2C SITE CONTEXT PHOTOGRAPHS (WINTER)



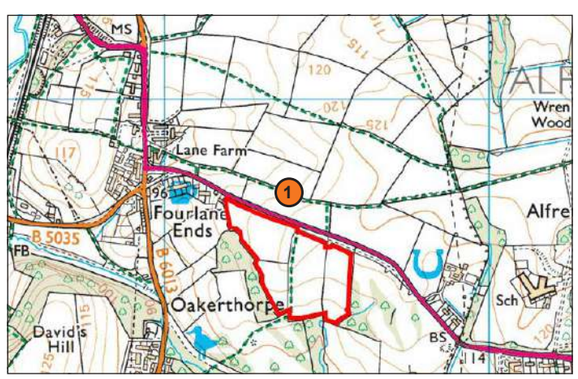
ACTUAL SIZE EXTRACT: RECOMMENDED VIEWING DISTANCE APPROXIMATELY 300MM @ A3



SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 1: VIEW SOUTH FROM FOOTPATH SOUTH WINGFIELD 47

(MATCHING PROSPECTION LIKELY VIEW 1)

DISTANCE FROM SITE: 80M
ELEVATION: 115M AOD
OS GRID REFERENCE: SK 39397 55705
PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN: 22ND FEBRUARY 2026
WEATHER CONDITIONS: SCATTERED CLOUD
CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III, 50MM F1.8 STM LENS



ALFRETON GOLF CLUB
WINTER SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 1



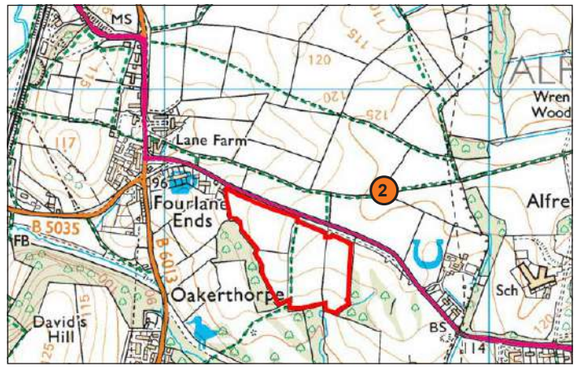
ACTUAL SIZE EXTRACT: RECOMMENDED VIEWING DISTANCE APPROXIMATELY 300MM @ A3



SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 2: VIEW SOUTH FROM FOOTPATH SOUTH WINGFIELD 45

(MATCHING PROSPECTION LIKELY VIEW 2)

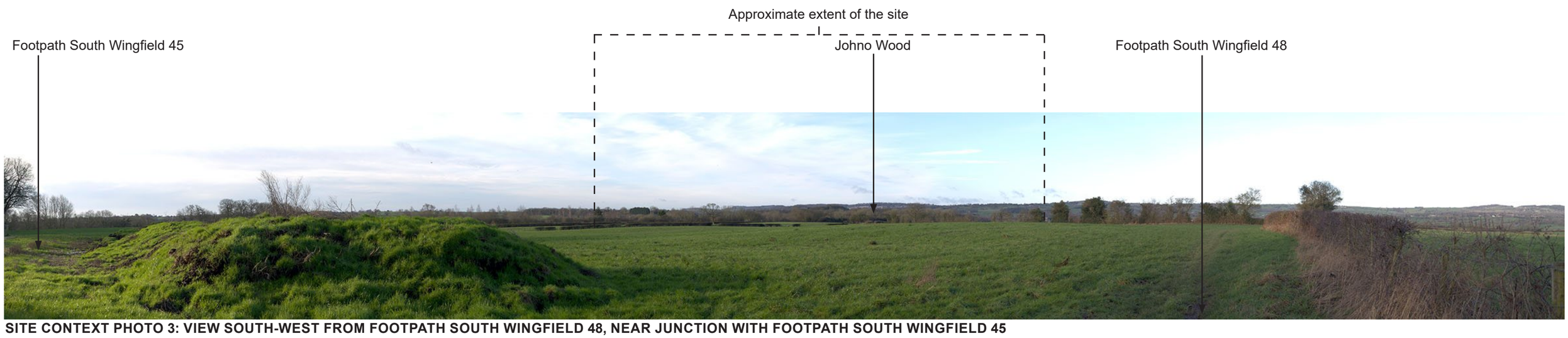
DISTANCE FROM SITE: 158M
ELEVATION: 125M AOD
OS GRID REFERENCE:SK 39647 55680
PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN: 22ND FEBRUARY 2026
WEATHER CONDITIONS: SCATTERED CLOUD
CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III, 50MM F1.8 STM LENS



ALFRETON GOLF CLUB
WINTER SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 2

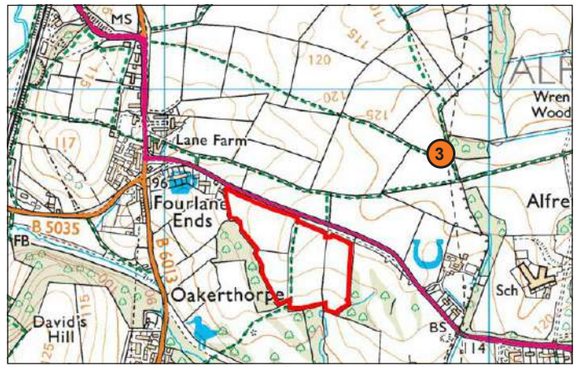


ACTUAL SIZE EXTRACT: RECOMMENDED VIEWING DISTANCE APPROXIMATELY 300MM @ A3



SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 3: VIEW SOUTH-WEST FROM FOOTPATH SOUTH WINGFIELD 48, NEAR JUNCTION WITH FOOTPATH SOUTH WINGFIELD 45

(MATCHING PROSPECTION LIKELY VIEW 3)



DISTANCE FROM SITE: 397M
ELEVATION: 137M AOD
OS GRID REFERENCE: SK 39884 55791
PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN: 22ND FEBRUARY 2026
WEATHER CONDITIONS: SCATTERED CLOUD
CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III, 50MM F1.8 STM LENS



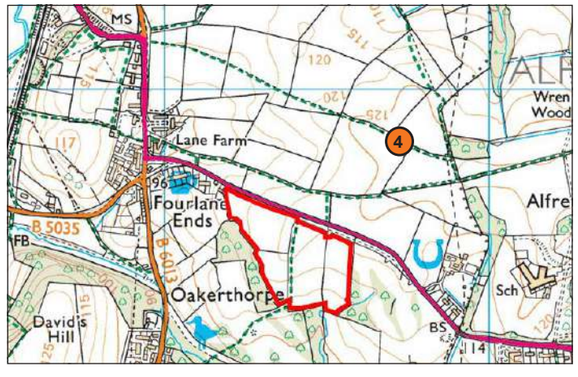
ACTUAL SIZE EXTRACT: RECOMMENDED VIEWING DISTANCE APPROXIMATELY 300MM @ A3



SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 4: VIEW SOUTH-WEST FROM FOOTPATH SOUTH WINGFIELD 48

(MATCHING PROSPECTION LIKELY VIEW 4)

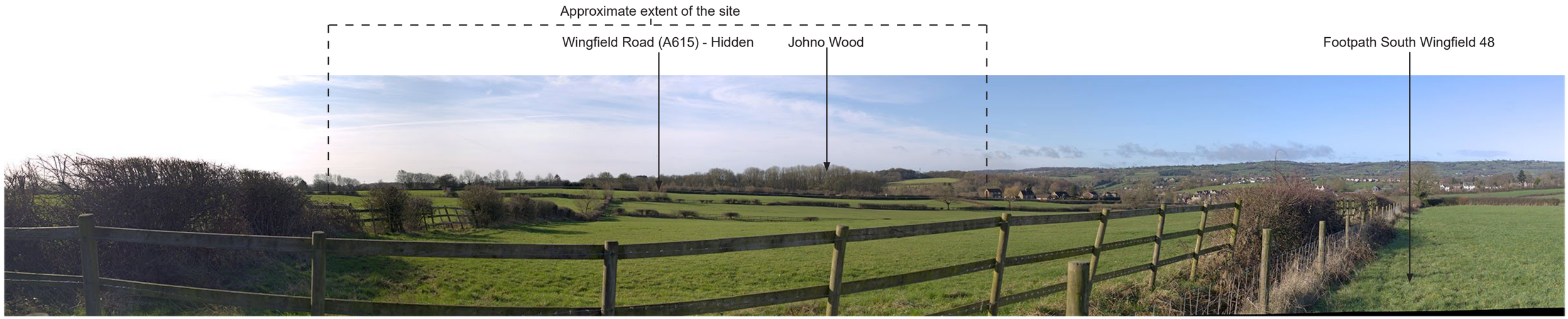
DISTANCE FROM SITE: 342M
ELEVATION: 129M AOD
OS GRID REFERENCE: SK 39740 55836
PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN: 22ND FEBRUARY 2026
WEATHER CONDITIONS: SCATTERED CLOUD
CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III, 50MM F1.8 STM LENS



ALFRETON GOLF CLUB
WINTER SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 4

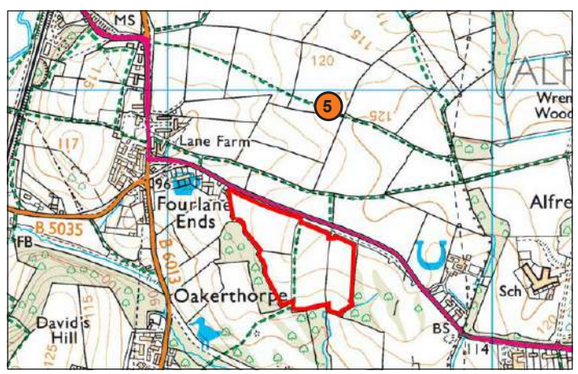


ACTUAL SIZE EXTRACT: RECOMMENDED VIEWING DISTANCE APPROXIMATELY 300MM @ A3



SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 5: VIEW SOUTH FROM FOOTPATH SOUTH WINGFIELD 48

(MATCHING PROSPECTION LIKELY VIEW 5)



DISTANCE FROM SITE: 353M
ELEVATION: 122M AOD
OS GRID REFERENCE:SK 39514 55935
PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN: 22ND FEBRUARY 2026
WEATHER CONDITIONS: SCATTERED CLOUD
CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III, 50MM F1.8 STM LENS

ALFRETON GOLF CLUB
WINTER SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 5



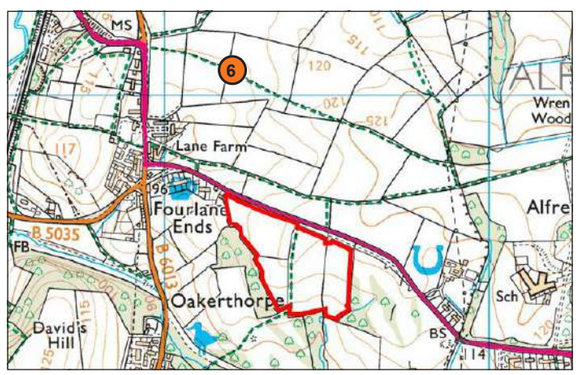
ACTUAL SIZE EXTRACT: RECOMMENDED VIEWING DISTANCE APPROXIMATELY 300MM @ A3



SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 6: VIEW SOUTH-EAST FROM FOOTPATH SOUTH WINGFIELD 48

(MATCHING PROSPECTION LIKELY VIEW 6)

DISTANCE FROM SITE: 396M
ELEVATION: 109M AOD
OS GRID REFERENCE: SK 39199 56092
PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN: 14TH FEBRUARY 2026
WEATHER CONDITIONS: SCATTERED CLOUD
CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III, 50MM F1.8 STM LENS



ALFRETON GOLF CLUB
WINTER SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 6

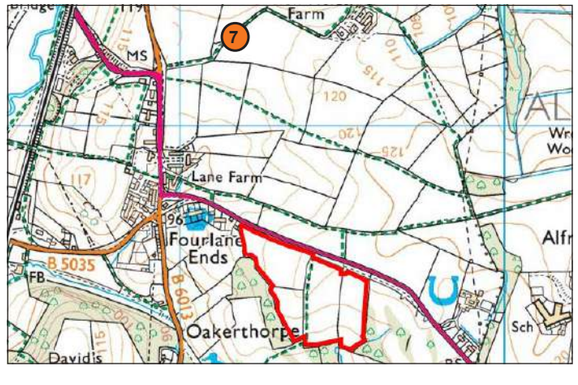


ACTUAL SIZE EXTRACT: RECOMMENDED VIEWING DISTANCE APPROXIMATELY 300MM @ A3



SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 7: VIEW SOUTH-EAST FROM FOOTPATH SOUTH WINGFIELD 49

(MATCHING PROSPECTION LIKELY VIEW 7)

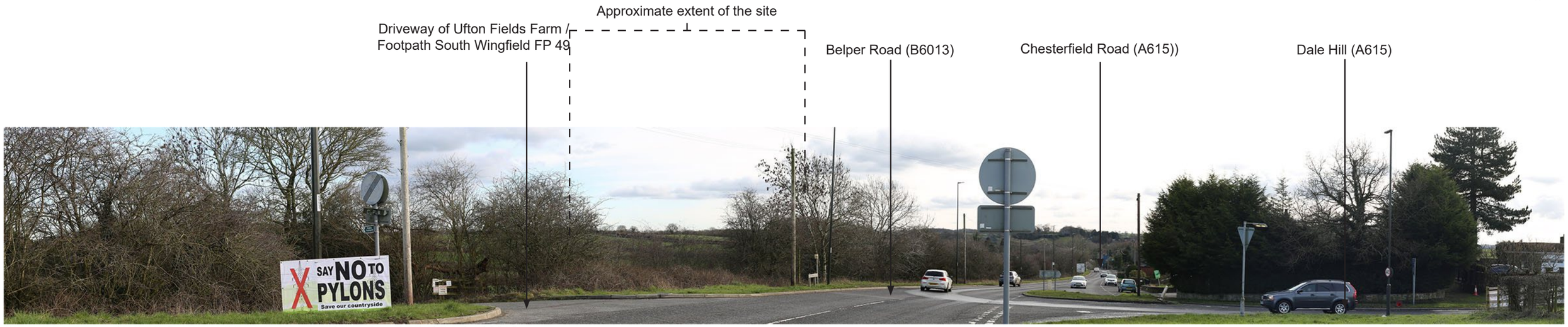


DISTANCE FROM SITE: 575M
ELEVATION: 115M AOD
OS GRID REFERENCE: SK 39149 56268
PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN: 14TH FEBRUARY 2026
WEATHER CONDITIONS: SCATTERED CLOUD
CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III, 50MM F1.8 STM LENS

ALFRETON GOLF CLUB
WINTER SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 7



ACTUAL SIZE EXTRACT: RECOMMENDED VIEWING DISTANCE APPROXIMATELY 300MM @ A3



SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 8: VIEW SOUTH-EAST FROM BELPER ROAD (B6013)

(95M NORTH OF PROSPECTION POSSIBLE VIEW 4)



DISTANCE FROM SITE: 558M
ELEVATION: 117M AOD
OS GRID REFERENCE: SK 38931 56199
PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN: 14TH FEBRUARY 2026
WEATHER CONDITIONS: SCATTERED CLOUD
CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III, 50MM F1.8 STM LENS

ALFRETON GOLF CLUB
WINTER SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 8

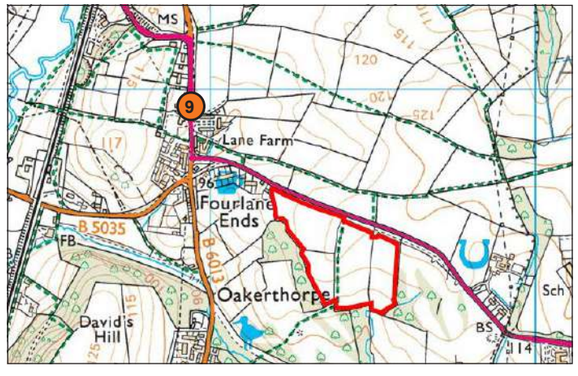


ACTUAL SIZE EXTRACT: RECOMMENDED VIEWING DISTANCE APPROXIMATELY 300MM @ A3



SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 9: VIEW NORTH FROM JUNCTION OF RILEY LANE AND CHESTERFIELD ROAD (B6013)

(60M NORTH OF PROSPECTION LIKELY VIEW 8)



DISTANCE FROM SITE: 338M
ELEVATION: 107M AOD
OS GRID REFERENCE: SK 38934 55940
PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN: 22ND FEBRUARY 2026
WEATHER CONDITIONS: SCATTERED CLOUD
CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III, 50MM F1.8 STM LENS

ALFRETON GOLF CLUB
WINTER SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 9



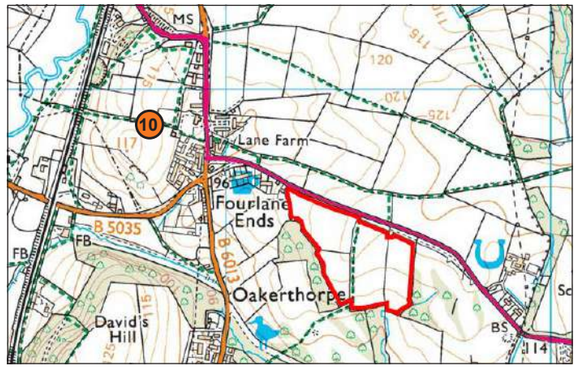
ACTUAL SIZE EXTRACT: RECOMMENDED VIEWING DISTANCE APPROXIMATELY 300MM @ A3

Approximate extent of the site



SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 10: VIEW SOUTH-EAST FROM FOOTPATH SOUTH WINGFIELD 38

(200M WEST OF PROSPECTION LIKELY VIEW 8)



DISTANCE FROM SITE: 490M
ELEVATION: 114M AOD
OS GRID REFERENCE: SK 38735 55895
PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN: 14TH FEBRUARY 2026
WEATHER CONDITIONS: SCATTERED CLOUD
CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III, 50MM F1.8 STM LENS

ALFRETON GOLF CLUB
WINTER SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 10



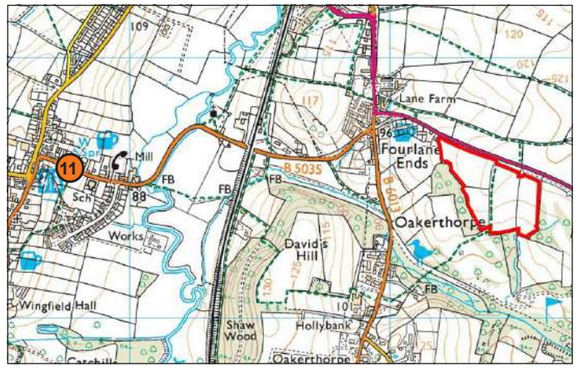
ACTUAL SIZE EXTRACT: RECOMMENDED VIEWING DISTANCE APPROXIMATELY 300MM @ A3

Approximate extent of the site

Restaraunt (The Bluebell) | Parcel D | Johno Wood | David's Hill | Church Lane (B5035) | Shaw Wood | Footpath South Wingfield 64



SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 11: VIEW EAST FROM JUNCTION OF CHURCH LANE (B5035) AND FOOTPATH SOUTH WINGFIELD 64

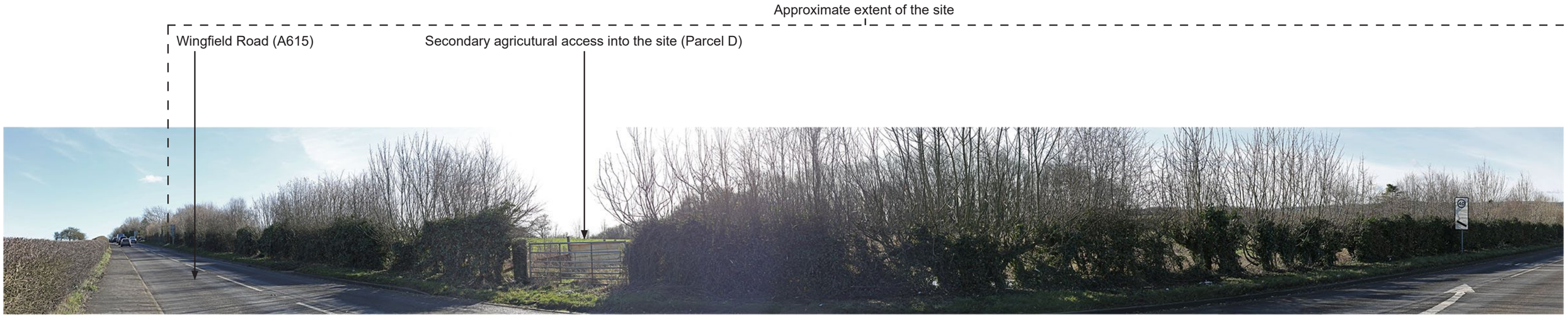


DISTANCE FROM SITE: 1.44KM
ELEVATION: 104M AOD
OS GRID REFERENCE: SK 37771 55577
PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN: 14TH FEBRUARY 2026
WEATHER CONDITIONS: SCATTERED CLOUD
CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III, 50MM F1.8 STM LENS

ALFRETON GOLF CLUB
WINTER SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 11

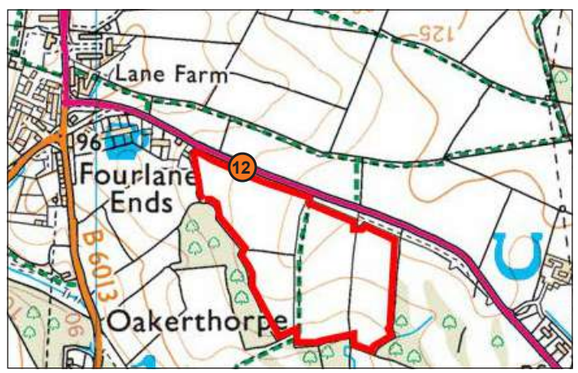


ACTUAL SIZE EXTRACT: RECOMMENDED VIEWING DISTANCE APPROXIMATELY 300MM @ A3



SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 12: VIEW SOUTH FROM WINGFIELD ROAD (A615) NEAR THE NORTH-EASTERN PART OF THE SITE

DISTANCE FROM SITE: 5M
ELEVATION: 114M AOD
OS GRID REFERENCE: SK 39288 55669
PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN: 14TH FEBRUARY 2026
WEATHER CONDITIONS: SCATTERED CLOUD
CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III, 50MM F1.8 STM LENS



ALFRETON GOLF CLUB
WINTER SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 12

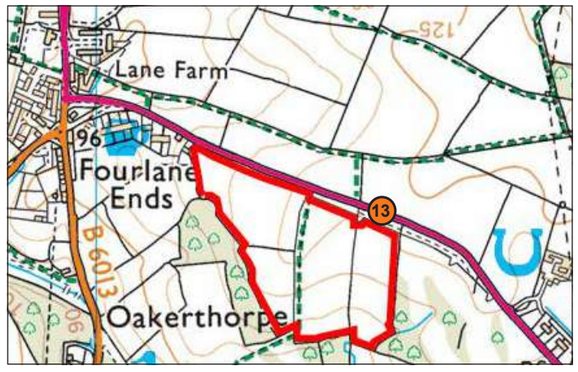


ACTUAL SIZE EXTRACT: RECOMMENDED VIEWING DISTANCE APPROXIMATELY 300MM @ A3



SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 13: VIEW SOUTH FROM WINGFIELD ROAD (A615) NEAR THE NORTH-EASTERN CORNER OF THE SITE

DISTANCE FROM SITE: 20M
ELEVATION: 123M AOD
OS GRID REFERENCE:SK 39562 55567
PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN: 14TH FEBRUARY 2026
WEATHER CONDITIONS: SCATTERED CLOUD
CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III, 50MM F1.8 STM LENS



ALFRETON GOLF CLUB
WINTER SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 13



ACTUAL SIZE EXTRACT: RECOMMENDED VIEWING DISTANCE APPROXIMATELY 300MM @ A3



SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 14: VIEW EAST FROM SOUTH WINGFIELD 53 WITHIN THE CENTRE OF THE SITE (PARCEL B)



DISTANCE FROM SITE: 0M
ELEVATION: 118M AOD
OS GRID REFERENCE: SK 39390 55447
PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN: 14TH FEBRUARY 2026
WEATHER CONDITIONS: SCATTERED CLOUD
CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III, 50MM F1.8 STM LENS

ALFRETON GOLF CLUB
WINTER SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 14



ACTUAL SIZE EXTRACT: RECOMMENDED VIEWING DISTANCE APPROXIMATELY 300MM @ A3



SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 15: VIEW NORTH-EAST FROM FOOTPATH SOUTH WINGFIELD 53 WITHIN ALFRETON GOLF CLUB

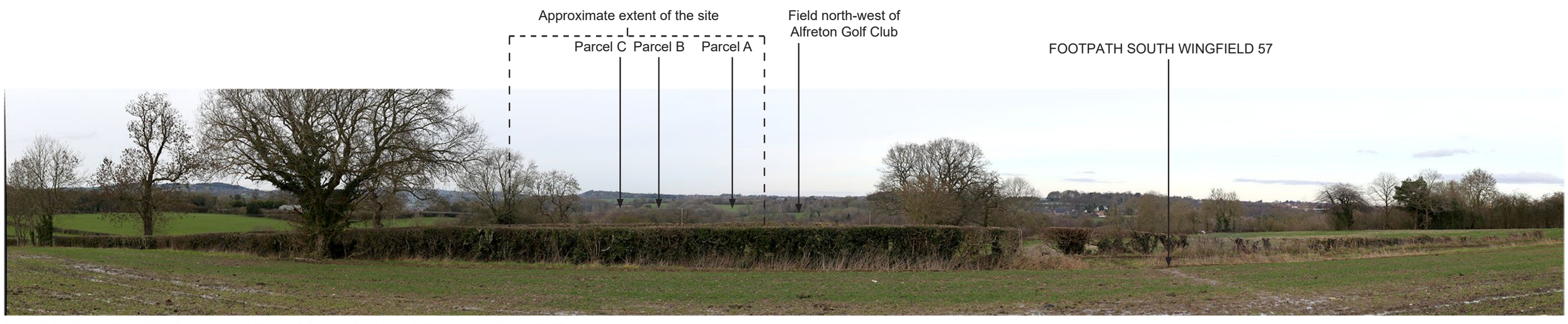


DISTANCE FROM SITE: 8M
ELEVATION: 113M AOD
OS GRID REFERENCE: SK 39348 55320
PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN: 14TH FEBRUARY 2026
WEATHER CONDITIONS: SCATTERED CLOUD
CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III, 50MM F1.8 STM LENS

ALFRETON GOLF CLUB
WINTER SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 15

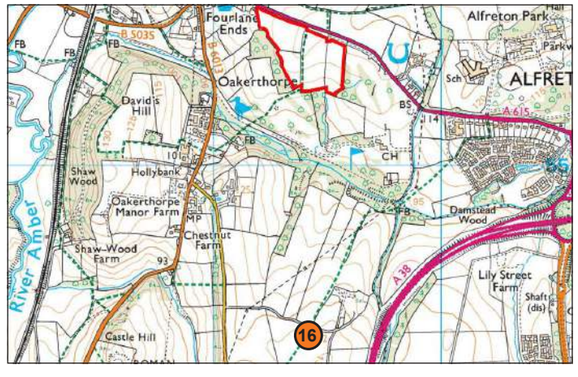


ACTUAL SIZE EXTRACT: RECOMMENDED VIEWING DISTANCE APPROXIMATELY 300MM @ A3



SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 16: VIEW NORTH FROM FOOTPATH SOUTH WINGFIELD 57
(PROSPECTION LIKELY VIEW 10)

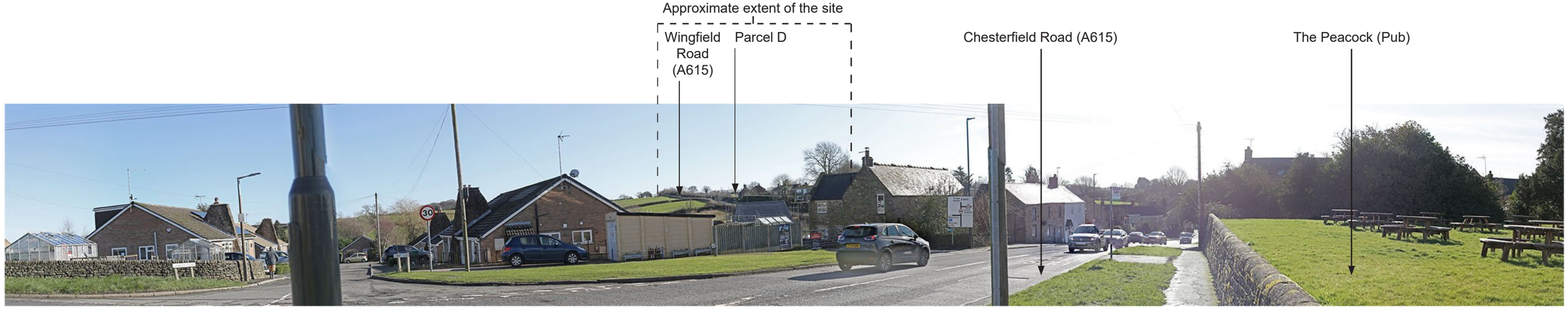
DISTANCE FROM SITE: 1060M
ELEVATION: 131M AOD
OS GRID REFERENCE: SK 39427 54265
PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN: 14TH FEBRUARY 2026
WEATHER CONDITIONS: SCATTERED CLOUD
CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III, 50MM F1.8 STM LENS



ALFRETON GOLF CLUB
WINTER SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 16



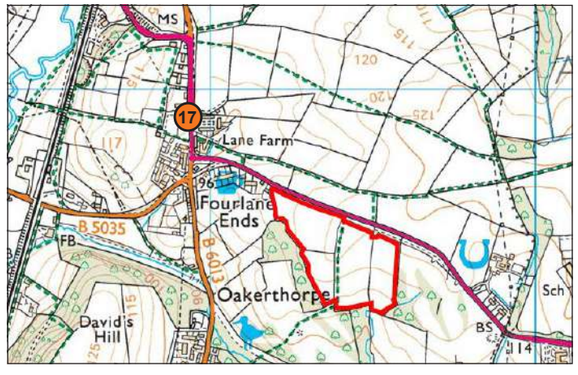
ACTUAL SIZE EXTRACT: RECOMMENDED VIEWING DISTANCE APPROXIMATELY 300MM @ A3



SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 17: VIEW SOUTH-EAST FROM CHESTERFIELD ROAD (B6013)

PROSPECTION LIKELY VIEW 8)

DISTANCE FROM SITE: 316M
ELEVATION: 105M AOD
OS GRID REFERENCE: SK 38932 55885
PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN:14TH FEBRUARY 2026
WEATHER CONDITIONS: SCATTERED CLOUD
CAMERA: CANON EOS 5D MARK III, 50MM F1.8 STM LENS



ALFRETON GOLF CLUB
WINTER SITE CONTEXT PHOTO 17

APPENDIX 3: LONG SECTIONS

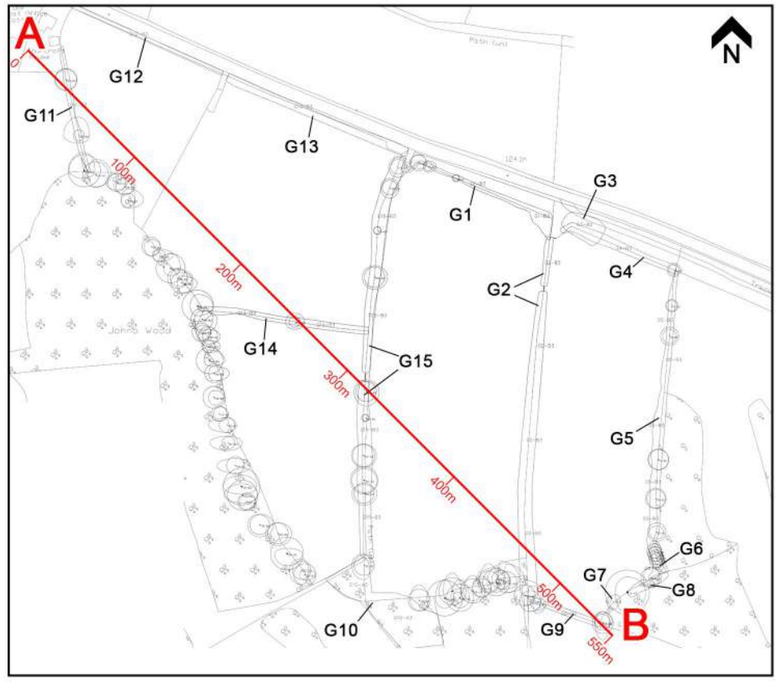


Landscape Mitigation Plan with Site Sections

Bluebell Woods Retirement Village

Existing and Proposed Site Sections
Section A to B
Northwest to Southeast

1:1500 / 1:4000 on A3



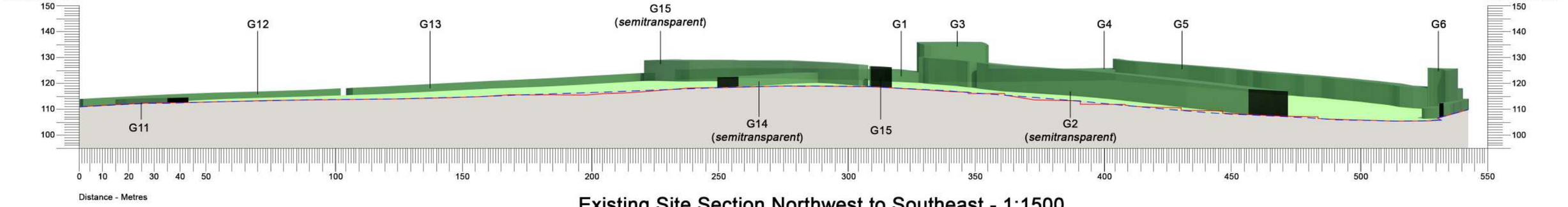
Existing Site Plan - 1:4000



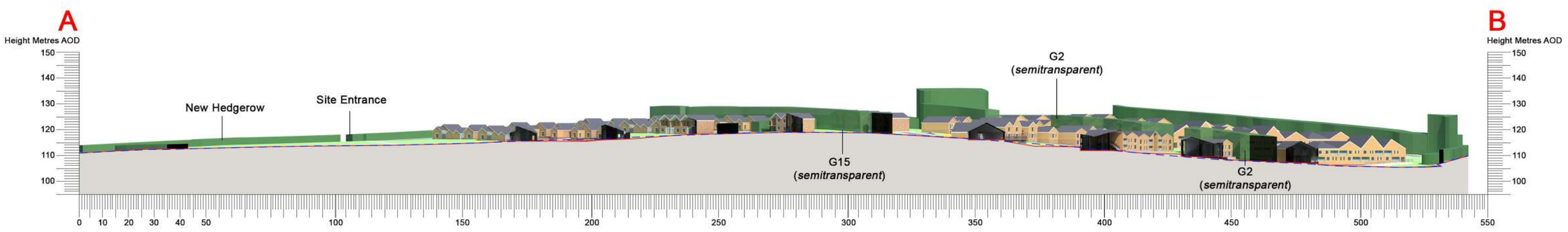
Proposed Site Plan - 1:4000

G1 - Height 4m
G2 - Height 10m
G3 - Height 14m
G4 - Height 4m
G5 - Height 8m
G6 - Height 16m+
G7 - Height 4m
G8 - Height 4m
G9 - Height 6.5m
G10 - Height 12m
G11 - Height 2m
G12 - Height 3m
G13 - Height 3m
G14 - Height 4m
G15 - Height 8m

- Existing Ground Level
- Proposed Ground Level



Existing Site Section Northwest to Southeast - 1:1500
(Looking Northeast)

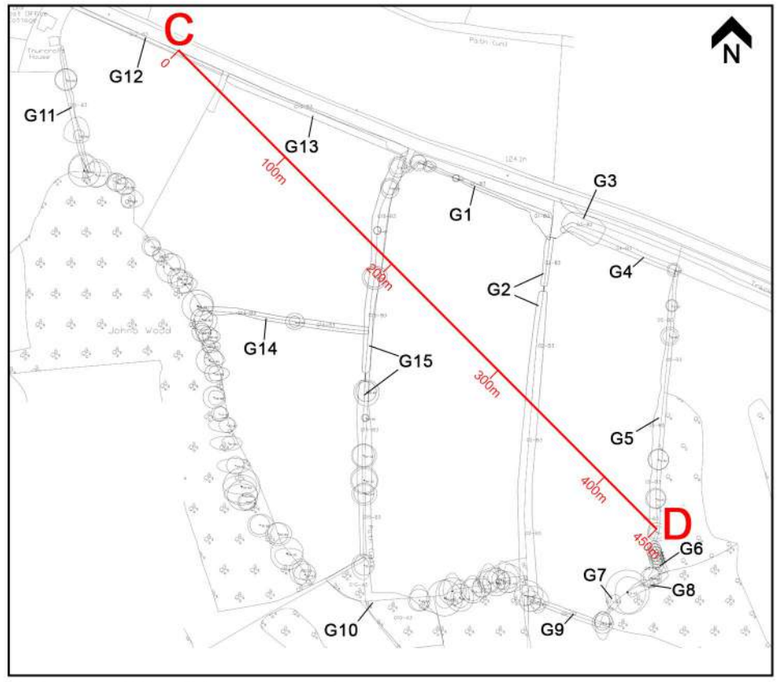


Proposed Site Section Northwest to Southeast - 1:1500
(Looking Northeast)

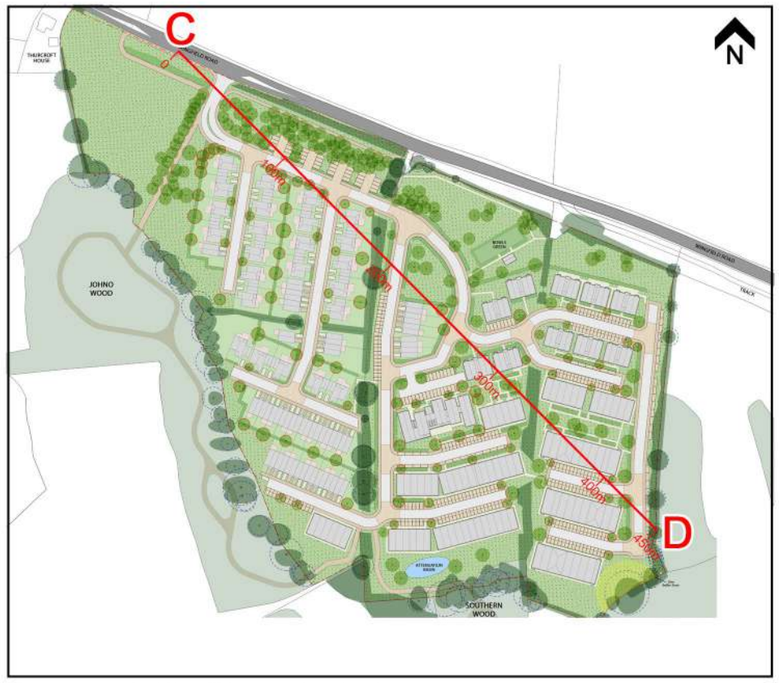
Bluebell Woods Retirement Village

Existing and Proposed Site Sections
Section C to D
Northwest to Southeast

1:1500 / 1:4000 on A3



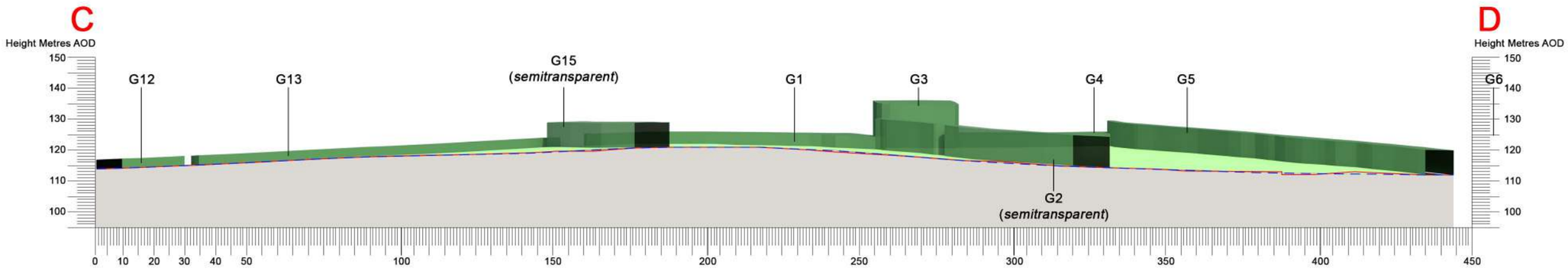
Existing Site Plan - 1:4000



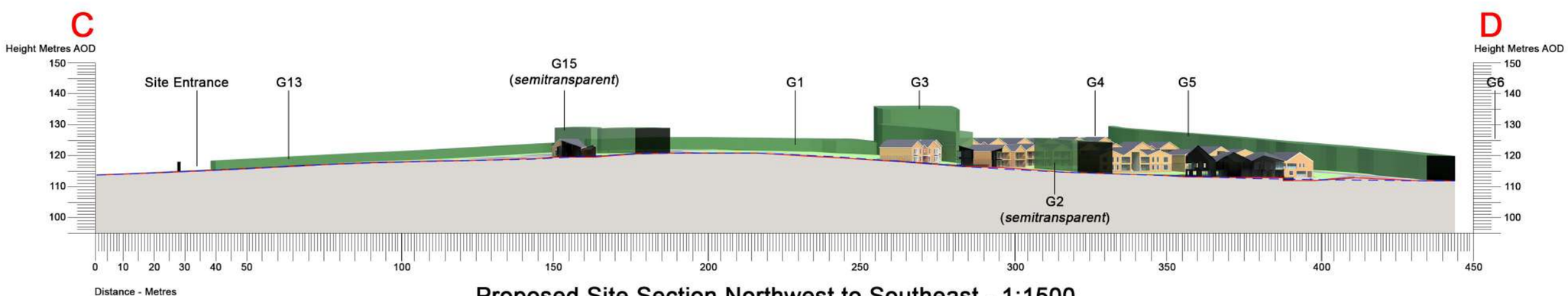
Proposed Site Plan - 1:4000

G1 - Height 4m
G2 - Height 10m
G3 - Height 14m
G4 - Height 4m
G5 - Height 8m
G6 - Height 16m+
G7 - Height 4m
G8 - Height 4m
G9 - Height 6.5m
G10 - Height 12m
G11 - Height 2m
G12 - Height 3m
G13 - Height 3m
G14 - Height 4m
G15 - Height 8m

- Existing Ground Level
- Proposed Ground Level



Existing Site Section Northwest to Southeast - 1:1500
(Looking Northeast)

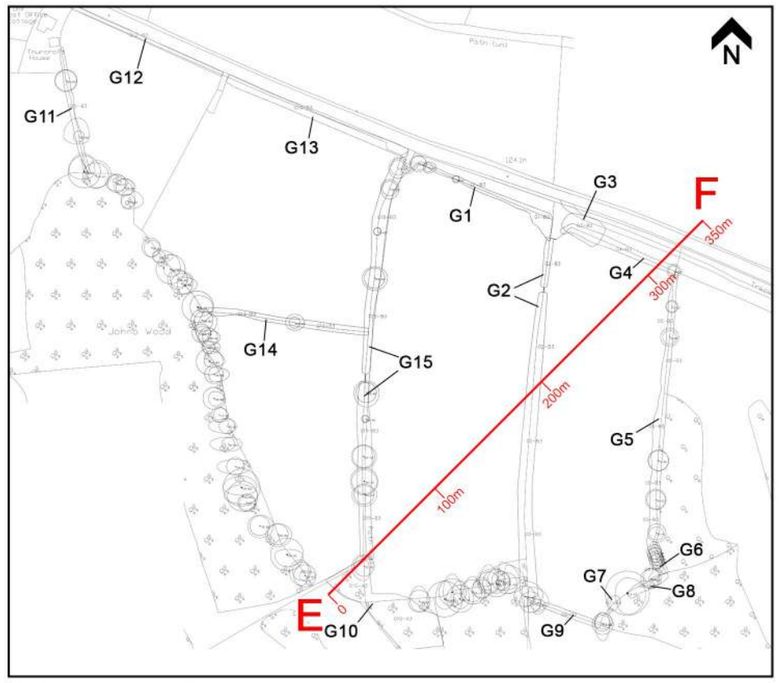


Proposed Site Section Northwest to Southeast - 1:1500
(Looking Northeast)

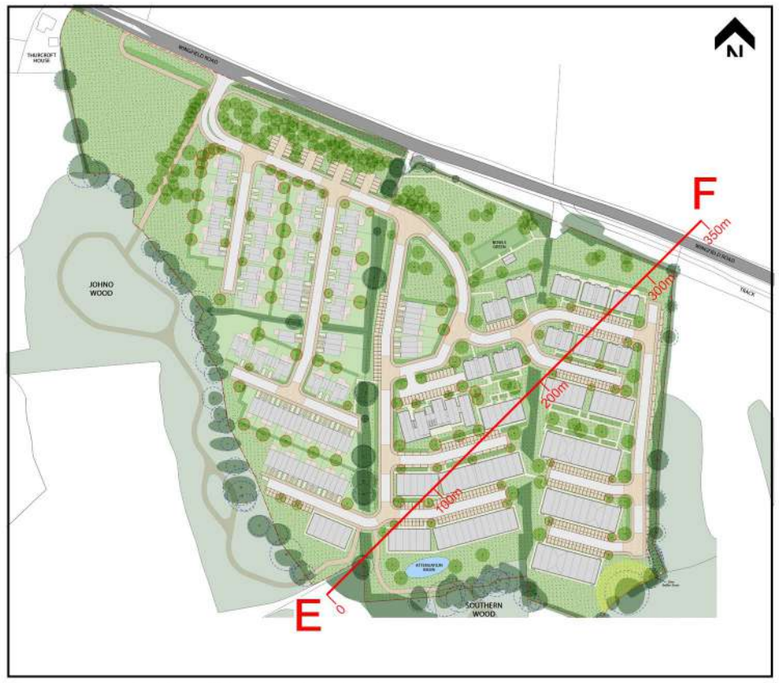
Bluebell Woods Retirement Village

Existing and Proposed Site Sections
Section E to F
Southwest to Northeast

1:1500 / 1:4000 on A3



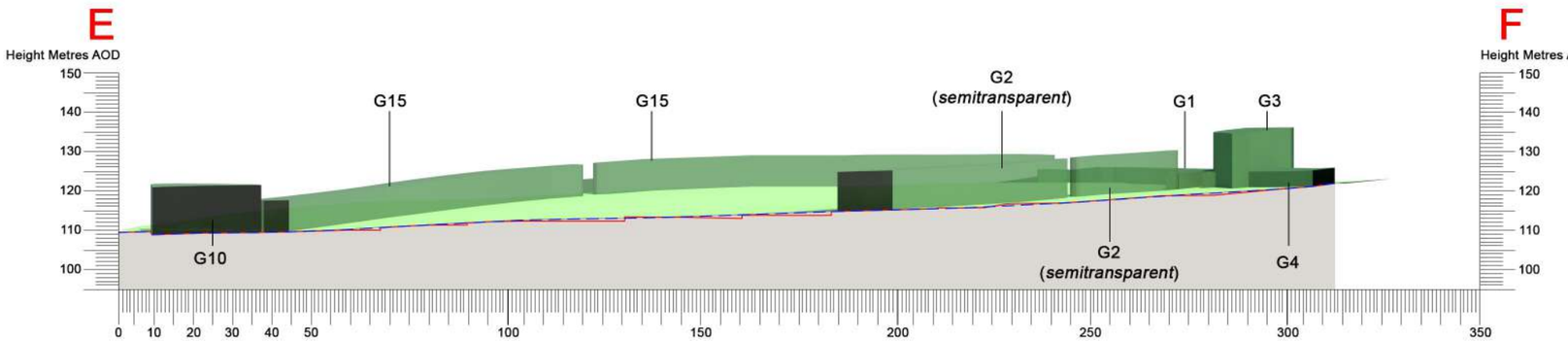
Existing Site Plan - 1:4000



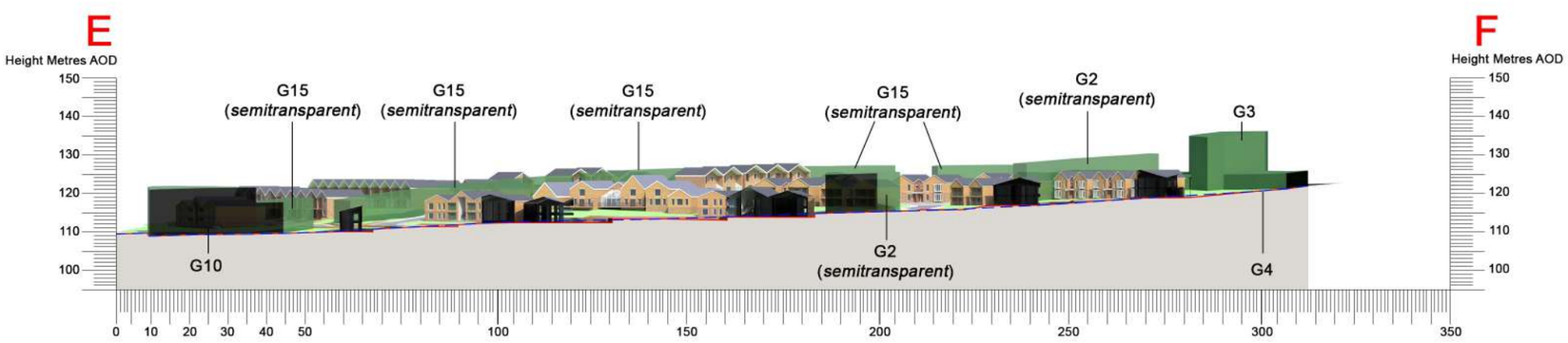
Proposed Site Plan - 1:4000

G1 - Height 4m
G2 - Height 10m
G3 - Height 14m
G4 - Height 4m
G5 - Height 8m
G6 - Height 16m+
G7 - Height 4m
G8 - Height 4m
G9 - Height 6.5m
G10 - Height 12m
G11 - Height 2m
G12 - Height 3m
G13 - Height 3m
G14 - Height 4m
G15 - Height 8m

- Existing Ground Level
- Proposed Ground Level



Existing Site Section Southwest to Northeast - 1:1500
(Looking Northwest)

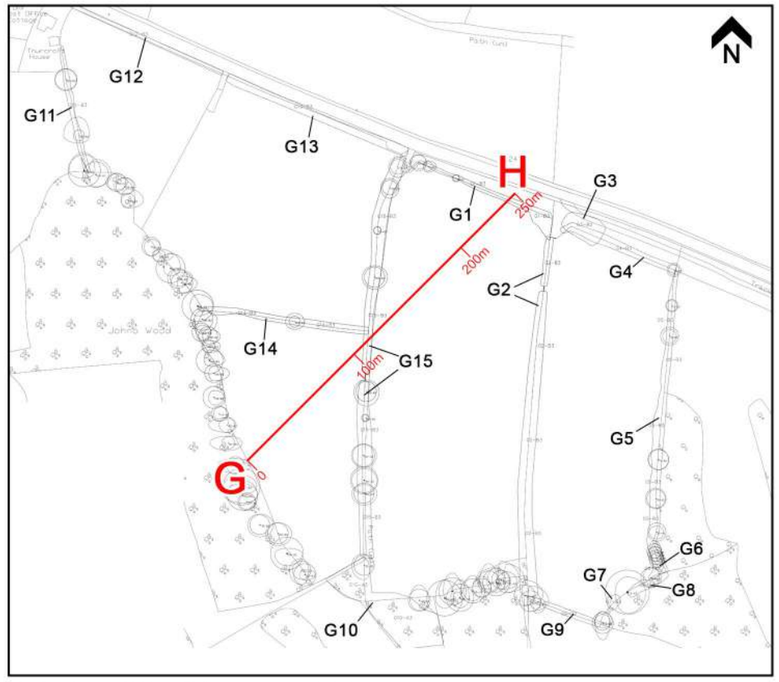


Proposed Site Section Southwest to Northeast - 1:1500
(Looking Northwest)

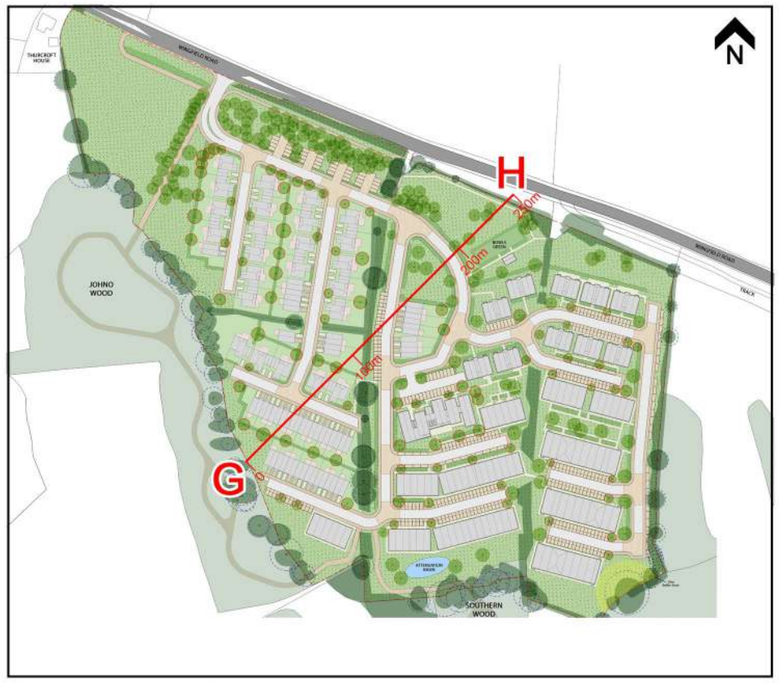
Bluebell Woods Retirement Village

Existing and Proposed Site Sections
Section G to H
Southwest to Northeast

1:1500 / 1:4000 on A3



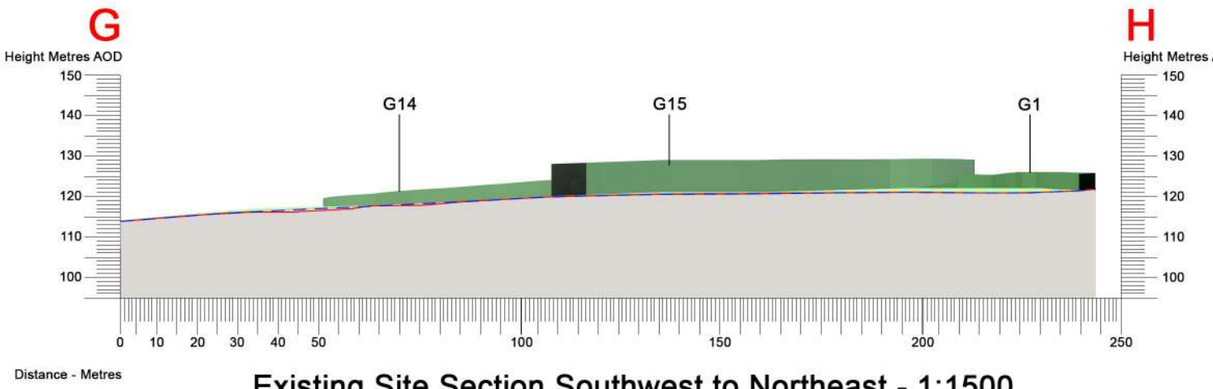
Existing Site Plan - 1:4000



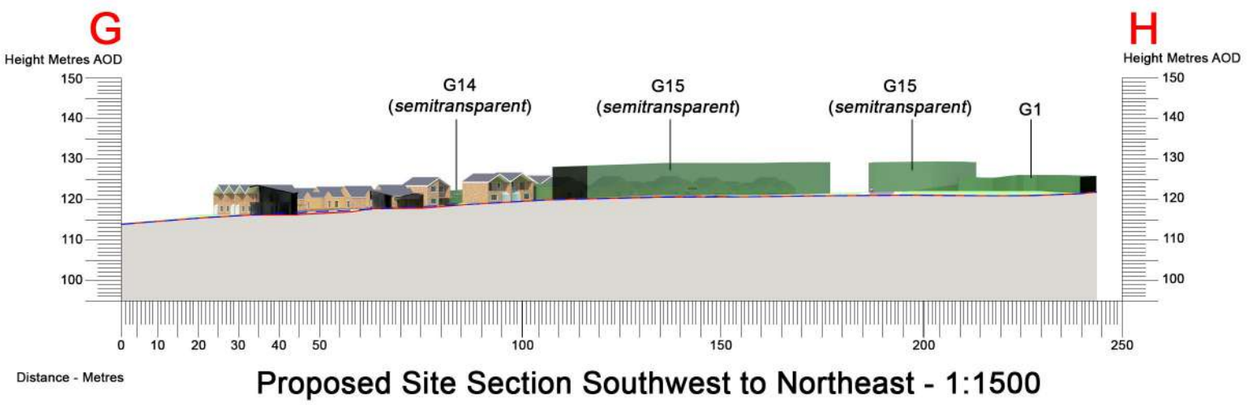
Proposed Site Plan - 1:4000

G1 - Height 4m
G2 - Height 10m
G3 - Height 14m
G4 - Height 4m
G5 - Height 8m
G6 - Height 16m+
G7 - Height 4m
G8 - Height 4m
G9 - Height 6.5m
G10 - Height 12m
G11 - Height 2m
G12 - Height 3m
G13 - Height 3m
G14 - Height 4m
G15 - Height 8m

- Existing Ground Level
- Proposed Ground Level



Existing Site Section Southwest to Northeast - 1:1500
(Looking Northwest)

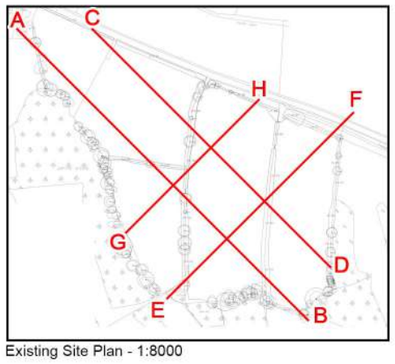


Proposed Site Section Southwest to Northeast - 1:1500
(Looking Northwest)

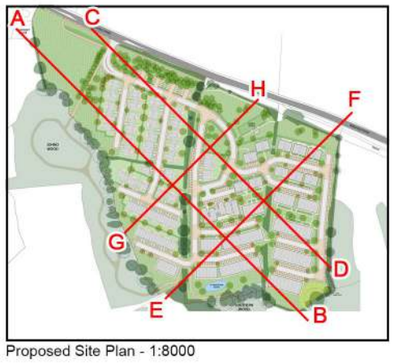
Bluebell Woods Retirement Village

Existing and Proposed Site Sections
Section A to H
Northwest to Southeast and Southwest to Northeast

1:1500 / 1:8000 on A3

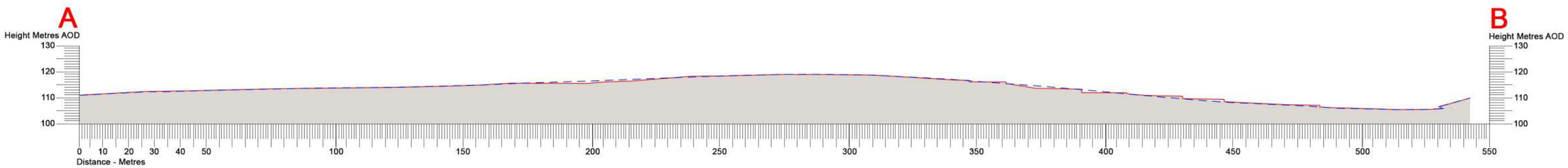


Existing Site Plan - 1:8000

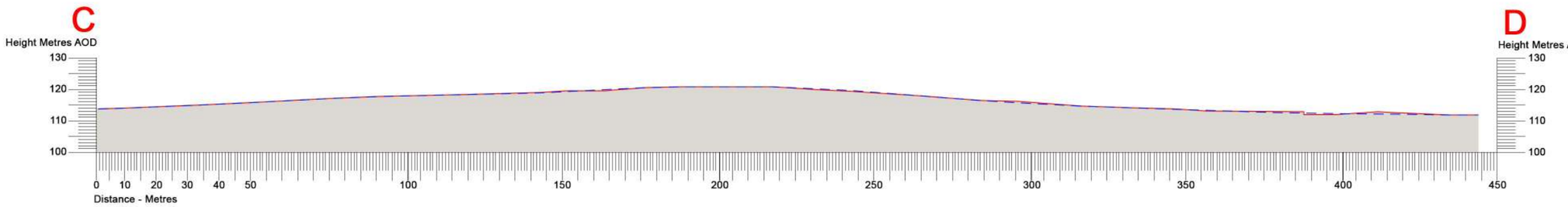


Proposed Site Plan - 1:8000

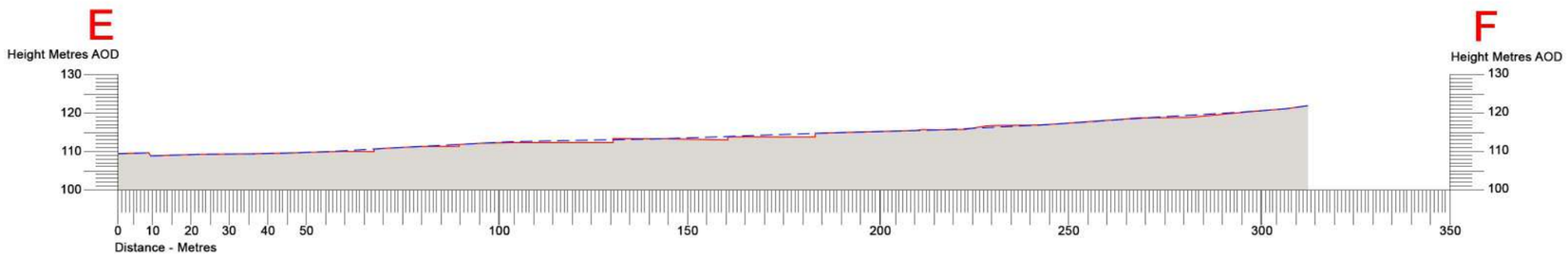
N



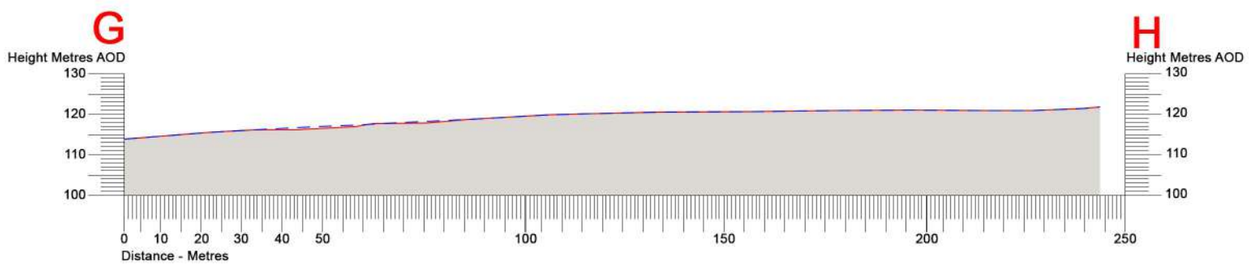
Proposed Site Section Northwest to Southeast - 1:1500 (Looking Northeast)



Proposed Site Section Northwest to Southeast - 1:1500 (Looking Northeast)



Proposed Site Section Southwest to Northeast - 1:1500 (Looking Northwest)



Proposed Site Section Southwest to Northeast - 1:1500 (Looking Northwest)

- Existing Ground Level
- Proposed Ground Level

APPENDIX 4: PUBLISHED LANDSCAPE CHARACTER EXTRACTS

National Character Area profile:

38. Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield



NATURAL ENGLAND

www.naturalengland.org.uk

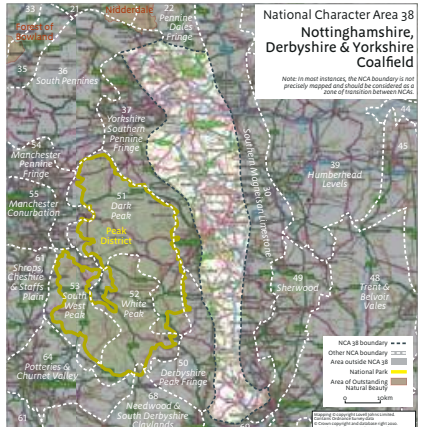
Summary

The Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield is an area that has seen great change over the past few centuries. The impact of widespread industrialisation and development on the landscape and settlement pattern within the National Character Area (NCA) is clear, influencing the visual and ecological landscape. The geological deposits of coal and iron, along with the water supply, brought mass industrialisation to the area to exploit these resources. A generally low-lying area, with hills and escarpments above wide valleys, the landscape embraces major industrial towns and cities as well as villages and countryside. Over half of the NCA (64 per cent) is currently designated as greenbelt land; this maintains some distinction between settlements and represents areas that are often under pressure for development and changes in land use. Very little of the NCA is designated for geology or nature conservation, but instead the landscape is dotted with many pockets and patches of habitat where species find refuge. This is often on land that was once worked for minerals or occupied by major industry, and as these enterprises have declined the land they once dominated has opened up with opportunities to create a new landscape which will continue to provide a strong sense of place for local populations.

The large populations of the towns and cities within the NCA mean that there will be opportunities to better engage people with the natural and historical environment, creating new access and recreational openings that deliver a better quality of life while also helping people and wildlife to adapt to a changing climate.

The NCA is an important area nationally for history, especially in relation to industrialisation and the story of its impact on the landscape. Opportunities should be taken to restore and maintain historical features in the landscape and to explore how they can be interpreted and used to educate and engage people with the landscape.

Rivers and waterways are an important feature in the landscape, often linking rural and urban areas and increasingly providing green corridors and tranquil settings for both people and wildlife. The source of the water is outside the NCA, as is the case for a number of ecosystem services, and the large population means that the area is a key user of ecosystem services (such as water) that are provided by surrounding NCAs. A key challenge will be to improve links between this NCA and others in order to get a better understanding of the delivery of ecosystem services and how they can be improved.



Click map to enlarge; click again to reduce.

Statements of Environmental Opportunity

- **SEO 1**: Restore and enhance existing areas and create new landscapes through the inclusion of woodland and networks of green infrastructure to raise the overall quality of design and location of new developments. Regeneration and restoration of industrial sites should seek to create green infrastructure that links fragments of the natural environment, leading to a functioning network for wildlife and access and recreational amenities for people.

- **SEO 2**: Protect and manage the archaeological and historical environment to safeguard a strong sense of cultural identity and heritage, particularly mining heritage, and use the area's distinctive sense of place to inspire interpretation and new development. Engage local communities with their past by enhancing the early, industrial and mining landscapes through restoration of key features of sites and improving access and interpretation.

- **SEO 3**: Conserve, enhance and expand areas and corridors of semi-natural habitat such as grasslands and woodlands to create a functioning ecological network that links the fragmented patches of habitats through urban and sustainably farmed environments, thus assisting species and habitat adaptation to climate change, reducing soil erosion and diffuse pollution.

- **SEO 4**: Manage, enhance and extend wetland habitats associated with the rivers Aire, Calder, Dearne, Don, Rother and Erewash and their tributaries to increase the landscape's ability to naturally and sustainably manage flooding, improve water quality, and increase the resilience of these habitats, the riverine landscape and associated species to climate change.



Rother Valley Country Park restored from opencast coal mining and a popular visitor destination for local residents in Rotherham, Sheffield and north-east Derbyshire.

Description

Physical and functional links to other National Character Areas

This National Character Area (NCA) is defined by underlying shallow Coal Measures and consists of the relatively low-lying land to the east of the Pennine chain, bounded by the Peak District National Park and the wool and engineering towns of the Yorkshire Southern Pennine Fringe to the west. Views of the upland areas to the west are imposing within many urban areas such as Sheffield and throughout West Yorkshire. The Pennines NCAs also provide a number of ecosystem services for the area, notably in terms of water provision, flood mitigation, carbon sequestration and recreational opportunities.

The Pennine Dales Fringe forms a boundary to the north and the NCA is separated from the Humberhead Levels and Sherwood NCAs to the east by the low ridge of the Southern Magnesian Limestone which provides an elevated backdrop to views out of the NCA in some areas. In the south, a small section of the area is bounded by the Trent Valley Washlands NCA.

Several rivers flow into the NCA from the west, notably the Aire, Dearne, Erewash, Don and Rother; they rise outside the NCA in the Southern Pennines and flow through the Southern Pennine Fringe, linking the NCA to the more upland areas to the west and then to easterly NCAs as the rivers continue their course to ultimately drain into the River Humber catchment. In the south of the NCA, the River Erewash flows east and south to join the Trent. Activities associated with these rivers upstream of this NCA may therefore affect the NCA, and activities associated with them within the NCA may also affect other NCAs downstream. Hard surfacing within the large urban areas increases the speed at which water enters the river system, and the canalisation of rivers through built-up areas can have a significant impact on flooding; the management of floodwater in this NCA will not only have impacts on other NCAs downstream but also provides opportunities for re-creating linked wetland habitat mosaics within the river valleys.

A number of canals link the NCA with other NCAs, notably the Leeds–Liverpool Canal and the Cromford Canal, which also connects the NCA with the Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent NCA. The canals have a very strong historical and recreational focus and are becoming increasingly important to local communities for recreation. The Cromford Canal is being restored in some sections, and the local Friends of the Cromford Canal group works to raise awareness of its heritage importance and to re-open and re-join sections of the canal.

Transport corridors are a strong feature in the NCA and provide links to adjacent NCAs to the north and south. Notably, the M1 runs from Leeds south through the NCA, ultimately linking up with London. The A1 is the main transport route north from Leeds into neighbouring NCAs. In addition, a number of railway lines pass through the NCA including now disused former mineral lines, many of which have been reclaimed to form new multi-user trails.

Key characteristics

- A low-lying landscape of rolling ridges with rounded sandstone escarpments and large rivers running through broad valleys, underlain by Pennine Coal Measures.
- Local variations in landscape character reflecting variations in underlying geology.
- Several major rivers flow through the rural and urban areas of the NCA, generally from west to east in broad valleys.
- A mixed pattern of built-up areas, industrial land, pockets of dereliction and farmed open country.
- Small, fragmented remnants of pre-industrial landscapes and more recent creation of semi-natural vegetation, including woodlands, river valley habitats and subsidence flashes, with field boundaries of clipped hedges or fences.
- Many areas affected by urban fringe pressures creating fragmented landscapes, some with a dilapidated character, separated by substantial stretches of intact agricultural land in both arable and pastoral use.
- A strong cultural identity arising from a history of coal mining, steel making and other heavy industry which resulted from the close relationship between underlying geology and resource availability, notably water power, iron ore and coal.



The NCA displays a mixed pattern of developed areas and farmed, open countryside.

Key characteristics continued



Key transport routes run through the NCA including major roads that have a large impact on the landscape.

- Features of industrial heritage such as mills, goits, tips, old railway lines, canals and bridges are evident, along with former mining villages.
- Many large country houses and estates established by wealthy industrialists in the 18th and 19th centuries and ancient monuments create focal points and important recreational opportunities within the landscape, such as Bretton Hall, Wentworth, Woodhouse, Temple Newsam, Nostell Priory, Bolsover Castle and the ruins of Codnor Castle.
- Extensive urbanisation, such as in the major cities of Leeds and Sheffield, with terraced and back-to-back housing and grand 19th-century municipal buildings and churches at their centres, now surrounded by extensive housing and industrial development.
- Widespread influence of transport routes, including canals, roads and railways, with ribbon developments emphasising the urban influence in the landscape.
- An extensive network of multi-user trails on former railway lines and canal towpaths, such as the Trans Pennine Trail and the Ebor Way.
- Continuing development pressure including land renewal and regeneration projects, especially along river corridors and around towns.

Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield today

Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield is a large area which embraces major industrial towns and cities as well as villages and wider tracts of countryside. The landscape is underpinned by generally low and variable hills, escarpments and broad valleys. It is dominated in the north and central part, and less so in the south, by extensive urban influences and industry. There has been constant change and development since the Industrial Revolution, when there was rapid expansion of housing, workshops, large factories and transport networks. The result is a complex intermingling of rural and urban, of modern commerce with occasional industrial dereliction, the whole creating a mosaic of disparate land uses with fragmented semi-natural habitats dispersed throughout.

The clays, sandstones and mudstones of the Carboniferous Coal Measures give rise to mainly poor soils which traditionally supported pasture, but now there is more mixed farming. Arable cultivation is more common on the better soils to the north and east, while permanent pasture is more frequent on the higher land to the west, with some stretches of relatively unspoilt pastoral landscape to the west of Barnsley and the Moss Valley between Sheffield and Chesterfield. One particular local speciality is early forced rhubarb, which is produced in the 'rhubarb triangle' between Rothwell, Morley and Wakefield.

Overall field size and pattern is very variable, reflecting medieval clearance from woodland, the piecemeal enclosure of medieval strip fields, the importance of miners' and weavers' subsistence plots and, in contrast, late 18th- and early 19th-century enclosure of commons. As a result of the expansion of farms (especially since 1950) and peri-urban influences, there are some areas where the field patterns remain intact, with thick hedges including oak and ash hedgerow trees, while elsewhere the field pattern has broken down, with more post and wire and rail fences and few trees.



Decline in heavy industries is being replaced with industrial and commercial developments. Good location and design of new buildings could make a positive contribution to enhancing the environment of the area.

In urban fringes there are often small fields of degraded pasture, horse grazing and other varied uses. The pressure of fragmentation and degradation in these areas can give an appearance of neglect. Sites that are left undisturbed can provide a refuge for wildlife, with areas of bare ground and rubble found in former quarries, clay pits associated with former brickworks, industrial sites and railway sidings supporting pioneer plant species and often an abundance of invertebrates as well as important exposures of the bedrock geology.

Semi-natural habitats, including woodland, grassland, important remnant lowland heaths, open water and river valley wetland habitats, tend to be fragmented and scattered, their scarcity giving them greater significance. The coal mining history of the area has resulted in areas of subsidence where low-lying fields become inundated with water; ings are common and often support important species owing to their unusual water chemistry. The river valleys in rural areas provide corridors of wetland habitat and the creation of new habitat within them offers important sites for wading birds and overwintering wetland birds such as goosander.

Restored spoil heaps and open cast areas provide opportunities for creating new areas of habitat, such as heathland and grasslands, with tree planting often used to help stabilise sloped sites. This also gives the opportunity to local communities to get involved in and learn about the restoration of their local environment. Tree cover is variable but generally low and present as small woodlands. In some areas broadleaved woodland creates a robust framework of calm, green backdrops to otherwise poor-quality development. Woodland is most notable on poorer soils on steeper slopes and in areas where concentrated planting has taken place, such as the planting around Barnsley and Sheffield by the South Yorkshire Forest Partnership and in West Yorkshire by the White Rose Forest Partnership.

Several major rivers cut across the area, including the Aire, Calder, Dearne, Rother, Don and Erewash, but their courses tend to be obscured by the development that has grown up around them. The removal of weirs and introduction of fish passes are helping to increase biodiversity in these rivers and reinstate historical passages for a number of fish species such as salmon.

Much of the area is dominated by the extensive towns and industrial activity, with mills and factories tending to be located along river courses. The once-active coal mining industry has now largely closed, with colliery sites and spoil tips graded out and restored to woodland and pasture, so that just a few tips are still in evidence. More recent engineering, manufacturing and light industrial uses, as well as commercial and retail sites, have extended out from the urban areas. As a result there is a dense network of roads, including the M1 running north–south and the M62 running east–west, railways and canals. Warehousing development around motorway junctions is a recent feature throughout and has a significant impact on the overall character of the landscape.

Many of the larger cities and towns, notably Leeds, Wakefield, Sheffield and Nottingham, have striking urban centres, dominated by the grand 19th-century architecture of their town halls, libraries, museums, schools and other municipal buildings, built with the wealth generated from mining, manufacturing and engineering. Industrial benefactors were responsible for many of these notable civic buildings, all constructed from local sandstones, as were some of the factories and mills.

Older traditional villages in the NCA were built of local stone, generally Coal Measures sandstones and Millstone Grit found to the west. The majority of settlements were, however, subject to rapid industrial expansion in the 19th

century when some completely new mining villages were also built. There are also areas with high densities of dispersed rural settlement owing to the mix of small-scale farming and employment in industrial and service activities. Locally produced brick and Welsh slate, often transported by rail, quickly replaced stone as the local building material, and many of the brick-built mining villages and towns from that period still survive today. Settlement expansion has continued and dominates the landscape over wide areas in the north of the NCA.

Historic buildings such as castle ruins, old churches, country houses and follies associated with country estates, and built with local sandstones, remain as important features and landmarks in the landscape. There are 34 Registered Parks and Gardens in the NCA including Victorian cemeteries but mainly parks associated with country houses built by wealthy industrialists. These also include the ring of parks around Leeds, notably Roundhay, the large estates overlooking the Doe Lea in north Derbyshire, including Hardwick Hall and Bolsover Castle, and the ruins of Codnor Castle overlooking the Erewash Valley. These large areas of parkland and woodland provide a refuge for many species within more built-up areas and important access to open space for the local population.

Country parks provide over 1,000 ha of accessible land within the NCA and are an important recreational asset, offering further opportunities to engage the local population. Reservoirs also provide opportunities for recreation, both active sites, for example Ulley, and inactive sites, such as Thrybergh. Recreational opportunities are provided by a large number of local walking initiatives, parks, reservoirs and canals, and links outside the NCA in the form of long-distance routes such as the Ebor Way. Further opportunities are afforded by closed mineral railway lines which have been developed into multi-user trails, such as the Trans Pennine Trail.



The river valleys of former mining areas today provide opportunities for habitat creation and creating a new landscape such as here at Adwick.

Landscape opportunities

- Protect the evidence of the industrial era, retaining key and iconic buildings. Plan to encourage development that does not detract from these buildings and their settings.
- Protect cultural links with the industrial past and enhance public understanding of the effects on the landscape today, retaining some industrial features including spoil tips.
- Protect existing fragmented semi-natural habitats and plan to better manage, buffer, expand and link these habitats where possible. Plan improved connectivity between habitats.
- Manage woodlands more appropriately to accommodate wildlife and access. Plan to increase woodland within the NCA especially where it can help improve local landscape and contribute to biodiversity.
- Manage agricultural areas to protect and maintain watercourses, historic ground features, hedges, hedgerow trees and other habitats. Plan to restore boundary hedgerows.
- Manage development so that evidence of different periods of history, including early industrial sites, are retained and conserved.
- Maintain and manage a strong network of public rights of way to link people to the natural environment, encouraging sustainable transport and more access to the environment particularly in areas where there are poor health indices.
- Aim to increase green infrastructure provision in the area that will contribute to biodiversity and provide opportunities for enjoyment of the natural environment, particularly where this can be delivered close to where people live.
- Plan to create and link wetland habitats in river valleys, to strengthen landscape character and enhance biodiversity, and to improve connectivity for species.
- Manage and plan the restoration of unimproved grassland and species-rich grasslands that are more commonly found in the south of the NCA.

Part One: Landscape Character Descriptions

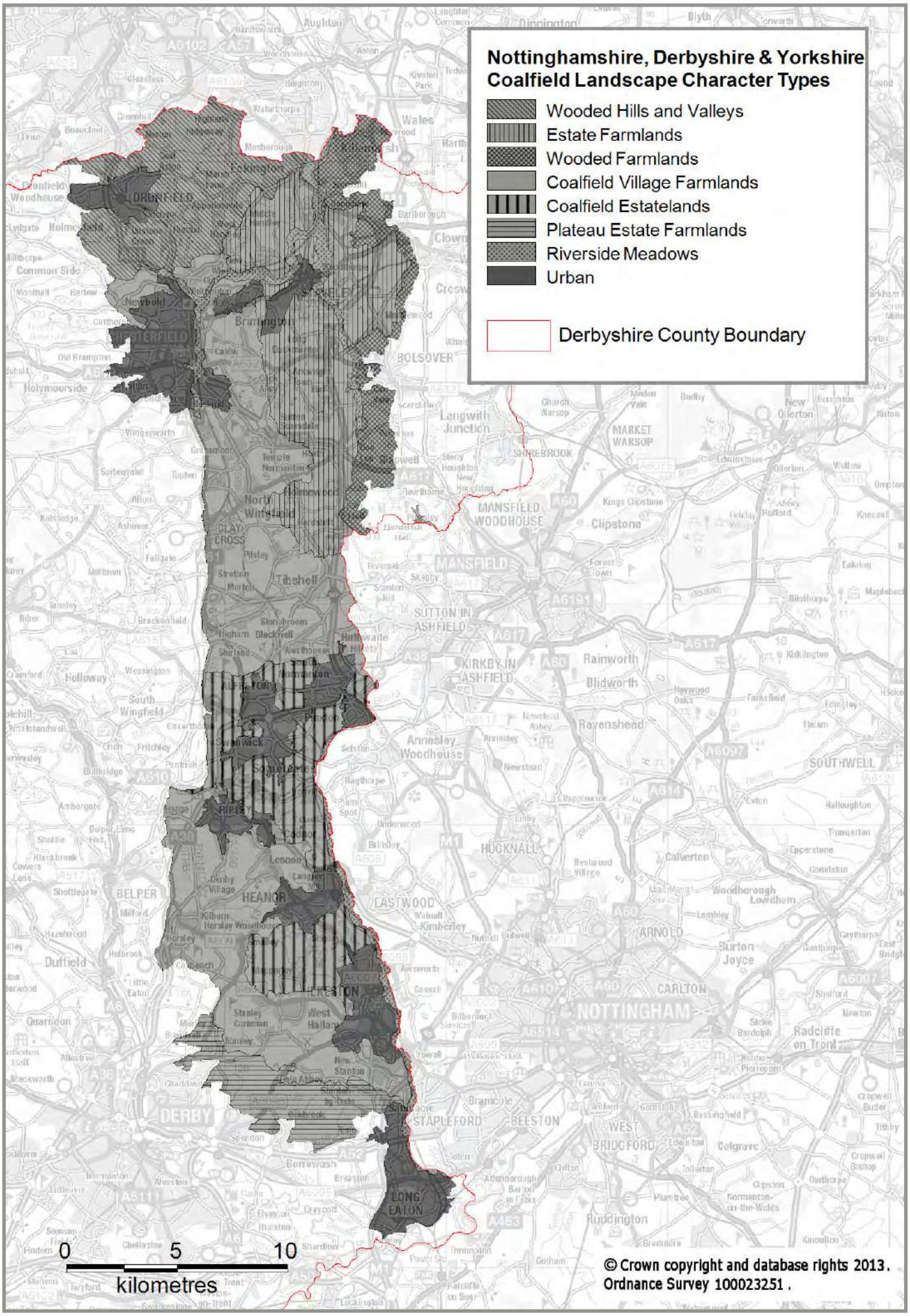
4. Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield



Landscape Character Types

- Wooded Hills and Valleys 4.5
- Estate Farmlands 4.9
- Wooded Farmlands 4.13
- Coalfield Village Farmlands 4.17
- Coalfield Estatelands 4.21
- Plateau Estate Farmlands 4.25
- Riverside Meadows 4.29

DERBYSHIRE County Council
Improving life for local people


Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire & Yorkshire Coalfield Landscape Character Types
Wooded Hills and Valleys
Estate Farmlands
Wooded Farmlands
Coalfield Village Farmlands
Coalfield Estatelands
Plateau Estate Farmlands
Riverside Meadows
Urban
Derbyshire County Boundary
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10
kilometres
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Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield

CHARACTER AREA 38

Densely settled and industrial lowland characterised by mining settlements, mixed farming and woodland.

Landscape Character Types

- Wooded Hills and Valleys
- Estate Farmlands
- Wooded Farmlands
- Coalfield Village Farmlands
- Coalfield Estatelands
- Plateau Estate Farmlands
- Riverside Meadows

"The trucks thumped heavily past ... as she stood ... trapped between the jolting black waggons and the hedge; then they curved away towards the coppice where the withered oak leaves dropped noiselessly, while the birds ...; made off into the dusk that had already crept into the spinney ... The fields were dreary and forsaken, and in the marshy strip that led to the whimsy, a reedy pit-pond, the fowls had already abandoned their run among the alders ... The pit-bank loomed up beyond the pond, flames like red sores licking its ashy sides, in the afternoon's stagnant light."

p98 D. H. Lawrence 'Odour of Crysanthemums'

Introduction

The Derbyshire Coalfield is located in the east of the county, stretching from the outskirts of Sheffield in the north, to the Trent Valley in the south and is a broad belt of low-lying land, approximately 10km wide and 45km in length. It forms part of the greater Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield region, which embraces the major industrial centres of Sheffield, Wakefield and Leeds. The Derbyshire Coalfield character area exhibits physical, historical and ecological characteristics that are similar throughout most of its landscape types.

Physical Influences

The geology of the Derbyshire Coalfield was formed in extensive swamps on the edge of a warm tropical sea 350 million years ago. A process of vegetation growth and sediment deposition occurred as the land subsided and the sea repeatedly inundated the land. The rhythmic process is now fossilised in the alternating bands of sandstone, shale (compacted clay), mudstone and coal (ancient peat), known collectively as Coal Measures. These rock layers were then uplifted, folded and over time eroded away to form the characteristic ridges (sandstone) and valleys (shale, mudstone and coal) seen in the region.

There are two major subdivisions to the Coal Measures, the Middle and Lower Series. The Middle Series consists of narrow bands of sandstone and many coal seams. It encompasses the majority of the Coalfield region, creating a broadly undulating landscape of small ridges and valleys. The Lower Series consists of greater amounts of sandstone and fewer seams of coal. It occurs towards the north-western edge of the Coalfield defining the *Wooded Hills & Valleys* where it forms rising ground.

The Coalfield soils are predominantly heavy, seasonally waterlogged, and traditionally support dairy farming. In places, where soils are free-draining over sandstone, there is a stronger presence of arable cropping.



Natural Influences

Widespread industrialisation in the coalfield has severely altered the landscape's visual and ecological integrity, yet the underlying natural character remains evident and distinctive. Many habitats within the coalfield are small fragmented remnants of the pre-industrial landscape. A few have come about through recent changes created by coal mining and dereliction.

Ancient semi-natural woodland is a key characteristic of the *Wooded Hills & Valleys* but also occurs as isolated relic patches in other parts of the area. Defined by irregular outlines and with mixed broadleaved tree species, woodland is associated with the steeper slopes or valley bottoms where soils have been difficult to cultivate. Some areas may have remained heavily wooded well into the medieval period. Place names like Horsley Woodhouse indicate late settlements formed in woodland assarts. Elsewhere, the occurrence of semi-natural woodland is patchy. In some cases the replanting of commercial conifers has obscured ancient origins and provides limited wildlife value. Although ancient woodland is not extensive, the existence of mature oak trees in hedgerows may represent remnants of a once more extensive ancient wooded landscape. As a key characteristic in the *Wooded Hills & Valleys* and *Wooded Farmlands*, mature oak trees are often associated with older field boundaries. Elsewhere, the occurrence of mature oaks in hedgerows is more fragmented.

Plantations are characterised by their regular outline and mix of broadleaved and coniferous tree species. Though of less value to wildlife than broadleaved woodland, mixed plantations are a key characteristic within many estate landscapes including the *Coalfield Estatelands, Plateau Estate Farmlands* and to a lesser extent *Estate Farmlands*.

Secondary woodland and scrub provide additional habitat and are well represented throughout the area, often occurring along railway embankments, road verges and in derelict and industrial wastelands. Delineating man-made elements, many of these habitats are isolated or poorly connected with other habitats. Plantations of young trees are also a feature in many landscapes, particularly the *Coalfield Village Farmlands* and *Coalfield Estatelands*, where former open cast coal sites have been restored.

Although there are few remaining areas of heathland, the underlying geology, particularly the occurrence of sandstone, enables 'heathy' habitats to occur in places. In the past these would have been more widespread, occurring on the ridges, hill summits and on the steeper slopes. Place names like Heather Lee and Moor Top indicate this former habitat. Patches of 'heathy' vegetation remain in the *Wooded Hills & Valleys*, and occur locally in other parts of the area.

Parkland is an important habitat in the *Coalfield Estatelands* and *Plateau Estate Farmlands*, but occurs as isolated features within other landscape character types.

The Coal Measures give rise to poor soils which traditionally support pasture for dairy farming with localised arable cropping. Arable cropping predominates within the *Estate Farmlands* although most of the coalfield remains essentially pastoral. This pattern is becoming more variable with the balance shifting towards arable farming in some areas. Pasture is important in the region because it can potentially support many different habitats. Although current farming practices tend to inhibit ecological diversity, fields occupying steeper slopes or on heavier, waterlogged soils are often left unimproved. Thus in the *Wooded Farmlands* and *Wooded Hills & Valleys*, as well as in other landscape types locally, there remain valuable grassland habitats. Some are species-rich, others are damp rush pasture supporting ground nesting birds.

Rivers, streams and wetland are important habitats in the area, often of county importance for wildlife. Within the *Riverside Meadows*, and locally in other landscape types, habitats created by mining subsidence, derelict canals and abandoned industry are a particular characteristic.



Waterbodies created by mining subsidence

Due to industrial pollution in the past, their condition has been seriously affected, although in recent years the situation has improved. Development adjacent to river courses has led to fragmentation of habitats.

Human Influences

Clearance of the original forests led, by medieval times, to a landscape of villages, hamlets and scattered farmsteads, with former common land characterised by small clusters of wayside cottages. Open fields were created around settlements in the east with more irregular woodland clearance further to the west. Hunting forests and deer parks were established, which along with the open fields and commons, were gradually enclosed, privately at first, and later by Parliamentary Enclosure Acts. The field pattern is variable throughout the area reflecting this diverse history of enclosure.

Village buildings were constructed of local sandstone and have Staffordshire blue clay tiles or Welsh slate roofs. Mature tree groups are often associated

with villages and help create their distinctive character. Most settlements were subject to industrial expansion in the 19th century, developing rapidly to house the new industrial population. Historic villages were subsumed by colliery workers' red brick terraces, although most still retain their historic core.

More recent development has extended these settlements further and large housing and industrial estates have led to the amalgamation of some villages into larger urbanised areas. This is most evident in *Coalfield Estatelands*, causing them to lose their individual identities.



Industrial urbanisation

Within the proximity of Chesterfield and Derby, satellite settlements have also developed. Villages remain a key characteristic of the *Coalfield Village Farmlands* but, with the demise of the mining industry, there are intense pressures for further development and historic settlement patterns are rapidly becoming overlain and disguised by modern development.

The landscape is rich in industrial archaeology resulting from exploitation of underlying minerals and, in particular, coal. The coal mining industry developed dramatically, relying initially on canals and roads and then on the expanded railway network system for transport. Industrial remains include bell-pits, colliery spoil, old railways and tramways, canals and bridges. Although coal mining and heavy manufacturing have declined, new industrial activity is evident with the expansion of light industry, technology and related industries. In the north, woodlands often contain evidence of former industry associated with coal and ironstone mining, also woodland industries like charcoal and whitecoal production.



Morton tip

The older road network is simple yet extensive, with narrow lanes connecting the many villages and farms scattered throughout the landscape. Where the topography dictates, the lanes are often winding with irregular width verges. These historic lanes retain a distinctive rural character, but many are inadequate for the volume of traffic they carry, and are now being subjected to road improvements. Modern roads, in contrast, superimpose their large structures on to the landscape. Often delineated by ribbon development, they truncate older routes and disregard local boundaries. The M1 motorway in particular, has had a major impact on the surrounding countryside truncating many east to west routes.

Other Considerations

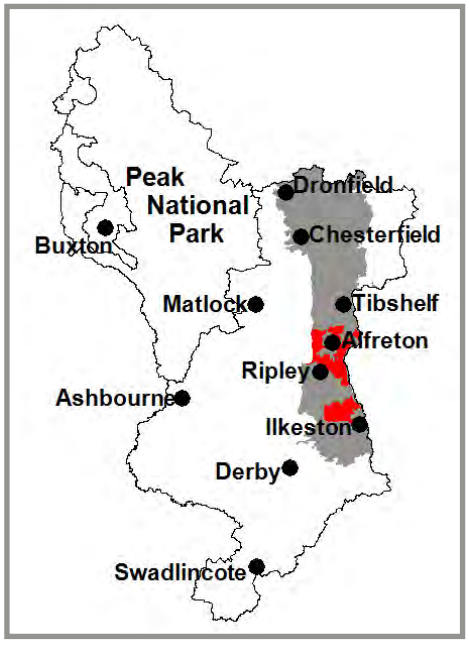
- The Lowland Derbyshire BAP

Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield

LANDSCAPE TYPE: COALFIELD ESTATELANDS

A heavily industrialised and urbanised landscape characterised by settlements, parkland, woodland and dairy farming.





Key Characteristics

- Gentle undulating landform
- Dairy farming dominated by pasture
- Plantation woodlands, tree belts and coverts
- Fields of medium size defined by hedgerows
- Extensive areas of existing and relict parkland
- Occasional country houses with associated parkland trees
- Villages and towns with red brick former mining terraces and ribbon development

Geology and Landform

Formed by the Middle Coal Measure Series, this undulating landscape of low ridges and valleys reflects the alternating bands of sandstone, shale, mudstone and coal.

Soils and Land-Use

The coal industry and associated expansion of villages and towns has engulfed many parts of the countryside, creating a heavily industrialised and urbanised landscape. The Coal Measure soils traditionally support dairy farming on pasture with occasional arable cropping confined to the better drained soils. There are also extensive areas of amenity parkland at Shipley and Alfreton, and relict parkland east of Codnor.

Ecology

The Coalfield Estatelands are ecologically poor, owning to the impacts of coal extraction, industrial expansion and urbanisation. However, the reclamation of some derelict land has provided the opportunity for ecological enhancement, particularly wetlands and woodlands. Patches of ancient woodland occur alongside numerous plantation blocks. They often contain a mixture of non-native and broadleaved species. The extent of pasture is an important attribute within this landscape. However, much of this tends to be intensively managed and has little ecological value.

Overall, the prominent tree cover provides the greatest native conservation value and continuity in an otherwise ecologically fragmented landscape.

Tree Cover

Tree cover is a key characteristic of this landscape type. Woodlands form small to medium size plantation blocks, tree belts and small coverts. Formally managed by estates, they often exhibit a regular outline and a mixed species composition with some commercial stock. Patches of ancient semi-natural woodland still persist, most notably around Shipley Park. Mature trees also contribute to this wooded character, chiefly represented within parkland and around settlement.



Woodlands around Codnor Park

Boundary trees, notably ash and some oak, are found scattered along hedgerows, whilst continuous and scattered trees, predominantly willow, line watercourses. Visually prominent throughout the landscape, the tree cover plays an important role in mitigating the impact of modern development.

Enclosure

Fields tend to be of medium size with a semi-regular to regular field pattern. Large fields occur in areas associated with restored open cast sites such as at Shipley and Butterley Park. Isolated remnants of ancient enclosure are seen near Riddings and within the suburbs of Swanwick.

Transport

The pattern that has emerged through rapid industrial expansion is notably complex. Roads such as the A38, M1 and the A6007 dissect earlier transport routes. Their presence has attracted industrial and housing expansion. The underlying historic pattern of winding lanes connecting the many villages and farms in the landscape is now inadequate for the volume of traffic and often subject to road improvements. There are also many railway lines, mostly derelict since the coal industry declined.

Built Environment

The traditional settlement pattern is comprised of many village clusters, and a moderate scattering of farmsteads. Traditional buildings are constructed of the local Coal Measure Sandstone with Welsh slate roofs. Modern housing and industrial estates, often coalescing into larger urbanised areas, for example at Alfreton and Somercotes, have now subsumed these villages. Although their village character has been lost, their historic cores remain recognisable. There are also occasional country houses and estate buildings with associated parkland.

Summary

The Coalfield Estatelands landscape character type is heavily industrialised and urbanised. Reflecting the underlying Coal Measures, the landform is gently undulating with low ridges and valleys. Heavy, seasonally waterlogged soils support dairy farming, with pasture as the dominant land-use.

Extensive areas of parkland, small to medium size plantation blocks, discrete tree belts and small coverts provide some ecological continuity in an otherwise built-up and disparate landscape.

Many traditional villages have been subsumed by modern urbanisation. More recent building development, associated with modern housing and industrial estates, is widespread, overwhelming many areas and creating a new urban edge to the countryside.

LANDSCAPE TYPE: COALFIELD ESTATELANDS

Planting and Management Guidelines

A well-wooded, urbanised, estate landscape of small to medium plantations, coverts and tree belts with scattered hedgerow, dense watercourse and localised amenity tree groups, including parkland trees.

Primary woodland character:	Thinly scattered small plantations
Primary tree character:	Thinly scattered hedgerow trees, dense watercourse trees and localised amenity tree groups
Woodland vision:	Densely scattered small woodlands
Tree vision:	Densely scattered hedgerow trees, dense watercourse trees and localised amenity tree groups

Typical woodland size range:	0.5 - 15ha	small-medium
Woodland pattern:	Regular plantations	

- Small-medium scale woodland planting.
- Conserve and restore all ancient woodland sites and restock with locally occurring native species.
- Promote linked extensions to ancient woodland by natural regeneration and planting.
- Re-establish and enhance physical links between existing isolated woodland and hedgerows.
- Ensure the management and enhancement of hedgerow trees, through selection and natural regeneration, or by planting.
- Conserve and enhance the tree groups that occur within and around rural settlements and isolated farmsteads.
- Enhance the visual and ecological continuity of river corridors by management, natural regeneration and planting of riparian trees.
- Conserve and renew ornamental plantations and individual parkland trees.

LANDSCAPE TYPE: COALFIELD ESTATELANDS

Woodland Species Mix

Neutral/Slightly Acidic Soils

Primary Tree Species 50%

Betula pendula	Silver Birch
‡ *Quercus petraea*	Sessile Oak
‡ *Quercus robur*	Pedunculate Oak

Secondary Tree Species 20%

Major

Betula pubescens	Downy Birch
‡ *Fraxinus excelsior*	Ash
Ilex aquifolium	Holly

Minor

Acer campestre	Field Maple
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan

Shrubs 10-30%

Major

Corylus avellana	Hazel
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn

Minor

Frangula alnus	Alder Buckthorn
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn
Rosa canina	Dog Rose
Viburnum opulus	Guelder Rose

Open space 0-20%

More Acidic Soils

Primary Tree Species 50%

Betula pendula	Silver Birch
Betula pubescens	Downy Birch
Quercus petraea	Sessile Oak
Quercus robur	Pedunculate Oak

Secondary Tree Species 20%

Major

Ilex aquifolium	Holly
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan

Shrubs 10-30%

Major

Corylus avellana	Hazel
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn
Rosa canina	Dog Rose

Open space 0-20%

Waterlogged Conditions on all soil types

Primary Tree Species 50%

† *Alnus glutinosa*	Alder
† *Salix fragilis*	Crack Willow

Secondary Tree Species 20%

Major

Betula pubescens	Downy Birch
Ilex aquifolium	Holly
Quercus petraea	Sessile Oak

Minor

Populus tremula	Aspen
Salix caprea	Goat Willow
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan

Shrubs 10-30%

Major

Corylus avellana	Hazel
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn
Salix cinerea	Grey Willow

Minor

Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn
Viburnum opulus	Guelder Rose

Open space 0-20%

† **Watercourse Trees** - tree species most appropriate for planting as watercourse trees.

‡ **Amenity Trees** - tree species most appropriate for planting as amenity trees associated with settlement, or other locally occurring large woodlands species.

Hedgerow Species Mix

Suitable hedgerow plants

Primary 70-75%

Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn

Secondary 25-30%

Acer campestre	Field Maple
Corylus avellana	Hazel
Ilex aquifolium	Holly

Occasional 0-5%

Frangula alnus	Alder Buckthorn
Rosa canina	Dog Rose
Viburnum opulus	Guelder Rose

Suitable hedgerow trees

Primary 70-75%

Fraxinus excelsior	Ash
Quercus petraea	Sessile Oak
Quercus robur	Pedunculate Oak

Secondary 25-30%

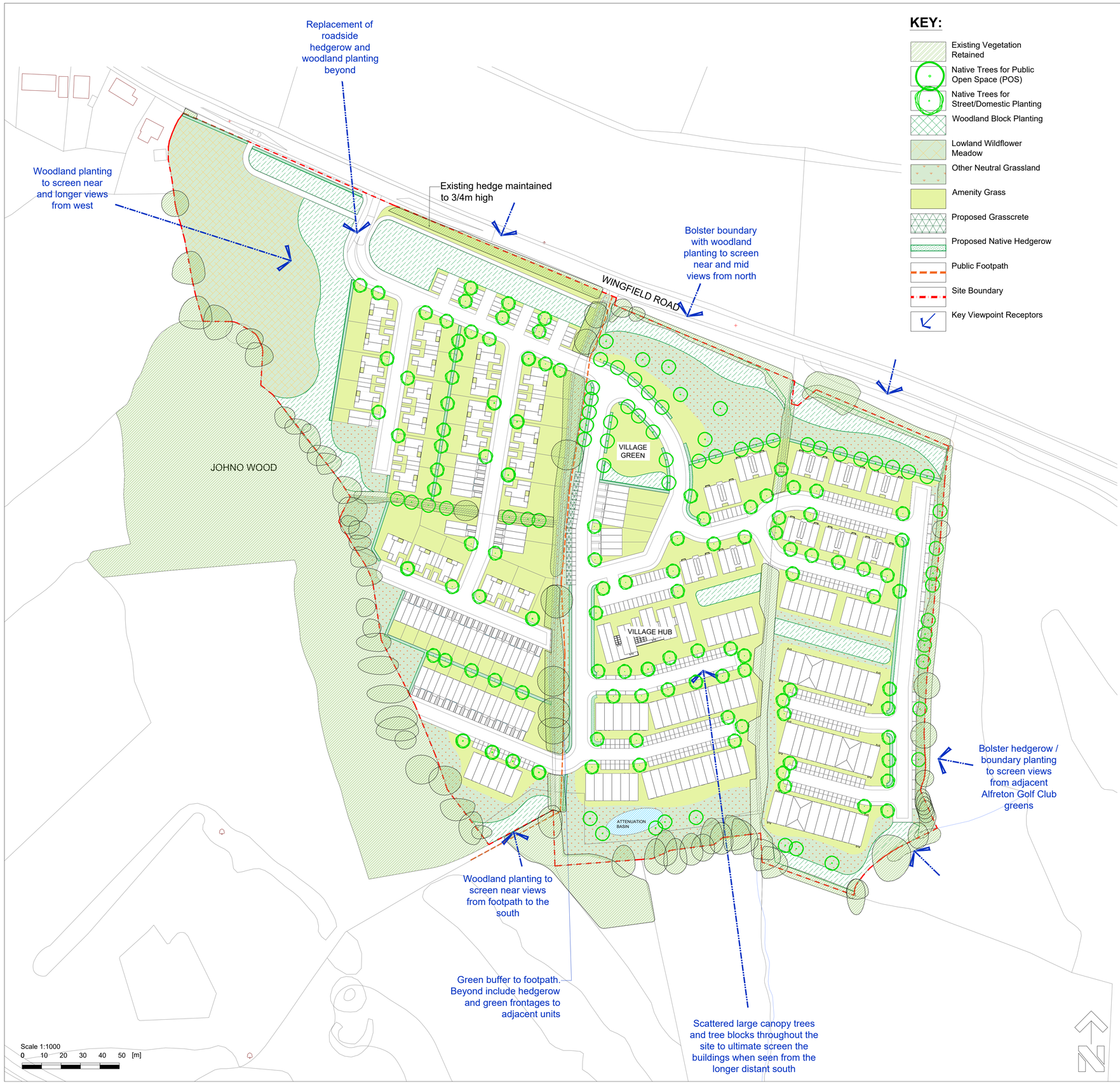
Acer campestre	Field Maple

Occasional 0-5%*

Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan

* only to be used if occurring locally within the landscape character type

APPENDIX 5: DRAWING: LANDSCAPE STRATEGY



KEY:

- Existing Vegetation Retained
- Native Trees for Public Open Space (POS)
- Native Trees for Street/Domestic Planting
- Woodland Block Planting
- Lowland Wildflower Meadow
- Other Neutral Grassland
- Amenity Grass
- Proposed Grasscrete
- Proposed Native Hedgerow
- Public Footpath
- Site Boundary
- Key Viewpoint Receptors

OUTLINE PLANTING SCHEDULE

Woodland Block Mix

Size Specification:

Heavy Standard, 12-14cm girth/diameter, 350-425cm high
Light Standard, 6-8cm girth/diameter, 200-300cm high
Transplant, 40-60cm high

Species Mix:

Silver Birch (Betula pendula)
Sessile Oak (Quercus patrea)
Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)
Field Maple (Acer campestre)
Downy Birch (Betula pubescens)
Alder (Alnus glutinosa)
Holly (Ilex aquifolium)
Hawthorn (Crateagus monogyna)

Native Trees for POS

Size Specification:

Extra-Heavy Standard, 14-16cm girth/diameter, 400-500cm high
Standard, 8-10cm girth/diameter, 250-300cm high

Species Mix:

Silver Birch (Betula pendula)
Sessile Oak (Quercus patrea)
Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)
Field Maple (Acer campestre)
Downy Birch (Betula pubescens)
Goat Willow (Salix Caprea)
Alder (Alnus glutinosa)
Hawthorn (Crateagus monoygyna)

Native Trees for Streets/Domestic Planting

Size Specification:

Extra-Heavy Standard, 14-16cm girth/diameter, 400-500cm high

Species Mix:

Silver Birch (Betula pendula)
Field Maple (Acer campestre)
Downy Birch (Betula pubescens)
Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)
Bird Cherry (Prunus padus)
Crab Apple (Malus sylvestris)
White Beam (Sorbus aria)

Mixed Native Hedgerow

Size Specification:

Transplant, 40-60cm high

Species Mix:

Hawthorn (Crateagus monogyna)
Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)
Common Privet (Ligustrum vulgare)
Field Maple (Acer campestre)
Guelder Rose (Viburnum opulus)
Holly (Ilex aquifolium)

Lowland Meadow

To be sown as seed

Species Mix (to include but not limited to):

Yarrow (Achillea millefolium)
Yellow Rattle (Rhinanthus minor)
Common Knapweed (Centaurea nigra)
Bird's-foot-trefoil (Lotus corniculatus)
Oxeye Daisy (Leucanthemum vulgare)
Meadow Buttercup (Ranunculus acris)
Betony (Betonica officinalis)
Sweet Vernal-grass (Anthoxanthum odoratum)
Crested Dog's-tail (Cynosurus cristatus)
Meadow Foxtail (Alopecurus pratensis)

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME:

First planting season following construction

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT:

Site Owner to implement 5-year management plan to cover the following regular, seasonal and annual maintenance operations:

Trees:
Water monthly April to September in periods of drought
Inspect trees annually in winter
Undertake formative pruning of young trees to encourage good growth and shape - As required.
Following strong winds, re-firm base and check tree stakes for stability. - As required
Check tree ties on new tree planting and replace/loosen/remove as necessary
Apply slow release fertiliser to base of each tree; 50g per new tree. - Annual, Mar-Apr

Shrubs:
Remove litter
Water monthly April to September in periods of drought
Maintain plant beds weed free
Remove dead plants
Trim planting to prevent encroachment onto paths
Prune planting clear of all signage and sightlines
Prune hedges once annually, boundary hedges to maintained 3-4m high
Firm up rocked plants
Eradicate any occurence of Japanese Knotweed

Meadow Grass
Cut twice annually in spring and autumn
Remove litter

Plant failures
Replace any dead plants in following planting season (Nov - Mar).

OUTLINE SPECIFICATION:

GENERAL
All works to be in accordance all relevant British Standards and the Landscape Consultant's planting plans and specification (to be issued) and in compliance with the National Landscape Specification (NBS) 1998, latest revision.

SETTING OUT
All dimensions and levels should be checked and adjusted on site. Contractor responsible for care around all services. Do not scale from this drawing.

SITE PREPARATION
Building rubble in excess of 50mm dimension to be removed, compaction ripped 150mm deep or broken out by JCB back-actor leaving surface rough. Ensure free drainage.

TOPSOIL
Multipurpose topsoil BS:3882 medium loam, not more than slightly stoney, pH 5.7-7.5.
Depth 450mm all planting areas. 150mm to all other areas.
Provide Declaration of Analysis of topsoil to Employer's Agent.

TOPSOIL - MEADOW
Specific purpose topsoil to BS:3882, low fertility. 150mm depth to be used. Supplier to provide certification of testing.

TREE PIT
Transplants 300mmØ x 300mm depth
Whips 300mmØ x 300mm depth
Standard 900mmØ x 600mm depth
Heavy Standard 1200mmØ x 750mm depth
Extra Heavy Standard 1200mmØ x 750mm depth

GRASSING
Grassing between April-October.
Cultivate to prepare seed bed. Finished seed bed levels 25mm above pavings and kerb edges. Stones pick to 25mm.
Pre-seeding fertiliser 50g/m2. Grass mix chosen for low maintenance requirements:-

GRASS SEED MIX from Emorsgate - EM1 General Purpose Meadow Mixture or similar, sown 4g/m2

MEADOW MIX from Emorsgate - EM4 Meadow Mixture for Clay or similar, sown 4g/m2

PLANTS
General
Plant material in accordance with the HTA's National Plant Specification 1997. All plants container grown, well formed and free from disease. Plant handling to CPSE Plant Handling Code.

Quality as supplied by:
Johnsons of Whixley Ltd, York YO26 8AQ. Tel: 01423 330234.
Or other nursery listed in the Horticultural Trades Association Nursery Certification Scheme.

Planting
Plant November to March.
Planting areas cultivated 150 mm deep and stone picked of material greater than 50mm. Plant material pit planted 300 x 300 x 200 minimum. Approved planting compost incorporated into the soil during planting.

Backfill mix	Enmag	P4	Compost
Shrubs	35g	5g	10 litres
Transplants	35g	5g	10 litres
Light Standard	50g	25g	50 litres
Heavy Standard	75g	50g	75 litres
Extra Heavy Standard	75g	50g	75 litres

Backfill mix (30%) incorporated into topsoil (70%) during planting.

TREE STAKING

Standard -Short Single Staking
Short staked using Unilog painted black 75mm min diameter. Driven vertically 450mm on windward side into base of pit. Secured with rubber J Tom's 37.5mm wide standard nylon reinforced rubberbelt ref L2 ties including rubber spacer pads ref L1. Tie within 25mm of top of stake.

Heavy Standard/Extra Heavy Standard -Short Double Staking
Preserved softwood 100mm min diameter. Driven vertically 450mm into base of pit on either side. Cross bar - timber, as stake.Secured with rubber J Tom's 37.5mm wide standard nylon reinforced rubberbelt ref L2 ties including rubber spacer pads ref L1.

MULCH
Total cover coarse bark mulch to shrub areas, Melcourt Bark Nuggets 75mm deep.

AFTERCARE
24 months aftercare by planting contractor. Including grass and meadow cutting, weed, pest and disease control, pruning and watering. Weed control by residual herbicide or hand weeding as necessary to achieve a weed free condition. Watering in periods of drought to ensure establishment and continued thriving of planting.

DEFECTS LIABILITY
Twenty-four months on plant material and grass. Replacements in November in year of loss.

ONGOING MAINTENANCE
Continue to maintain for five years from completion of planting by hand weeding and spot treatment of weed killer to any weed in planted areas until plants close canopies. Replace failures for 5 years.

FOR PLANNING

WEDDLES
MAIL@WEDDLES.CO.UK
WEDDLES.CO.UK
0114 250 1181
UNIT 4 WESTBROOK COURT
SHEFFIELD, S11 8YZ
LANDSCAPE
ARBORICULTURE
GARDEN DESIGN
ECOLOGY

Job: ALFRETON GOLF CLUB

Title: LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

scale@A1	drawn	date	drawing number	revision
1:1000	JM	APR 26	2056-001	-

APPENDIX 6: PHOTOMONTAGES AND METHODOLOGY