

Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment
East Nottinghamshire Sandlands

Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment

The East Nottinghamshire Sandlands Chapter

Chapter 5 East Nottinghamshire Farmlands

| | | |
|-----|---|-------|
| 2.0 | The East Nottinghamshire Farmlands Regional Character Area | |
| 5.1 | Physical and Human influences | 1-7 |
| 5.2 | Visual Character of the Landscape | 9-15 |
| 5.3 | Landscape Evolution and Change | 16-21 |
| 5.4 | Landscape Policy Sheets 1-6 (only the 6 within Newark and Sherwood District) | 22-42 |
| 5.5 | Species List | 43-44 |

Figures

| | | |
|---|--|---------------|
| 1 | Landscape Character Areas and Policy Zones | Intro page 7 |
| 2 | Landscape Character Areas and Policy Zones overlaid on an OS map | Intro page 8 |
| 3 | Landscape Actions for each Policy Zone | Intro page 10 |
| 4 | Landscape Actions overlaid on an OS map | Intro page 11 |

2.0 EAST NOTTINGHAMSHIRE SANDLANDS

2.1 PHYSICAL AND HUMAN INFLUENCES

Introduction

The East Nottinghamshire Sandlands is a remote rural area, lying along the eastern fringe of the County within the broad vale of the Trent. The vale stretches deep into Lincolnshire where it is overlooked by the prominent north-south scarp of Lincoln Edge. The region includes all the lands within the County that lie to the north of the historic market town of Newark-on-Trent, and to the east of the Trent Washlands. Historically the area was considered to be of poor agricultural value, with parts still covered by damp, low-lying moorland and 'waste' towards the end of the 18th century. However, a tradition of arable farming has developed on the light soils following drainage and enclosure, with over 80% of the farmland now used for cropping. The region has a simple and undeveloped rural character with few dramatic features, due to the subdued relief and the lack of major modern developments outside the Newark area.

The Shape of the Land

The East Nottinghamshire Sandlands form part of a broad, low-lying vale that extends from the Trent Valley to the foot of the Jurassic escarpment in Lincolnshire. The greater part of this vale has a foundation of Lower Lias beds, consisting mainly of bluish grey mudstones, and clays. To the north of Newark these beds are overlain to a large extent by fluvio-glacial sands and gravels. This covering of drift has flattened the landform, producing an almost level, triangular-shaped plain stretching northwards and eastwards into Lincolnshire.

In places the underlying clays and mudstones stand proud of the mantle of fluvio-glacial drift to form low, rounded hills, rising up to 20 metres above the surrounding plain. The most prominent of these hills are associated with a narrow outcrop of rhaetic beds. These are the same beds which form the low escarpment along the western edge of the Vale of Belvoir. To the north of Newark the continuity of this feature is very fragmented, but it is still recognisable as a series of discontinuous scarps and elongated hills at Newark, Wigsley, Thorney and beyond into Lincolnshire.

Reddish Mercia mudstones also outcrop in several places within the region, most notably at North and South Clifton. The Trent has cut into the soft mudstone below North Clifton,

forming a steep-sided river cliff reminiscent of those found in the Trent trench to the south of Newark.

Blown sand, believed to have been accumulated by strong westerly or south-westerly winds at the end of the ice age, forms a series of deposits along the eastern edge of the Trent Valley between Collingham and Gainsborough. These deposits occur as a succession of low ridges and hillocks overlooking the River Trent. Between Besthorpe and Girton the sand assumes the form of well-developed dunes.

The region is drained to the west and east by the rivers Trent and Witham respectively. Drainage water is carried by numerous small streams and a network of artificial drains and dykes. In the north, many of these feed into the Fossdyke Navigation, within Lincolnshire.

Soils

Slightly stoney sandy gley soils have developed in the glacio-fluvial drift. These exhibit prominent mottling, an indication of a history of poor natural drainage. Groundwater levels have now been lowered by arterial land drainage so that most soils are now well drained. Soils developed on the exposed Lower Lias beds consist mainly of stoneless, or slightly stoney silty clay loams and clay loams. These soils have slowly permeable subsoils which are subject to seasonal waterlogging, although they respond well to drainage. On the outcrops of Triassic mudstone slightly stoney sandy loam brown earth soils have developed. These lie over slowly permeable clayey subsoils. Well-drained, stoneless sands are typical on the blown sands and are highly susceptible to summer drought.

Landscape History

The Landscape history of the **East Nottinghamshire Sandlands** is complex, being affected by the local variation in geology and soils. The parishes along the Trent share a history with the **Trent Washlands**, into which they extend, while those in the south follow the pattern of the **South Nottinghamshire Farmlands**. They also share to one degree or another in the landscapes of the clays and sands which characterise the eastern sides of the region. As an entity, the **East Nottinghamshire Sandlands** have been little studied from the viewpoint of land use in history and, as is so often the case in such situations in the County, the depth and complexity of that history have been underappreciated.

Early prehistoric activity is proven by the finding of stone tools and fabrication debris on the surfaces of ploughed fields. Mesolithic hunter-gatherer groups appear to have been attracted

to the areas of blown sand and other raised sandy areas, perhaps because they were higher, drier and less densely wooded than the rest of the area. Settlement by Neolithic and Early Bronze Age farmers is also demonstrated by similar finds of stone tools. Neolithic flint sickles from Thorney and Harby suggest the likelihood of agriculture. The impact upon the woodland cover which these early farmers had is difficult to estimate but could have been considerable, more from the grazing of stock than from clearance for cultivation. This woodland will have been broadly mixed deciduous with some conifer composition, with local dominance according to variations in soil qualities. Nationally, a decline in elm after 4000 BC is attributed to the effects of Neolithic farming. More locally, a decline in lime and pine around 1600 BC in this region is likely to have had a similar human origin.

To what extent clearance was sustained through prehistory we do not know, but in all events the last millennium BC saw large scale diminution of woodland. By the time the Romans arrived, the **East Nottinghamshire Sandlands** was a fully used landscape. Differential crop growth over buried pits, ditches and other remains, recorded from the air, shows late prehistoric and Roman settlement and fields analogous to those on the terraces of the **Trent Washlands**. In the main, these cropmarks have been recorded in the Collingham area. However, objects from elsewhere, and discoveries such as the Iron Age pits and ditches encountered in water pipe laying at Harby, demonstrate that settlement was widespread at this date in the region. Equally significant is the large Iron Age settlement which is now recognised to have preceded the Roman small town of *Crococolana* at Brough. Similar settlements appear to have been ancestral to other Roman small towns at *Margidunum*, near Bingham, and *Ad Pontem*, near East Stoke, both in the **South Nottinghamshire Farmlands**. That these were of importance in the Roman period was in part at least because of their significance as focal settlements, centres for markets and ritual activities, and meeting places, before the Romans came. The large settlement at Brough, therefore, would not have existed as such if there had not been a well-occupied landscape around it.

The same, of course, is true for the Roman period, during which the existing landscape and land use were perpetuated and developed. At least two Roman villas, probably with associated estates of farms and fields, were established close to *Crococolana*, at Norton Disney across the border at Lincolnshire, and at Collingham. Other villas in the Trent Washlands are also likely to be related to *Crococolana*, which was no great distance away. The Fosse Way was built early, in the period of the Conquest, as part of a route which extended across England linking Lincoln to Exeter. In this area, the presence of the pre-Roman settlement of Brough suggests that there was already an existing route which the Romans formalised. Another roadside settlement appears to have grown up at Newark but the scale of this is still unclear. We may conceive, then, of a late prehistoric and Roman landscape which was one of scattered farms and fields for both arable and pasture, with at best small pockets of woodland in those locations where the soils were worst. Even here,

though, whether the ground was wet or dry it was as likely as not to be used for grazing. It should not be forgotten, either, that those settlements close to rivers will have had an economy and land organisation which made use of the river valley resources in addition to those immediately around them. Along the west of the **East Nottinghamshire Sandlands** this will have meant intimate involvement with the Trent Washlands; indeed it is entirely likely that land in the region was used by, and belonged to, settlements in the Trent Washlands.

What happened at the end of the Roman period is uncertain. It does seem, however, that landscape change across the **East Nottinghamshire Sandlands** was not uniform. There was social and economic change everywhere as population declined and Roman administrative structures degenerated or were transformed. The villas were abandoned and Crococolana withered. Doubtless land holding and land use were reorganised. But alongside, and probably contributing to the economic, if not social, changes there may well have been changing environmental circumstances. Beginning in the late Roman period the climate may have become wetter, and the areas of poor drainage in the region may have become increasingly waterlogged. This, and later episodes of waterlogging, may explain the development of soils which overlie and conceal Iron Age ditches and pits at Harby and which, if more than locally extensive, may restrict the recognition of early settlement remains elsewhere in the region. At all events, it seems that at the end of the Roman period there was a withdrawal of settlement and changes in land use in those areas where soils were poor in quality or in drainage.

Other parts of the region remained prosperous, however. Those communities which shared in the **Trent Washlands**, or were on other better lands, will have retained their economic strength and appear to have belonged to that area of South Nottinghamshire which continued to be the most populous and extensively farmed. Certainly the region had qualities in common with the rest of South Nottinghamshire which attracted incoming Anglo Saxons. Indeed, some of the earliest settlement may have been in the **East Nottinghamshire Sandlands**, to judge from the date of brooches coming from Brough, which may point to a protracted decline for Crococolana, and from some of the pottery from the cremation cemetery at Newark, which is the largest known from the County. However, no structural remains of the Anglo-Saxon period are known from the region, so we are dependent upon place-names for clues about settlement and landscape. Amongst these, Collingham is a name of early origin, but the high proportion of names with Scandinavian elements, such as Harby or Barnby, or which include Thorpe, implying a secondary satellite community, such as Danethorpe or Besthorpe, is usually taken as indicating that there was much unoccupied, poorer land available for settlement in the late 9th and 10th centuries. This contributes to the interpretation of settlement retraction over much of the region, and the eastern side in particular, after the Roman period. This may be reinforced by some names which reflect landscape characteristics, such as Broadholme, part of the historic County of Nottinghamshire now alienated to Lincolnshire, where holme means island and implies surrounding wet ground, and

Wigsley, where “ley” is derived from leah meaning a clearing and implies adjacent woodland or scrub. In fact, this part of the region was the western edge of a large area of ill drained moor and scrub which extended towards Lincoln. Although sparsely settled in parts such as this, the **East Nottinghamshire Sandlands** were nevertheless not wholly isolated and unvisited. On the contrary, the Fosse Way remained a principal route to and from Lincoln, and the precursor of the A1130 will have existed as a long distance routeway along the eastern side of the Trent. Indeed, the possibility that early versions of the Great North Road followed this route to cross the Trent somewhere in the Collingham or Langford area should not be discounted. Recent tree ring and radiocarbon dating of timbers from the bridge structure destroyed in building Cromwell Lock have shown that this was not Roman, as had been believed since its discovery in the late 19th century, but Middle Saxon belonging to the 8th century. This important piece of civil engineering must have been approached by a route of some significance. Possibly the principal route of the Great North Road did not pass through Newark until this town was founded in the period 924 - 954, to control this strategic zone of river, roads and river crossings.

By the 10th century other developments were also under way in the countryside of the **East Nottinghamshire Sandlands**. Under the pressures of a generally rising population and the growing power of local landlords, the pattern of dispersed farms and some larger settlements, which is believed to have been the earlier norm, was being replaced by one of nucleated villages. People began to group together around the farm of the local lord or in some other geographically favoured location. Evidence from elsewhere in Nottinghamshire suggests that the nucleation of some villages was not completed until well after the Norman Conquest, but it is nevertheless likely that most of the villages of the **East Nottinghamshire Sandlands** had come together by 1086. In the process, two separate but adjacent communities had formed in North and South Collingham, each with its own church, recorded together in Domesday Book. The same is probably true for North and South Clifton, where both were served by one church on the boundary between them. Again, Domesday Book does not distinguish between the communities but shows clearly that ownership of the church was already divided.

Compared with other parts of the County, Domesday Book is limited as a source of information about the early mediaeval landscape of this region. The Bishop of Lincoln owned many estates here, and their details were subsumed into the entries for his principal manor at Newark, from which they cannot be disentangled with confidence. Overall, however, it can be seen that it was the communities closest to the Trent which were the most populous and had the most extensive arable lands. This demonstrates the continuing affinity of these with the **Trent Washlands**. By contrast, the communities with place names suggesting late development appear to have been low in population and arable. This is true even of Besthorpe, situated on the side of the Trent Valley next to the floodplain, a mark perhaps of the poverty of its soils on the blown sands and illustrative of the variation from locality to

locality which characterises this region. It might be expected that the areas of poor soils and low population would be well wooded. However this is not the picture which comes out of Domesday Book. Woodland is recorded in fewer than half of the communities, suggesting perhaps that uncultivated land was open heath and moor, used for grazing. The area around Harby was wooded, with some 360 acres recorded, which amounts to just over a quarter of the parish. Meadow was also present in all the communities of this region, with the largest amounts being in Collingham and Langford. Much of the meadow within these two communities was probably within the floodplain of the Trent Washlands. The extent of meadow in Barnby in the Willows, Danethorpe and Broadholme was also at the high end of the average for Nottinghamshire, indicating a response to the wetter or river bank land in these locations.

The pattern for the mediaeval landscape was set by 1086. In common with elsewhere, population even in this difficult area doubtless expanded, increasing pressure on the land for cultivation and grazing and reducing woodland. It appears, though, that the wetness of the land continued to be a dominating influence in some areas. As in **Sherwood**, the relative emptiness and lack of profit in the land made it suitable for donations to found a monastery, a double Premonstratensian house at Broadholme. The mill in Thorney, given to this monastery at its foundation, was described as being in the "Moore". Amongst the larger parishes, both Collingham and Langford extended from the banks of the Trent up onto the areas of moor in the east, giving them access to a range of resources which will have included the grazing on these moors. However Danethorpe, although situated wholly in an area of poorer land, also grew into quite a sizable community. This in part might have been due to the slightly better climatic situation reducing the height of the groundwater, the village site itself being on raised ground. Equally it might be because its agricultural regime may have been intimately bound up with that of Collingham.

The degree to which the **East Nottinghamshire Sandlands** were affected by the Black Death in 1349 and subsequent outbreaks of plague is not clear. There can be little doubt that the region did suffer, but contrary to common belief there is no evidence that any community disappeared as a direct consequence of plague. Indeed, its natural resources should have enabled the region to adapt to the changed social and economic circumstances of the 15th century and later. With a generally reduced population, less emphasis was placed on arable, and animal husbandry assumed a greater importance. Marginal ploughlands were restored to pasture, and open field rotations were reorganised to allow for larger fallows, temporary grass and the creation of closes. The large areas of moor, already extensively used as common grazing, will have been important in this increasingly pastoral farming regime. Differing types of land offered different resources of differing value. Something of these and an impression of the landscape can be seen in the 1567 description of the manor of Thorney, which also covered lands in Wigsley, Clifton and Spalford, as including 400 acres of (arable) land, 100

Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment East Nottinghamshire Sandlands

acres of meadow, 300 acres of pasture, 300 acres of wood, 40 acres of marsh, 1000 acres of moor, 60 acres of turbarry and 1000 acres of furze and heath. This description covers approximately 46% of the combined areas of these parishes.

Not all communities were able to adapt, however. Danethorpe disappeared entirely, probably after a protracted decline, as a result of population loss, conversion of better land elsewhere to pasture, and difficulties with a rising water table as the climate became colder and wetter from the late 13th century. Langford was also deserted. Again, the initial decline stemmed from the need to reorganise the farming regime with consequential beginnings of enclosure. 400 acres were let out here to Newark butchers in the late 16th century; most probably these were in the Trent Washlands floodplain. Ultimately, in the late 17th century, the village was moved by the lord of the manor in a dispute over tithes. It seems very likely, though, that the village had already reduced greatly in size.

The development of enclosure in the **East Nottinghamshire Sandlands** was variable, again seemingly determined by local circumstances. Much enclosure was not recorded. That which was recorded dates to the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It is clear from the amounts involved at this time that there had been much earlier enclosure in some communities. This piecemeal reorganisation and enclosure took place over the later 16th, 17th and early 18th centuries. At Barnby in the Willows, farms were being enclosed 1608. Some communities were well advanced by the later 18th century, others such as Coddington or North and South Clifton were virtually untouched. In the main, though, the unenclosed areas were the “wastes”, the moors and heath, and meadows in the Trent floodplain. In 1790, for example, some 1590 acres of North Collingham’s cow pasture remained to be enclosed.

The effects of this late enclosure on the landscapes of this region can be seen graphically in the description given in 1798 of changes in Thorney. From having been largely “low moors, much flooded by rains”, some 200 acres of woodland had been planted and a further 700 acres enclosed out of “the best sort of common ling moorland”. This land had been divided into five small farms, each with brick and tiled houses and outbuildings, and hedges set out with hawthorn and birch. In this way, across the **East Nottinghamshire Sandlands** the characteristic landscape of villages and isolated farms was created. By the later 18th century it was normal to build new houses of whatever status in brick, and earlier houses with timber frames and thatched roofs were being replaced or clad in brick with tiled roofs. Local clay pits were the sources of these materials. The medium to large regular field layouts, often defined by deep drainage ditches, and the long straight roads of some localities, all speak of this opening up of the “wastes”.

Enclosure, drainage by means of ditch digging and underground piping, new farms and building in brick transformed the landscape of the **East Nottinghamshire Sandlands** by the mid 19th century. The farming regime was mixed convertible arable and animal husbandry in

Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment East Nottinghamshire Sandlands

character, reminiscent of that of the **Sherwood** region. Grass was a rotational crop, with root crops to provide animal fodder and to market, and animal grazing with sheep on the better drained land, and cattle on the lush grasses of the river valleys and low lying areas. New landscape features appeared, principally small blocks of woodland plantation, often on the

periphery of communities on the most difficult land, and country houses at Langford, Thorney and Winthorpe, the parks and gardens of which also contributed oases of trees and greenery. The development of wooded hedgerows also added to this. The 19th century also saw gentlemen's houses such as Beaconfield Hall at Coddington being ornamented with gardens and planting. In 1846 the Nottingham to Lincoln railway line was laid down through the region, adding railway stations, level crossings and signal boxes to the countryside. Industrial development was essentially rural, with occasional small-scale sand and gravel pits, and, in the southwest around Balderton, gypsum quarries. A number of villages also had maltings, with no fewer than three at North Collingham.

The 20th century has made its own additions, notably to meet the needs of motorists, with development of the Great North Road to a near motorway standard and upgrading of the carriageways and kerbing of other roads. The relatively flat open countryside of moorland origin was well suited to the development of World War II airfields, the legacy of which has remained in the hedgerows, treelines, roads and buildings of particular localities, irrespective of the use to which these air bases have since been put. Agriculturally, the farming regimes of the region were able to adapt to the changes in economic conditions in the later 19th and 20th centuries, although the difficulties of the periods of recession in farming were no less than in other areas of Nottinghamshire where soils were difficult. As elsewhere, governmental farming policies since 1945, and the development of modern fertilisers, have canted agriculture towards arable, although pasture is still a significant minority land use.

As with other regions of the County, the landscape of the **East Nottinghamshire Sandlands** has all too often been described in terms of its later history. However, this is but one stage in a human and environmental continuum which, in this region, merits much closer study.

2.2 VISUAL CHARACTER OF THE LANDSCAPE

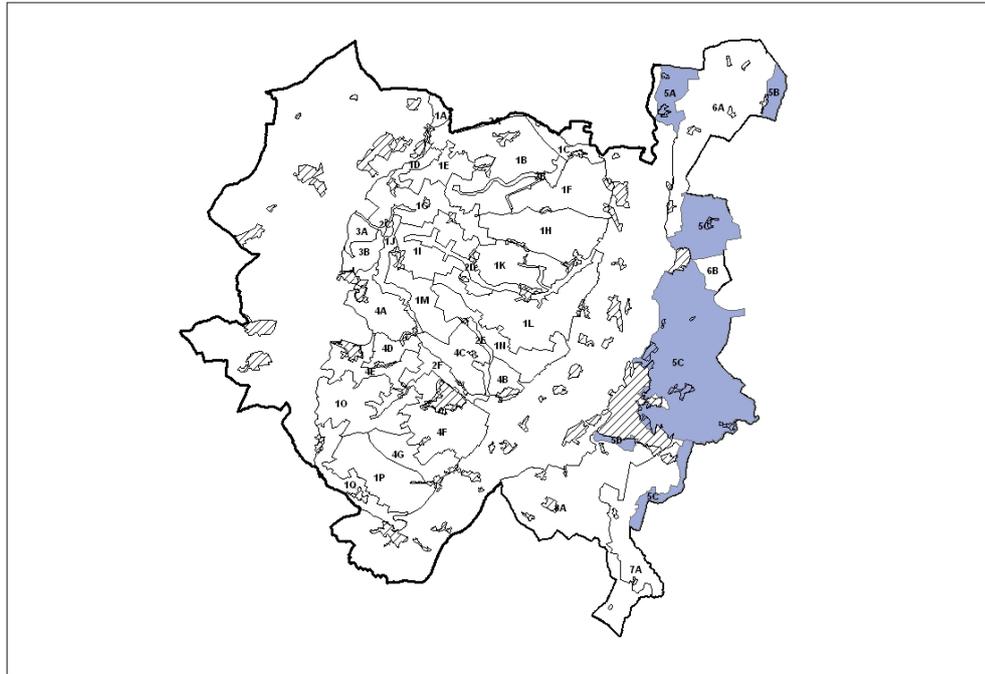
Introduction

The **East Nottinghamshire Sandlands** share many of the characteristics of the wider Trent Vale. The region, however, possesses a distinctive character of its own. This is closely related to the physical characteristics of the region, which produce differences in the pattern of land use, fields, woodland and settlement. For the most part, the region has a simple agricultural character, although variations in the scale and distribution of woodland create much local diversity. Historical variations in the use of the land are also very evident within the landscape, with some late enclosure areas easily recognisable by the well-ordered layout of roads, fields and farmsteads. There are also reminders of the former areas of moorland and “waste”, reflected in the occurrence of heathy vegetation along roadside verges and woodland edges. This heathy character is particularly pronounced on the accumulations of blown sand that cover parts of the area. The settlement pattern of small red brick villages is still very much intact within this low-lying vale, forming an integral feature of the region’s remote rural character. The region is now dominated by arable farming although many ancient features remain. These include old village pastures, ridge and furrow, field ponds, narrow country lanes and parklands.

The **East Nottinghamshire Sandlands** can be subdivided into two distinct landscape types. These have been classified generically, which means that, theoretically, the landscape types could occur at any location within the country where there are similar physical resources and historical patterns of land use. In reality the landscape types possess a distinctively local character, because they share the broad characteristics of the regional character area, or represent a particular aspect of that character

Landscape Character Parcels

Type 5 – Village Farmlands



This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of the Map. © Crown Copyright. Reproduction of this map is prohibited without the express written permission of Ordnance Survey. Licence: 100022086/2008. Scale: 1:50,000.

5A – North Clifton Village Farmlands

5B – Harby Village Farmlands

5C – Winthorpe Village Farmlands

5D – Bowbridge Lane

A varied, but typically well-wooded landscape characterised by small geometric plantations and remnant heathy vegetation

Characteristic features

- Free-draining sandy soils
- Variable pattern of land use and land holding
- Mixed small-scale geometric plantations with birch, oak and Scots pine
- Acidic grassland and grass heaths
- Numerous rabbit warrens
- Bracken, gorse and broom along hedgerows and roadside verges

Landscape description

This landscape has evolved on free-draining, drought-susceptible sandy soils on pockets of blown sand between Besthorpe and North Clifton. The landscape has a distinctive character which arises from the variable pattern of landholding and the diverse range of land uses that the area supports, including permanent and rough pasture, grass heath, commercial forestry and arable farming. This varied character is also reflected in the pattern of settlement, which includes the small nucleated villages of North Clifton, Spalford and Besthorpe, along with a concentration of smallholdings, farmsteads and light industrial/agricultural buildings.

Acidic grassland and scrub communities are found throughout the landscape. At Besthorpe and Spalford Warren, areas of tussocky grass heath have developed, with communities on Spalford Warren of particular biological importance. The heathy character of the landscape is reinforced elsewhere by the presence of gorse, bracken and broom species in

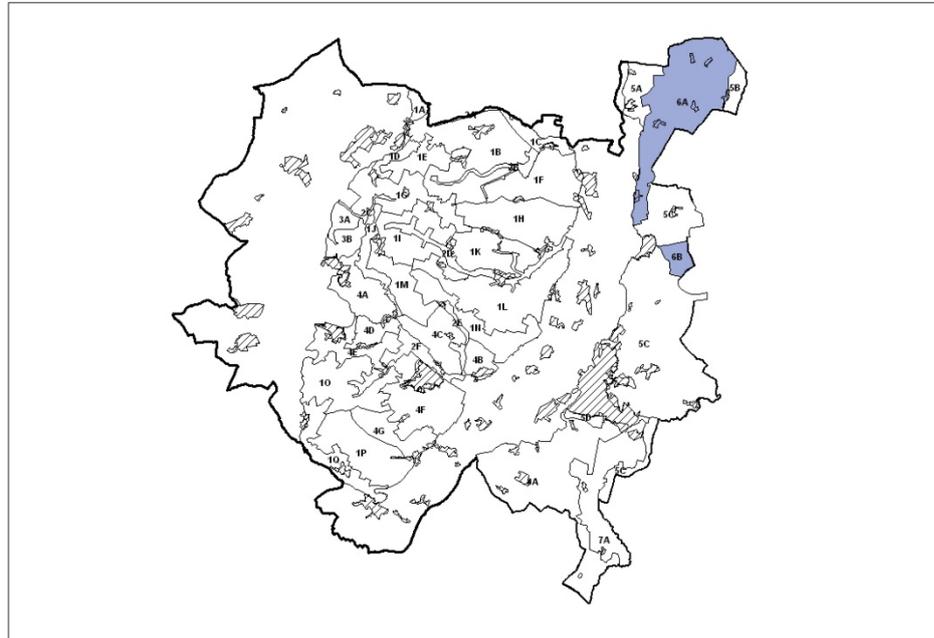


roadside verges, hedgerows and pasture fields. Rabbit warrens are very noticeable within the grassland areas on sloping land, marked by eroding patches of loose sand. Place names such as Rabbit Hill Lane and Sand Lane pay testimony to the physical characteristics of the area.

The landscape has a well-wooded character arising from the many small-scale geometric plantations. An exception is the larger coniferous plantation established on Spalford Warren by the Forestry Commission. No hardwood belts have been planted along its edges and it consequently appears as quite a harsh and abrupt straight-edged feature. Elsewhere woodlands often directly abut areas of grass heath and scrub with birch, oak and Scots pine constituting the main species. Pine shelter belt plantings are a feature near North Clifton.

The grassland areas are characterised by a small-scale, irregular pattern of hedged fields. Many of the hedges are now back-fenced due to under management, with oak forming the principal hedgerow tree species. An area of species-poor pasture and grass heath is found immediately to the south of Spalford Warren. Certain areas of the blown sands are now intensively managed as arable land. The weak soil structure has led to severe wind erosion problems and a significant loss of topsoil. Low, gappy, agricultural hedgerows running along raised sandy banks provide striking evidence of this.

Type 6 - Village Farmlands with Plantations



6A – Wigsley Village Farmlands with Plantations

6B – Potter Hills Village Farmlands with Plantations

An enclosed and in places well-wooded, low-lying landscape with a remote rural character.

Characteristic features

- Remote rural character
- Broad low lying terrace
- Gently sloping hills associated with Liassic outcrop
- Acidic sandy soils
- Intensively managed arable farmlands
- Enclosed medium distance views, often to wooded edges
- Variable pattern of woodland and hedgerow trees
- Regular pattern of hedged fields and rural lanes
- Small rural villages and isolated farmsteads Vernacular style red brick and pantile roofed buildings

Landscape description

These are intensively farmed, enclosed agricultural landscapes, with a largely remote rural character located on broad river terrace deposits to the east of the River Trent. The area shares many of the characteristics of a more extensive tract of Terrace Sandlands that runs eastwards into Lincolnshire. The landscape is mostly confined to sandy soils on the flat, low-lying terrace, although the level landform is interrupted in places by outcropping beds of Liassic clay. These are marked by the presence of gently sloping, low hills. The pattern of land use and settlement has historically been determined by the physical environment of the terrace with the principal landscape components consisting of intensively managed arable farmlands, small red brick settlements and a variable pattern of woodland cover.

Much of the area was still uncultivated towards the end of the eighteenth century because of limitations imposed on its agricultural use by the high water table. Little now remains of the once extensive areas of damp low-lying moorland and “waste”, although its former character is widely reflected in local place names, examples being Coddington Moor, Stapleford Moor, Langford Moor and Thorney Moor. After drainage and enclosure the region developed a distinctively agricultural character that has endured to the present day. With adequate fertiliser the relatively poor sandland soils are capable of growing a wide range of crops. Arable cultivation therefore forms the predominant land use, with pasture confined to settlement edges. With the exception of the Newark urban fringe, the landscape has a robust and undeveloped rural character.

One of the distinctive features of the Terrace Sandlands is the small rural villages and the dispersed pattern of isolated farmsteads. Many of the settlements lie along the edge of the terrace, close to the division with the lower-lying alluvial lands of the Trent Valley. Buildings within the villages are constructed from traditional red brick and pantile materials. The vernacular style is an important component of the region’s character, although there has been a degree of modern infill in most settlements.



The villages often link with small and intimate landscapes containing features such as species-rich hedgerows, permanent pastures, ridge and furrow and old field ponds. Many of the farmhouses and farm buildings are constructed from the same traditional building materials, most having being built at around the same time as the surrounding lands were enclosed. A network of narrow and often straight rural lanes links the various small settlements and farmsteads. These usually have well-maintained hedgerows that restrict summer views across the level terrace. Collingham is the biggest settlement outside Newark,

Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment East Nottinghamshire Sandlands

the predominance of traditional red brick buildings producing a strong sense of place and unity. The landscape has largely escaped the influence of urban and industrial development, the only exception to this being the landscapes that fringe the northern and eastern edges of Newark and Balderton, where residential housing, major road developments and light industrial units have an impact locally.

The farmlands are enclosed by a well-ordered pattern of hedged fields and lanes which reflect the relatively late enclosure of much of the farmland. The regular and medium to large-scale field pattern tends to be the most dominant landscape element. Many of the fields are bounded by drains and ditches, highlighting the fact that many of the underlying sandy soils are naturally prone to seasonal waterlogging. Field patterns are largely intact, although there are areas where they have become poorly defined. Many hedgerows are over managed, with their low and gappy form reducing the sense of enclosure. This produces more open views across the flat terrain and the gently sloping Lias hills. Thorn hedgerows predominate, although mixed species hedges are found locally, particularly along the narrow country lanes. In the north east the Terrace Sandlands have a very distinct character, particularly the area centred on the village of Thorney. Numerous small and medium-sized woodlands frame and enclose the farmlands. These are mostly broadleaved with birch and oak the principal species. Several woodlands have bracken understories. A small number of coniferous and mixed woodlands are also found. The flat river terrace topography confines views to the many wooded edges. The woodlands are linked by sinuous lines of oak trees sweeping along field boundaries and roadside edges. These mature and semi-mature trees are a special and important feature of the landscape, creating a strong sense of local identity. The village of Thorney occupies a central position within this area. The village is surrounded by a small area of pastoral landscape including parkland associated with Thorney Hall. This provides a contrast to the adjacent arable farmlands. Modern poultry units are distributed through the area.

Elsewhere the tree cover of the Terrace Sandlands is variable. The landscape becomes progressively more wooded eastwards from the Trent Valley, where tree cover is relatively sparse. Hedgerow trees are an important feature over much of the Terrace Sandlands with ash and oak the dominant species. Lines of willow along stream lines, drains and ditches also form important features, adding to the sense of enclosure. The eastern fringes of the Nottinghamshire terrace are strongly influenced by large plantation woodlands that often straddle the boundary with Lincolnshire. The long sinuous woodland edges add diversity and interest to the intensively farmed character of the surrounding areas.

In the south eastern area of the region, woodlands are of variable scale and species composition. The coniferous plantation at Stapleford Woods is the largest, with its straight edges providing a rather harsh frame to the adjacent farmlands. Internally the coniferous

Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment East Nottinghamshire Sandlands

plantations are of more interest, with hardwood belts and acidic plant communities established along rides and roadside edges.

Elsewhere woodlands are smaller scale and predominantly broadleaved, with ash, oak, birch, sycamore, poplar and beech being the main species found. The broadleaved woodlands help to reduce landscape scale, providing views of varying distance across flat terrain.

2.3 LANDSCAPE EVOLUTION AND CHANGE

Introduction

This section examines the main forces that have brought about change and evolution within the **East Nottinghamshire Sandlands** over recent decades. It does this by discussing how the current structure and pattern of land use has developed, paying particular regard to agriculture, woodland, transport, industrial/residential development and mineral extraction. It also considers the trends and pressures that may produce landscape change in the future.

Agriculture

The pattern of farming and land use has historically been related to the physical characteristics of the region, particularly the variable pattern of soils. Since enclosure, arable farming has been the principal land use with cash roots such as carrots, potatoes and sugar beet the main crops prior to the Second World War. Arable farming still dominates the economy of the region, although major changes in the pattern of crop production have taken place. The intensification of agriculture has resulted in a concentration on cereal and sugar beet production, with smaller amounts of other root crops now grown. Over 80% of the region's farmland is now used for cropping. The agricultural character of the region has been affected by field rationalisation over recent decades, leading to the fracture and loss of field pattern in some areas. The condition of hedgerows has also deteriorated as a result of inappropriate management.

On the glacio-fluvial drift, sandy gley soils are the most common. On the level areas of the broad terrace where the drift is shallow, the underlying clays become easily waterlogged, placing constraints on the agricultural use of the land. This is particularly so in the northern parishes of Thorney, Harby and Wigsley where ponds and meres are a characteristic feature. Groundwater levels are dependent on seasonal rainfall and depth to the impermeable Lias clays and marls below; however most soils are now adequately drained and despite low inherent fertility, are suitable for a wide range of arable and horticultural crops. The drift in which the soils are formed is underlain by material associated with the Mercia mudstone to the west and Liassic clays to the east and varies in depth from a few centimetres to several metres. In places relatively extensive pockets of Liassic clay are exposed, supporting soils of mainly fine loamy texture with slowly permeable subsoils. These soils have traditionally been used for grassland and winter sown cereals, there being little opportunity for spring cultivation.

Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment East Nottinghamshire Sandlands

The agricultural value of the land has always varied. In the late eighteenth century substantial tracts of low-lying moorland and “waste” extended across the area between Newark and Lincoln. In the early part of the twentieth century the area became famous for the production of carrots, which favoured the light soils. A large proportion of land was given over to the crop around Collingham, North Clifton, South Clifton, Besthorpe and Harby. Yields were exceptionally high with the product being distributed as far afield as London and Manchester.

The area has always supported poor quality pasture, with livestock operations forming a minor component of the agricultural economy. The area lying to the east of Newark around the parishes of Coddington, Barnby and parts of Balderton where soils are capable of sustaining higher quality pasture is an exception. Grassland now accounts for 13% of the total area of the region. Much of this is still concentrated in the area to the east of Newark. Elsewhere it generally occurs within small-scale fields along settlement edges.

Soils derived from accumulations of blown sand occur in two areas, between Collingham and Spalford, and in North and South Clifton. The blown sands support a mix of land uses including arable cultivation, pasture, woodland and heath. Crops are grown over 57 % of the total land area, despite the fact that productivity is severely limited by drought. Continuous arable cropping has led to soil erosion in places, by exposing the weak-structured top soils to wind blow. Permanent pastures cover 19 % of the land area, the bulk of which is concentrated around Spalford and the New Lane area. The grass heath areas have a hummocky and in places, dune-like character, with the areas now managed for rough grazing and nature conservation purposes.

Changes in national and European agricultural policies have focused on farm diversification and measures to reduce the overall level of agricultural production. It is unlikely, therefore, that further agricultural expansion will take place in the near future, although there may be an intensification of production on existing land. Incentives that encourage more environmentally friendly forms of farming offer the opportunity to enhance the traditional character of region, by introducing more woodland and, in appropriate areas, by restoring areas of semi-natural heath.

Woodland/Tree Cover

The pattern of woodland is highly variable, with the level of cover being significantly higher on the Lincolnshire sections of the terrace, where the larger and older broadleaved woodlands are mainly confined to clay soils on the Lias. On the sandy soils of the terrace a scattered distribution of smaller scale broadleaved woodlands is evident, mainly in the form of straight-edged plantations.

In Nottinghamshire the landscape has a progressively more wooded appearance towards the east with large-scale plantations lying along the County boundary between Coddington and Swinderby.

A relatively large amount of woodland is found in the parishes of Thorney and Wigsley, where numerous small-scale oak and birch woodlands are connected by lines of mature and semi-mature oak trees running along field boundaries. Elsewhere in the region the woodland cover is relatively sparse, with the exception of the small Scots pine, oak and birch woodlands established on the blown sands, and the coniferous plantation at Spalford Warren and the large plantation at Stapleford Woods. The overall level of woodland cover within the region now stands at 5.5 %. Broadleaved woodland accounts for 50% of the total, coniferous 40% and mixed species woodland 9 %.

Prior to drainage and enclosure much of the terrace was covered in wet low lying moorland, thicket and scrub. Numerous thickets, and copses of birch and bracken survived in the eastern parts of the region in the 1930s and were used primarily as shelter for game. Little of this habitat remains today. Only one Ancient Woodland, Kelwick Wood, as defined by the 1990 English Nature Inventory of Ancient Woodland, is found within the region. This is classified as ancient replanted woodland. The main hedgerow tree species are ash and oak, with oak dominating in the parishes to the north of the region. Few young trees are coming through to replace the mainly mature hedgerow trees, due in part to the excessive trimming of hedges. Small, mature parkland landscapes occur at three locations, Coddington, Barnby Manor and Thorney. The condition of the parkland trees is variable.

Transportation

Four major roads run through the region, the A1, the A1133 to Gainsborough, the A17 to Sleaford and the A46 to Lincoln. There are currently plans for the construction of a By-pass at Collingham, and a widening scheme (upgrade to dual-carriageway status) of the A46 has recently been completed. Elsewhere the dispersed pattern of rural settlement is linked by a network of narrow and often straight country roads. The East Coast Main Line and the Nottingham to Lincoln line are the only active railway lines.

Urban and Industrial Development

The main urban areas within the district are centred on Nottingham and Newark. Past industrial and residential expansion of these areas has led to the coalescence of outlying villages and the loss of historical settlement pattern and rural character.

The settlement pattern in the region is one of small rural villages, with the historic market town of Newark-on-Trent lying to the south. The largest settlement outside the Newark urban area is Collingham, which has retained its distinctive character. Large-scale new development has been relatively well controlled so that the region's rural character, and the historic settlement pattern of small red brick villages, is still intact.

There is a continuing demand for land to accommodate new housing within Nottinghamshire. The East Midlands Regional Plan (Adopted March 09) defines 5 Principal Urban Areas (PUAs) which include Nottingham. These are settlement conurbations that can develop into sustainable urban communities where people will wish to work and invest. Sub Regional Centres (SRGs) are also identified which include Newark in the Northern sub area. These perform a complementary role to the PUAs and have potential to accommodate further growth.

The plan identifies 14,800 new dwellings to be provided within Newark and Sherwood District. Within the Plan, New Growth Points, including Newark, are designated where there is considered to be the potential to accelerate the delivery of new housing. The Newark Growth Point is centred around the Newark Urban Area (which is made up of the built-up areas of Newark, Balderton and Fernwood.), parts of which are located in the **East Nottinghamshire Sandlands**. It is therefore likely that a large proportion of new housing and employment development will be focused in and around the Newark Urban Area.

Limited provision will be made for residential development in other selected towns and villages as identified in the Local Development Frameworks.

East Midlands Regional policy also seeks to focus economic activity to, and adjacent to, Principal Urban Areas and Sub Regional Centres, since they have the greater needs and greater potential in terms of available labour and services. Provision will also be made for a limited amount of employment development in towns and villages as identified in Local Development Frameworks.

Although new developments are being confined to the existing urban areas where possible, it is clear that economic and social factors will continue to exert pressure on rural areas of the region and it is likely that the demand for rural housing will continue to grow, driven by the increasing number of people who want to live in a rural location. The rehabilitation and conversion of old farm buildings to high quality residential dwellings is now widespread. If the trend continues there may be further consequences for the future pattern and character of the rural landscape.

Employment development will also be directed toward the built-up areas of the region. In the rural areas planning permission will not be granted for employment development unless associated with the agricultural or mineral sectors, or for the expansion of an existing business. The only recent employment development outside the Newark Urban Area relate to the distribution centre at the airfield site at Winthorpe and development on the adjacent Show Ground site. Present local planning policies allow for the granting of planning permission for the conversion of agricultural and other rural buildings in the countryside to small-scale employment uses, provided that they help to diversify the rural economy. Continued uncertainty in the agricultural sector and declining incomes will ensure that rural tourism and farm diversification play an increasing role in the economy of the area. This is likely to result in the conversion of existing agricultural buildings, and in some cases demands for new built development. It is likely that emerging Local Development Framework policies will take a broadly similar approach as they are based on national Planning Policy.

Energy

The power stations that lie out-with the region and their associated web of high voltage power lines constitute the most dominant and visually intrusive landscape features within and out-with the **East Nottinghamshire Sandlands**.

National Power are currently constructing a power station at Staythorpe on a redundant energy site. This will be a combined cycle gas turbine station (CCGT). It will produce enough electricity to power around 2 million homes. This is in line with the former Structure Plan policies for use and re-use of existing energy sites. The nature, location and scale of further developments will be dependent on future national and international economic factors. It is likely, however, that the development of gas powered plants will proceed, gradually replacing coal production capacity and reducing the life expectancy of existing power generation plant.

Renewable Energy

National policy is placing a greater emphasis on the promotion of renewable energy sources, such as wind-farms. The East Midlands Regional Plan states that by 2020, at least 20% of electricity supplied in the East Midlands should be provided from renewable energy sources. Currently, the figure is just 2%.

Regional policy encourages planning authorities to develop plans and strategies to promote and encourage (rather than restrict) the use of renewable energy resources. There are likely to be future applications for the location of wind-farms in the **East Nottinghamshire Sandlands**. These structures have the potential to change the landscape character of the **East Nottinghamshire Sandlands**, particularly in the more sparsely settled northern areas.

The power generation industry will continue, therefore, to be a dominant feature of the region.

Minerals: sand and gravel

Rich deposits of sand and gravel cover substantial areas of the Village Farmlands, with the main area of extraction lying outside the region, on the western side of Lincoln. The only quarry occurring within Nottinghamshire is found at North Scarle, where production ceased in the 1980s. This quarry is included in a pulverised fuel ash reclamation scheme, although some lagoons still remain to be reclaimed to agriculture. Mineral extraction has therefore had a minimal impact upon the character of the region.

3.0 LANDSCAPE POLICY SHEETS 1-6

Landscape Character Parcels

The East Nottinghamshire Sandlands region has been divided into 18 Landscape Description Units [LDUs], all of which fall within the Newark and Sherwood District [Figure 16]. These were then subdivided into 12 Landscape Character Parcels [LCPs] [Figure 17]. The completed Landscape Character Assessment field survey sheets are included at Appendix B5. This information was then tabulated to help determine the Draft Policy Zone [DPZ] boundaries in preparation for the Landscape Condition and Sensitivity survey contained at section 5.4.

Draft Policy Zones

Following on from the Landscape Character Assessment of each LCP a total of 6 Draft Policy Zones [DPZs] were created [Figure 18]. A table showing the derivation of each DPZ is included at Appendix C5. A subsequent Landscape Condition and Sensitivity Assessment was then undertaken of each DPZ, this information is detailed on the Landscape Condition and Sensitivity field survey sheets which are included at Appendix D5.

ES PZ 01 North Clifton Village Farmlands Land Cover Parcels: ES01

Policy: Create

Character Summary

The Policy Zone lies to the north of Newark, with the river Trent running near the western boundary and the busy A1133 road running north to south through the centre. The land is generally flat, with some undulating topography around villages. This results in medium to long distance views interrupted by frequent shelterbelts and mixed plantations. Views are somewhat dominated to the west and north by power stations and power lines in adjacent areas.

A generally degraded area heavily influenced by its intensive land use, much of the land is dedicated to intensive agriculture. Large arable fields form the majority of the land pattern, and exhibit some loss of historic field pattern. There is also some pastoral land use and smaller fields associated with this land use are noted in the vicinity of the settlements. Hedgerows are generally well maintained and strongly trimmed, however, many are fragmented and some are completely lost, especially to arable field boundaries. Post and wire and some post and rail fencing is used as infill where this has occurred. Commercial agriculture is evident within the area, with a number of poultry sheds present towards the north of the Policy Zone.

Mixed woodlands, Coniferous plantations (often with native edges) and shelterbelts are frequent throughout, providing some mitigation for the intensive agriculture. A variety of ecological bases also exist, including Bracken along acid grassland verges and a disused railway line, and Biological SINC designations reflect this:

5/133 – Marnham to Harby Dismantled Railway ‘A long length of dismantled railway line with a rich diversity of characteristic and notable herbs’

5/2171 – North Clifton Church ‘A notable blown-sand grassland in a churchyard’

5/136 – South Clifton Road Verges ‘Broad grassy roadside verges with a notable blown-sand flora’

1/87 – Old Trent Oxbow, Spalford ‘An excellent aquatic and bankside flora developed along an abandoned river channel’

2/832 – A1133 Verge, Spalford ‘A diverse grassland community on a broad roadside verge’

Two settlements lie within the Policy Zone; North Clifton and South Clifton. Both of these villages have historic vernacular cores, although infill and new build to the periphery is evident. South Clifton has been designated as a Conservation Area, and some Listed Buildings associated with the historic cores also exist:

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---|-----|
| <u>North Clifton:</u> | 2 x Grade II | <u>South Clifton (Conservation Area):</u> | 8 x |
| Grade II | | | |
| | 1 x Grade II* | | |

Threats of drivers for change in the Policy Zone include:

- Increase in number of Poultry Houses.
- More plantations.
- Further loss of pastoral fields.
- Further loss of hedgerows due to lack of management and/or increased intensification of arable agriculture.

ES PZ 01 NORTH CLIFTON VILLAGE FARMLANDS

| PHOTOGRAPH | CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|------|
|  | <p>NCC Landscape Type: Village Farmlands Policy Zone: ES PZ 01 Landscape Character Parcel: ES01</p> <p>Condition</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1042 439 1471 663"> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>REINFORCE</td> <td>CONSERVE & REINFORCE</td> <td>CONSERVE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moderate</td> <td>CREATE & REINFORCE</td> <td>CONSERVE & CREATE</td> <td>CONSERVE & RESTORE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poor</td> <td>CREATE</td> <td>RESTORE & CREATE</td> <td>RESTORE</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Low Moderate High</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sensitivity</p> | Good | REINFORCE | CONSERVE & REINFORCE | CONSERVE | Moderate | CREATE & REINFORCE | CONSERVE & CREATE | CONSERVE & RESTORE | Poor | CREATE | RESTORE & CREATE | RESTORE | | |
| Good | REINFORCE | CONSERVE & REINFORCE | CONSERVE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moderate | CREATE & REINFORCE | CONSERVE & CREATE | CONSERVE & RESTORE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | CREATE | RESTORE & CREATE | RESTORE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>CHARACTERISTIC VISUAL FEATURES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat with occasional undulating landform around villages. • Medium distance views to frequent shelterbelts and mixed plantations. • Dominant views to the west and north of power stations and power lines. • Mixture of intensive arable fields with strongly trimmed hedges and some low intensity farming with permanent improved pasture. | <p>SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="930 1160 1487 1187"> <thead> <tr> <th>Condition</th> <th>Poor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pattern of Elements:</td> <td>Coherent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Detracting Features:</td> <td>Some</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Visual Unity:</td> <td>Coherent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ecological Integrity:</td> <td>Weak</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cultural Integrity:</td> <td>Variable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Functional Integrity:</td> <td>Weak</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Condition | Poor | Pattern of Elements: | Coherent | Detracting Features: | Some | Visual Unity: | Coherent | Ecological Integrity: | Weak | Cultural Integrity: | Variable | Functional Integrity: | Weak |
| Condition | Poor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pattern of Elements: | Coherent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Detracting Features: | Some | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Visual Unity: | Coherent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecological Integrity: | Weak | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cultural Integrity: | Variable | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Functional Integrity: | Weak | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS</p> <p>Landscape Condition</p> <p>The Landscape Condition is defined as poor.</p> <p>The area has a coherent pattern of elements composed of predominantly arable fields, blocks of deciduous woodland and isolated farms; there are some detracting features including busy roads and some small industrial units along with a caravan site. Overall this gives a visually coherent area. There are a number of Biological SINC designations (5/133 – Marnham to Harby dismantled railway; 5/2171 – North Clifton Church; 5/136 – South Clifton Road Verges; 1/87 – Old Trent Oxbow, Spalford; 2/832 – A1133 Verge, Spalford). There are no MLA designations in the area.</p> <p>In ecological terms the area provides a weak habitat for wildlife, with a highly intensive arable land use. Cultural integrity is variable in that the field pattern is by and large intact, with hedgerows often being mature, well maintained and intact. A coherent area with a weak functional integrity gives a poor landscape condition.</p> | <p>Sensitivity</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="930 1601 1487 1628"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sensitivity</th> <th>Low</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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>Insignificant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Extent of Tree Cover</td> <td>Intermittent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Visibility:</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Sensitivity | Low | Distinctiveness: | Characteristic | Continuity: | Historic | Sense of Place: | Moderate | Landform: | Insignificant | Extent of Tree Cover | Intermittent | Visibility: | Low |
| Sensitivity | Low | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Distinctiveness: | Characteristic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuity: | Historic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sense of Place: | Moderate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Landform: | Insignificant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Extent of Tree Cover | Intermittent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Visibility: | Low | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Landscape Sensitivity</p> <p>The Landscape Sensitivity is defined as low.</p> <p>The components of the landscape are characteristic to the East Sandlands LCA. The time depth is historic (post 1600) giving a moderate sense of place overall.</p> <p>The landform is insignificant with intermittent areas of woodland giving a generally low visibility value within the Policy Zone. Views are intermittent due to numerous blocks of woodland and hedgerows. A moderate sense of place and low visibility leads to a low landscape sensitivity overall.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment
East Nottinghamshire Sandlands

ACTIONS – Create

Landscape Features

- **Create** new hedgerows and restore existing, seek opportunities to recreate historic field pattern where feasible, contain new developments within historic field boundaries.
- Enhance and reinforce tree cover and planting generally, in particular, along busy A1133 road, to **create** increased visual unity and habitat across the Policy Zone, and limit the impact of views towards power stations (High Marnham).
- Conserve the ecological diversity and biodiversity of the designated SINCs.
- Seek opportunities to restore arable land to pastoral.
-

Built Features

- Conserve what remains of the rural landscape by concentrating new development around existing settlement.
- **Create** new development which reflects the local built vernacular.

ES PZ 02 Wigsley Village Farmlands with Plantations Land Cover Parcels: ES02, ES03 and ES05

Policy: Create

Character Summary

Located to the north of Collingham and to the south of Newton on Trent, the A57 forms the northern boundary and the River Trent lies along the western boundary. A large scale arable landscape, with generally flat topography, views tend to be medium to long distance towards wooded rising ground, with views towards the west including Marnham power station and associated power lines.

Although the landscape is dominated by arable agriculture (including turf growing), small areas of historic pastoral fields also exist. Commercial agriculture is prominent towards the north of the Policy Zone, including poultry houses, piggeries etc. Field patterns are often lost with larger fields towards the north, however, fields tend to be smaller and more historic towards the south, around Besthorpe. Field boundaries to arable fields are predominantly strongly trimmed hawthorn hedgerows, fragmented and often lost in places, with numerous outgrown hedgerow tree species. Hedgerows around villages and pastoral fields are more often well maintained and relatively species-rich, featuring species such as; Hawthorn, Ilex, Elder, Hazel and Convolvulus. Post and rail fencing can be seen around the pastoral fields, where some horseyculture is evident.

Leisure industry is apparent throughout the area in the form of fishing lakes, caravan parks, sports grounds, a disused airfield (south of Wigsley), and these activities introduce an element of ornamental planting to the area.

There are numerous fragmented blocks of mixed deciduous woodland (Oak, Birch, some Field Maple and Sycamore), coniferous plantations and shelterbelts. These woodland areas help to mitigate the loss of field pattern and the intensive arable land use to some extent.

A variety of habitats are present throughout the Policy Zone, with areas of wetland and open water around Besthorpe, and associated riparian vegetation. A small amount of Parkland is present around Thorney Hall (south of Thorney village).

Biological SINCE designations are frequent throughout the area:

- 2/653 – Road Wood ‘A locally characteristic acidic woodland site of botanical and zoological value’.
- 1/94 – Darnsyke Marsh ‘An excellent community of tall marshy grassland and aquatic and emergent plant species’.
- 5/141 – Lodge Farm Grassland, Thorney ‘A mosaic of damp neutral to acidic grassland with seasonally wet hollows with species-rich marsh vegetation and a pond with a notable plant community’.
- 5/143 – Spring Wood, Thorney ‘A partly wet acidic woodland with characteristic species’.
- 5/137 – The Ring, Thorney ‘A narrow strip of deciduous woodland on sandy soil, bordered by a species-rich drain’.
- 5/139 – Disney Nook Lane Drain, Thorney ‘A shallow, slow flowing drain with a notable aquatic flora’.
- 5/142 – Gibbet Wood, Thorney ‘A partly cleared, sand-land deciduous woodland with a noteworthy flora’.
- 2/652 – Ox Pasture Drain ‘A broad drainage channel with an outstanding array of aquatic species’.
- 5/140 – Crow Wood Drain ‘A shallow drain with a notable aquatic flora bordering on open acidic woodland’.
- 2/654 – West Wood ‘A remnant of locally characteristic acid woodland’.
- 5/133 – Marham to Harby Dismantled Railway ‘A long length of dismantled railway line with a rich diversity of characteristic and notable herbs’.
- 5/138 – Thorney Drain ‘A shallow field drain in an arable area with notable emergent vegetation and bank-side grassland’.
- 5/319 – Plot Wood ‘A characteristic sand-land woodland’.

Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment
East Nottinghamshire Sandlands

- 2/835 – Wigsley Park Wood 'A typical open woodland of light freely-draining soils'.
2/836 – Wigsley Wood 'An historical wood that retains both faunal and floral interest'.
2/834 – Wigsley Airfield Pool 'A notable aquatic community in and around a pond of recent origin'.
5/205 – Wigsley Dismantled Airfield 'A mosaic of diverse habitats on an abandoned airfield'.
5/2262 – Wigsley Drain 'A drain of interest for Water Beetles'.
2/830 – Sand Lane, Spalford 'An unusual association of botanical interest on a roadside verge'.
2/651 – Gainsborough Road Verges, Spalford 'Dry sandy roadside verges with a plant community of very restricted distribution in the country'.
2/831 – Spalford Arable Field 'A representative community of sandy arable weeds'.
1/88 – Spalford Warren 'An important grass-heath habitat of a type of very restricted inland occurrence – although largely planted with conifers, substantial areas of sandland'.
5/2228 – Gainsborough Road Gravel Pit, Girton 'A former gravel pit of interest for Water Beetles'.
5/200 – A1133 Verge, Girton (East Side) 'Dry sandy roadside verges with a notable plant community'.
2/827 – Gainsborough Road Grasslands, Girton 'Good examples of characteristically species-poor acid grassland developed on blown sands'.
2/646 – Girton Grasslands 'An excellent sequence of damp species-rich grasslands'.
2/650 – Sand Lane Grasslands, Besthorpe 'An area of acidic grasslands and scrub developed on Quaternary blown sands with notable communities of birds and calcifuge plants'.
2/829 – Besthorpe Road Verge 'A short length of verge with a notable plant association'.
2/826 – Primrose Hill 'Coarse acidic grassland developed on periglacial drift deposits'.
2/644 – The fleet, Girton 'A large aquatic site with a species-rich emergent and aquatic plant community'.

There are a number of settlements within this Policy Zone. These include Thorney, Thorney Moor, part of Harby, Wigsley, part of Spalford and Besthorpe. All the villages have an historic core apparent to a greater or lesser extent, with vernacular red brick buildings. However, there is new development evident throughout all the villages, with considerable infill and peripheral development, many of the bungalows and housing being associated with the farming industry. This has resulted in a loss of sense of place within some of the settlements. Besthorpe is designated as a Conservation Area, and as such has considerably less development than the other villages within the area. There are a number of Listed Buildings present in the Policy Zone. These include:

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|--|
| <u>Thorney:</u> | 4 x Grade II 1 x Grade II* | <u>Besthorpe (Conservation Area):</u> 9 x Grade II |
| <u>Harby:</u> | 1 x Grade II | |

A number of threats and drivers for change exist in the Policy Zone. These include:

- Poor management and subsequent fragmentation and/or loss of hedgerows.
- Intensification of arable agriculture leading to fragmentation and/or loss of hedgerows and subsequent loss of existing field pattern.
- Potential Biomass crops.
- Subdivision of fields with piecemeal untidy appearance (due to horseyculture).
- Further intensification of commercial agriculture, chicken sheds, piggeries, turfing etc.
- Increase in horseyculture.
- Further loss of woodland belts leading to a more open landscape and a higher impact of existing land use.

ES PZ 02 WIGSLEY VILLAGE FARMLANDS WITH PLANTATIONS

| PHOTOGRAPH | CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------|
|  | <p>NCC Landscape Type: Village Farmlands with Plantations Policy Zone: ES PZ 02 Landscape Character Parcel: ES02, ES03 & ES05</p> <p>Condition</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1043 461 1471 685"> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>REINFORCE</td> <td>CONSERVE & REINFORCE</td> <td>CONSERVE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moderate</td> <td>CREATE & REINFORCE</td> <td>CONSERVE & CREATE</td> <td>CONSERVE & RESTORE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poor</td> <td>CREATE</td> <td>RESTORE & CREATE</td> <td>RESTORE</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Low Moderate High</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sensitivity</p> | Good | REINFORCE | CONSERVE & REINFORCE | CONSERVE | Moderate | CREATE & REINFORCE | CONSERVE & CREATE | CONSERVE & RESTORE | Poor | CREATE | RESTORE & CREATE | RESTORE |
| Good | REINFORCE | CONSERVE & REINFORCE | CONSERVE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moderate | CREATE & REINFORCE | CONSERVE & CREATE | CONSERVE & RESTORE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | CREATE | RESTORE & CREATE | RESTORE | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>CHARACTERISTIC VISUAL FEATURES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat with occasional undulating landform around villages. • Medium distance views to frequent shelterbelts and mixed plantations. • Dominant views to the west of power stations and power lines. • Mixture of intensive arable fields with strongly trimmed hedges and some low intensity farming with permanent improved pasture. • Numerous fragmented blocks of mixed deciduous woodland, coniferous plantations and some remnant Parkland. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS</p> <p>Landscape Condition</p> | <p>SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS</p> <p>Condition Moderate</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>The Landscape Condition is defined as moderate.</p> <p>The area has a coherent pattern of elements composed of predominantly arable fields, blocks of deciduous woodland and isolated farms; there are some detracting features. Overall this gives a visually coherent area. There are a number of Biological SINC designations (2/653 – Road Wood; 1/94 – Darnsyke Marsh; 5/141 – Lodge Farm Grassland; 5/143 – Spring Wood, Thorney; 5/137 – The Ring, Thorney; 5/139 – Disney Nook Lane Drain; 5/142 – Gibbet Wood, Thorney; 2/652 – Ox Pasture Drain; 5/140 – Crow Wood Drain; 2/654 – West Wood; 5/133 – Marnham to Harby Dismantled Railway; 5/138 – Thorney Drain; 5/319 – Plot Wood; 2/835 – Wigsley Park Wood; 2/836 – Wigsley Wood; 2/834 – Wigsley Airfield Pool; 5/205 – Wigsley Dismantled Airfield; 5/2262 – Wigsley Drain; 2/830 – Sand Lane, Spalford; 2/651 – Gainsborough Road Verges, Spalford; 2/831 – Spalford Arable Field; 1/88 – Spalford Warren; 5/2228 – Gainsborough Road Gravel Pit, Girton; 5/200 – A1133 Verge, Girton (East side); 2/827 – Gainsborough Road Grasslands, Girton; 2/646 – Girton Grasslands; 2/650 – Sand Lane Grasslands, Besthorpe; 2/829 – Besthorpe Road Verge; 2/826 – Primrose Hill; 2/644 – The Fleet, Girton). There are a number of MLA designations in the area; Thorney, Spalford and Besthorpe.</p> <p>In ecological terms the area provides a moderate habitat for wildlife, with a highly intensive arable land use but good connections and numerous SINC. Cultural integrity is variable in that the field pattern is often lost due to arable agriculture, with hedgerows often being mature, well maintained and intact, although fragmented in places. A coherent area with a coherent functional integrity gives a moderate landscape condition.</p> | <table border="1" data-bbox="935 1111 1495 1393"> <tr> <td>Pattern of Elements:</td> <td>Coherent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Detracting Features:</td> <td>Some</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Visual Unity:</td> <td>Coherent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ecological Integrity:</td> <td>Moderate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cultural Integrity:</td> <td>Variable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Functional Integrity:</td> <td>Coherent</td> </tr> </table> | Pattern of Elements: | Coherent | Detracting Features: | Some | Visual Unity: | Coherent | Ecological Integrity: | Moderate | Cultural Integrity: | Variable | Functional Integrity: | Coherent |
| Pattern of Elements: | Coherent | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Detracting Features: | Some | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Visual Unity: | Coherent | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecological Integrity: | Moderate | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cultural Integrity: | Variable | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Functional Integrity: | Coherent | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Landscape Sensitivity</p> | <p>Sensitivity Very Low</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>The Landscape Sensitivity is defined as very low.</p> <p>The components of the landscape are characteristic to the East Sandlands LCA. The time depth is recent (last 50 years) giving a weak sense of place overall.</p> <p>The landform is insignificant with intermittent areas of woodland giving a generally low visibility value within the Policy Zone. Views are intermittent due to numerous blocks of woodland and hedgerows. A weak sense of place and low visibility leads to a very low landscape sensitivity overall.</p> | <table border="1" data-bbox="935 1800 1495 2027"> <tr> <td>Distinctiveness:</td> <td>Characteristic</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Continuity:</td> <td>Recent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sense of Place:</td> <td>Weak</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Landform:</td> <td>Insignificant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Extent of Tree Cover</td> <td>Intermittent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Visibility:</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> </table> | Distinctiveness: | Characteristic | Continuity: | Recent | Sense of Place: | Weak | Landform: | Insignificant | Extent of Tree Cover | Intermittent | Visibility: | Low |
| Distinctiveness: | Characteristic | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continuity: | Recent | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sense of Place: | Weak | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Landform: | Insignificant | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Extent of Tree Cover | Intermittent | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Visibility: | Low | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment
East Nottinghamshire Sandlands

ACTIONS – Create

Landscape Features

- **Create** new hedgerows and restore existing, seek opportunities to recreate field pattern where feasible, contain new development within historic boundaries.
- Seek opportunities to restore arable land to pastoral.
- Enhance tree cover and landscape planting generally, in particular along A1133, to **create** increased visual unity and habitat across the Policy Zone.
- Conserve the ecological diversity and biodiversity of the designated SINC.

Built Features

- Conserve what remains of the rural landscape by concentrating new development around existing settlements.
- **Create** new development which reflects the local built vernacular.

ES PZ 03 Harby Village Farmlands

Land Cover Parcels: ES04

Policy: Restore and Create

Character Summary

A relatively small Policy Zone encompassing the eastern part of the village of Harby and the surrounding fields. The topography is very flat in nature and as such, views tend to be medium to long distance towards woodland shelterbelts, interrupted intermittently by power lines and pylons running from north to south through the area. The relatively busy B1190 road runs to the north-east of the area, the busy A57 road runs east-west to the north, whilst Ox Pasture drain runs north-south to the west.

There are numerous streams and drains in the area, along with some areas of open water, and associated riparian habitat (including some Willow) is common. Other habitats are provided by the disused railway line in the form of semi-naturalised scrub, and in an area to the north-east near Wallrudding Farm, where a small extraction site exists.

There are a couple of Biological SINCs in the area:

2/837 – North Harby Verge ‘A species-rich roadside verge, cut for hay’.

5/133 – Marnham to Harby Dismantled Railway ‘A long length of dismantled railway line with a rich diversity of characteristic and notable herbs’.

The primary land use is that of arable agriculture, and the scale of the fields reflects this land use, with medium to large scale fields. There are some smaller pastoral fields to the east of Harby. Boundaries to these fields are predominantly Hawthorn hedgerows with some outgrown hedgerow tree species such as Oak and Ash, generally strongly trimmed and often fragmented or lost altogether. Post and wire fencing is used as infill where this has occurred.

The village of Harby itself has an historic core, including the remains of Queen Eleanor’s Palace although there are no Listed Buildings within the Policy Zone. There is some new residential infill and peripheral development, specifically a stretch of ribbon development to the north of Harby (brick built estate housing along Station Road).

There are a number of drivers for change in the Policy Zone. These include:

- Further fragmentation of hedgerows due to loss of existing field pattern, further intensification of arable farming and lack of management.
- Possible Biomass crops and Turf growing.
- Loss of tree cover as many of the existing trees are of a similar maturity.
- Further residential development and expansion of Harby.

ES PZ 03 HARBY VILLAGE FARMLANDS

| PHOTOGRAPH | CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------|--------|------------------|---------|
|  | <p>NCC Landscape Type: Village Farmlands Policy Zone: ES PZ 03 Landscape Character Parcel: ES04</p> <p>Condition</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1042 472 1473 696"> <tr> <td data-bbox="962 472 1042 546">Good</td> <td data-bbox="1042 472 1187 546">REINFORCE</td> <td data-bbox="1187 472 1332 546">CONSERVE & REINFORCE</td> <td data-bbox="1332 472 1473 546">CONSERVE</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="962 546 1042 620">Moderate</td> <td data-bbox="1042 546 1187 620">CREATE & REINFORCE</td> <td data-bbox="1187 546 1332 620">CONSERVE & CREATE</td> <td data-bbox="1332 546 1473 620">CONSERVE & RESTORE</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="962 620 1042 696">Poor</td> <td data-bbox="1042 620 1187 696">CREATE</td> <td data-bbox="1187 620 1332 696">RESTORE & CREATE</td> <td data-bbox="1332 620 1473 696">RESTORE</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"> Low Moderate High </p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sensitivity</p> | Good | REINFORCE | CONSERVE & REINFORCE | CONSERVE | Moderate | CREATE & REINFORCE | CONSERVE & CREATE | CONSERVE & RESTORE | Poor | CREATE | RESTORE & CREATE | RESTORE |
| Good | REINFORCE | CONSERVE & REINFORCE | CONSERVE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moderate | CREATE & REINFORCE | CONSERVE & CREATE | CONSERVE & RESTORE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | CREATE | RESTORE & CREATE | RESTORE | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>CHARACTERISTIC VISUAL FEATURES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat with occasional undulating landform around village. • Medium distance views to frequent shelterbelts and mixed plantations. • Dominant views to the west of power stations and power lines. • Mixture of intensive arable fields with strongly trimmed hedges and some low intensity farming with permanent improved pasture in the vicinity of the village. | <p>SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS</p> | <p>Condition Poor</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>The Landscape Condition is defined as poor.</p> <p>The area has a coherent pattern of elements composed of predominantly arable fields and isolated farms; there are few detracting features. Overall this gives a visually unified area. There are a couple of Biological SINC designations (2/837 – North Harby Verge; 5/133 – Marnham to Harby Dismantled Railway). There are no MLA designations in the area.</p> <p>In ecological terms the area provides a weak habitat for wildlife, with a highly intensive arable land use. Cultural integrity is poor in that the field pattern is often lost due to arable agriculture, with hedgerows often being mature, well maintained and intact, although fragmented in places. A coherent area with a coherent functional integrity gives a moderate landscape condition.</p> | <p>Pattern of Elements: Coherent</p> <p>Detracting Features: Few</p> <p>Visual Unity: Unified</p> <p>Ecological Integrity: Weak</p> <p>Cultural Integrity: Poor</p> <p>Functional Integrity: Very Weak</p> <p>(Where one criterion is 'very poor' or 'very weak', this pushes the policy description into the next lowest category)</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY</p> | <p>Sensitivity Moderate</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>The Landscape Sensitivity is defined as moderate.</p> <p>The components of the landscape are characteristic to the East Sandlands LCA. The time depth is historic (post 1600) giving a moderate sense of place overall.</p> <p>The landform is insignificant with open areas of woodland giving a generally moderate visibility value within the Policy Zone. Views are open due to the lack of woodland and some loss of hedgerows. 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: Insignificant</p> <p>Extent of Tree Cover: Open</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment
East Nottinghamshire Sandlands

Visibility:

Moderate

ACTIONS – Restore and Create

Landscape Features

- **Create** new hedgerows and **restore** existing, seek opportunities to **restore** field pattern where feasible, contain new development within historic boundaries.
- Seek opportunities to **restore** arable land to pastoral.
- Enhance tree cover and landscape planting generally, in particular along A1133, to **create** increased visual unity and habitat across the Policy Zone.
- Conserve the ecological diversity and biodiversity of the designated SINC, **create** enhancements where appropriate.

Built Features

- Conserve what remains of the rural landscape by concentrating new development around existing settlements.
- **Create** new development which reflects the local built vernacular.

ES PZ 04 Winthorpe Village Farmlands
Land Cover Parcels: ES06, ES08, ES09, ES10 & ES11

Policy: Conserve and Create

Character Summary

A relatively large Policy Zone, located to the east and north-east of Newark. The A46 (running NE-SW) and the A1 (running N-S) bisect the area, along with a railway line and power lines/pylons, resulting in a number of linear features throughout the area.

A flat and gently undulating arable landscape with numerous woodland blocks and the settlements of Winthorpe, South Scarle, Langford, Brough, Coney Green, Coddington and Barnby in the Willows. A generally intensive land use is evident throughout the area, with the majority occupied by highly intensive, medium to large scale arable fields. This intensive land use is reflected in the field boundaries, being primarily composed of strongly trimmed Hawthorn hedgerows, fragmented or lost in places, and post and wire fencing used as infill. A number of pastoral fields within historic field patterns of smaller scale are evident in the vicinity of settlements and isolated farm houses. Boundaries to these tend to be composed primarily of well maintained, species-rich hedgerows (including Oak, Ash, Hazel, Rubus, Rosehip, Field Maple etc) and outgrown hedgerow trees (Oak and Ash), with occasional post and rail fencing where horseyculture exists.

Numerous areas of mixed deciduous woodland exists with some small blocks of woods, small areas of parkland woodland, deciduous woodland belts along roads, part of Stapleford Wood, and new woodland planting along the A46. A variety of other habitats are also present in the Policy Zone (including some Bracken, acid grassland, and Riparian vegetation with some Bullrush) and these include numerous Biological SINC designations:

- 2/829 – Besthorpe Road Verge ‘A short length of verge with a notable plant association’
- 5/320 – Moor Lane Verge, South Scarle ‘A wide roadside verge with a diverse and notable flora’
- 5/197 – Ox Pasture Plantation, Besthorpe ‘A partly cleared damp woodland with a species-rich flora’
- 5/323 – Green Lane Pond and Drain, Collingham ‘A deep pond with a rich diversity of marsh and sub-aquatic species’
- 2/807 – Wheatley Hill Verges ‘Notably herb-rich verges along little-used lanes’
- 5/322 – South Scaffold Lane, Collingham ‘A Green Lane with a characteristic grassland flora and species-rich hedgerow’
- 5/366 – Langford Marsh ‘A pond and marsh of botanical interest’
- 2/642 – The Fleet, Winthorpe ‘A notable mosaic of aquatic, marginal and marshy grassland habitats’
- 2/811 – Turfmoor ‘A tract of commercial forestry with notable acidic communities along the rides – a site of particular invertebrate zoological interest’
- 2/639 – Langford Moor area ‘Valuable plant and animal communities along rides and in drainage ditches throughout this coniferous forestry plantation’
- 5/2237 – Moor Brats Drain, Coddington ‘A drain of interest for Water Beetles’
- 2/805 – Beacon Hill Gypsum Workings ‘A mosaic of grassland and scrub on old gypsum workings’
- 2/643 – Beacon Hill ‘Area of notable moth habitat’
- 2/638 – Ballast Pit, Newark ‘A long disused ballast pit supporting open water and Carr communities’
- 2/810 – Newark Golf Course ‘A good mixed habitat association of acidic grassland, heath and deciduous woodland’
- 5/207 – Coddington Plantation ‘An unmanaged mainly deciduous woodland of high botanical value’
- 5/333 – Balderton Ballast Pit ‘A long established ballast pit with a noteworthy aquatic and bank-side flora’
- 2/640 – Railway pond, Balderton ‘Important scrub and open water habitats developed on a long disused ballast pit’
- 5/2221 – Barnaby Manor Farm Drain ‘A field drain noteworthy for Water Beetles’
- 5/2254 – River Witham ‘A section of the River Witham of interest for Water Beetles’
- 5/331 – Witham Bank, Barnaby ‘a flood bank with notable open grassland communities’
- 2/809 – Witham Pastures ‘A sequence of damp grasslands on alluvial soils’
- 5/206 – Shire Dyke, Barnaby ‘Drain with noteworthy aquatic, swamp and bank side vegetation’

Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment East Nottinghamshire Sandlands

A variety of leisure land uses are evident across the Policy Zone, principally due to the proximity to Newark and other settlements. These include: Golf Courses, Sports Fields, Equestrian Centres, Carting Track, Newark Air Museum, Beacon Hill Conservation Park and Newark Showground. Along with leisure land use, there is also industrial land use in the form of Sewage Works, Railway lines and Mineral works (Sand & Gravel Pit near Collingham). All these elements combined have resulted in a diverse area of varied land use, typical of urban fringe locations.

The settlements of South Scarle, Coney Green, Langford, Winthorpe, Brough, Coddington, periphery of Balderton and Barnby in the Willows, generally have historic vernacular cores. However, peripheral and infill residential development of mixed quality is evident to a greater or lesser extent to most of the settlements. There are a number of designated Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings within the Policy Zone and these include:

| | |
|---|--|
| <u>South Scarle (Conservation Area):</u> | 9 x Grade II 1 x Grade I |
| <u>Winthorpe (Conservation Area):</u> | 12 x Grade II 1 x Grade II* |
| <u>Coddington (Conservation Area):</u> | 5 x Grade II 1 x Grade II* |
| <u>Barnby in the Willows (Conservation Area):</u> | 6 x Grade II |
| <u>Langford:</u> | 5 x Grade II 1 x Grade II* 1 x Grade I |
| <u>Others:</u> | 7 x Grade II 1 x Grade II* |

A number of threats and drivers for change exist in the area. These include:

- Increased Industrial development
- Growth-point housing around Newark and other areas
- Increased horseyculture resulting in encroachment on existing fields
- Increased intensity of agriculture resulting in degradation of hedgerows leading to loss of historic field pattern
- Lack of management of hedgerows leading to fragmentation and loss
- Increase of monoculture agriculture such as turf or biomass

ES PZ 04 WINTHORPE VILLAGE FARMLANDS

| PHOTOGRAPH | CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|
|  | <p>NCC Landscape Type: Village Farmlands Policy Zone: ES PZ 04 Landscape Character Parcel: ES06, ES08, ES09, ES10, ES11</p> <p>Condition</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1042 461 1471 685"> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>REINFORCE</td> <td>CONSERVE & REINFORCE</td> <td>CONSERVE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moderate</td> <td>CREATE & REINFORCE</td> <td>CONSERVE & CREATE</td> <td>CONSERVE & RESTORE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poor</td> <td>CREATE</td> <td>RESTORE & CREATE</td> <td>RESTORE</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Low Moderate High</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sensitivity</p> | Good | REINFORCE | CONSERVE & REINFORCE | CONSERVE | Moderate | CREATE & REINFORCE | CONSERVE & CREATE | CONSERVE & RESTORE | Poor | CREATE | RESTORE & CREATE | RESTORE | | |
| Good | REINFORCE | CONSERVE & REINFORCE | CONSERVE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moderate | CREATE & REINFORCE | CONSERVE & CREATE | CONSERVE & RESTORE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | CREATE | RESTORE & CREATE | RESTORE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>CHARACTERISTIC VISUAL FEATURES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat with occasional undulating landform around village. • Medium distance views to frequent shelterbelts and mixed plantations. • Dominant views to the west of power stations and power lines. • Mixture of intensive arable fields with strongly trimmed hedges and some low intensity farming with permanent improved pasture in the vicinity of the village. | <p>SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="930 1128 1487 1167"> <thead> <tr> <th>Condition</th> <th>Moderate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pattern of Elements:</td> <td>Coherent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Detracting Features:</td> <td>Some</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Visual Unity:</td> <td>Coherent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ecological Integrity:</td> <td>Moderate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cultural Integrity:</td> <td>Variable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Functional Integrity:</td> <td>Coherent</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Condition | Moderate | Pattern of Elements: | Coherent | Detracting Features: | Some | Visual Unity: | Coherent | Ecological Integrity: | Moderate | Cultural Integrity: | Variable | Functional Integrity: | Coherent |
| Condition | Moderate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pattern of Elements: | Coherent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Detracting Features: | Some | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Visual Unity: | Coherent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecological Integrity: | Moderate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cultural Integrity: | Variable | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Functional Integrity: | Coherent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS</p> <p>Landscape Condition</p> | <p>Condition</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>The Landscape Condition is defined as moderate.</p> <p>The area has a coherent pattern of elements composed of predominantly arable fields and isolated farms; there are some detracting features. Overall this gives a visually coherent area. There are a number of Biological SINC designations (2/829 – Besthorpe Road Verge; 5/320 – Moor Lane verge, South Scarle; 5/197 – Ox Pasture Plantation, Besthorpe; 5/323 – Green Lane Pond and Drain, Collingham; 2/807 – Wheatley Hill Verges; 5/322 – South Scaffold Lane, Collingham; 5/366 – Langford Marsh; 2/642 – The Fleet, Winthorpe; 2/811 – Turfmoor; 2/639 – Langford Moor Area; 5/2237 – Moor Brats Drain, Coddington; 2/805 – Beacon Hill Gypsum Workings; 2/643 – Beacon Hill; 2/638 – Ballast Pit, Newark; 2/640 – Railway Pond, Balderton; 5/2221 – Barnaby Manor Farm Drain; 5/2254 – River Witham; 5/331 – Witham Bank, Barnaby; 2/809 – Witham Pastures; 5/206 – Shire Dyke, Barnaby). There are also a number of MLA designations in the area: Coddington, Barnby in the Willows, Beaconfield Farm, Coddington Moor, Winthorpe, Langford and Besthorpe.</p> <p>In ecological terms the area provides a moderate habitat for wildlife, with a highly intensive arable land use. Cultural integrity is variable in that the field pattern is often lost due to arable agriculture, with hedgerows often being mature, well maintained and intact, although fragmented in places. A coherent area with a coherent functional integrity gives a moderate landscape condition.</p> | <p>Moderate</p> <p>Pattern of Elements: Coherent</p> <p>Detracting Features: Some</p> <p>Visual Unity: Coherent</p> <p>Ecological Integrity: Moderate</p> <p>Cultural Integrity: Variable</p> <p>Functional Integrity: Coherent</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Landscape Sensitivity</p> | <p>Sensitivity</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>The Landscape Sensitivity is defined as moderate.</p> <p>The components of the landscape are characteristic to the East Sandlands LCA. The time depth is historic (post 1600) giving a moderate sense of place overall.</p> <p>The landform is apparent with intermittent areas of woodland giving a generally moderate visibility value within the Policy Zone. Views are intermittent due to the blocks of woodland and networks of hedgerows. A moderate sense of place and moderate visibility leads to a moderate landscape sensitivity overall.</p> | <p>Moderate</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> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment
East Nottinghamshire Sandlands

ACTIONS – Conserve and Create

Landscape Features

- **Create** new hedgerows and **conserve** existing, seek opportunities to **conserve** field pattern where feasible, contain new development within historic boundaries.
- Seek opportunities to **conserve** existing pastoral fields and historic field patterns.
- **Conserve** and enhance tree cover and landscape planting generally, in particular along A1133, to **create** increased visual unity and habitat across the Policy Zone.
- **Conserve** the ecological diversity and biodiversity of the designated SINCs, **create** enhancements where appropriate.

Built Features

- **Conserve** what remains of the rural landscape by concentrating new development around existing settlements.
- **Create** new development which reflects the local built vernacular.

ES PZ 05 Potter Hills Village Farmlands with Plantations Land Cover Parcels: ES07

Policy: Conserve

Character Summary

A relatively small Policy Zone located to the east of Collingham and bounded to the south by the busy A46 road. The area is bisected in the north-western corner by a small section of railway line, although this is one of the only linear features within the area as there are no power lines or pylons. Located within the Policy Zone are a number of isolated farm buildings, but no settlements. Only two minor roads serve the area and run north-west to south-east.

Landform is predominantly gently undulating, especially to the south of Cross Lane, becoming more flat towards the north. Drains and watercourse are frequent in the area, resulting in a fishpond near North Potter Hill Farm and associated riparian vegetation. Views are generally long distance from the south-east corner towards the north-west beyond Collingham Village. Views are sometimes enclosed by hedgerows along lanes and tracks and also due to woodland plantations to the south of the area.

The landscape is a mix of mainly arable with some pastoral farmland. Arable fields tend to be medium scale whereas pasture is more often contained in smaller and subdivided fields located near isolated farms and Stables. Hawthorn hedgerows within fields are the principal boundaries, with species-rich hedgerows along roads and lanes, with outgrown Oak and Ash tree species. Post and rail fencing is also evident where horseculture exists, particularly around the Potter Hill Stables.

Woodland is more prominent to the south of the area than the north, with Potter Hill Plantation and Potter Hill Spinneys exhibiting mixed deciduous woodland. There is only one Biological SINC in the area:

5/322 – South Scaffold Lane, Collingham ‘A Green Lane with a characteristic grassland flora and species-rich hedgerow’

The nearest settlement to the area is Collingham to the west, however there are no settlements within the Policy Zone itself. A number of isolated farms, a Railway crossing cottage and Equestrian Stables are present. There is a Listed Building designation within the area:

1 x Grade II (Cross lane crossing cottage)

There are a number of threats and drivers for change in the Policy Zone and these include:

- Increase in horseculture, leading to degradation of field boundaries and subdivision of fields.
- Increased intensity of arable farming leading to loss of hedgerows and field pattern.
- North-west corner, west of Collingham, urban edge has the potential for some infill development.
- Potential for loss of woodland and tree lined roads due to intensification of arable agriculture.

ES PZ 05 POTTER HILLS VILLAGE FARMLANDS WITH PLANTATIONS

| PHOTOGRAPH | CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------|--------|------------------|---------|
|  | <p>NCC Landscape Type: Village Farmlands with Plantations Policy Zone: ES PZ 05 Landscape Character Parcel: ES07</p> <p>Condition</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1043 499 1473 723"> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>REINFORCE</td> <td>CONSERVE & REINFORCE</td> <td>CONSERVE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moderate</td> <td>CREATE & REINFORCE</td> <td>CONSERVE & CREATE</td> <td>CONSERVE & RESTORE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poor</td> <td>CREATE</td> <td>RESTORE & CREATE</td> <td>RESTORE</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Low Moderate High</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sensitivity</p> | Good | REINFORCE | CONSERVE & REINFORCE | CONSERVE | Moderate | CREATE & REINFORCE | CONSERVE & CREATE | CONSERVE & RESTORE | Poor | CREATE | RESTORE & CREATE | RESTORE |
| Good | REINFORCE | CONSERVE & REINFORCE | CONSERVE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moderate | CREATE & REINFORCE | CONSERVE & CREATE | CONSERVE & RESTORE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | CREATE | RESTORE & CREATE | RESTORE | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>CHARACTERISTIC VISUAL FEATURES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gently undulating topography with flatter area towards the north. • Predominantly intensive arable land use, with well trimmed hawthorn hedgerows to boundaries. • Some pastoral fields and horseyculture. • Blocks of mixed deciduous woodland | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS</p> <p>Landscape Condition</p> | <p>SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS</p> <p>Condition Very Good</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>The Landscape Condition is defined as very good.</p> <p>The area has a coherent pattern of elements composed of predominantly arable fields and isolated farms; there are few detracting features. Overall this gives a visually unified area. There is one Biological SINC designation (5/322 – South Scaffold Lane, Collingham). There are no MLA designations in the Policy Zone.</p> <p>In ecological terms the area provides a moderate habitat for wildlife, with a relatively intensive arable land use with good hedgerow networks leading into woodland plantations. Cultural integrity is good in that the field pattern is generally intact, with hedgerows often being mature, well maintained and undamaged. A unified area with a strong functional integrity gives a very good landscape condition.</p> | <p>Pattern of Elements: Coherent</p> <p>Detracting Features: Few</p> <p>Visual Unity: Unified</p> <p>Ecological Integrity: Moderate</p> <p>Cultural Integrity: Good</p> <p>Functional Integrity: Strong</p> <p>(Where one criterion is 'very good' or 'very strong', this pushes the policy description into the next highest category)</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Landscape Sensitivity</p> | <p>Sensitivity Moderate</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>The Landscape Sensitivity is defined as moderate.</p> <p>The components of the landscape are characteristic to the East Sandlands LCA. The time depth is historic (post 1600) giving a moderate sense of place overall.</p> <p>The landform is apparent with intermittent areas of woodland giving a generally moderate visibility value within the Policy Zone. Views are intermittent due to the blocks of woodland and networks of hedgerows. 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> | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment
East Nottinghamshire Sandlands

ACTIONS – Conserve

Landscape Features

- **Conserve** existing hedgerows, restore and reinforce poor hedgerow boundaries where necessary (i.e. areas of horseyculture).
- Seek opportunities to **conserve** existing pastoral fields and historic field patterns.
- **Conserve** and enhance tree cover and landscape planting generally, in particular along A1, to create increased visual unity and habitat across the Policy Zone.
- **Conserve** the ecological diversity and biodiversity of the designated SINC.

Built Features

- **Conserve** what remains of the rural landscape by limiting any new development.

ES PZ 06 Bowbridge Lane Village Farmlands Land Cover Parcels: ES13

Policy: Reinforce

Character Summary

The area is a linear shaped Policy Zone, and is located directly south of Newark, being enclosed to the north by residential buildings and some industrial works, and to the east by Balderton residential buildings, sports grounds and industrial works. Two roads bisect the area; Hawton Road and Bowbridge Lane, leaving the remainder of the area relatively undisturbed.

The landform is predominantly flat, resulting in long distance views towards the surrounding industrial and residential developments. Although there are relatively few detracting features within the area (pylon lines), there are many surrounding detracting features that impact on the area visually.

Intensive arable farmland dominates the Policy Zone and the medium scale fields are delineated by hedgerows which are generally well maintained, although often fragmented within field systems. Hedgerows along road-sides have been allowed to grow taller and are strong and species-rich (Hawthorn, elder, Field Maple, Oak, Ash, Blackthorn, Rosa sp. etc). Some horseyculture exists to the west of the area within small scale pastoral fields. Post and rail fencing is evident to these fields.

Towards the east of the area, the habitat structure is more diverse, with a number of Biological SINC designations:

- 5/332 – Balderton scrubby Grassland ‘A mosaic of scrub and species-rich grassland’
- 5/208 – Balderton Dismantled Railway South ‘A dismantled railway with substantial areas of grassland and scrub’
- 2/637 – Lowfield Grassland, Balderton ‘A small species-rich remnant of a once notable grassland’
- 5/1254 – Hawton House Pond ‘Large field pond of interest’
- 2/804 – Balderton Works Meadow (I) ‘A small remnant of species-rich grassland’
- 5/2129 – Balderton Works Meadow (II) ‘Notable neutral horse paddocks with a rich flora’
- 2/803 – Lowfield Lane Grasslands, Balderton ‘Damp alluvial grasslands’
- 2/588 – River Devon (North of Cotham) ‘A historically interesting water course with valuable riparian features and a locally diverse aquatic flora’
- 2/974 – Hawton Civil War Fort ‘A notable pasture community on an archaeological site’
- 5/2173 – Hawton Works Grassland ‘A large area of grassland with notable plant species’
- 5/2229 – Hawton Old Gypsum Works Ponds ‘Ponds for interest for Water Beetles and Water Bugs’

Some riparian vegetation and hedgerow tree cover can be noted along the drain that runs near the dismantled railway to the east of the area. Species found here include Willow, Ash, Acer, Hawthorn, Birch, Rowan, Hazel, Brambles, Elder and Rosa spp. Some leisure activity is also evident in this area, with a cycle path following the line of the disused railway line.

A number of threats and drivers for change have been identified within the Policy Zone and these include:

- Encroachment of built development (both residential and industrial)
- Encroachment of horseyculture into existing fields
- Land use change resulting in loss of semi-natural vegetation
- Loss of hedgerow field boundaries due to lack of management and/or intensification of arable agriculture
- Industrial development
- Expansion and development of access roads to Newark that run through the Policy Zone (Bowbridge Lane and Hawton Road)

ES PZ 06 BOWBRIDGE LANE VILLAGE FARMLANDS

| PHOTOGRAPH | CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------|--------|------------------|---------|
|  | <p>NCC Landscape Type: Village Farmlands Policy Zone: ES PZ 06 Landscape Character Parcel: ES13</p> <p>Condition</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1056 434 1485 658"> <tr> <td data-bbox="948 450 1050 510">Good</td> <td data-bbox="1056 434 1201 510">REINFORCE</td> <td data-bbox="1201 434 1347 510">CONSERVE & REINFORCE</td> <td data-bbox="1347 434 1485 510">CONSERVE</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="948 533 1050 593">Moderate</td> <td data-bbox="1056 510 1201 593">CREATE & REINFORCE</td> <td data-bbox="1201 510 1347 593">CONSERVE & CREATE</td> <td data-bbox="1347 510 1485 593">CONSERVE & RESTORE</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="948 616 1050 676">Poor</td> <td data-bbox="1056 593 1201 676">CREATE</td> <td data-bbox="1201 593 1347 676">RESTORE & CREATE</td> <td data-bbox="1347 593 1485 676">RESTORE</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"> Low Moderate High </p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sensitivity</p> | Good | REINFORCE | CONSERVE & REINFORCE | CONSERVE | Moderate | CREATE & REINFORCE | CONSERVE & CREATE | CONSERVE & RESTORE | Poor | CREATE | RESTORE & CREATE | RESTORE |
| Good | REINFORCE | CONSERVE & REINFORCE | CONSERVE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moderate | CREATE & REINFORCE | CONSERVE & CREATE | CONSERVE & RESTORE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | CREATE | RESTORE & CREATE | RESTORE | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>CHARACTERISTIC VISUAL FEATURES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat and open topography situated on urban edge. • Predominantly intensive arable land use, with well trimmed hawthorn hedgerows to boundaries. • Some pastoral fields and horseyculture. • Views interrupted by powerlines and pylons running east to west through the area. <p>LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS</p> | <p>SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Landscape Condition</p> <p>The Landscape Condition is defined as good.</p> <p>The area has a coherent pattern of elements composed of predominantly arable fields and isolated farms; there are few detracting features. Overall this gives a visually unified area. There are a number of Biological SINC designations (5/332 – Balderton Scrubby Grassland; 5/208 – Balderton Dismantled Railway South; 2/637 – Lowfield Grassland, Balderton; 5/1254 – Hawton House Pond; 2/804 – Balderton Works Meadow (I); 5/2129 – Balderton Works Meadow (II); 2/803 – Lowfield Lane Grasslands, Balderton; 2/588 – River Devon (North of Cotham); 2/974 – Hawton Civil War Fort; 5/2173 – Hawton Works Grassland; 5/2229 – Hawton Old Gypsum Works Ponds). There are no MLA designations in the Policy Zone.</p> <p>In ecological terms the area provides a moderate habitat for wildlife, with a relatively intensive arable land use with good hedgerow networks. Cultural integrity is variable in that the field pattern is generally intact, with hedgerows sometimes fragmented, although generally well maintained. A unified area with a coherent functional integrity gives a good landscape condition.</p> | <p>Condition Good</p> <p>Pattern of Elements: Coherent</p> <p>Detracting Features: Few</p> <p>Visual Unity: Unified</p> <p>Ecological Integrity: Moderate</p> <p>Cultural Integrity: Variable</p> <p>Functional Integrity: Coherent</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Landscape Sensitivity</p> <p>The Landscape Sensitivity is defined as low.</p> <p>The components of the landscape are characteristic to the East Sandlands LCA. The time depth is historic (post 1600) giving a moderate sense of place overall.</p> <p>The landform is insignificant with intermittent tree cover giving a generally low visibility value within the Policy Zone. Views are intermittent due to the networks of generally mature hedgerows. A moderate sense of place and low visibility leads to a low landscape sensitivity overall.</p> | <p>Sensitivity Low</p> <p>Distinctiveness: Characteristic</p> <p>Continuity: Historic</p> <p>Sense of Place: Moderate</p> <p>Landform: Insignificant</p> <p>Extent of Tree Cover: Intermittent</p> <p>Visibility: Low</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment
East Nottinghamshire Sandlands

ACTIONS – Reinforce

Landscape Features

- **Reinforce** hedgerows where gappy or fragmented, and where post and rail fencing is present, with new planting to infill and replace fencing.
- **Reinforce** the ecological diversity of designated SINC sites where appropriate.
- Enhance visual unity and soften surrounding built development through landscape planting.

Built Features

- **Reinforce** the existing rural character of the Policy Zone by enforcing the local built vernacular in any new developments.

4.0 SPECIES LIST

The following list includes native tree and shrub species that are commonly found within the East-Nottinghamshire Sandlands and are suitable for inclusion in planting schemes. These are important for determining the area's regional character. A range of other native species may also be appropriate to particular locations or sites. In these cases professional advice should be sought.

● **Dominant Species** ○ **Other Species Present**

| TREES | Woodlands/ Plantations | Hedges | Hedgerow Trees | Wet Areas/Streamsides | Individual/ Parkland Trees |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Ash | ○ | ● | ● | ○ | |
| Aspen | ○ | | | | |
| Beech | ○ | | | | |
| Birch (Silver) | ● | ○ | ○ | | |
| Crab Apple | ○ | ● | ○ | | |
| Elm (English) | ○ | ○ | ○ | | |
| Elm (Wych) | ○ | ○ | ○ | | |
| Lime (Large Leaved and Hybrid) | ○ | | ○ | | |
| Maple (Field) | | ● | ○ | | |
| Oak (Common) | ● | ○ | ● | | |
| Pine (Scots) | ● | | | | |
| Rowan | ○ | | | | |
| Willow (Crack) | ● | | | ● | |
| Willow (white) | | | | ○ | |

● **Dominant Species** ○ **Other Species Present**

Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment
East Nottinghamshire Sandlands

| SHRUBS | Woodlands/ Plantations | Hedges | Hedgerow Trees | Wet Areas/Streamsides |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Blackthorn | ● | ○ | | ○ |
| Buckthorn (Purging) | | ○ | | |
| Broom | ○ | ○ | | |
| Dogwood (Common) | ○ | ○ | | |
| Gorse | ○ | ○ | | |
| Guelder Rose | ○ | ○ | ● | ○ |
| Hawthorn | ○ | ● | | ○ |
| Hawthorn (Midland) | | ○ | | |
| Hazel | ○ | ○ | | |
| Holly | ○ | ○ | | |
| Osier | | | | ○ |
| Privet (Wild) | | ○ | | |
| Rosa Sp. | ○ | ● | | |
| Spindle | | ○ | | |
| Willow (Goat) | | ○ | | |
| Willow (Grey) | ○ | ○ | ○ | ● |