

Local Landscape Types

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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 and tend to be more diverse than the surrounding farmland. Tree cover is very variable. Hedgerow oak and ash are locally 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 may be irregular or sub-regular and tend to reflect the underlying topography. Boundaries are typically hedgerows. In places relics of ridge and furrow or cultivation terraces may be found.

Open heath.

Areas of open, heathy pasture, with bracken and gorse.

Reclaimed land.

Areas of C20th enclosure following the restoration of mineral workings or the reclamation of derelict land. Field patterns tend to be regular. Boundaries may be hedges or fences and are lacking in mature hedgerow trees.

Surveyor enclosed.

Areas of late, 18th or 19th century enclosure. Field patterns are regular grids of hedges or walls which often ignore the underlying topography.

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 reedbed). Secondary woodland and scrub colonising areas of disturbed ground is dominated by pioneer species like birch, alder and goat or grey willow.

Old colliery workings

Abandoned colliery workings. A variable type but often including areas of bare colliery wastes, rough grassland and scrub or secondary woodland. Structures like coal tipplers, coke ovens, waggonways and derelict buildings survive in places. Acidic colliery spoils often support diverse acid grasslands or heath and secondary woodland or scrub of birch, alder, aspen, hawthorn, gorse and goat willow.

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, tipplers 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.

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.

Reclaimed grassland

Land reclaimed from former mineral workings or industrial use to rough grassland.

Floodplain farmland: arable

Low lying arable farmland on the fertile alluvial soils of the flat 'haughs' of the river floodplains. Fields tend to be large and bounded by hedges or fences, and may be subject to seasonal flooding or protected by artificial levees.

Subtypes

Old Enclosure.

Areas of early, often piecemeal, enclosure. Field patterns are generally sub-regular and bounded by hedges with occasional hedgerow trees - ash, oak and alder. Hedges are generally dominated by hawthorn but often contain holly and blackthorn, and sometimes hazel in the oldest features. Smaller fields have often been amalgamated to create large irregular parcels.

Surveyor Enclosed.

Areas of late, 18th or 19th century enclosure, usually piecemeal rather than part of larger parliamentary enclosure systems. The relatively small scale of the floodplains, and the loss of boundaries in areas of field amalgamation, means that the regular patterns typical of this period of enclosure rarely occur. Field boundaries are straight hawthorn hedges but otherwise the subtype differs little from the Old enclosure subtype.

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, riverbanks. In places floodplain pastures contain meandering minor watercourses and oxbow lakes, and 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 – ash, oak and alder. Hedges are generally dominated by hawthorn but often contain holly and blackthorn, and sometimes hazel in the oldest features.

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.

Surveyor Enclosed.

Areas of late, 18th or 19th 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.

Heaths and fells

Areas of lowland and mid-altitude heath and open fell. This very variable type includes both small commons and stunted pastures, areas of parliamentary enclosure in the upland fringes which have reverted to heath, and fragments of heathland vegetation that have survived elsewhere or regenerated naturally on disturbed land.

Subtypes

Blanket bog.

Blanket bog on upland peat.

Enclosed heath.

Heathland vegetation surviving or regenerating in marginal areas of late parliamentary enclosure.

Grass fell.

Vegetation dominated by acid grassland.

Heathland.

Vegetation dominated by shrub-heath, or mosaic of heath and acid grassland

Raised bog.

Lowland raised bog on valley peat.

Reclaimed fell.

Heath restored following mineral extraction. Largely dominated by species poor acid grassland.

High ridge and valley farmland: open arable

Pockets of open arable farmland in the otherwise predominantly pastoral landscape of the upland fringe. Fields are often large and bounded by low clipped thorn hedges or a mixture of hedges and walls. Hedgerow trees are absent or infrequent.

Subtypes

Old Enclosure.

Areas of early, often piecemeal, enclosure. Field patterns are generally sub-regular but often disrupted by field amalgamations.

Reclaimed Land.

Areas of C20th enclosure following the restoration of mineral workings. Field patterns tend to be regular.

Surveyor Enclosed.

Areas of late, 18th or 19th century enclosure. Field boundaries are straight and field patterns regular but often disrupted by field amalgamations.

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 18th or 19th 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

Old Enclosure.

Areas of early, often piecemeal, enclosure. Field systems are generally sub-regular although the pattern has often been disrupted by the removal or decline of hedgerows.

Reclaimed Land.

Areas of C20th enclosure following the restoration of mineral workings. Field patterns tend to be regular and geometric and there are few mature landscape features.

Surveyor Enclosed.

The type. Areas of 18th or 19th 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 18th or 19th 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

Old Enclosure.

Areas of early, often piecemeal, enclosure. Field systems are generally sub-regular in pattern, occasionally preserving the shape of arable strips. Areas of medieval or later rigg and furrow occur locally.

Surveyor Enclosed.

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

High ridge and valley farmland: walled arable

Tracts of open arable farmland on high ridges in the upland fringe. Fields are bounded by low dry stone walls. Hedgerow trees are absent.

Subtypes

Old Enclosure.

Areas of early, often piecemeal, enclosure. Field patterns are generally sub-regular but disrupted in places by field amalgamations.

Reclaimed Land.

Areas of C20th enclosure following the restoration of mineral workings. Field patterns are regular and geometric.

Surveyor Enclosed.

Areas of late, 18th or 19th century enclosure. Field boundaries are straight and field patterns are regular grids, disrupted in places by field amalgamations.

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, 18th or 19th century enclosures, crossed in places by straight enclosure roads. Hedgerow trees are generally absent.

Subtypes

Old Enclosure.

Areas of early, often piecemeal, enclosure. Field patterns are generally sub-regular in pattern with occasional old hedgerows and boundary trees.

Reclaimed Land.

Areas of C20th enclosure following the restoration of mineral workings. Field patterns are regular and geometric. Mature trees are generally absent. There may be occasional small coniferous copses or shelterbelts.

Surveyor Enclosed.

The type. Areas of late, 18th or 19th 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 arable

Tracts of wooded arable farmland on high ridges in the upland fringe. Fields are bounded by low hawthorn hedges or border onto large conifer plantations. Hedgerow trees are absent.

Subtypes

Reclaimed Land.

Areas restored following opencast coal mining. Field patterns are regular and geometric. Fields are bounded by young hedges or wire fences.

Surveyor Enclosed.

Areas of late, 18th or 19th century enclosure. Field boundaries are straight with low clipped hawthorn hedges.

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

Old Enclosure.

Areas of early, often piecemeal, enclosure. Field patterns are generally sub-regular in pattern with occasional old hedgerows and hedgerow trees.

Reclaimed Land.

Areas of C20th enclosure following the restoration of mineral workings. Field patterns are regular and geometric. Mature trees are generally absent. There may be occasional small coniferous copses or shelterbelts.

Surveyor Enclosed.

The type. Areas of late, 18th or 19th 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.

Landfill

Active landfill or other waste management facilities. Most feature voids – usually left from prior mineral extraction – currently being infilled. Tipping activities and litter trap fencing may be prominent.

Railway

Only major railways are mapped and only where the scale of development is significant. The Railway subtype therefore covers larger scale cuttings, embankments and sidings.

Water treatment works

Sewerage or water treatment works. Only features in rural or urban fringe situations are mapped; others are subsumed within the Develop: 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.

Lakes and ponds

A variable type covering a range of natural and man made water bodies.

Subtypes

Fishing lake

Artificial water bodies created as still-water fisheries. These typically have an obviously engineered landform with shallow margins which are generally clear of vegetation and timber jetties, piling and fishing platforms. Waters are usually turbid and nutrient-rich. Other subtypes including flooded clay pits & gravel workings may be in use as fisheries and share similar features.

Flooded clay pits & gravel workings.

The water bodies of abandoned or restored clay pits, sand and gravel working. Abandoned features tend to have an irregular form with steep bank sides and fairly deep water, surrounded by areas of semi-natural vegetation, rank grassland, secondary woodland and scrub made up of species such as willows, alder and downy birch. Restored water bodies have a more designed form with shallower margins.

Lowland lakes & ponds

Natural lakes or ponds. These are typically shallow features with irregular margins set in open pastures. Those mapped appear to have arisen from subsidence or water table rebound on the coal measures and the magnesian limestone, or from impeded field drainage. They may be fringed with marginal emergent vegetation (common reed, Reedmace) or be grazed to the water's edge. Submerged fences and other field boundaries may occur in the more recently developed features. Only larger water bodies are mapped. Smaller ponds are subsumed within the larger tracts in which they occur.

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.

Old wood pasture.

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.

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.

Lowland woods: denes & bluffs

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 denes 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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

Clay pit

Clay pits worked for brick-shales and fireclays, and usually associated with adjoining brickworks. Extraction areas tend to be deep voids with steeply sloping sides of grey clays, mudstones and sandstones. There are usually large un-vegetated materials stockpiles either within the void or on adjacent land. The neutral or base poor clays, overburdens and wastes may support areas of diverse acid or neutral grassland and secondary woodland or scrub of birch, alder, aspen, hawthorn, gorse and goat willow where they have been undisturbed.

Nurseries and Market gardens

Commercial nurseries, garden centres and market gardens, typically including extensive areas of greenhouses, car parking and storage areas. Some include areas of intensive horticulture, growing trees, herbaceous plants or fruit bushes.

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 hedges 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

Enclosed parkland arable.

Enclosed ornamental farmland currently in arable use. Parkland trees may survive as isolated features within the crop. The parkland character often survives largely in the woodland pattern.

Enclosed parkland pasture.

Enclosed ornamental farmland currently under pasture. Field systems may date from earlier enclosures or may be contemporary with the layout of the park. The parkland character often survives largely in the woodland pattern although field or avenue trees may also be present.

Golf courses.

Older parkland developed as a golf course. Parkland features survive along side familiar elements of the modern golf course – bunkers, greens, fairways, roughs and ponds – as well as new tree planting usually of a 'parkland' character.

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

Allotment gardens.

Allotment gardens vary in character but are typically laid out in regular plots which may be open or surrounded by individual fences. Some allotments contain many buildings & structures – sheds, greenhouses, poultry houses, frames etc – often made out of reclaimed materials.

Caravan site.

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.

Country parks.

Formal recreational facilities in the countryside usually with areas of amenity grassland, car parks and other facilities.

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.

Monuments.

Ancient monuments and their grounds - usually including areas of amenity grassland, car parks and other facilities.

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

Ancient woods.

Ancient semi-natural woodlands. The base-poor glacial drift of the dales and the drift-free carboniferous sandstones and shales of the upland fringes and moorland fringes support Oak (NVC W11) and Oak-birch (NVCW17) woodlands. Ash woodland communities (NVC W9) occur on limestone outcrops and Alder-Ash (NVC W7) on flushed slopes.

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.

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.

Secondary woods and wood pasture.

Secondary semi-natural woodlands dominated by pioneer species. Birch is often dominant in woodlands colonising unmanaged heath. A broader range of species (Birch, Ash, Sycamore, Hawthorn, Sallows, Gorse)

occurs in woodlands on disturbed land such as old quarries, lead workings and railway embankments.

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.

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.

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

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.

Upland woods: forest

Large scale Forestry Commission plantations in the moorland fringes. Relatively uniform tracts of conifers with regular grids of rides and tracks. Sitka Spruce is the dominant species, with areas of Scots Pine, Larch and other softwoods.

Subtypes

Plantation.

The type.

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.

Gypsy and traveller site

Small developments, often in rural or urban-fringe locations, with a planned layout of roads, hard-standings and utility blocks.

Institutions

A variable subtype including schools, hospitals, colleges and other institutions in rural situations. Large individual buildings or building complexes set in areas of open green space and amenity planting.

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 and retail estates subtype**).

Valley farmland: arable

Arable farmland on the heavy clay soils of the valley landscapes of the exposed coal measures. Field systems are sub-regular enclosures of early post-medieval origins and remain largely intact. Field boundaries are clipped hedges, usually dominated by hawthorn. Hedgerow Ash, Oak and Sycamore trees are common.

Subtypes

Old Enclosure.

The type.

Valley farmland: open arable

Open arable farmland on the heavy clay soils of the valley landscapes of the exposed coal measures. Fields are often large and bounded by low clipped thorn hedges, or, more rarely, dry stone walls. Hedgerow trees are absent or infrequent.

Subtypes

Old Enclosure.

Areas of early, often piecemeal, enclosure. Field patterns are generally sub-regular but disrupted in places by field amalgamations.

Reclaimed Land.

Areas of C20th enclosure following the restoration of mineral workings. Field patterns are regular and geometric.

Surveyor Enclosed.

Areas of late, 18th or 19th century enclosure. Field boundaries are straight and field patterns are regular grids, disrupted in places by field amalgamations.

Valley farmland: open pasture

Open pastoral farmland of the coalfield valleys. Large fields of improved pasture with some pockets of semi-improved pasture or rough grazing, occasionally with patchy gorse or hawthorn scrub. Field boundaries are typically species poor hawthorn hedges, or a mixture of hedges and fences. Hedges are often sparse and overgrown or grazed through and supplemented by wire fences. Hedgerow trees are absent or infrequent.

Patches of rigg & furrow survive from medieval agriculture and later periods of improvement. Small field ponds, some being 'subsidence flashes' caused by underground workings, are fairly common.

Subtypes

Old Enclosure.

Areas of early, often piecemeal, enclosure. Field systems are generally sub-regular although the pattern has often been disrupted by the removal or decline of hedgerows.

Reclaimed Land.

Areas of C20th enclosure following the restoration of mineral workings. Field patterns tend to be regular and geometric and there are few mature landscape features.

Surveyor Enclosed.

Areas of late, 18th or 19th century enclosure. Field boundaries are straight and field systems regular although the pattern has often been disrupted by the removal or decline of hedgerows.

Valley farmland: pasture

Pastoral farmland of the coalfield valleys. Pastures are mostly improved. Pockets of semi-improved pasture or meadow and wet, rushy pasture occur locally. 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 typically hawthorn dominated hedges. Older hedges tend to be slightly more diverse. Hedgerow oak, ash and sycamore are common.

Subtypes

Old Enclosure.

Areas of early, often piecemeal, enclosure. Field systems are generally sub-regular in pattern, occasionally preserving the shape of arable strips. Areas of medieval or later rigg and furrow occur locally.

Surveyor Enclosed.

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

Valley farmland: wooded arable

Wooded arable farmland of the valley landscapes of the exposed coal measures. Fields are bounded by low hawthorn hedges or border onto woodlands. The pattern of woodland is very variable, being typically a combination of small ancient broadleaved woodlands in narrow denes and along watercourses, and larger blocky plantation of mixed or coniferous species.

Subtypes

Old Enclosure.

Areas of early, often piecemeal, enclosure. Field patterns are generally sub-regular but disrupted in places by field amalgamations. Field boundaries are trimmed hedgerows, usually dominated by hawthorn but sometimes more diverse, with scattered hedgerow ash and oak.

Reclaimed Land.

Areas restored following opencast coal mining. Field patterns are regular and geometric. Fields are bounded by

young hedges or wire fences with few hedgerow trees.

Surveyor Enclosed.

Areas of late, 18th or 19th century enclosure. Field boundaries are straight and field patterns are regular grids of trimmed hawthorn hedges, occasionally walls, disrupted in places by field amalgamations. Hedgerow trees are scarce.

Valley farmland: wooded estate arable

Wooded arable estate farmland of the valley landscapes of the exposed coal measures. 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.

Subtypes

Old Enclosure.

Areas of early, often piecemeal, enclosure. Field patterns are generally sub-regular but disrupted in places by field amalgamations. Field boundaries are trimmed hedgerows, usually dominated by hawthorn but sometimes more diverse, with scattered hedgerow ash and oak.

Reclaimed Land.

Areas restored following opencast coal mining. Field patterns are regular and geometric. Fields are bounded by young hedges or wire fences with few hedgerow trees.

Surveyor Enclosed.

Areas of late, 18th or 19th century enclosure. Field boundaries are straight and field patterns are regular grids of trimmed hawthorn hedges, occasionally walls, disrupted in places by field amalgamations. Hedgerow trees are scarce.

Valley farmland: wooded estate pasture

Wooded pastoral estate farmland of the valley landscapes of the exposed coal measures. 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, often piecemeal, enclosure. Field patterns are generally sub-regular. Field boundaries are hedgerows, usually dominated by hawthorn. Mature hedgerow or parkland trees occur locally.

Reclaimed Land.

Areas restored following opencast coal mining. Field patterns are regular and geometric. Fields are bounded by young hedges or wire fences with few hedgerow trees.

Surveyor Enclosed.

Areas of late, 18th or 19th century enclosure. Field boundaries are straight and field patterns are regular. Mature hedgerow or parkland trees occur locally.

Valley farmland: wooded pasture

Wooded pastoral farmland of the valley landscapes of the exposed coal measures. Fields are bounded by hedges or, less frequently, by dry stone walls. The pattern of woodland is very variable, being typically a combination of small ancient broadleaved woodlands (oak and oak-birch) in narrow denes and along watercourses, and larger blocky plantations of mixed or coniferous species.

Subtypes

Old Enclosure.

Areas of early, often piecemeal, enclosure. Field patterns are generally sub-regular but in places retain the curving alignment of medieval strip fields. Field boundaries are usually hedgerows, generally dominated by hawthorn but often containing holly, blackthorn and sometimes hazel in the oldest features. Hedgerow trees, oak and ash, are locally abundant. In areas bordering onto the upland fringes there are occasional tracts of dry stone walls constructed of thinly bedded carboniferous sandstones. Areas of rig and furrow survive in less improved pastures.

Reclaimed Land.

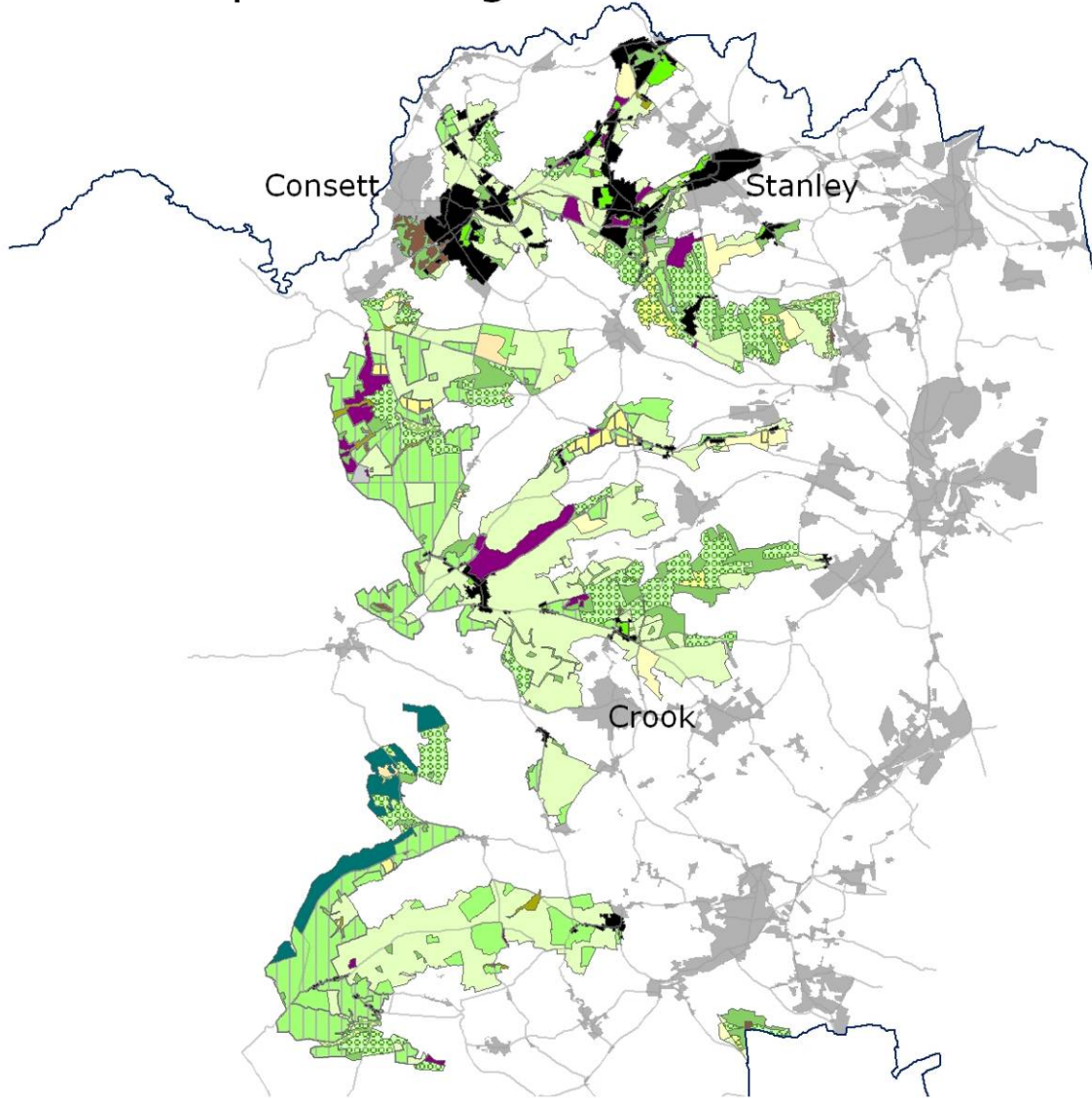
Areas restored following opencast coal mining. Field patterns are regular and geometric. Fields are bounded by young hedges and wire fences with no mature hedgerow trees. Small shelterbelts and copses, often of softwoods, are common.

Surveyor Enclosed.

Areas of late, 18th or 19th century enclosure. Field patterns are regular grids of 'ruler-straight' hawthorn hedges. Hedgerow trees are usually scarce although oak, ash, beech and sycamore may be locally abundant. In areas bordering onto the upland fringes there are occasional tracts of dry stone walls constructed of thinly bedded carboniferous sandstones.

Local Landscape Types

Coalfield Upland Fringe

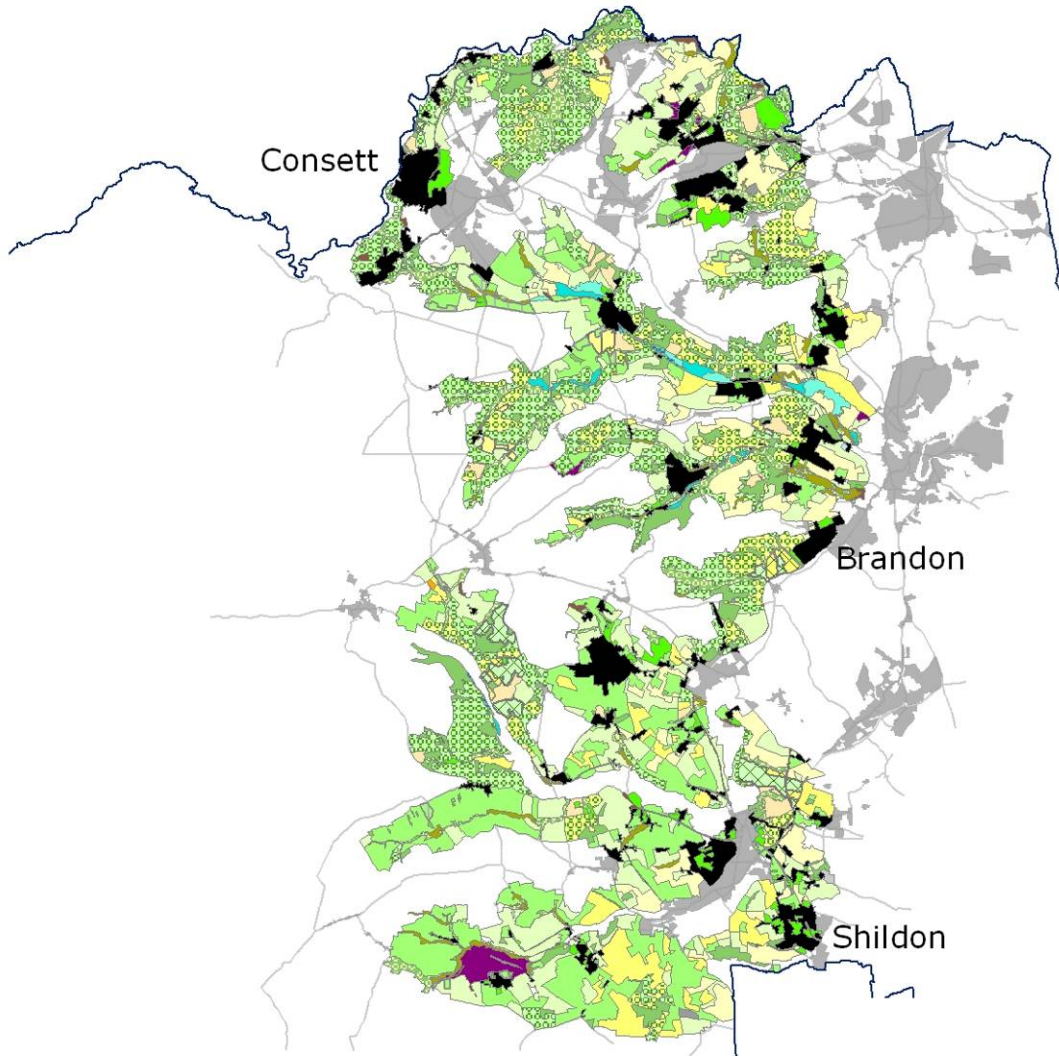


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|----------------------------|--|
| County Boundary | Upland woods |
| Roads | Upland woods: denes & bluffs |
| Settlements | Upland woods: forest |
| Urban | High ridge & valley farmland: open arable |
| Infrastructure | High ridge & valley farmland: open pasture |
| Disturbed land | High ridge & valley farmland: pasture |
| Dene pastures | High ridge & valley farmland: walled arable |
| Heaths & fells | High ridge & valley farmland: walled pasture |
| Lakes & ponds | High ridge & valley farmland: wooded arable |
| Parkland | High ridge & valley farmland: wooded pasture |
| Parks & recreation grounds | |

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Local Landscape Types

Coalfield Valley

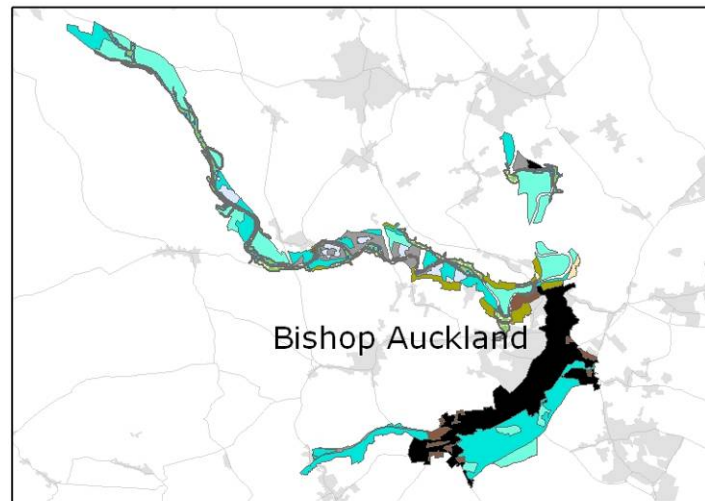
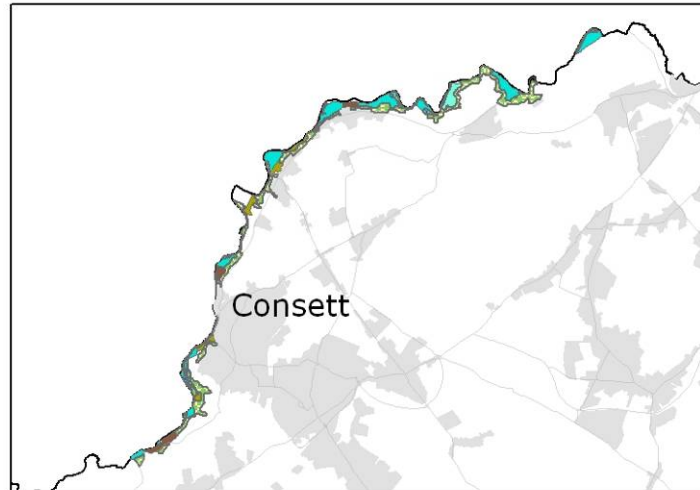


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|-------------------------------|--|
| County Boundary | Lowland woods: floodplain & riverside |
| Settlements | Nurseries & market gardens |
| Roads | Parkland |
| Urban | Parks & recreation grounds |
| Infrastructure | Valley farmland: arable |
| Disturbed land | Valley farmland: open arable |
| Mineral working | Valley farmland: open pasture |
| Dene pastures | Valley farmland: pasture |
| Floodplain farmland: arable | Valley farmland: walled arable |
| Floodplain farmland: pasture | Valley farmland: walled pasture |
| Heaths & fells | Valley farmland: wooded arable |
| Lakes & ponds | Valley farmland: wooded estate arable |
| Lowland woods | Valley farmland: wooded estate pasture |
| Lowland woods: denes & bluffs | Valley farmland: wooded pasture |

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Local Landscape Types

Coalfield Valley Floodplain



- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| County Boundary | Floodplain farmland: pasture |
| Settlements | Lakes & ponds |
| Roads | Lowland woods: denes & bluffs |
| Urban | Lowland woods: floodplain & riverside |
| Disturbed land | Parkland |
| Dene pastures | Parks & recreation grounds |
| Floodplain farmland: arable | |

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