill Pastures – ref 2/326
- Moorhaigh Lane Woodland – ref 5/1143 The Coppice, Pleasley – ref 2/325 notable shrub content and ground flora'
- Radmanthwaite Pasture – ref 5/288 (in part)

¹ <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/environment/conservation/landscapecharacter/>

- Pleasley Trail (Part) – ref 5/70
- Pleasley Vale scrub – ref 5/69
- Pleasley Vale – ref1/117 (also an SSSI)
- Northfield House scrubby grassland – ref 5/72
- Meden Bankwood – ref 2/328
- River Meden Newboundmill Bridge – ref 5/2243
- Littlewood Grassland and verges – ref 5/291
- Pleasley Vale Pasture Bank – ref 5/73

Historic background and land use change

The Sanderson Map of 1835 shows the LPZ as a wooded valley and this woodland is still intact. Pleasley Park woodland is also shown on the Sanderson Plan. The main landuse change in this area has been the conversion of former mill buildings into business premises. The parkland area at the eastern end of Pleasley Vale contains several large stone built houses such as Northfield House. Dry stone walls are used as field boundaries in this LPZ which is unique within the Mansfield district.

Views

Views are constrained by the river valley woodland and landform, except where this opens out into pasture areas to the north but these views are constrained by rising landform. There are glimpses of urban development in Pleasley Village to the north and Pleasley Hill extending along the A617 corridor.

Main threats

Threats include further encroachment of industrial and business development within the Meden Valley as part of Pleasley Vale Business Park, including removal of woodland: and lack of management of woodland areas and other natural habitats such as wetlands and calcareous grassland leading to their degradation.

Adjacent landscape policy zones (LPZ)

- Magnesian Limestone Landscape Policy Zone 23 – Skegby Village Farmlands
- Magnesian Limestone Landscape Policy Zone 27 – Pleasley Hill Village Farmlands
- Derbyshire County Council Landscape Character Area – Limestone Crags

Magnesian Limestone Landscape Policy Zone 29 – River Meden Village Farmlands with ancient woodlands

Site Photograph



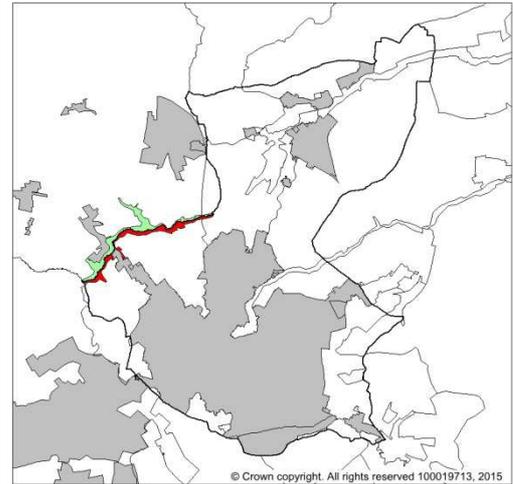
Characteristic Visual Features

- Narrow, incised valley of the River Meden.
- River bordered by strip of riparian woodland vegetation throughout its length, this increases in width at the eastern end.
- Narrow, improved and unimproved pasture fields within the valley.
- Existing mill buildings of Pleasley Vale converted to business use with associated car parking.
- Parkland landscape with mature trees to the eastern end of the valley around Northfield house.
- Linear urban development of Pleasley Hill, just outside of the LPZ, extending along A617 corridor to the south-east.
- Settlement of Pleasley Village to the north-west of the river corridor.

Context

County Character Area: Magnesian Limestone
 Policy Zone: ML LPZ 29
 Landscape Character Parcel: LCP ML 33
 Landscape Description Unit: LDU 218

Key Plan



Landscape Policy Matrix

Condition

Good	Reinforce	Conserve and Reinforce	Conserve
Mod.	Create and Reinforce	Conserve and Create	Conserve and Restore
Poor	Create	Restore and Create	Restore
	Low	Mod.	High

Sensitivity

Where one criterion is 'very good' this pushes the policy description into the next highest category.

Landscape Analysis

Landscape Condition

The landscape condition is defined as **very good**.

The area has a **unified** pattern of elements consisting of a narrow river valley with linear belts of woodland and improved and unimproved pasture; there are **minimal** detracting features within the

Summary of analysis

Pattern of elements:	Unified
Detracting features:	Few
Visual unity :	Strongly unified
Ecological Integrity:	Strong

<p>valley. Overall this gives a strongly unified area. In ecological terms the area is a moderate habitat for wildlife with woodland some of which is ancient and calcareous grassland. Cultural integrity is good, in that the land-use pattern of Sanderson's plan of 1835 is largely intact although some woodland clearance for development has taken place. This leads to a strong functional integrity.</p> <p>A strongly unified area with a strong functional integrity gives a very good landscape condition.</p>	<p>Cultural Integrity: Good</p> <p>Functional Integrity: Strong</p>
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<p>Landscape Sensitivity</p> <p>The landscape sensitivity is defined as Low.</p> <p>The components of the landscape are characteristic of the Magnesian Limestone Landscape Character Area (LCA). The time depth is historic (post 1600) giving a moderate sense of place. Some components of the LPZ such as ancient woodland are rare.</p> <p>The landform is apparent with a continuous strip of woodland leading to an enclosed landscape. Views beyond the LPZ are enclosed by both landform and topography.</p> <p>A moderate sense of place and low visibility leads to a low landscape sensitivity overall.</p>	<p>Distinctiveness: Characteristic</p> <p>Continuity: Historic</p> <p>Sense of Place: Moderate</p> <p>Landform: Apparent</p> <p>Extent of tree cover: Enclosed</p> <p>Visibility: Low</p>
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Landscape Action – Conserve and reinforce

<p>Landscape Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and reinforce the balance between woodland, pasture and wetland meadows within the LPZ. • Conserve and reinforce the visual unity of the area, maintaining scattered riparian trees, natural regeneration and wildflower meadows along the river, trees within farmland and the connection between the built form and the surrounding landscape. • Conserve the meandering character of the River Meden. • Conserve the character of rock faces surrounded by scattered trees and 'overhanging' woodland. However ensure vegetation is managed to retain the visual relationship with the landscape and buildings in Pleasley Vale. • Conserve the enclosed wooded character of the landscape. • Conserve and reinforce pockets of parkland through planting of trees along roads and within fields and use of estate fencing. • Conserve areas of pasture along the river banks. • Enhance horse grazing paddocks through hedgerow planting or estate fencing, and dry stone walling instead of post and wire fencing. • Conserve areas of ancient woodland and ensure a programme of maintenance to maintain floral diversity. • Conserve and reinforce areas of wetland meadow through appropriate management. • Conserve areas of lowland calcareous grassland and seek opportunities to extend and link these areas throughout the LPZ. • Conserve and reinforce the channelled views through the area through appropriate management of existing vegetation. <p>Built form</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve the sparsely developed character of the landscape. • Ensure the use of local stone as similar to Mansfield White Limestone as possible in building and boundary wall construction, using stone similar to Mansfield Red stone as contrasting detail around windows, doors and as cornerstones.

- Conserve the distinctive character of buildings and ensure any alterations are not detrimental to the design and character of the buildings.
- Conserve the character and integrity of Pleasley Park and Vale Conservation Area.

Other development/ structures in the landscape

- Conserve the small narrow character of roads through the LPZ bordered by estate fencing or stone walls.
- Conserve the wooded character of the Meden Trail (along the disused railway). However ensure a programme of management to retain viewing points across the valley from the trail.

Appendix I Sherwood Sandstone - landscape policy zone sheets

Sherwood Landscape Policy Zone 8 - Vicar Water and Rainworth Heath Wooded Estatelands

Policy: Create

This Landscape Policy Zone lies to the urban fringes of Clipstone to the north, Mansfield to the west and Rainworth to the south. Rainworth bypass runs through the southern area.

There are many detracting features to the urban fringes which include Crown Farm Industrial Estate - a large scale development visible over long distances. There is also large-scale commercial and industrial development along the A617 on the approach into Mansfield and Ransom Wood Business Park lies to the southwest of the Landscape Policy Zone.

The underlying gently undulating landscape has been considerably altered by coal mining activity at Rufford and Clipstone collieries. Rufford is still in the process of restoration and part of Clipstone colliery has been restored to create the Vicar Water Country Park to the north. Steep slopes have been created on the spoil tips which are an unnatural feature in the landscape. There is also an active sandstone quarry at Ratcher Hill where quarrying has left steep vertical slopes.

There are pine plantations and smaller blocks of deciduous woodland within the Landscape Policy Zone and the large-scale pine plantation of Clipstone Forest lies to the east. More recent planting has taken place on reclaimed spoil tips.

The Policy Zone area is largely shown as unenclosed heathland on Sandersons Plan of 1835. There are small pockets of heathland but the majority of the area has been disturbed by mineral and quarrying activity. Spoil heaps and disused mineral lines are now prominent features. Other features include a golf course and sewage works. Fly tipping is a problem in some areas and off road motorcycles are also evident.

The area has many SINC's and areas designated on the Heathland Register, including former mineral railway lines and colliery sites. Rainworth Heath is a designated SSSI. The area has a strong network of interconnecting blocks of deciduous woodland, coniferous plantations and patches of heathland and scrub providing good wildlife networks. Small areas of farmland have strong hedgerows with trees, for example around Newlands Farm.

There are panoramic views from Vicar Water Country Park. Elsewhere views are contained by landform, urban edges and by mature plantations to the east.

Threats to the area include urban/industrial and residential expansion of the adjacent towns. Recent development has been large scale and does not respect the local vernacular and landscape character. The Rainworth bypass/MARR route (A617) will create more pressure for industrial and commercial development on the eastern edge of Mansfield. The Rufford Colliery site is under pressure despite restoration proposals for heathland.

Sherwood Landscape Policy Zone 8 - Vicar Water and Rainworth Heath Wooded Estatelands

PHOTOGRAPH



CHARACTERISTIC VISUAL FEATURES

- Landscape altered by mineral extraction and quarrying activity
- Large scale commercial and industrial/business parks on the urban fringes of Mansfield, Mansfield Woodhouse & Rainworth
- Busy roads – Mansfield and Ashfield Regeneration Route (A617)
- Large scale pine plantations and smaller deciduous blocks of woodland
- Heathland areas with bracken, gorse and heather
- Fishing lake at Vicar Pond

LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

Landscape Condition

The Landscape condition is defined as **very poor**. The area has an **incoherent** pattern of elements with **many** detracting features such as mineral extraction sites and industrial estates. Visual unity is **significantly interrupted**.

Rainworth Heath is a SSSI and there are many SINCS and Heathland Register sites. Ecological integrity is **strong**, there are good wildlife corridors within the site and linking to adjacent areas. Areas of unrestored colliery workings and recently restored areas are considered to have moderate ecological value.

Cultural integrity is **poor**. The historic pattern of unenclosed heathland landscape has largely been destroyed by mineral activity.

A **significantly interrupted** area with a **coherent** functional integrity/ habitat for wildlife gives a **very poor** landscape condition.

Landscape Sensitivity

Sandersons Plan of 1835 shows the Landscape Policy Zone largely as unenclosed heathland. This has largely been disturbed, but heathland has successfully established on some restored mineral sites.

Overall the features are **characteristic** of Sherwood with an **historic** time depth (post 1600) and the area has a **moderate** sense of place.

An open panoramic view is possible from the top Vicar Pond Country Park. Views within the site are enclosed by landform and woodland. The apparent landform and intermittent tree cover give a **moderate** visibility within the site.

A **moderate** sense of place with a **moderate** visibility gives a **moderate** landscape sensitivity.

LANDSCAPE ACTIONS – Create

Landscape Features

- **Create** heathland habitats with Oak/Birch woodland and open acid grassland/heathland
- **Create** natural rolling landforms in keeping with the Sherwood region when restoring mineral and quarry sites - avoid unnatural, engineered landforms
- **Create** woodland to help restore unity to the landscape – medium to large-scale planting would be appropriate in this area
- **Conserve** existing heathland habitats

Built Features

- Concentrate new development around the existing settlements of Mansfield, Mansfield Woodhouse, Clipstone and Rainworth to conserve the remote rural character of the landscape
- Promote sensitive siting of new industrial and commercial buildings
- New development should respect the local character in scale and design
- Promote measures for reinforcing the traditional character of isolated farm buildings using vernacular designs
- **Create** woodland to contain and soften urban development, preferably in advance of new development

CONTEXT

NCC Landscape Type: Wooded Estatelands

Landscape Policy Zone: S LPZ 8

Land Cover Parcels: S20 and S21

Condition

Good	REINFORCE	CONSERVE & REINFORCE	CONSERVE
	CREATE & REINFORCE	CONSERVE & CREATE	CONSERVE & RESTORE
Moderate	CREATE	RESTORE & CREATE	RESTORE

Low Moderate High

Sensitivity

N.B. Where one criterion is 'very poor' this pushes the policy description into the next lowest category.

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Condition **Very Poor**

Pattern of Elements:	Incoherent
Detracting Features:	Many
Visual Unity:	Significantly interrupted
Ecological Integrity:	Moderate/Strong
Cultural Integrity:	Poor
Functional Integrity:	Coherent

Sensitivity **Moderate**

Distinctiveness:	Characteristic
Continuity:	Historic
Sense of Place:	Moderate
Landform:	Apparent
Extent of Tree Cover	Intermittent
Visibility:	Moderate

Sherwood Landscape Policy Zone 11 - Lindhurst Wooded Farmlands

Policy: Conserve and Create

This Landscape Policy Zone is a gently undulating area which extends from the valley of Rainworth Water at 110 metres in the south to the built edge of Mansfield in the north at 167 metres; and from the edge of Kirkby in Ashfield in the west to the village of Rainworth in the east. The highest point is at Coxmoor Plantation which is at 190 metres.

Land use in the area includes intensive arable production of cereals and oil seed rape as well as coniferous plantation woodland with smaller areas of deciduous woodland. There is some horse grazing on improved pasture to the southern fringes of Mansfield. There is also intensive pig production in the area around Rushley Farm. The recently built Mansfield and Ashfield Regeneration Route (MARR) cuts through the north of the Landscape Policy Zone, commercial and industrial development is beginning to be located along this route.

The main concentration of woodland is in the centre of the area and consists of Normanshill Wood and Thieves Wood to the west of the A60, and Harlow Wood is to the east of the A60. Both of these areas are commercial forestry plantations with wide margins of broad leaved trees particularly where they abut transport corridors. Caudwell Wood to the north of MARR is a deciduous woodland with Oak, Sweet Chestnut as the dominant species, also with Ash, Birch, and Sycamore and a shrubby under storey with a heathland species field layer. The smaller Stone Hills Plantation and Coxmoor Plantations are also coniferous woodlands with broad leaved margins. There is a small section of riparian woodland to Foul Evil Brook to the east of the area which includes Alder, Birch and Willow. The area as a whole has a distinct heath land character and there are several heath land register sites in the area.

Field boundaries vary in quality through out the area. Road hedgerows are also variable but very good in places such as on Caudwell Road where there are mature trees including Ash, Oak and Sycamore within the hedgerows. The most mature and species rich hedgerows are along farm tracks, such as those to Lindhurst Farm and Black Scotch Farm, these also contain mature trees including sections of Holly.

Historical maps of the area show that the whole of the eastern section was unclosed heath land except for the area around the present day Lindhurst Farm and the western area was enclosed fields. This pattern is still recognisable in the modern day landscape although there has been much removal of intervening boundaries due to agricultural intensification.

There is limited residential settlement within the area, there is small housing estate within Harlow Wood and a section of ribbon development along Coxmoor Road. There are also many isolated farms which tend to have a vernacular core of red brick and pantiled roofs but with modern agricultural buildings surrounding them. There is built development at Portland Training College within Harlow Wood and Fountaindale School within Thieves Wood.

Threats to the area include uncontrolled expansion of industrial and commercial buildings along the MARR route and expansion around the West Nottinghamshire College site, as well as extension of industrial and residential areas to the edge of Kirkby in Ashfield and Mansfield.

PHOTOGRAPH



CONTEXT

NCC Landscape Type: Wooded Farmlands
 Landscape Policy Zone (LPZ): S LPZ 11
 Landscape Character Parcel: S74,S75,S77,S78,S79,S80

Condition

Good	REINFORCE	CONSERVE & REINFORCE	CONSERVE
Moderate	CREATE & REINFORCE	CONSERVE & CREATE	CONSERVE & RESTORE
Poor	CREATE	RESORE & CREATE	RESTORE

Low Moderate High

Sensitivity

CHARACTERISTIC VISUAL FEATURES

- Gently undulating topography
- Coniferous forestry plantations with deciduous margins to road edges
- Deciduous woodlands with Oak, Sweet Chestnut dominant
- Intensive arable farming in large geometric fields
- Mixed species hedgerows with mature trees to farm tracks
- MARR route crosses the north of the area
- Built edge of Mansfield and Kirkby in Ashfield to the north and west
- Isolated farms and limited settlement.
- Heath land character, particularly to road verges ,heath land species present on woodland rides.

LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

Landscape Condition

The Landscape Condition is defined as **Moderate**

The area has a **coherent** pattern of elements mainly large geometric arable fields and blocks of plantation woodland, there are **some** detracting features these include telecommunications masts on high points, busy roads including the A60 and MARR route and the built edge of nearby urban areas. Overall this gives a **visually coherent** area. There are a number of SINCs and heathland sites in the area. Overall this is a **moderate** habitat for wildlife, although connectivity is reduced by poor hedgerows and busy roads. Cultural integrity is **variable** in that the land use pattern is still recognisable to the west from Sanderson’s plan of 1835 but many hedgerows have been removed. Many of the woodlands existed at the time of Sanderson’s Plan but they have been more infilled with conifer planting in recent times so that only their boundary shape remains.

A **visually coherent** area with a **coherent** functional integrity gives a **moderate** landscape condition

Landscape Sensitivity

The Landscape Sensitivity is defined as **Moderate**

The components of the landscape are **characteristic** of the Sherwood LCA. The time depth is **historic** (post 1600) giving a **moderate** sense of place overall. There is evidence of the pre-enclosure heathland character in the presence of heathland species to road edges and woodland rides.

The undulating landform is **apparent** with **intermittent** areas of woodland giving a **moderate** visibility of features in and out of the LPZ. There are dominant views of the urban edges of Mansfield and Kirby in Ashfield.

A **moderate** sense of place and a **moderate** visibility leads to a **moderate** landscape sensitivity overall.

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Condition Moderate

Pattern of Elements:	Coherent
Detracting Features:	Some
Visual Unity:	Coherent
Ecological Integrity:	Moderate
Cultural Integrity:	Variable
Functional Integrity:	Coherent

Sensitivity Moderate

Distinctiveness:	Characteristic
Continuity:	Historic
Sense of Place:	Moderate
Landform:	Apparent
Extent of Tree Cover	Intermittent
Visibility:	Moderate

ACTIONS – Conserve and Create

Landscape Features

- **Conserve** the ecological diversity of small deciduous woodlands throughout the area
- **Conserve** farm track hedgerows with mature trees including Holly
- **Create** and reinforce field boundary and road hedgerows where these have become degraded or lost
- **Create** opportunities for restoring areas of heath land where appropriate
- **Create** small deciduous woodlands where appropriate

Built Features

- **Conserve** the sparsely settled character of the landscape by concentrating new developments around the existing urban fringe of Mansfield and Kirkby in Ashfield to the north and west.
- **Create** small scale woodland/tree planting to soften new development, preferably in advance of development
- **Conserve** the existing field pattern by locating new small scale development within the existing field boundaries
- Promote measures for reinforcing the traditional character of farm buildings using vernacular building styles.
- Promote sensitive design and siting of new agricultural buildings

Sherwood Landscape Policy Zone 12 - Cavendish Woodland Estatelands and Wooded Farmlands

Policy: Restore and Create

This Landscape Policy Zone is an undulating area that extends from a small water course, Vicar Water, at 70 metres in the east up to the built edge of Mansfield Woodhouse in the west. The land drops down to the River Maun in the north and borders the built edges of Forest Town and Clipstone to the south. The highest point is at the western end of Clipstone at 119 metres. The undulating landform is more gentle to the north of Clipstone, in the east with a shallow ridgeline running south west to north east along Clipstone Drive.

This area is dominated by coniferous plantations (Intake Wood, Newlands, and Garibaldi Plantation) and intensive arable farming with a medium sized geometric field pattern. Cavendish Wood lies to the north east of this area and is a mixed woodland. To the east are a series of smaller scale fields of pasture around Vicar Water grazed by sheep, cattle and horses. There is also some horse grazing on improved pasture around Cavendish Lodge. To the south there is a small area of the worked spoil heaps of Clipstone Colliery.

Around the coniferous plantations there are generally broadleaf margins which are made up of oak, elder, birch, sweet chestnut, beech and a little rowan. Along the railway line embankment to the eastern edge of Vicar Water is a tree and scrub belt of oak, birch, gorse and hawthorn. This area has a more heathy character.

Where arable land use predominates to the west field boundaries are generally more fragmented. Hedges are also fragmented along the small valley floor against Vicar Water with stronger, intact trimmed hedges around Cavendish Lodge.

The Sanderson historical maps of this area show that much of this area was unenclosed in 1835 with the northern section forming Clipstone Park. Cavendish Lodge lies to the north east of the area on the edge of the former historic Clipstone Park. The boundaries of the park are still evident in the field pattern although many of the field boundaries are in poor condition. The remains of King John's Palace are found within a field just south of the village of Kings Clipstone near to where the River Maun and Vicar Water meet. The palace was a hunting lodge and royal residence built before 1164.

Residential housing is generally concentrated outside this area within Mansfield Woodhouse to the west and the larger suburb of Clipstone to the south along the B6030. The historic village core of Kings Clipstone lies to the north eastern tip of this area and a new modern housing estate has been constructed adjacent to a pine plantation, Intake Wood.

The area around Baulker Farm is degraded by large industrial sheds, electrical sub stations and pylons and power lines run east to west across this area.

Sherwood Landscape Policy Zone 12 - Cavendish Wooded Estatelands and Wooded Farmlands

PHOTOGRAPH



CONTEXT

NCC Landscape Type: Wooded Estatelands and Wooded Farmlands
 Landscape Policy Zone: S LPZ 12
 Landscape Character Parcel: SH22 and SH66

Condition

Good	REINFORCE	CONSERVE & REINFORCE	CONSERVE
	CREATE & REINFORCE	CONSERVE & CREATE	CONSERVE & RESTORE
Moderate	CREATE	RESTORE & CREATE	RESTORE
Poor			
	Low	Moderate	High
	Sensitivity		

CHARACTERISTIC VISUAL FEATURES

- Gently undulating topography
- Coniferous plantations with broadleaf margins
- Irregular medium sized arable fields
- Scattered tree cover and heathy vegetation along railway embankment to the eastern edge of Vicar Water
- Isolated farms and traditional village core of Kings Clipstone
- New housing development in Intake Wood
- Small fields of unimproved pasture against Vicar Water
- Views often contained by urban edges or coniferous plantations

LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

Landscape Condition

The Landscape Condition is defined as **poor**. The Landscape Policy Zone contains an **incoherent** pattern of features with **some** detracting features such as industrial sheds and sub stations around Baulker Farm, pylons and power lines, and the spoil heaps of Clipstone Colliery to the south. Overall the landscape is **visually interrupted**.

Tree cover within this area is largely pine and concentrated within woodland blocks. Field boundaries vary throughout the Landscape Policy Zone with many gappy and in decline hedges, particularly to the south western edge against Mansfield Woodhouse. The traditional red brick core of Kings Clipstone is intact with some limited recent infill and peripheral development adjacent to it. Cavendish Lodge is a Grade II listed building and the field pattern is largely intact within this area. New housing development has taken place within the area of Cavendish Park to the north of New Mill Lane. The overall cultural integrity is **variable**.

The SINC sites tend to be concentrated along the southern bank of the River Maun with small sections of woodland, but also include Spa Ponds east of Warren Farm and grassland SINCS. Fragmented hedges and some intensive arable hedges particularly to the west, give an overall **moderate** ecological integrity.

The functional integrity is **coherent** with some productive arable land.

A **visually interrupted** area with a **coherent** functional integrity gives a **poor** landscape condition.

Landscape Sensitivity

The Landscape Sensitivity is defined as **moderate**.

The components of this area **characteristic** of the Sherwood region and the continuity / time depth is **historic** (post 1600) which gives a **moderate** sense of place.

The larger scale blocks of woodland plantation around Cavendish Woods and Newlands and the larger size fields reflect the historic tree coverage and relative lack of enclosure shown on the Sanderson Plan of 1835. The hedges around Cavendish Lodge also reflect the historic pattern shown in the plan.

The undulating landform is **apparent** with some **intermittent** views out of the area to the west of Mansfield Woodhouse and to the north west from Clipstone Drive to wooded skylines.

A **moderate** sense of place combined with a **moderate** visibility gives a **moderate** landscape sensitivity overall.

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Condition

Poor

Pattern of Elements:	Incoherent
Detracting Features:	Some
Visual Unity:	Interrupted
Ecological Integrity:	Moderate
Cultural Integrity:	Variable
Functional Integrity:	Coherent

Sensitivity

Moderate

Distinctiveness:	Characteristic
Continuity:	Historic
Sense of Place:	Moderate
Landform:	Apparent
Extent of Tree Cover	Intermittent
Visibility:	Moderate

Landscape Features

- **Restore** the historic field pattern particularly primary hedgerows and those close to urban settlement of Mansfield Woodhouse.
- **Restore** the heathy character to woodland margins, tracks and roadside edges.
- **Create** heathland habitat within new areas of public open space where appropriate.
- **Create** new areas of oak woodland linking up with existing areas of woodland.

Built Features

- **Restore** the vernacular character and architectural style of Kings Clipstone.
- **Create** new areas of oak and birch woodland to help integrate new and existing urban development.
- **Promote** measures for reinforcing the traditional character of farm buildings using vernacular building styles.
- **Promote** sensitive design and siting of new agricultural buildings.
- **Conserve** the integrity and rural character of the landscape by concentrating new development around the existing urban edge of Mansfield Woodhouse.

Sherwood Landscape Policy Zone 15 - River Maun Meadowlands with Plantations

Policy: Conserve and Reinforce

This Landscape Policy Zone covers a narrow river corridor that contains the River Maun. This small water course flows in a north easterly direction from Mansfield Woodhouse in the west through Edwinstowe and up past the north western residential edge of Ollerton.

To the west the River Maun flows in a relatively enclosed river corridor, with low lying fields to the north and a steep and often wooded bank to the south. There are occasional sandstone outcrops to the southern bank. In contrast to the east of Edwinstowe, the area either side of the river is relatively flat and more open in character with medium sized arable fields both to the north and south of the river. The landscape is more fragmented here with loss of flood meadow to arable production.

Between the north eastern edge of Mansfield Woodhouse and Edwinstowe there is a stronger sense of wooded enclosure with mixed woodland along the southern bank. Willow trees fringe the edge of the banks of a series of man made fishing ponds to the north of Newlands and Cavendish Wood. These fishing ponds are at a slightly higher level than the river.

A camping and caravan site is located within the valley bottom to the south east of Lamp Pens Farm. A mineral railway line and pylons cut across the river near to Clipstone junction and a sewage works lies just west of Rainworth Water and Ollerton, adjacent to Carr Brecks Farm.

To the west of Kings Clipstone views tend to be contained within the valley, due to both woodland cover and the more meandering nature of the river in this area. To the east of Kings Clipstone views open out to the edge of Edwinstowe and to Sherwood Country Park in the south. To the east of Edwinstowe structures associated with Thoresby coal mine are also visible.

There are sections of bridleway either immediately adjacent or parallel to the water course for much of this Landscape Policy Zone, including a short section of the Robin Hood Way west of Edwinstowe.

Threats to this area include the increased pressure for parking close to fishing ponds which could disrupt the tranquillity of the River Maun. Lack of woodland management on the edge of the river corridor could also impact on the continued succession of trees as older trees are not replaced.

Sherwood Landscape Policy Zone 15 - River Maun Meadowlands with Plantations

PHOTOGRAPH



CHARACTERISTIC VISUAL FEATURES

- Narrow meandering river valley
- West of Edwinstowe - low lying fields to the north and steeper wooded valley side to the south
- Occasional sandstone outcrops to the southern bank
- Arable farming on flatter areas to the east
- Some willow, alder and riparian vegetation along the banks adjacent to the river
- Some views out to built edges railway, embankments, and woodland edges

LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

Landscape Condition

The Landscape Condition is defined as **good**. The Landscape Policy Zone contains a **coherent** pattern of elements with a **few** detracting features. These include the urban fringe, sewage works, pylons, and busy roads crossing the valley. Overall the landscape is **visually unified**.

The River Maun is a **moderate** habitat for wildlife with some areas of broadleaved woodland and outgrown hedgerows with trees along parts of the narrow valley. There are several SINC sites but ecological value has been reduced in areas of arable farming. Flood meadow has been lost to intensive arable farming and some straight sections of river suggest that the profile has been engineered. Hedgerows vary in condition, with some outgrown or fragmented and some stronger and trimmed.

The condition of heritage features is **variable**. There are some small areas of flood meadow and historic field boundaries. The location of the water meadows is still evident in the field pattern to the north of the river from Warren Farm to the east of Lamb Pens Farm. These meadows were created between 1816 and 1837 and they released water and sewage over farmland, greatly increasing agricultural production. Most of the farmhouses adjacent to this Landscape Policy Zone also date from this time.

Recent isolated development has generally had a negative impact on the valley.

Overall, this is a visually unified area with a coherent functional integrity which gives a **good** landscape condition.

Landscape Sensitivity

The Landscape Sensitivity is defined as **moderate**.

The components of this landscape such as tree cover, patches of heathy vegetation and the generally undeveloped land within the river corridor are **characteristic** features of Sherwood Landscape Character Area. However, the historic time-depth has largely been degraded by intensive arable farming, and some localised development around Edwinstowe, and Ollerton. Views are generally contained by the low landform and intermittent tree cover and visibility is **moderate**.

A **moderate** sense of place combined with a **moderate** visibility gives a **moderate** landscape sensitivity overall.

ACTIONS - Conserve and reinforce

Landscape Features

- **Conserve** and **reinforce** the pastoral character of the river valley.
- **Promote** measures for restoring arable land to pasture and flood meadow.
- **Conserve** and **reinforce** river channel diversity and marginal riverside vegetation.
- **Conserve** and **enhance** the ecological diversity and character of riparian woodland.

Built Features

- **Conserve** the sparsely settled character of the river corridor by avoiding development within the immediate flood plain of the River Maun.
- **Reinforce** the sense of place of the built environment by using materials and design that reflect the local character of the area.
- **Contain** new small scale development within historical field boundaries.

CONTEXT

NCC Landscape Type: Meadowlands with Plantations
Landscape Policy Zone: S LPZ 15
Land Cover Parcel: S27 S28

Condition

Good	REINFORCE	CONSERVE & REINFORCE	CONSERVE
	CREATE & REINFORCE	CONSERVE & CREATE	CONSERVE & RESTORE
Moderate	CREATE	RESTORE & CREATE	RESTORE

Low Moderate High

Sensitivity

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Condition **Good**

Pattern of Elements:	Coherent
Detracting Features:	Few
Visual Unity:	Unified
Ecological Integrity:	Moderate
Cultural Integrity:	Variable
Functional Integrity:	Coherent

Sensitivity **Moderate**

Distinctiveness:	Characteristic
Continuity:	Historic
Sense of Place:	Moderate
Landform:	Apparent
Extent of Tree Cover	Intermittent
Visibility:	Moderate

Sherwood Landscape Policy Zone 18 - Blidworth and Rainworth Wooded Estatelands

Policy: Conserve and Create

This Landscape Policy Zone consists of an area which stretches from the former Calverton Colliery in the south to the villages of Rainworth and Blidworth in the north. The area is gently undulating with a height range of consistently between 90 and 135 metres.

The major land uses consist of commercial forestry plantations particularly to the south of the area. The forestry areas are publicly accessible with well maintained picnic areas and broad deciduous edges to the woodlands. To the centre and north, intensive arable farming predominates with regular medium to large fields of cereal crops. There is some permanent pasture used for sheep grazing and horse grazing nearer to the settlements of Blidworth and Rainworth. There is intensive rearing of chickens in poultry sheds. Facilities for leisure activities include a golf course to the south and sports fields near the villages. There is also evidence of the former coal mining industry with restored colliery spoil heaps at Calverton and Blidworth, disused mineral lines also cross the area. Busy roads pass through the area such as the A614, and the A617 Rainworth Bypass, away from these straight major routes are more winding routes often with 'sunken lanes' particularly around Blidworth.

The conifer woodlands are mainly Scot's Pine and Corsican Pine with edges of Ash, Beech, Birch, Holly and Oak. Coniferous game coverts are also dotted throughout the area. There are many isolated deciduous woodlands dominated by Oak and Sycamore some of which are ancient woodlands. Field boundary hedgerows are mostly trimmed but often gappy with limited hedgerow trees. Where present, these are Birch, Oak and Sycamore. Road hedgerows are stronger with large mature trees in places particularly along the minor roads.

The area has a heathland character, with patches of heathland within woodlands and along road verges. The plantations create the characteristic coniferous wooded skylines of the Sherwood region.

The historic field pattern has been lost in the areas of mineral extraction and forestry planting; many hedgerows have been removal or replacement with post and wire fences in the intensively farmed arable areas.

Built features include isolated farms with core buildings of red brick with slate roofs, and also stone buildings. Many farms have modern storage buildings around the perimeter e.g. Haywood Oaks Farm There is a small industrial estate north of Blidworth with modern buildings.

Threats to the area include clear felling of forestry areas causing a change on the character of these areas, further intensification of agriculture, expansion of industrial, and residential areas of Blidworth, as well as industrial and residential expansion of Rainworth particularly along the A617 Rainworth bypass.

PHOTOGRAPH



CONTEXT

NCC Landscape Type: Wooded Estatelands
 Landscape Policy Zone: S LPZ 18
 Landscape Character Parcel: S1, S2, S11

Condition

Good	REINFORCE	CONSERVE & REINFORCE	CONSERVE
Moderate	CREATE & REINFORCE	CONSERVE & CREATE	CONSERVE & RESTORE
Poor	CREATE	RESORE & CREATE	RESTORE

Low Moderate High

Sensitivity

CHARACTERISTIC VISUAL FEATURES

- Gently undulating topography
- Coniferous forestry plantations with deciduous margins to road edges
- Small deciduous woodlands dominated by Oak.
- Intensive arable farming in large to medium geometric fields
- Poor internal field boundaries, but stronger road edge boundaries with mature trees
- Rainworth Bypass (A617) crosses the north of the area, A614 runs north to south
- Isolated farms
- Heathland character, apparent to road verges. Heathland species present within woodlands and along disused mineral railway lines.
- Evidence of former coal mining, restored spoil heaps at Blidworth and Calverton
- Settlements of Bildworth and Rainworth

LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

Landscape Condition

The Landscape Condition is defined as **Moderate**

The area has a **coherent** pattern of elements: mainly large geometric arable fields and blocks of coniferous plantation woodland. There are **some** detracting features these include: busy roads including the A614, the A617 Rainworth Bypass and the built edge of urban areas of Rainworth and Blidworth. Overall this gives a **visually coherent** area. There are a number of SINCS and heathland sites in the area. Overall this is a **moderate** habitat for wildlife although connectivity is reduced by poor hedgerows in places and busy roads. Cultural integrity is **variable** in that the land use pattern is of the Sanderson's Plan of 1835 has been lost due to forestry planting and coal mining activities; where it does exist, many hedgerows have been removed. Fragments of deciduous woodlands that were present during the Sanderson's Plan (1835) remain, as well as isolated vernacular farm buildings.

A **visually coherent** area with a **coherent** functional integrity gives a **moderate** landscape condition

Landscape Sensitivity

The Landscape Sensitivity is defined as **Moderate**

The components of the landscape are **characteristic** of the regional Sherwood Landscape Character Area. The time depth is **historic** (post 1600) giving a **moderate** sense of place overall. There is evidence of the pre-enclosure heathland character in the presence of heathland species to road edges and within woodlands.

The undulating landform is **apparent** with **intermittent** areas of woodland giving a **moderate** visibility of features in and out of the LPZ to the north, although the higher proportion of woodland in the south creates a more enclosed area. There are dominant views of the urban edges of Bildworth and Rainworth.

A **moderate** sense of place and a **moderate** visibility leads to a **moderate** landscape sensitivity overall.

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Condition

Moderate

Pattern of Elements:	Coherent
Detracting Features:	Some
Visual Unity:	Coherent
Ecological Integrity:	Moderate
Cultural Integrity:	Variable
Functional Integrity:	Coherent

Sensitivity

Moderate

Distinctiveness:	Characteristic
Continuity:	Historic
Sense of Place:	Moderate
Landform:	Apparent
Extent of Tree Cover	Intermittent
Visibility:	Moderate

ACTIONS – Conserve and Create

Landscape Features

- **Conserve** the ecological diversity of small deciduous woodlands throughout the area
- **Conserve** and Reinforce field boundary and road hedgerows where these have become degraded or lost
- **Create** opportunities for restoring areas of heathland where appropriate
- **Create** small deciduous woodlands where appropriate

Built Features

- **Conserve** the integrity and rural character of the landscape by concentrating new developments around the existing urban fringe of Blidworth and Rainworth
- **Create** small scale woodland/tree planting to soften new development, preferably in advance of development
- **Conserve** the existing field pattern by locating new small scale development within the existing field boundaries
- Promote measures for reinforcing the traditional character of farm buildings using vernacular building styles.
- Promote sensitive design and siting of agricultural buildings

Sherwood Landscape Policy Zone - 25 Birklands Wooded Estatelands

Policy: Conserve & Reinforce

This is a well-wooded landscape encompassing the historic Sherwood Forest set within the Sherwood Forest Country Park. The area is located to the northeast of Mansfield, and to the north and west of Edwinstowe. Market Warsop is located to the west. The River Maun valley lies along the southern edge of the area and the River Meden lies to the north west of the area. The rivers valleys and settlements are located outside the Landscape Policy Zone.

This well-wooded and, in places, industrialised landscape has a distinctively rolling and undulating landform. To the north and east, semi-natural woodland dominates the landscape. To the south and west, coniferous woodland is surrounded by an intensively farmed arable landscape. The arable farmland has a medium-sized geometric field pattern enclosed by hawthorn hedges. Further south, there are smaller fields of vegetable crops and pasture adjacent to the Maun Valley and Bradmer Hill. Thoresby Colliery is located to the east of the area.

To the east, the area is dominated by remnants of the historic Sherwood Forest. This semi-natural woodland consists of ancient stag headed Oaks, Birch and some Corsican Pine planted in blocks. The open canopy forest is closely associated with extensive mosaics of grass, bracken and heather heathland. The ancient stag-headed Oaks form a distinctive feature within the forest area. To the north and west, there are large coniferous plantations (Scots Pine) with deciduous woodland edges (Oak, Birch, Ash, Sweet Chestnut, Beech). These extensive plantations are gradually being converted to Oak wood pasture requiring the felling of Pine and Beech. This practice has allowed acidic grassland, bracken, gorse, broom and, in parts, heather under-storeys to establish along edges and rides.

The woodlands contain a comprehensive network of planned vistas and forest rides. Holly trees form the edges to the north / south broad grassy ride. This is a remnant of a historic landscape marking the neutral ground between the Thoresby and Welbeck Estates. Thoresby Colliery, spoil heaps are covered in more recently planted woodland.

The views within the area are varied and are either contained by close belts of woodland or by plantations at a greater distance. Roadside and field boundaries consist of low, well trimmed, hawthorn hedgerows with Oak and Ash trees. Hedgerows are generally well maintained but some are gappy in places. There has been some reinstatement of old hedge lines to restore historic parkland features.

There are a number of isolated farmsteads scattered throughout the area, a number of which have listed building status. There is a small area of residential settlement at Spion Kop and Bradmer Hill to the west. To the east Thoresby Colliery has obliterated the wooded and agricultural landscape pattern, to the west, earlier woodland such as Birklands have survived. The surrounding agricultural landscape is interspersed with other land uses such as Sherwood Forest Farm Park, a caravan park, a sewage works, a lorry park, several car parks and a cricket pitch to the north of Edwinstowe. Sherwood Forest Country Park and Visitor Centre to the Major Oak is located to the north of Edwinstowe.

A railway line runs north-west to south-east across the western side of the area. The A60 Mansfield road runs along the western edge of the area. The busy A6075 runs from east to west across the centre of the area linking Mansfield to Edwinstowe. The area has a comprehensive network of tracks, footpaths and bridleways. The Robin Hood Way runs from north to west along the western edge of the Sherwood Forest Country Park.

There are several SINC's within the area, including Birklands and Bilhaugh (i & ii), Clipstone Drive, Edwinstowe, New Lodge Plantation, Hanger Hill Drive Wood, Bradmer Hill Cutting and Warsop Sand Quarry. Bilhaugh West, Ollerton Corner and Birklands and Bilhaugh are SSSI's, the latter is also designated as a SAC (Special Area for Conservation). Sherwood Forest is a National Nature Reserve.

The change for the woodland around Sherwood Forest Visitor Centre is from coniferous timber production to oak wood pasture which is being driven by a nature conservation objective. The closure of the Thoresby Colliery could lead to further woodland or heathland creation. Hedgerows between arable fields tend to be in decline due to lack of management leading to the loss of the surrounding historic field pattern.

PHOTOGRAPH



CONTEXT

NCC Landscape Type: Wooded Estatelands
 Landscape Policy Zone: S LPZ 25
 Land Cover Parcel: S23, S24, S25

Condition

Good	REINFORCE	CONSERVE & REINFORCE	CONSERVE
	CREATE & REINFORCE	CONSERVE & CREATE	CONSERVE & RESTORE
Moderate	CREATE	RESTORE & CREATE	RESTORE
Poor			
	Low	Moderate	High
	Sensitivity		

CHARACTERISTIC VISUAL FEATURES

- Undulating topography
- Frequent views of wooded skylines
- Geometric pattern of medium to large-scale arable fields
- Trimmed hawthorn hedges
- Large coniferous plantations
- Scrubby semi-natural woodland and heaths with ancient-stag headed Oaks
- Strong heathy character (heather, bracken, gorse and broom species)

LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

Landscape Condition

The Landscape Condition is defined as **good**.

This large area has a generally **coherent** pattern of elements with **some** detracting features. Thoresby Colliery and its associated spoil heaps are located to the east of the area. The busy A6075 cuts from east to west across the centre of the area linking Mansfield to Edwinstowe. Other land uses include a lorry park at Bradmer Hill, a sewage works as well as numerous masts and pylons. Tourist attractions such as Sherwood Forest Farm Park also tend to detract from the landscape unity of the area. Overall the visual unity is **coherent**.

There are several SINCS within the area, including Birklands and Bilhaugh (i & ii), Clipstone Drive, Edwinstowe, New Lodge Plantation, Hanger Hill Drive Wood, Bradmer Hill Cutting and Warsop Sand Quarry. Birklaugh West Ollerton Corner and Birklands and Bilhaugh are SSSI's, and the latter is also designated as a SAC (Special Area for Conservation). Sherwood Forest is a National Nature Reserve.

This area has a number of large coniferous and broadleaved woodlands set within an intensively farmed arable landscape. Sherwood Forest Ancient Woodland located to the north of Edwinstowe contains remnants of historic oak and birch woodland. The open canopy forest contains extensive mosaics of grass, bracken and heather heathland. The ecological integrity is **strong** within this area.

Roadsides and arable land are enclosed by generally well maintained, trimmed hawthorn hedgerows with some oak and ash trees. The woodland, hedgerows and heathland provide a strong network of wildlife corridors and there is moderate tree coverage with a diverse age structure. There has been recent planting at the Thoresby Colliery and Blakeley Lane, whereas the semi-natural woodland areas are over-mature and in decline. Overall the cultural integrity is **variable** giving a **strong** functional integrity.

Landscape Sensitivity

Features which give the area local distinctiveness are **characteristic** of the Sherwood region and the continuity is **historic** although ancient in parts which gives a **moderate** sense of place.

A number of trees and woodland are shown on the Sanderson Plan of 1835. The field pattern is mainly intact, to the west the field pattern has been lost to modern arable farming practices and coniferous plantations and to the far east by Thoresby Colliery and associated development. Tree cover varies throughout the area with blocks of woodland particularly to the east and more open areas of arable fields to the west. Overall the extent of tree cover is intermittent.

The views within the area are varied and are either contained by close belts of woodland or by plantations at a greater distance. A **moderate** sense of place combined with **moderate** visibility gives a **moderate** landscape sensitivity overall.

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Condition

Good

Pattern of Elements:	Coherent
Detracting Features:	Some
Visual Unity:	Coherent
Ecological Integrity:	Strong
Cultural Integrity:	Variable
Functional Integrity:	Strong

Sensitivity

Moderate

Distinctiveness:	Characteristic
Continuity:	Historic
Sense of Place:	Moderate
Landform:	Apparent
Extent of Tree Cover	Intermittent
Visibility:	Moderate

Landscape Features

- **Conserve** and **reinforce** the ecological diversity and distinctive character of heathland and semi-natural woodland habitats.
- **Conserve** and **reinforce** existing hedgerows and seek opportunities to restore the historic field pattern with new hedgerow planting with some hedgerow trees, where appropriate.
- **Restore** areas of arable land to semi-natural oak woodland and heathland.
- **Conserve** all existing heathland sites.
- **Reinforce** the existing level of tree cover and use oak and birch along woodland edges and rides.

Built Features

- **Conserve** the historic character and setting of village settlements. New development should respect the scale, design and materials used traditionally.
- **Conserve** the integrity and remote rural character of the landscape by concentrating new development around existing settlements of Market Worksop and Mansfield Woodhouse.
- **Promote** sensitive design and siting of new agricultural buildings.
- **Promote** measures for reinforcing the traditional character of farm buildings using vernacular building styles.

Sherwood Landscape Policy Zone 29: Meden Vale and Church Warsop Meadowlands with Plantations

Policy: Conserve

The area is located south of Worksop, immediately between the Poulter valley, at the north, and the Meden valley at the south. The A60 runs north-south through the west and the B6034 runs north-south through the east; these roads are connected by the A616 which bisects the Landscape Policy Zone (LPZ) south-east to north-west. The village of Budby lies to the south-east, Cuckney and Norton are located towards the north-west. Church Warsop and Meden Vale lie at the south-western boundary.

Generally the landform is rounded and gently undulating, rising to a ridgeline north of Church Warsop before descending sharply in both the north and south towards the Rivers Poulter and Meden respectively. There are localised steep sections around the spoil heap [north-west of Meden Vale] where land has been worked, this has been restored to grassland. Views are mostly medium distance towards wooded skylines. Views of Welbeck Park are gained from the north and of built settlement from the south. Internal wooded areas create some enclosed views within the core of the LPZ.

The LPZ comprises mainly arable fields on the lower ground, woodland is evident at the ridgeline. The fringe of Welbeck Estate features in the east along with a corner of Clumber Park Estate [Carburton] in the far north-east. Remnants of historic features include avenues, clumps of trees and lodges. Broad Lane, a historic lane which possibly separated the two estates, runs east-west and is now part of the Robin Hood Way. Recreational activity is fairly low key in the area; horse riding, walking and cycling. Plantations are generally mixed and coniferous. Stone vernacular farmhouses, estate lodges and walls are characteristic of the area, however both Church Warsop and Meden Vale have a non-vernacular urbanising influence.

Sherwood LPZ 29 - Meden Vale and Church Warsop Meadowlands with Plantations

PHOTOGRAPH



CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES

- Medium scale arable farmland.
- Intensive pig farming and a small amount of rough grazing.
- Lady Margaret Hall, part of the Welbeck Estate.
- Stone and red brick built farmhouses and dwellings.
- Coniferous and deciduous woodland blocks.

LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

Condition

The landscape condition is good. There is a **coherent** pattern of elements and **few** detracting features within the Landscape Policy Zone (LPZ). Detractors include low voltage power lines, agricultural sheds, the A616, and spoil heaps and the mineral railway associated with Welbeck Colliery. The latter is currently being restored to openspace and employment built development. Overall this leads to a **visually unified** area.

Land use is mainly medium scale arable farming with some rough grazing. A pig farm is located close to Meden Vale. Buildings tend to be of stone or red brick construction, though stone is more dominant. Lady Margaret Hall [stone built], part of the Welbeck Estate, lies within the LPZ. The urban estates of Meden Vale and Church Warsop are apparent and of modern non-vernacular style. The overall cultural integrity is considered **variable**.

The historic field pattern has declined due to mineral workings and the need to create larger arable fields, these are bounded by hawthorn hedgerows which are well trimmed although gappy in places. No hedgerow trees are apparent. The LPZ has moderate tree cover and combines mature woodland blocks with more recently planted areas of both deciduous and coniferous species. There is some heathland along field and woodland boundaries, acid grassland occurs along road verges and beneath woodland. There are at least 5 SINC's and also areas of ancient woodland (Minster Wood) within the LPZ. The ecological integrity has been assessed as **moderate** which gives a **coherent** habitat for wildlife/functional integrity. A **visually unified** area and **coherent** functional integrity gives a **good landscape condition** overall.

Sensitivity

Features which give the area local distinctiveness are **characteristic** of the Sherwood region and the continuity/time depth is **historic** [post 1600] giving a **moderate** sense of place.

Visibility is **high** due to the open views to wooded higher ground beyond the boundary of the Landscape Policy Zone and the **dominant** undulating landform. A **moderate** sense of place with **high** visibility results in **high landscape sensitivity** overall.

LANDSCAPE ACTIONS

Conserve

Landscape Features

- **Conserve** woodland blocks and reinforce as necessary.
- Seek opportunities to restore arable land to pasture.
- **Conserve** historic field pattern, restoring and reinforcing poor hedgerow boundaries where necessary.
- Seek opportunities to create areas of heathland where appropriate.

Built Features

- **Conserve** the rural character of the landscape by concentrating new development around the existing settlements of Meden Vale and Church Warsop. Create small scale woodland/tree planting to soften new development, preferably in advance of development.
- **Conserve** and respect the local vernacular of stone/ red brick construction in any new development.
- **Conserve** and respect the historic character and setting of Lady Margaret Hall and surroundings.
- Contain new development within historic field boundaries.

CONTEXT

Landscape Policy Zone: S LPZ 29
Land Cover Parcel[s]: S36, S69

Condition

Good	REINFORCE	CONSERVE & REINFORCE	CONSERVE
Moderate	CREATE & REINFORCE	CONSERVE & CREATE	CONSERVE & RESTORE
Poor	CREATE	RESTORE & CREATE	RESTORE

Low Moderate High

Sensitivity

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Condition

Good

Pattern of Elements: Coherent

Detracting Features: Few

Visual Unity: Unified

Ecological Integrity: Moderate

Cultural Integrity: Variable

Functional Integrity: Coherent

Sensitivity

High

Distinctiveness: Characteristic

Continuity: Historic

Sense of Place: Moderate

Landform: Dominant

Extent of Tree Cover: Intermittent

Visibility: High

Sherwood Landscape Policy Zone 47 - Coxmoor Wooded Farmlands

Policy: Conserve and Create

This Landscape Policy Zone (LPZ) consists of a gently undulating area rising to a high point of 165 metres at Hamilton Hill.

Land use in the LPZ can be divided into three main areas:

- 1) To the south is the Coxmoor golf course which consists of intensively managed greens and fairways surrounded by a mosaic of acid grassland with heather, bracken, gorse, and broom and Ash, Rowan and Oak trees.
- 2) To the centre of the area is a belt of unimproved and improved permanent pasture with some patches of arable farming and a disused sand quarry. This area has recently been bisected by the A617 Mansfield and Ashfield Regeneration Route (MARR).
- 3) To the North of the LPZ is Kingsmill Reservoir. Disused mineral railway lines also pass through the area.

There are limited areas of woodland within the LPZ; these consist of narrow belts of deciduous woodland which screen Coxmoor golf course and to the north riparian woodland including Willow and Poplar which form a fringe around the edge of Kingsmill Reservoir. To the central area, hedgerows bordering pasture areas are mature and bushy with mixed species and some standard trees. The MARR route (A617) has been planted with native hedgerows species which tie in to those of the Sherwood Landscape Character Area of the Nottinghamshire Landscape Guidelines (1998).

There is limited residential settlement in the area; this consists of isolated residential properties and isolated farms. Other buildings include facilities associated with Kingsmill Reservoir such as an outdoor adventure centre and buildings on the Coxmoor golf course to the south.

The historic field pattern shown in the Sanderson Plan of 1835 has been removed by the construction of the Coxmoor golf course and Kingsmill Reservoir. Historic field patterns were, until recently, intact in the central area of the LPZ; however, with the construction of the MARR route (A617) this is starting to break down with the development of industrial and commercial buildings along road. An older heathland landscape has been recreated on Coxmoor golf course due to sympathetic management in partnership with the Sherwood Forest Trust.

The LPZ is under threat of industrial and commercial development extending from the eastern edge of Kirkby-in-Ashfield and from the southern edge of Mansfield. The development along the MARR route (A617) will continue to break down the historic pattern of the area.

Sherwood Landscape Policy Zone 47 - Coxmoor Wooded Farmlands

PHOTOGRAPH



CHARACTERISTIC VISUAL FEATURES

- Gently undulating topography
- Coxmoor golf course with intensively managed but also includes areas of re-created heathland (roughs on golf course with heather, bracken broom, and gorse)
- Permanent unimproved and improved pasture to the centre of the LPZ
- Arable farmland to the centre
- Tall bushy mixed species hedgerows in the centre of the LPZ
- Isolated farms and residential settlements
- Kingsmill Reservoir with fringe of riparian woodland and wetland habitats including reedbeds
- Busy roads - MARR route (A617)
- Industrial and commercial development to north and west of the LPZ

LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

Landscape Condition

The Landscape Condition is defined as Moderate

The LPZ has a **coherent** pattern of elements that can be divided into three distinct sections: 1) Kingsmill Reservoir to the north; 2) a central area of pasture; and 3) Coxmoor Golf Course to the south. There are **some** detracting features, these include industrial and commercial development to the west and north and the busy A617 MARR route passing through the central pastoral area. Overall, the LPZ is a **visually coherent** area, although this is being broken down by development along the A617 MARR route. Coxmoor golf course is designated as SINC 2/225 for its heathland habitats. Kingsmill Reservoir is also a SINC (Ref 2/226). The mosaic of heathland, acid grassland and woodland to the golf course and the aquatic reservoir habitat make this LPZ a **moderate** habitat for wildlife. Cultural integrity is **variable** in that the historic field patterns (Sanderson Plan of 1835) have been removed through the development of the golf course. The central area of the LPZ is intact through the earlier, through the recreation of historic landscape patterns.

A **visually unified** area with a **moderate** functional integrity gives a **moderate** landscape condition.

Landscape Sensitivity

The Landscape Sensitivity is defined as Moderate

The undulating landform is **apparent** with the bushy hedgerows to the central area giving a **moderate** visibility into and out of the LPZ. Views are open to the industrial development to the north and west. The sense of place is **moderate**.

A **moderate** sense of place with a **moderate** visibility gives a **moderate** landscape sensitivity overall

ACTIONS – Conserve and Create

Landscape Features

- **Conserve** the ecological diversity of the mosaic of acid grassland, heath land and woodland within the Coxmoor golf course
- Avoid use of exotic tree species within the Coxmoor golf course
- **Conserve** remains of the intact historic field pattern with mature bushy hedgerows to the centre of the LPZ
- Seek opportunities to convert arable land to permanent pasture to the west of the LPZ
- **Conserve** riparian woodland and other wetland habitats within the Kingmill Reservoir area

Built Features

- Promote measures for reinforcing the traditional character of isolated farm buildings using vernacular building styles
- Promote sensitive siting of new industrial and commercial buildings
- Contain new development within historic field boundaries where possible
- **Create** small scale woodland/tree planting to soften new development, preferably in advance of development

CONTEXT

NCC Landscape Type: Wooded Farmlands
Landscape Policy Zone: S LPZ 47
Landscape Character Parcel: S74,75

Condition

Good	REINFORCE	CONSERVE & REINFORCE	CONSERVE
Moderate	CREATE & REINFORCE	CONSERVE & CREATE	CONSERVE & RESTORE
Poor	CREATE	RESORE & CREATE	RESTORE

Low Moderate High

Sensitivity

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Condition

Moderate

Pattern of Elements: Coherent

Detracting Features: Some

Visual Unity: Coherent

Ecological Integrity: Moderate

Cultural Integrity: Variable

Functional Integrity: Moderate

Sensitivity

Moderate

Distinctiveness: Characteristic

Continuity: Historic

Sense of Place: Moderate

Landform: Apparent

Extent of Tree Cover: Intermittent

Visibility: Moderate

Sherwood Landscape Policy Zone 51 - Rainworth Heath Wooded Farmlands with Wooded Estatelands

Policy: Conserve

This Landscape Policy Zone lies to the northeast of Mansfield and south of Clipstone. Sherwood Forest Golf Course dominates the south western area. The area to the north east has been disturbed by mineral activity and is crossed by dismantled mineral railway lines. The former Rufford junction lies to the south of Vicar Pond Country Park which is now a fishing lake. Pylons run west to east to the south of Vicar Pond. To the north eastern area there are small areas of deciduous woodland and pine woodland and some pasture.

The Sherwood Forest Golf Course landform is undulating and areas between the fairways and greens are managed to retain heathland. Scots Pine, Birch and Oak are the dominant tree species. There are clumps of trees and a linear band of trees runs along the western edge of the golf course – this is Oak/Birch woodland with some Sycamore and Scots Pine. Bracken, Gorse, Broom and Heather are common within acidic grassland areas.

The Landscape Policy Zone area is largely shown as unenclosed heathland on Sandersons Plan of 1835. The area to the north east has been disturbed by mineral activity but heathland has successfully been restored in some areas – particularly Clipstone Heath. Although the fairways and greens look manicured, the heathland character of the golf course has been successfully retained.

The Policy Zone has two designated SSSIs and four SINCS. The eastern half of the Sherwood Forest Golf Course is designated as a SSSI and a SINCS, described as a large mosaic of sandland habitats with notable faunal and floral interests. Clipstone Heath SSSI to the north east of the golf course is described as an important area of dry acid heathland. Vicar Pond and Mansfield Colliery Railway are also designated SINCS.

A bridleway runs along the western edge of the golf course and up to Vicar Pond. The Mansfield Trail runs along the old mineral line.

Threats to the area include a change in management of the golf course and other heathland areas and loss of pasture to arable land use.

PHOTOGRAPH



CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES

- The Sherwood Forest Golf Course is a dominant feature, characterised by heathland vegetation
- Woodland dominated by Oak, Birch and Scots Pine
- Linear belts of trees
- Vicar Pond (part of Vicar Water Country Park) – well used fishing pond
- Old mineral railway lines and areas disturbed by coal mining
- Acidic grassland and heathland habitats

LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

Landscape Condition

The Landscape condition is defined as **very good**. The area has as **coherent** pattern of elements with few detracting features. Although the north eastern area is dissected by disused mineral lines, overall the visual unity is **unified**.

There are two SSSIs and four SINCS within the area. Ecological integrity is **strong** and there are good wildlife corridors within the site and linking to adjacent areas.

Cultural integrity is **variable**. The historic heathland landscape is still evident on the golf course site but the historic landscape to the north of this has been destroyed by mineral activity.

A **visually unified** area with a **very strong** functional integrity/ habitat for wildlife gives a **very good** landscape condition.

Landscape Sensitivity

Sandersons Plan of 1835 shows large areas of open heathland. Although mineral activity has altered the landform to the northeast, heathland has been re-established – particularly within Sherwood Forest Golf Course and Clipstone Heath SSSIs/SINCS. The old mineral lines have also been designated as SINCS.

Overall the features are **characteristic** of Sherwood with an **historic** time depth (post 1600) and the area has a **moderate** sense of place.

There are open views along the fairways within the golf course, but generally trees and woodland do not allow long distance views out of the site. To the north, views are generally restricted by woodland and the railway embankment to the south and east, Clipstone to the north, and the spoil heap to the west.

Views within the site are enclosed by the woodland. The apparent landform and intermittent tree cover give a **moderate** visibility within the site.

A **moderate** sense of place with a **moderate** visibility gives a **moderate** landscape sensitivity.

LANDSCAPE ACTIONS – Conserve

Landscape Features

- **Conserve** the ecological diversity and character of the heathland habitats within the Sherwood Forest Golf Course, on Clipstone Heath, and other SINCS
- **Conserve** the ecological diversity around Vicar Pond
- **Conserve** areas of grassland/pasture
- Avoid use of exotic species on the golf course

Built Features

- Conserve local vernacular style – any extensions to the golf club house should be in keeping with the local character

CONTEXT

NCC Landscape Type: Wooded Farmlands
Landscape Policy Zone: S LPZ51
Land Cover Parcels: SH21

Condition

Good	REINFORCE	CONSERVE & REINFORCE	CONSERVE
	CREATE & REINFORCE	CONSERVE & CREATE	CONSERVE & RESTORE
Moderate	CREATE	RESTORE & CREATE	RESTORE

Low Moderate High

Sensitivity

N.B. Where one criterion is ‘very good’ this pushes the policy description into the next highest category.

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Condition **Very Good**

Pattern of Elements: Coherent

Detracting Features: Few

Visual Unity: Unified

Ecological Integrity: Strong

Cultural Integrity: Variable

Functional Integrity: Strong

Sensitivity **Moderate**

Distinctiveness: Characteristic

Continuity: Historic

Sense of Place: Moderate

Landform: Apparent

Extent of Tree Cover: Intermittent

Visibility: Moderate