

## Local Landscape Types

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High plateau farmland: pasture

High plateau farmland: walled pasture

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High ridge and valley farmland: wooded estate  
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High ridge and valley farmland: wooded pasture

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Vale farmland: walled pasture

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Vale farmland: wooded estate pasture

Vale farmland: wooded pasture

## Dene pastures

Incised denes and steeply sloping bluffs of improved or semi-improved pasture or rough grazing. Steeply sloping pastures are often difficult to manage or improve agriculturally and tend to be more diverse than the surrounding farmland. Field boundaries may be hedges, dry stone walls or fences. Hedgerow ash and oak are common. Steeper slopes may support areas of bracken, or scrub of hawthorn or gorse.

### Subtypes

#### **Old Enclosure.**

Areas of early, often piecemeal, enclosure. Field patterns are often irregular or sub-regular and tend to reflect the underlying topography.

#### **Surveyor Enclosed.**

Areas of late, 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure. Field patterns may be part of regular grids which ignore the underlying topography, but as often the uniform grids of surrounding field systems break down in the complex topography of the denes.

## Disturbed land

A variable type made up largely of abandoned mineral workings and railway lines.

### Subtypes

#### **Old clay pits & gravel workings**

Abandoned clay pits and gravel workings. A variable type but generally comprising ponds or lakes formed from flooded extraction areas surrounded by areas of disturbed ground, rough grassland or secondary woodland. Water bodies tend to be relatively deep and steep-sided with only narrow fringes of marginal vegetation (often reed mace). Secondary woodland and scrub colonising areas of disturbed ground is dominated by pioneer species like birch, alder and goat or grey willow.

#### **Old sandstone quarry.**

Abandoned sandstone quarry. Typical elements include extraction faces, spoil mounds and haul roads, softened by varying degrees of natural regeneration. Some quarries contain small ponds or larger areas of standing water. Quarry faces are horizontally bedded Carboniferous Sandstone varying in colour from buff to grey. Base-poor sandstone wastes and overburdens often support an acid-loving flora and are typically colonised by pioneer tree and shrub species like birch, alder, goat willow, hawthorn, gorse, broom and dog rose.

#### **Old Carboniferous Limestone quarry.**

Abandoned limestone quarry. Typical elements include extraction faces, spoil mounds and haul roads, softened by varying degrees of natural regeneration. Some quarries contain small ponds or larger areas of standing water. Quarry faces are made up of grey, horizontally bedded and vertically jointed Carboniferous Limestones, inter-bedded with harder sandstones and softer shales, and often capped by a crest of clay drift. The base rich limestone wastes and more acidic overburden materials give rise to a varied flora including both calcareous and acidic grasslands, scrub and secondary woodland.

#### **Old railway**

Abandoned railway lines survive as narrow linear features running through other landscapes. Most are made up of alternating cuttings and embankments. Many structures survive along their routes including bridges and viaducts, culverts, tippers and station platforms. Some associated buildings like station houses and railway cottages have been converted to other uses. Most abandoned lines have been colonised by natural regeneration and support a diverse grassland and woodland flora which reflects the range of naturally occurring or imported materials found in cuttings and embankments. Pioneer or ruderal species are particularly characteristic. Many old railway lines have been adopted as recreational multi-user routes.

### **Floodplain farmland: pasture**

Low lying pastoral farmland on the flat 'haughs' of the river floodplains including both productive improved pasture and poorly drained or seasonally flooded, wet rushy pasture. Pastures may border directly onto the river or be separated from it by narrow riparian woodlands or fenced, often tree-lined, river banks. In places floodplain pastures contain meandering minor watercourses and oxbow lakes, or relics of watermills and associated features. Pastures are generally divided by hedgerows, but in areas subject to regular flooding and more dynamic, shifting watercourses the floodplain may remain open.

#### **Subtypes**

##### **Old Enclosure.**

Areas of early, often piecemeal, enclosure. Field patterns are generally sub-regular and bounded by hedges with occasional hedgerow trees.

##### **Surveyor Enclosed.**

Areas of late, 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure. The relatively small scale of the floodplains means that the regular patterns typical of this period of enclosure rarely occur. Field boundaries are straight but otherwise the subtype differs little from the Old enclosure subtype.

##### **Reclaimed Land.**

Areas of C20th enclosure following the restoration of mineral workings. Field patterns tend to be regular. Boundaries may be hedges or fences and are lacking in mature hedgerow trees. The landform may have an engineered character.

### **High plateau farmland: open pasture**

Open pastoral farmland of the high upland fringe plateaux. Grasslands are a mixture of improved pasture, semi-improved and wet rushy pasture. Field boundaries are a mixture of hawthorn hedges and dry stone walls. Field patterns are generally disrupted by the decline or removal of boundaries. Hedges are often sparse and overgrown or grazed through and supplemented by wire fences. Hedgerow trees are scarce.

#### **Subtypes**

##### **Old Enclosure**

Areas of early enclosure. Field systems are sub-regular in pattern but this is often disrupted by boundary loss. Hedgerows are generally gappy and hedgerow trees are rare.

##### **Surveyor Enclosed.**

Areas of late, 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure. Field boundaries are straight and field systems regular although the pattern has often been disrupted by the removal or decline of hedgerows and walls in places. Hedgerows

are generally very gappy and hedgerow trees are rare.

### **High plateau farmland: pasture**

Pastoral farmland of the high upland fringe plateaux. Grasslands are a mixture of improved pasture, some cut as silage or hay meadow, and semi-improved and wet rushy pasture. Field boundaries are a mixture of hawthorn hedges and dry stone walls. Field systems are relatively intact, though hedges are often overgrown and grazed through or supplemented by wire fences.

#### **Subtypes**

##### **Old Enclosure**

Areas of early enclosure. Field systems are sub-regular, typically linear in form, many preserving the alignment of medieval strips. Hedgerow ash, oak and sycamore are locally abundant. Areas of rig and furrow survive in places.

##### **Surveyor Enclosed.**

Areas of late, 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure. Field boundaries are straight and field systems regular, crossed in places by straight enclosure roads. Hedgerow trees are sparse.

### **High plateau farmland: walled pasture**

Open pastoral farmland of the high upland fringe plateaux. Grasslands are a mixture of improved pasture, semi-improved pasture and wet rushy pasture. Field boundaries are regular grids of dry stone walls dating from late, 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosures, crossed in places by straight enclosure roads. Hedgerow trees are generally absent.

#### **Subtypes**

##### **Surveyor Enclosed.**

The type.

### **High plateau farmland: wooded pasture**

Wooded pastoral farmland of the high upland fringe plateaux. Grasslands are a mixture of improved pasture, semi-improved and wet rushy pasture. Field boundaries are a mixture of hawthorn hedges and dry stone walls. Field systems are regular grids of 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosures and are relatively intact, though hedges are often overgrown and grazed through or supplemented by wire fences. Hedgerow trees are scarce. The wooded character of the landscape comes from a combination of scattered softwood plantations and older woodlands in neighbouring denes and gorges.

#### **Subtypes**

##### **Surveyor Enclosed.**

The type.

### **High ridge and valley farmland: open pasture**

Open pastoral farmland of the higher ridges and valley heads of the upland fringes. Grasslands are mostly improved pasture, with pockets of semi-improved or wet, rushy pasture. Field boundaries are typically regular grids of hedges or dry stone walls dating from 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosures, crossed in places by straight enclosure roads. Hedges are often sparse and overgrown or grazed through or supplemented by wire fences.

Hedgerow trees are absent or infrequent.

### Subtypes

#### Surveyor Enclosed.

The type. Areas of 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure. Field boundaries are straight and field systems regular although the pattern has often been disrupted by the removal or decline of field boundaries.

### High ridge and valley farmland: pasture

Pastoral farmland of the higher ridges and valley heads of the upland fringes. Grasslands are mostly improved pasture, with pockets of semi-improved or wet, rushy pasture. Field boundaries are typically regular grids of hedges or dry stone walls dating from 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosures, crossed in places by straight enclosure roads. Field systems are relatively intact, though hedgerows are often overgrown and grazed through or supplemented by wire fences. Hedges are largely species-poor and dominated by hawthorn. Older hedges tend to be slightly more diverse and may contain holly planted for winter fodder. Hedgerow oak, ash and sycamore are common.

### Subtypes

#### Surveyor Enclosed.

The type. Areas of late, 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure. Field boundaries are straight and field systems regular grids.

### High ridge and valley farmland: walled pasture

Open pastoral farmland of the high ridges and valley heads of the upland fringe. Grasslands are a mixture of improved pasture, semi-improved pasture and wet rushy pasture. Field boundaries are regular grids of dry stone walls dating from late, 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosures, crossed in places by straight enclosure roads. Hedgerow trees are generally absent.

### Subtypes

#### Surveyor Enclosed.

The type

### High ridge and valley farmland: wooded estate arable

Wooded arable estate farmland of the high ridges and valley heads of the upland fringe. Cultivated fields are bounded by trimmed hedges or border onto ornamental woodlands and copses that define the shapes of fields. Other elements of the estate landscape - designed farmsteads and scattered parkland trees – are found locally. Field boundaries appear to date generally from the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century, being generally straight, though some older sinuous boundaries are present. Hedgerow trees are generally sparse.

### Subtypes

#### Surveyor Enclosed.

The type. Areas of late, 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure. Field boundaries are straight and field patterns are regular grids of walls. Field and boundary trees are generally absent though the verges of straight enclosure roads may be lined with trees or scrub.

## High ridge and valley farmland: wooded estate pasture

Wooded pastoral estate farmland of the high ridges and valley heads of the upland fringe. Pastures are generally improved and fields are bounded by trimmed hedges, or border onto ornamental woodlands and copses. Other elements of the estate landscape - designed farmsteads and scattered parkland trees – are found locally. Field boundaries appear to date generally from the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century, being generally straight, though some older sinuous boundaries are present. Hedgerow trees are generally sparse.

### Subtypes

#### Surveyor Enclosed.

The type. Areas of late, 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure. Field boundaries are straight and field patterns are regular grids of walls. Field and boundary trees are generally absent though the verges of straight enclosure roads may be lined with trees or scrub.

## High ridge and valley farmland: wooded pasture

Wooded pastoral farmland of the high ridges and valley heads of the upland fringe. Grasslands are a mixture of improved pasture, semi-improved pasture and wet rushy pasture. Field boundaries are straight and field patterns are regular grids of hawthorn hedges and dry stone walls. Hedgerow trees are absent or scarce. There are networks of straight enclosure roads and scattered blocky softwood plantations.

### Subtypes

#### Surveyor Enclosed.

The type. Areas of late, 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure. Field boundaries are straight and field patterns are regular grids of walls. Field and boundary trees are generally absent though the verges of straight enclosure roads may be lined with trees or scrub.

## Infrastructure

A variable local type covering a range of different forms of infrastructure.

### Subtypes

#### Highway

Only major roads are mapped and only where the scale of development is significant. The Highway subtype therefore covers the larger scale sections of carriageway, major cuttings, embankments and interchanges.

#### Water treatment works

Sewerage or water treatment works. Only features in rural or urban fringe situations are mapped; others are subsumed within the Developed: urban type. Treatment works are typically made up of large concrete reservoirs, water tanks, filtration beds, lagoons, and ancillary buildings. Most are surrounded by security fences.

#### Military facility

A variable type consisting of military installations such as active, dormant or abandoned ordnance dumps and firing ranges.

## Lowland reservoir

Small water supply reservoirs in the lowlands and upland fringes. Reservoirs may be bordered by fringes of

pasture or rough grassland, or flanked by areas of woodland or forestry. Dams, spillways, pump houses and other buildings, sometimes built of stone in a formal 'estate' style, are often notable features. Bare draw down zones may be prominent when water levels are low.

## Subtype

### **Reservoir.**

Reservoir water body.

## **Lowland woods**

A variable type covering the diverse woodlands of lowland valleys, plains and plateaux.

## Subtypes

### **Ancient woods.**

Ancient semi-natural woodlands. On the base-poor glacial drift that covers much of the lowlands the predominant woodland type is a lowland mixed broadleaved woodland with Common or Sessile Oak the major canopy species (NVC W10). Some Oak-birch woodlands (NVC W16) occur on less fertile sandy soils, and stands of Alder (NVCW5) woodland are found on flushed slopes or wet ground. Some woodlands show signs of having been managed as coppice in the past.

### **Modified ancient woods.**

This subtype includes re-planted ancient woodland sites and ancient woods that have been heavily modified by the introduction of commercial or exotic species, or species not native to the locality.

### **Secondary woods and wood pasture.**

Secondary semi-natural woodlands dominated by pioneer species (Birch, Ash, Sycamore, Hawthorn, Sallows, Gorse) that have colonised areas of disturbed land such as railway embankments and colliery tips, or unmanaged pasture or heath.

### **Old wood pastures.**

Ancient woodlands that have long been managed as wood pasture. A mosaic of open woodland, scrub and neutral grassland containing ancient and veteran trees.

### **Plantation.**

Planted woodlands of very variable character, including hardwood plantations of species such as Beech, Oak and Sycamore often planted as part of parkland or estate landscapes, and plantations dominated by softwoods.

## **Lowland woods: denes, bluffs & river terraces**

Woodlands of incised denes and steeply sloping valley-side or escarpment bluffs. Woodland plant communities are diverse and reflect the range of underlying parent rocks and drift materials that occur – often within a single wood.

## Subtypes

### **Ancient woods.**

Ancient semi-natural woodlands. On the base-poor glacial drift into which many lowland denes are incised the predominant woodland type is a lowland mixed broadleaved woodland, with Common or Sessile Oak the major canopy species (NVC W10). Similar woodlands occur on river terrace gravels and rocky gorges on

carboniferous sandstones and shales. On poorer soils, and particularly in the west, these woodlands may be transitional in character with upland Oak woods (NVC W11). On the more acidic strata of the coal measures they often occur along-side Oak-birch (NVC 16) communities. On the limestone escarpment, and in the coastal dunes where limestones are exposed, lowland Ash woodland communities (NVC W8) are found, with occasional stands of pure Yew (W13) on the thinnest soils. Ash communities transitional in character with upland Ash woods (NVC W9) are found where carboniferous limestones are exposed in the west. Stands of Alder-Ash woodland (NVC W7) and Alder carr (NVC W5) occur on flushed slopes or waterlogged ground. Some woodlands show signs of having been managed as coppice in the past. Woods on the coal measures often contains relics of drift mining – pit-falls, waggonways and small spoil mounds. Some dene woods also contain relics of small scale quarrying activities.

#### **Modified ancient woods.**

This subtype includes re-planted ancient woodland sites and ancient woods that have been heavily modified by the introduction of commercial or exotic species, or species not native to the locality.

#### **Secondary woods and wood pastures.**

Secondary semi-natural woodlands dominated by pioneer species (Birch, Ash, Sycamore, Hawthorn, Sallows, Gorse) that have colonised areas of disturbed land such as railway embankments and colliery tips, or unmanaged pasture or heath.

#### **Old wood pastures.**

Ancient woodlands that have long been managed as wood pasture. A mosaic of open woodland, scrub and neutral grassland containing ancient and veteran trees.

#### **Plantation.**

Planted woodlands of very variable character, including hardwood plantations of species such as Beech, Oak and Sycamore often planted as part of parkland or estate landscapes, and plantations dominated by softwoods – some planted historically for pit-wood, others under taxation incentives in the late C20th or as part of the reclamation of derelict land and opencast coal workings

### **Lowland woods: floodplain & riverside**

Narrow corridors of woodland on riverbanks and river terraces, usually semi-natural in character and made up of native species, particularly Oak, Ash, Alder, Aspen, Birch and Willows. Many are ancient woods; others are secondary semi-natural woods that have followed the shifting course of the river.

#### **Subtypes**

##### **Ancient woods.**

Ancient semi-natural woodlands. The predominant woodland type on drier ground is a lowland mixed broadleaved woodland with Common or Sessile Oak the major canopy species (NVC W10), with Alder-Ash (NVC W7) and Alder (NVC W6, W5) woodlands on wetter ground and wash lands.

##### **Secondary woods & wood pastures**

Secondary semi-natural woodlands, often containing similar species to ancient woods, but which have naturally colonised the shifting riverbank environment and are therefore dominated more by pioneers like Alder, Aspen, Birches and Willows.

#### **Subtypes**



### **Plantation.**

A variable subtype of planted woodlands including old broadleaved plantations, softwood plantations, poplar plantations and more recent new native woodlands on river floodplains and carrs.

### **Mineral working**

A diverse type made up of active or dormant mineral workings ranging from hard-rock quarries to opencast coal sites, gravel pits and clay workings. Typical common elements include extraction voids and faces, soil mounds, overburden and waste heaps, haul roads, buildings and processing plant.

### **Subtypes**

#### **Carboniferous limestone quarry**

Large quarries worked primarily for road stone products. Quarry faces are made up of grey, horizontally bedded and vertically jointed Carboniferous Limestones, inter-bedded with harder sandstones and softer shales, and often capped by a crest of clay drift. Crushing, screening and coating plant occupy parts of the quarry floor. The base rich limestone wastes and acidic overburden materials give rise to a varied flora including both calcareous and acidic grasslands, and scrub and secondary woodland which may colonise undisturbed areas.

#### **Sandstone Quarry**

Small or medium-sized quarries worked primarily for building stone. Quarry faces are horizontally bedded Carboniferous Sandstone varying in colour from buff to grey. Industrial buildings for stone cutting and processing may occupy parts of the quarry floor, or be absent in the case of smaller 'snatch' quarries. Base-poor sandstone wastes and overburdens often support an acid-loving flora which may colonise undisturbed areas.

### **Parkland**

The designed landscapes of ornamental parks typically include formal gardens together with larger areas of open pastoral parkland. Veteran native and exotic trees are scattered across the park or arranged in formal avenues. Clumps of trees, copses and larger woodlands are deployed for their aesthetic effect. Other ornamental features – lakes, ponds, cascades and follies may be present. Buildings – gatehouses, lodges and farms – are typically designed in a formal style to compliment the main house. The park may be visually open, often with boundary ha-has to maintain an open character, or enclosed by boundary fences or hedges and particularly in areas away from the parkland core. The park as a whole is often bounded by a high mortared stone wall.

### **Subtypes**

#### **Open parkland pasture.**

Open pastoral parkland. grasslands may be improved or semi-improved and often contain relics of the medieval landscape including rig and furrow and building platforms. Veteran parkland trees – both native and exotic - are scattered across the parkland, sometimes in great numbers. Other parkland relics – avenues, ornamental water bodies, small copses, ha-has etc may be present.

#### **Ornamental gardens.**

Ornamental gardens are very diverse but often include walled vegetable gardens, bordered walks and formal parterres.

## **Parks & Recreation Grounds**

A varied type incorporating a large range of recreational landscapes.

### **Subtypes**

#### **Caravan sites.**

Permanent caravan sites, sometimes with touring pitches. Often located within areas of woodland. Most contain a permanent infrastructure of roadways and service buildings.

#### **Churchyards, cemeteries & crematoria.**

The designed amenity landscapes of churchyards, cemeteries and crematoria.

#### **Golf courses.**

Extensive areas of amenity grassland with bunkers, greens, fairways, roughs and ponds with individual trees, tree groups and copses in varying degrees of maturity. Some contain elements surviving from the previous landscape – veteran trees, hedgerows and woodlands, or fragments of heath.

#### **Playing fields & urban green space.**

Open spaces of amenity grassland including sports pitches and areas of informal public open space.

## **River: middle reaches**

The middle reaches of major rivers meandering across narrow floodplains or running through incised denes or larger gorges. Where they cross floodplains the river banks are fenced from the adjacent farmland which is occasionally protected by low artificial levees. The river banks are often lined with narrow **Riverside woods**.

### **Subtypes**

#### **River.**

Rapidly flowing watercourses with alternating pools and riffles, shingle banks and occasional islands.

#### **River bank.**

River banks fenced from adjacent pasture, or left unfenced from adjacent arable, support rough unmanaged grassland with native riverside species like Butterbur and, in places, introduced species like Himalayan Balsam, Giant Hogweed and Japanese Knotweed. Bank side trees - Crack Willow, White Willow, Purple Willow, Alder – are common. River banks may be engineered in places, occasionally with low flood-protection levees.

## **Upland woods**

A variable type covering many of the diverse woodlands of the upland dales and upland fringes.

### **Subtypes**

#### **Plantation.**

Planted woodlands of very variable character, including small plantations of species like Scot's Pine, Larch, Beech and Sycamore, often planted for shelter, and larger plantations usually dominated by conifers such as Scots Pine, Larch, Norway Spruce and Sitka Spruce.

## **Upland woods: denes & bluffs**

Woodlands of incised denes and steeply sloping valley-side bluffs in the upland fringes.

## Subtypes

### **Ancient woods.**

Ancient semi-natural woodlands. The base-poor glacial drift and drift-free carboniferous sandstones and shales of the upland fringes support Oak (NVC W11) and Oak-birch (NVCW17) woodlands. Stands of Alder-Ash woodland (NVC W7) and Alder carr (NVC W5) occur on flushed slopes or waterlogged ground.

### **Old wood pasture.**

Ancient woodlands grazed as wood pasture, usually taking the form of a mosaic of open woodland, scrub and grassland containing ancient and veteran trees. Canopy species usually reflect those of the native woodland type although their ground flora is likely to have been heavily modified by grazing. Many woodlands in the uplands are intermittently grazed or stocked in the winter. The distinction between the two here is made on the basis of the canopy structure, with only very open woodlands that are regularly grazed being defined as Old wood pasture.

### **Plantation, grazed**

Heavily grazed plantation woodlands which have some of the characteristics of older wood pastures – a mosaic of woodland and pasture or a more open canopy of scattered mature trees.

### **Secondary woods and wood pastures.**

Secondary semi-natural woodlands usually dominated by pioneer species (Birch, Ash, Sycamore, Hawthorn, Sallows, Gorse) that have colonised areas of steep and unmanaged or lightly grazed pasture.

## **Urban**

A variable type which covers a broad range of urban development - housing, industry, retail and commerce, community facilities and public open space. The landscape character assessment does not identify variations in character within the urban landscape at any level of detail but does identify a small number of basic subtypes.

## Subtypes

### **Industrial and retail estates**

Industrial and retail estates typically have a planned layout, often with significant areas of structure planting and amenity planting. Buildings are generally large in scale and industrial in character. There may be significant areas of open operation land or vacant land awaiting development. Smaller areas of land in industrial or commercial use are generally subsumed within the Urban subtype.

### **Industrial land**

Land in industrial use. A variable type but generally containing large industrial buildings and areas of operational land. Smaller areas of land in industrial or commercial use are generally subsumed within the Urban subtype.

### **Military Camp**

Military camps are usually self-contained urban developments in rural situations. They have a planned structure of roads, housing, community facilities, operational buildings, amenity planting and open green space.

### **Urban**

The type. Urban land including built development, gardens and public open spaces together with areas of recreational land (unless separately identified as **Parks & recreation grounds** local landscape type) and

industrial/ commercial land (unless separately identified as **Industrial land** or **Industrial and retail estates** subtype).

### **Vale farmland: arable**

Rolling arable farmland on the fertile brown earth soils of the upper Tees Vale. Field systems are sub-regular enclosures of early post-medieval origins that remain largely intact. Field boundaries are clipped hedges, usually dominated by hawthorn but often more species-rich. Hedgerow Ash, Oak and Sycamore trees are common and locally abundant.

#### **Subtypes**

##### **Old Enclosure.**

The type.

##### **Surveyor Enclosed.**

Small tracts of late, 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure. Field boundaries are straight and field patterns are regular grids. Hedgerow trees are sparse.

### **Vale farmland: pasture**

Rolling pastoral farmland of the upper Tees Vale. Pastures are mostly improved but with pockets of semi-improved pasture or meadow and wet, rushy pasture. Field systems are a mixture of early post-medieval enclosures and parliamentary enclosures in regular or sub-regular patterns and are generally relatively intact. Field boundaries are a mixture of hedges and dry stone walls. Hedges may be trimmed or tall and overgrown. Hedgerow oak, ash and sycamore are common, and locally abundant.

#### **Subtypes**

##### **Old Enclosure.**

Areas of early enclosure, much of it being enclosure of the town fields of the vale's many small villages. Field systems are generally sub-regular in pattern, occasionally preserving the curving linear shape of arable strips. Areas of medieval or later rigg and furrow occur locally. Hedges may be hawthorn dominated but often contain a wider range of species. Holly is present in many hedges and Hazel in the oldest hedges such as those on township boundaries.

##### **Surveyor Enclosed.**

Areas of late, 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure. Field boundaries are straight and field systems are regular grids.

### **Vale farmland: walled arable**

Rolling arable farmland on the fertile brown earth soils of the upper Tees Vale. Field systems are dry stone walls or a mixture of walls and hedges in relatively regular patterns with the occasional field boundary tree.

#### **Subtypes**

##### **Old Enclosure.**

The type.

##### **Surveyor Enclosed.**

Small tracts of late, 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure. Field boundaries are straight and field patterns are regular

grids. Hedgerow trees are sparse.

### **Vale farmland: walled pasture**

Rolling pastoral farmland of the upper Tees Vale. Pastures are mostly improved but with pockets of semi-improved pasture or meadow and wet, rushy pasture. Field systems are a mixture of early post-medieval enclosures and parliamentary enclosures in regular or sub-regular patterns and are generally relatively intact. Field boundaries are dry stone walls. Hedgerow trees are absent or thinly scattered.

#### **Subtypes**

##### **Old Enclosure.**

Areas of early enclosure, much of it being enclosure of the town fields of the vale's many small villages. Field systems are generally sub-regular in pattern, occasionally preserving the curving linear shape of arable strips. Areas of medieval or later rigg and furrow occur locally.

##### **Surveyor Enclosed.**

Areas of late, 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure. Field boundaries are straight and field systems are regular grids.

### **Vale farmland: wooded arable**

Rolling wooded arable farmland of the upper Tees Vale. Fields are bounded by trimmed hedges or border onto woodlands. The landscape gets its wooded feel from the dene and riverside woods the farmland borders onto, or from scattered copses, coverts and shelterbelts of planned estates.

#### **Subtypes**

##### **Old Enclosure.**

Areas of early enclosure, much of it being enclosure of the town fields of the vale's many small villages. Field patterns are generally sub-regular. Field boundaries are hedgerows, usually dominated by hawthorn but often containing species such as holly, hazel and blackthorn. There are scattered, locally abundant, hedgerow oak and ash.

##### **Surveyor Enclosed.**

Areas of late, 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure. Field boundaries are straight and field patterns are regular. Hedges are usually dominated by hawthorn. There are scattered hedgerow oak, ash and sycamore.

### **Vale farmland: wooded estate arable**

Rolling wooded arable estate farmland of the upper Tees Vale. Fields are bounded by trimmed hedges or estate fencing, or border onto woodlands. Small copses, coverts and shelterbelts are common along with other elements of the estate landscape: designed farmsteads, lodges, gatehouses, mortared stone walls and entrance gates.

#### **Subtypes**

##### **Old Enclosure.**

Areas of early enclosure. Field patterns are generally sub-regular. Field boundaries are hedgerows, usually dominated by hawthorn but often containing species such as holly, hazel and blackthorn. There are scattered, locally abundant, hedgerow oak and ash.

##### **Surveyor Enclosed.**

Areas of late, 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure. Field boundaries are straight and field patterns are regular. Hedges are usually dominated by hawthorn. There are scattered hedgerow oak, ash and sycamore.

### **Vale farmland: wooded estate pasture**

Rolling wooded pastoral estate farmland of the upper Tees Vale. Fields are bounded by trimmed hedges or estate fencing, or border onto woodlands. Small copses, spinneys and shelterbelts are common along with other elements of the estate landscape: designed farmsteads, lodges, gatehouses, mortared stone walls and entrance gates. Areas of older rig and furrow may survive in less improved pastures.

#### **Subtypes**

##### **Old Enclosure.**

Areas of early enclosure. Field patterns are generally sub-regular. Field boundaries are hedgerows, usually dominated by hawthorn but often containing species such as holly, hazel and blackthorn. There are scattered, locally abundant, hedgerow oak and ash. Locally there may be scattered field or parkland trees.

##### **Surveyor Enclosed.**

Areas of late, 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure. Field boundaries are straight and field patterns are regular. Hedges are usually dominated by hawthorn. There are scattered hedgerow oak, ash and sycamore.

### **Vale farmland: wooded pasture**

Rolling wooded pastoral farmland of the upper Tees Vale. Fields are bounded by a mixture of hedges, often tall and overgrown, and dry stone walls. The landscape gets its wooded feel from the dene and riverside woods the farmland borders onto, or from scattered copses, coverts and shelterbelts of planned estates. Areas of older rig and furrow may survive in less improved pastures.

#### **Subtypes**

##### **Old Enclosure.**

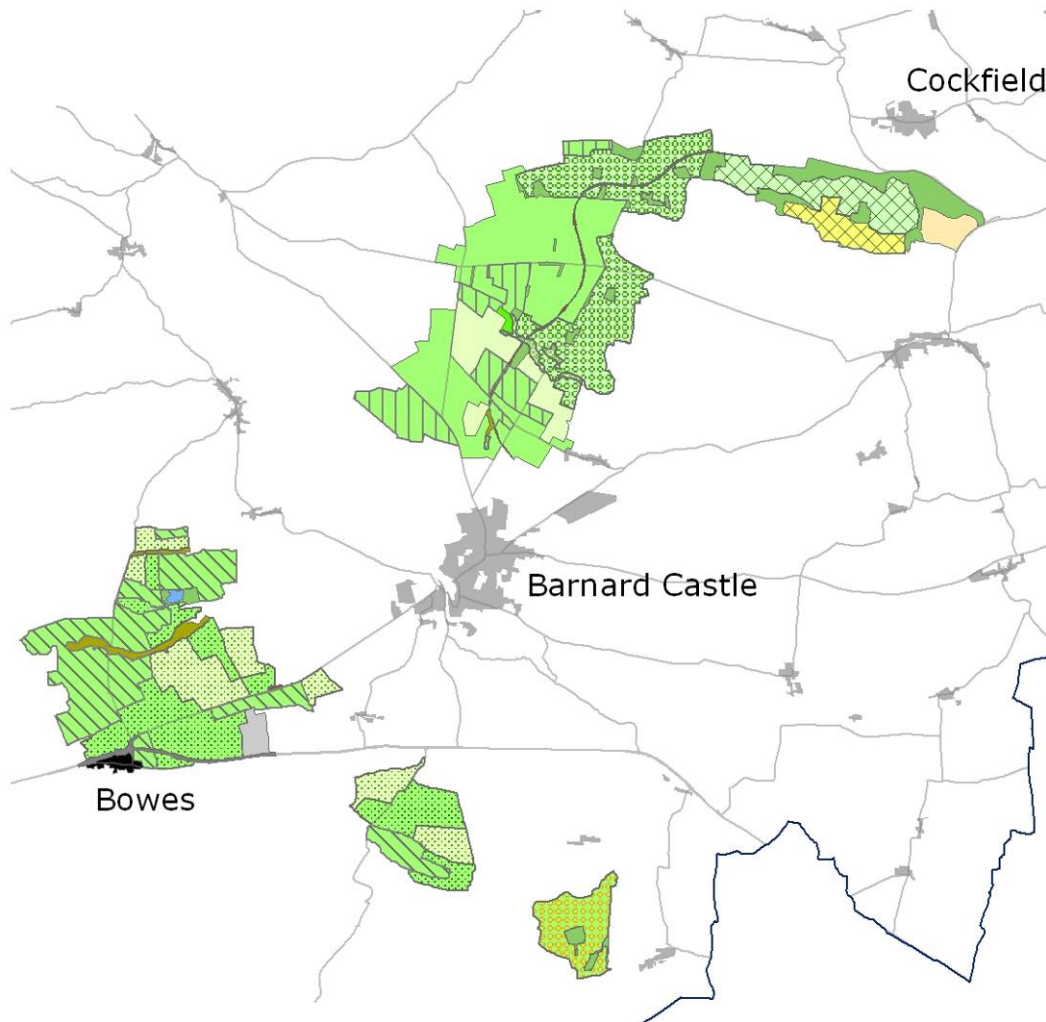
Areas of early enclosure, much of it being enclosure of the town fields of the vale's many small villages. Field patterns are generally sub-regular, often preserving the curved linear shape of medieval strips. Hedgerows are usually dominated by hawthorn but often contain species such as holly, hazel and blackthorn. There are scattered, locally abundant, hedgerow oak and ash. Mature field or parkland trees occur locally.

##### **Surveyor Enclosed.**

Areas of late, 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure. Field boundaries are straight and field patterns are regular. Hedgerow trees are generally absent or scarce.

# Local Landscape Types

## Gritstone Upland Fringe

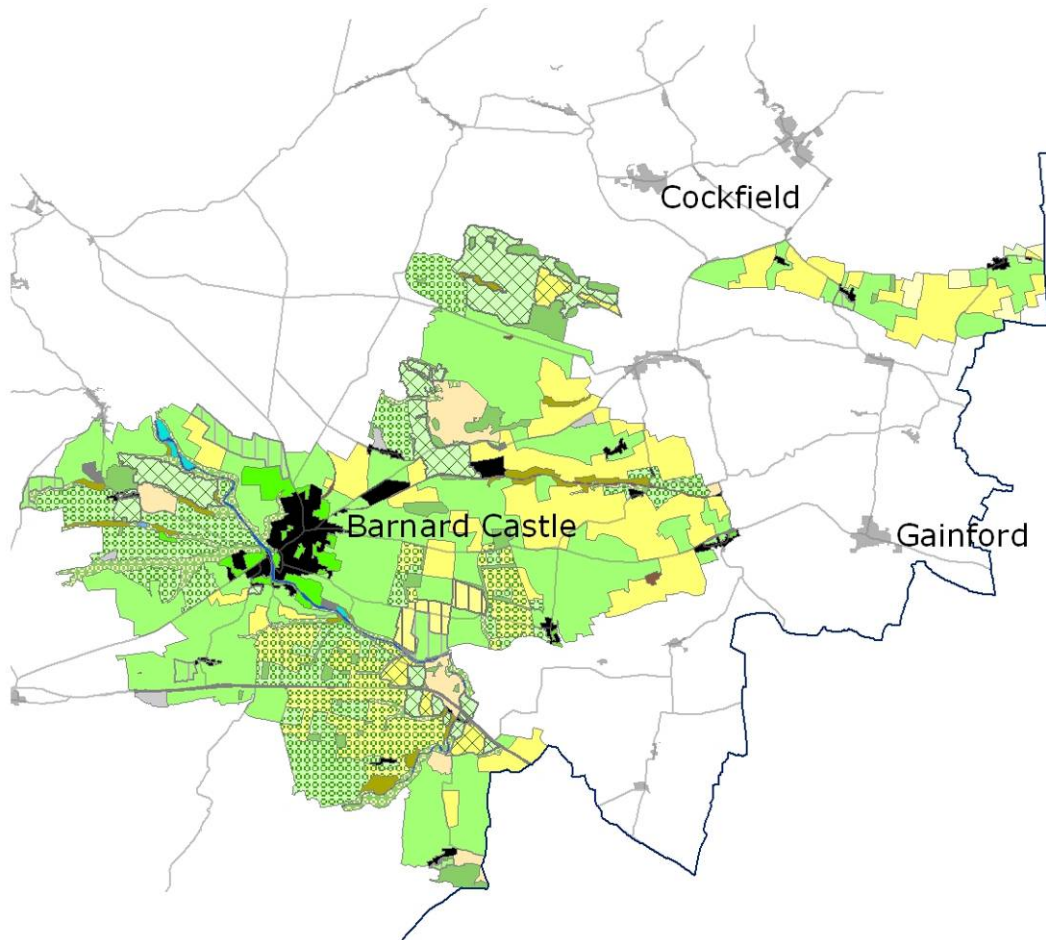


- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| County Boundary                       | High ridge & valley farmland: open pasture          |
| Roads                                 | High ridge & valley farmland: pasture               |
| Settlements                           | High ridge & valley farmland: walled pasture        |
| Urban                                 | High ridge & valley farmland: wooded estate arable  |
| Infrastructure                        | High ridge & valley farmland: wooded estate pasture |
| Disturbed land                        | High ridge & valley farmland: wooded pasture        |
| Mineral working                       | Lowland reservoir                                   |
| Dene pastures                         | Parkland  |
| High plateau farmland: open pasture   | Parks & recreation grounds                          |
| High plateau farmland: pasture        | Upland woods  |
| High plateau farmland: walled pasture | Upland woods: denes & bluffs                        |
| High plateau farmland: wooded pasture |   |

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# Local Landscape Types

## Gritstone Vale



- |                               |                                      |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| County Boundary               | Parks & recreation grounds           |
| roads dales fringe            | River: middle reaches                |
| settlements                   | Vale farmland: arable                |
| Urban                         | Vale farmland: open arable           |
| Infrastructure                | Vale farmland: open pasture          |
| Disturbed land                | Vale farmland: pasture               |
| Mineral working               | Vale farmland: walled arable         |
| Dene pastures                 | Vale farmland: walled pasture        |
| Floodplain farmland: pasture  | Vale farmland: wooded arable         |
| Lowland reservoir             | Vale farmland: wooded estate arable  |
| Lowland woods                 | Vale farmland: wooded estate pasture |
| Lowland woods: denes & bluffs | Vale farmland: wooded pasture        |
| Parkland                      |                                      |

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