

Appendix Three

Landscape Assessment Sheets

ASMRP 1 Sample Site 1.1	Sand & Gravel Sub-alluvial
ASMRP 1 Sample Site 1.1	Sand & Gravel Sub-alluvial
ASMRP 2 Sample Site 2	Sand & Gravel River Terrace Deposits
ASMRP 3 Sample Site 3	Glacio-Fluvial Sands and Gravels
ASMRP 4 Sample Site 4	Glacial Sands and Gravels
ASMRP 5 Sample Site 5	Sand and Gravel Undifferentiated
ASMRP 6 Sample Site 6	Brick Clay
ASMRP 7 Sample Site 7	Chalk (excluding concealed)
ASMRP 8 Sample Site 8	Limestone - Jurassic
ASMRP 9 Sample Site 9	Limestone - Permian
ASMRP 12 Sample Site 12	Sandstone, Carboniferous, Millstone Grit & Coal Measures
ASMRP 14 Sample Site 14	Limestone - Carboniferous

ASMRP	1 Sand & Gravel Sub-alluvial 1.1	Data stored						
Area, nearest settlement	Croft-on-Tees							
Location: District	Richmondshire District Council							
Grid Reference	NZ 280 100							
NE National Character Area	NCA 23 Tees Lowlands							
CBA Landscape Character Types	<p><u>The site is within:</u> LCT36 –Gritstone Valley *</p> <p>Key Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A series of relatively narrow valleys which cut through adjacent Gritstone Moors and Fells; • A patchwork of species rich grasslands with a diverse range of ecological habitats along the valley floors; • Rich legacy of agriculture, quarrying, mining, textiles and water supply activities; • Network of minor roads connecting villages, hamlets; • Predominantly rural landscape with associated sense of tranquillity; • Tree cover is generally sparse within the Upper Nidderdale Valley Reservoirs; • Reservoirs and conifer plantations are key landscape features which impart a human influence; • Predominantly rural landscape with an associated strong sense of tranquillity. <p>Definitive Attributes:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Geology</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These valleys are carved out of the Mill Stone Grit Series which comprises layers of different sedimentary rocks; • Riverine deposits of alluvium are present within the narrow valley floor; • Glacial deposits of Diamicton cover the valley floor in its lower reaches. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Topography & Drainage</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LCT comprises deep, narrow and sinuous valleys fringed by high moorland; • The river floodplain is very narrow throughout much of its length; • Deep valleys and impervious rock have made this an ideal location for reservoir construction, and water bodies such as Gouthwaite Reservoir in Nidderdale are a feature of the area. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land Cover</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commonest land cover is improved grassland. Neutral and calcareous grassland are also present; </td> </tr> </table>	Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These valleys are carved out of the Mill Stone Grit Series which comprises layers of different sedimentary rocks; • Riverine deposits of alluvium are present within the narrow valley floor; • Glacial deposits of Diamicton cover the valley floor in its lower reaches. 	Topography & Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LCT comprises deep, narrow and sinuous valleys fringed by high moorland; • The river floodplain is very narrow throughout much of its length; • Deep valleys and impervious rock have made this an ideal location for reservoir construction, and water bodies such as Gouthwaite Reservoir in Nidderdale are a feature of the area. 	Land Cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commonest land cover is improved grassland. Neutral and calcareous grassland are also present; 	
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Land Cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commonest land cover is improved grassland. Neutral and calcareous grassland are also present; 							

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are significant areas of deciduous woodland within the dales while coniferous woodland plantations also feature; • Acidic grassland is present on some of the higher slopes fringing the moorland. 	
Enclosure/ Field Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piecemeal enclosures feature, particularly in Upper Nidderdale; • Small areas of assart are present in Nidderdale; • Planned enclosures with regular, dry stone wall field boundaries from an unknown date also feature; • Remaining areas were enclosed by a series of parliamentary enclosures; • Reservoir construction and woodland planting has erased the enclosure pattern in places. 	
Settlement Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmsteads are found at all levels within the valleys, whilst settlements and scattered large farmsteads are typically found along the edge of the valley floors above the floodplain. A relatively large number of farmsteads occupy the upper Washburn, where a textile industry once thrived; • There is an intricate network of minor roads linking the villages and the many scattered farmsteads and individual houses. 	
Visible Historic Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valley-side farmsteads in upper Nidderdale, which originated as monastic farms and field systems. • Textile mills alongside rivers; • Line of the Nidd Valley Light Railway; • Winsleyhurst park and country house is a notable parkland landscape; • Settlement Site Middlesmoor; • Lead mines and smelt mill; • Ripley Castle Historic park and garden. 	
<p>Sensitivity to Change Issues:</p> <p>High visual sensitivity as a result of strong intervisibility with adjacent Moors and Fells Landscape Types;</p> <p>Moderate ecological sensitivity as a result of patchwork of deciduous woodland which provide key habitats;</p> <p>High landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the pattern of narrow valleys, each with their own strongly recognisable landscape pattern and sense of place, coupled with strong historic integrity, numerous historic features and overall sense of tranquillity within this predominantly rural landscape.</p> <p><u>Buffer area.</u></p> <p>Within LCT 27 Vale Farmland with Dispersed Settlement & LCT36 *</p> <p>Key Characteristics:</p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally low lying, gently rolling landscape which contain several small river corridors; • Distant sense of enclosure in views east and west provided by the backdrop of the North York Moors and Yorkshire Dales; • A medium to large-scale agricultural landscape which is delineated by a network of mature hedgerows, often containing hedgerow trees; • Extensive use of local clays for brick making and pantiles for roofing; • The A1 (M) transport corridor runs north south across the landscape and exerts a human influence. <p>Definitive Attributes: <i>Not quoted for buffer area; above character description is not relevant to buffer zone in this instance.</i></p> <p>Sensitivity to Change Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate visual sensitivity as a result of the combination of open views to adjacent Landscape Character Types and sense of enclosure provided by pockets of deciduous woodland; • Generally low ecological sensitivity overall. Much of this Landscape Character Type comprises improved agricultural fields or improved grassland, however there are patches of deciduous woodland and pockets of species-rich floodplain meadows which provide key habitats in places; • High landscape and cultural sensitivity overall as a result of the dispersed settlement pattern, pockets of historic parkland and predominantly rural character. <p><i>*It has been brought to NYCC's attention (correspondence LW to M, 21/7/2011) that CS Ltd does not have the same opinion with CBA's classification of the land type at this location.</i></p>											
District Character Area/Type	<p>Local Landscape Character Assessment: There are no district assessments for Richmondshire District Council.</p> <p>Adjacent Landscape Character Assessment: Landscape character in the County Durham Landscape Character Assessment which was formally adopted by the council in 2008, this does not cover the district of Darlington. However it is possible to indicatively link in with their classification. Although this sample area is Lowland River plain and not Lowland River Terraces :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="430 1235 1102 1446"> <tr> <td>County Character Type</td> <td>Tees Lowlands</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Broad Landscape Type</td> <td>Lowland River Terraces</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Broad Character Area</td> <td>River Tees</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Landscape Type</td> <td>Pasture & Arable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sub Type</td> <td>Old Enclosure</td> </tr> </table>	County Character Type	Tees Lowlands	Broad Landscape Type	Lowland River Terraces	Broad Character Area	River Tees	Local Landscape Type	Pasture & Arable	Sub Type	Old Enclosure	
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	<p>For each County Character Type there is :</p> <p>Strategy</p> <p>Assets & Attributes</p> <p>Trends & Pressures</p> <p>Current Initiatives.</p> <p>http://www.durhamlandscape.info/Pages/TeesLowlands.aspx</p> <p>This information will be crossed referenced in stages 3 & 4 as necessary.</p>	
CS Site Survey Data	Task 2 v – Detailed Landscape Character Assessment in accordance with Swanwick & Land Use Consultants (2002)	
Plan	Provided on GIS Layer	GIS
Photographic Record	See attached appendix	GIS
Description	<p>Sample Area 1.1 is situated adjacent to the west of Croft-on-Tees within the northern boundary of North Yorkshire (the River Tees marks the county boundary). The site consists predominantly of agricultural land on the river plain bounded by the river to the north (the site runs up to the centre of the river, meeting the county boundary) the village of Croft-on-Tees to the east, and a change in topography defines the boundary to the south and east.</p> <p>The site is flat with the views across Clow Beck, pasture and arable fields contained by the mature trees flanking the watercourses (River Tees and Clow Beck) and the change in topography. Only a few buildings are visible, Monk End Farm, now a holiday complex and the Clow Beck Eco Centre, run by the Clervaux Trust with the majority of the village of Croft-on-Tees screened during the vegetated months by mature trees along garden boundaries. The introduction of recent flood defence banks to both River Tees and the northern end of Clow Beck provides a more urban element within the landscape. The site is crossed by the Teesdale Way, which at this point is also a bridlepath and a further footpath runs along the southern edge of the site, linking Croft-on-Tees with the site of Jolby village to the west. The flood defence banks were in frequent use by dog walkers creating a circuit from out west from the village.</p> <p>The buffer area covers land also within County Durham and encompasses the change in topography to the south. Overall the land use is still pastoral although Croft-on-Tees, a conservation village is within this buffer zone. Croft-on-Tees, contains a number of listed buildings, and was home to Lewis Carroll as a child.</p> <p>The rise in topography to the south provides open views to the south and east to the Cleveland Hills.</p>	
Key	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowland farmed river floodplain 	

Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mature riparian vegetation • Views contained within the river corridor 	
Baseline Feature or Characteristic	Description of feature/characteristic within the study area	How do the baseline feature / characteristic contribute to the local manifestation of landscape character type?
Natural Features		
Topography	Lowland plain of flat terrain less than 50m AOD with rising land to the south (approximately 20m), river plain. Artificial river banks as flood defences for the River Tees and northern end of Clow Beck.	This landform contributes strongly to the character of this type.
Vegetation Cover	Farmland, both pastoral and arable, riparian deciduous woodland, hedgerows, scrub and woodland belt	These are an integral part of the character of the area.
Tree Cover	Mature deciduous woodland along river banks and steep slopes (which can not be farmed). Ancient woodland to the west of the study area (within the buffer zone) along the banks of River Tees.	This woodland cover contributes significantly to the local character.
Other Natural Features	Covered above	
Hydrology	River Tees, is a dominant feature, although not visible and creates a visible boundary through the mature vegetation along the river bans. Clow Beck meanders through the landscape and joins River Tees.	These are a significant feature within this landscape character.
Pattern of Natural Habitat	The riparian vegetation adjacent to River Tees and Clow Beck, along with the change in topography defines the pattern of the landscape in this location.	This pattern is strong within the area and contributes to the character.
Cultural Features		
Land Use	Predominantly agricultural and flood defence works, however crossed by a network of public rights of way.	The agricultural land use and network of public rights of way contribute to the character of the landscape the flood defence works do not contribute positively.
Built Form	On the edge of Croft-on-Tees, views contained by vegetation. Two farms within the sample area both diversified one into a Guest House and the other a farm trust. The buildings are absorbed into the landscape and surround by vegetation. Within the village there is a mix	The built forms within the landscape do not provide a significant aspect to the character of this landscape.

	of styles of low rise residential properties with well maintained gardens.		
Infrastructure	Public rights of way, both footpaths and a bridleway and access tracks to properties. Masts are situated outside the sample area.	The public rights of way are an integral part of the character of this area.	
Boundaries	Boundaries are predominantly contained by the river, beck and associated vegetation or the change in topography. Within a more detailed level there are post and rail, hedgerow and wire fencing dividing the different land use. A number of these are in poor condition, relying more on the landform/vegetation/hydrology to provide the boundaries.	These boundaries contribute to the landscape character.	
Semi-natural features	Not appropriate within this assessment		
Heritage features within the landscape	This is covered in greater detail by the heritage specialist. However at this stage we are looking at the visible heritage features. Clow Beck Pack Horse Bridge (Grade II), spanning Clow Beck.	This feature is not an obvious as feature within the landscape.	
Aesthetic & Perceptual features			
Pattern/Line	Pattern organised by the hydrology, overall random with a line dictated by the topography, flat to the north and sinuous to the south.	The pattern is dictated by the hydrology and topography and contributes positively to the character.	
Scale	The scale of the landscape is medium to small dependant on the field size which in turn relates to the watercourses.	The scale of the landscape does not contribute strongly to the landscape.	
Enclosure	The trees and woodland along the river beck and slopes define the space creating a contained enclosure, which only opens up with a change in topography.	The sense of enclosure does contribute to the landscape character.	
Texture & Colour	The colour is varied however positive providing a colourful range of farmed and woodland colours interspersed with the built form. This variety provides for a complementary but diverse palette of different textures.	The variety in textures contributes to the character of the area however the colours do not significantly add to the character.	
Complexity, Balance & Unity	Diverse features provide an element of multi layering. The sense of unity and balance is interrupted by the recent flood defence works.	This diversity does not contribute to the landscape character. The flood defence works do not contribute to the landscape character and alters the balance within the landscape.	
Level of activity/	Overall the level of activity is calm with a moderate sense of tranquillity, although the hum of the major routes into Darlington can	The level of tranquillity and activity provide a base layer of calm and contribute to the	

Tranquillity	be heard.	landscape character.	
Stimulus	The area is stimulating due to the variety of land use and vegetation.	Overall the variety within the landscape provides a stimulus which contributes to the character.	
Visual Aspects			
Key Features	Woodland corridors along the watercourses The low lying terrain	These are the strongest feature with in the landscape.	
Key Views	Within the river plain, contained by vegetation up to an elevation of approximately 40m AOD. (View Points 1 – 4, 8&9). Once elevated (viewpoints 5 – 7) extensive views are afforded including the Cleveland Hills.	This is a positive element.	
Interlink with adjacent landscape	To the south interlink with the farmland on raised land, other than that the vegetation contains the landscape.	This is a natural link.	
Light	Due to the contained landscape the effects of natural light does not play a large part in changing the outlook or character of the place. The site is close to the edge of Croft-on-Tees there is the possibility of light spillage from the village into the rural area of the site.		
Landscape Condition			
Condition of specific landscape features	Mature riverside vegetation quite a feature, areas of very mature willow along the banks		
Fragility & Vulnerability	Hedgerows are fragile and fragmented. Flood Defence banks are not sympathetic within the landscape Loss of character of natural water courses through flood defence control and poor watercourse management Farm land not managed Urbanisation of public rights of way Loss of setting Clow Beck Pack Horse Bridge		
Auxiliary information			
Landscape Designations & Planning Policies			

International	None		
AONB	None		
Historic Parks & Gardens	None		
Ancient Woodland	To west of site ID 1412212 Grid Ref: NZ275108 To southeast of site ID 1412616 Grid Ref: NZ284090	National/Regional: Conservation of ancient semi-natural woodlands as irreplaceable nature conservation assets with associated interests including characteristic landscapes	GIS
Landscape of District Importance	(This is for note only as it does not conform to 'All Landscape Matters'). Richmondshire District Council – Policy 7 Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV). <i>POLICY 7 AREAS OF GREAT LANDSCAPE VALUE</i> <i>The Proposals Map defines Areas of Great Landscape Value, where the distinctive qualities of the countryside are worthy of special recognition (the Pennine Fringe and the Tees Valley). Policies 2 - 5 apply within these areas, but the District Council will expect development proposals to show that extra care, through design, siting, planting, and, where necessary, earth modelling or walling, has been taken to conserve the special qualities of the landscape.</i> http://www.richmondshire.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/richmondshirelocalplan1999-/savedpolicies.aspx	County: Protection of distinctive character attributable to specific features	Not mapped
CBA landscape type -rarity	% cover within the county – not appropriate for this site		
Conservation Interests & Associations			
Historic Environment	Conservation Area http://www.richmondshire.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/richmondshirelocalplan1999-/savedpolicies.aspx Listed buildings within Croft-on-Tees including Clow Beck Pack Horse Bridge.	Archaeological features covered in more detail by Archaeological specialist.	GIS
Ecology	SINCS along River Tees, location of Ancient Woodland Biodiversity Opportunity Area around the SINCS	Ecological features covered in more detail by ecologist.	GIS

	Within Tees Green Infrastructure Corridor		
Geology & Geomorphology		To be covered in more detail by specialist.	
<i>Survey Day</i>	<i>Friday 12th August 2011 am</i>		
<i>Appendices</i>	<i>Photographic Record</i> <i>Site Survey sheets</i>		

ASMRP	1 Sand & Gravel Sub-alluvial 1.2	Data stored						
Area, nearest settlement	Cowthorpe, Hunsingore							
Location: District	Harrogate District Council							
Grid Reference	SE 434 527							
NE National Character Area	NCA 30 Southern Magnesian Limestone							
CBA Landscape Character Types	<p><u>The site is within:</u> LCT24 –River Floodplain</p> <p>Key Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A series of flat, low lying, relatively narrow river corridors which flow through the different types of Vale Farmland Landscape Character Types within the Study Area; • The ‘Ings’ – flood meadows maintained by traditional hay making activities; • Landscape pattern comprises a mixture of flood meadows, neutral grasslands and floodplain mires; • Halls and manor houses are key landscape features; • River engineering such as levees assert a human influence over the landscape; • Power stations, pylons and former collieries are present in parts of this Landscape Character Type; • The A1 (M) introduces a source of noise and visual intrusion in several places. <p>Definitive Attributes:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Geology</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly sand and gravel superficial deposits along the valley corridors, with occasional patches of diamicton </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Topography & Drainage</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the north of the Study Area, the River Floodplain Landscape Character Type is at approximately 20 metres AOD, flowing downwards to below 10 metres AOD in the south • Relatively broad river corridors containing the river floodplain of several major river courses </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land Cover</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network of drainage ditches are a key landscape feature • A patchwork of small scale arable and improved grassland fields, interspersed with small patches of fen, marsh and swamp, inland bare ground and calcareous grassland </td> </tr> </table>	Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly sand and gravel superficial deposits along the valley corridors, with occasional patches of diamicton 	Topography & Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the north of the Study Area, the River Floodplain Landscape Character Type is at approximately 20 metres AOD, flowing downwards to below 10 metres AOD in the south • Relatively broad river corridors containing the river floodplain of several major river courses 	Land Cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network of drainage ditches are a key landscape feature • A patchwork of small scale arable and improved grassland fields, interspersed with small patches of fen, marsh and swamp, inland bare ground and calcareous grassland 	
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	Enclosure/ Field Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sinuous belts of modern fields, following the course of the river corridor are features • Interspersed with these are pockets of piecemeal enclosure, parkland, irregular strip fields and lowland meadow 	
	Settlement Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant settlements occur within the river floodplain LCT including York, Ripon, Selby, Tadcaster and Boroughbridge • A range of settlement types occurs across the LCT, some areas do not contain buildings however individual farmsteads, ribbon development along roads, and nucleated villages developed around crossing points occur elsewhere 	
	Visible Historic Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aldborough Roman Town • Large collection of historic stone bridges at Croft, Catterick, Skipton on Swale, Tanfield and Masham • Swing bridge at Cawood • Jervaulx Abbey • Fields of ridge and furrow drainage • 18th century weir and salmon ladder at Linton Lock (Linton on Ouse) • Designed landscapes and country houses at Newby Hall and Beningborough (visible within adjacent Landscape Character Types) • Site of Roman fort and settlement 400m north of Brickyard Farm (Aldborough) • Medieval moated site, fishponds and associated field system near Crake Hill • Maiden Bower and Cock Lodge: a motte and bailey castle, moated site, windmill mound and associated linear outwork • Hutton Hall (site of) • Henge monument 300m north of Nunwick • Nether Poppleton Medieval moated site, fishponds and earthworks around and associated with St Everilda's church • Moated site near Benningbrough • Scurff Hall Moated Site • East Tanfield deserted medieval village • Kilgram Medieval Monastic Grange • St Giles Medieval Hospital, post medieval farmstead and Iron Age • Occupation site immediately north of St Giles Farm • Cataractonium Roman Forts and town • Bainesse Roman roadside settlement and Anglican cemetery • Castle Hills medieval motte and bailey castle and 20th century airfield defences • Historic parks and gardens at Norton Conyers, Newby Hall, Beningborough Hall, Ribston Hall, 	

- Moreby Hall
- Myton battlefield
- Devils Arrows
- Swainby Medieval Settlement, Premonstratensian abbey

Sensitivity to Change Issues:

High visual sensitivity as a result of the predominantly open character and flat landform, which facilitates long distance open views across the landscape and promotes strong intervisibility with adjacent Landscape Character Types;

- High ecological sensitivity as result of the patchwork of fen, flood meadows, floodplain mires, marsh and swamp, inland bare ground and calcareous grassland habitats. Several of these habitats are designated as SSSI and Ramsar sites;
- High landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the presence numerous historic settlement sites, archaeological sites and designed landscapes, coupled with a dynamic landscape pattern of narrow river corridors.

Buffer area.

Within LCT 6 Magnesian Limestone Ridge

Key Characteristics:

A low ridge of gently rolling landform which is covered by a pattern of fertile farmland and well wooded estates;

- Landform is intersected by a series of relatively intricate dry valleys;
- Wooded limestone gorges, caves and crags are key landscape features;
- The prominent transport corridor of the A1(M) which runs through the southern section of this Landscape Character Type;
- Large-scale arable fields dominate the landscape, facilitating long distance views, extending as far as Kilburn White Horse on the edge of the North York Moors National Park;
- Intimate scale and grain of the landscape derived from complex topography and land use patterns;
- Several historic country houses and associated designed landscapes, often containing mature veteran trees;
- Limestone quarries are a relatively common landscape feature;
- Use of limestone as a building material which creates a unified character.

	<p>Definitive Attributes: <i>Not quoted for buffer area,</i></p> <p>Sensitivity to Change Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate to high visual sensitivity as a result of the prominent nature of the ridge and intervisibility with adjacent Vale Farmland with Dispersed Settlements and Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland Landscape Character Types; • Views to and from the Magnesian Limestone Ridge are sensitive to the introduction of tall vertical elements or large-scale development; • High ecological sensitivity as a result of the presence of nationally important, species-rich limestone grassland, several pockets of semi-natural ancient woodland scattered along the ridge, and SSSI's such as Brockdale, Hay-a-Park and Burton Leonard Lime Quarry which encompass a series of sensitive ecological habitats that are sensitive to changes in land management; • High landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the nationally significant Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments, in addition to the predominantly intact landscape pattern comprising a network of mature hedgerow, pockets of deciduous woodland and several designed estates with associated historic buildings which are sensitive to changes in land management. 	
<p>District Character Area</p>	<p>Local Landscape Character Assessment: Harrogate Landscape Character Assessment Area 97 Nidd Corridor, Ribston Park to Skip Bridge Reach.</p> <p>Key Characteristics</p> <p>Geology, soils and drainage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sherwood sandstone solid geology overlain with alluvium drift geology. • Combination of deep, stoneless, fine silty and clayey and fine or coarse, loamy, permeable brown and groundwater gley soils affected by groundwater and at risk from flooding. <p>Landform and drainage pattern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat river floodplain below 30m AOD • The River Nidd flows through the area with one or two minor drainage ditches. <p>Land use, fields, boundaries, trees and wildlife</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rough and improved grassland, cereal crops and meadow, grade 3 agricultural land. • Medium to large sized fields bound by hedges and often reinforced with post and wire fencing. • Small clumps of deciduous woodland plus individual deciduous trees along field boundaries including outgrown Hawthorn hedging. • The river corridor is relatively well-wooded. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aubert Ings is an SSSI. • There is a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation at Tockwith Ings, long-established grassland with low intensity of management supporting rich variety of wildflowers. <p>Settlement, built environment and communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main settlements are Cowthorpe and Cattal plus a few large farmsteads/Halls/Lodges associated with the villages. • Traditional building materials include red brick and tile or slate and occasional Magnesian limestone. Cattal Bridge is of historic interest. • North east of Cattal the south side of the river is served by a public footpath. • The deserted medieval village of Wilstrop is located on the edge of the Character Area and has evidence of ridge and furrow. <p>Sensitivities & Pressures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River corridors by their nature are sensitive to change through development which can often impact upon the natural course of the channel. For example the A1 (M) motorway river crossing will impact upon character of the corridor as a result of the structures introduced in this rural location. • Intrusive elements along this sensitive landscape corridor have resulted in impact on the character. Signs and traffic lights at the narrow older bridges detract from vernacular. • Large conifer hedges in open countryside impact on landscape character detracting from key characteristics. • Lack of tree cover in places and changing land management particularly of Ings land. • Access to the riverbank is limited in places and there are few public rights of way to the west of Cattal. • The area is within an Area of Search for gravel extraction identified in the North Yorkshire Minerals Local Plan. Future pressure for quarrying will impact considerably on the tranquil character of the corridor. <p>Buffer Area within Area 95 Whixley Arable Farmland & 100, Kirk Deighton to Tockwith Arable Farmland http://www.harrogate.gov.uk/pages/harrogate-1059.aspx</p> <p>This information will be cross referenced in stages 3 & 4 as necessary.</p>	
CS Site Survey Data	Task 2 v – Detailed Landscape Character Assessment in accordance with Swanwick & Land Use Consultants (2002)	
Plan	Provided on GIS Layer	GIS

Photographic Record	See attached appendix		GIS
Description	<p>Sample Area 1.2 is situated within the River Nidd corridor with the Cowthorpe to the south and Hunsingore to the north both are within the buffer zone.</p> <p>The site is within the flat river plain (around 20m AOD) with land use consisting of a mix of farmed land; managed grass and arable with rough grassland and tree cover along the river banks. A well used footpath crosses the sample area and the river linking the two villages. The river is in a steep sided valley at this point and is partially enclosed by the mature vegetation along the river banks. Views are contained by the mature vegetation along the river and field boundaries providing a semi enclosed landscape. There is constant traffic noise from the A1 (M) situated to the west of the site.</p> <p>The buffer zone encompasses the valley sides with the villages situated on higher ground. Both village churches provide a focal feature within the wider landscape. Land use with the wider area remains varied with managed grassland, arable, blocks of woodland, such as Bessy Wood and areas of rough grass and trees along the river. On the slightly higher ground (25M AOD plus) long views are afforded across the farmed landscape, views of Cattal are possible and are mainly obstructed only by the mature vegetation and woodland blocks. Hunsingore is built on slightly higher ground (35m AOD) and provides a focal point within the nearby landscape.</p>		
Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowland farmed river floodplain • The river has a strong presence in the landscape due to the mature riparian vegetation • Views contained within the river corridor • A 'Constable' landscape 		
Baseline Feature or Characteristic	Description of feature/characteristic within the study area	How do the baseline feature / characteristic contribute to the local manifestation of landscape character type?	
Natural Features			
Topography	Lowland river plain of flat terrain less than 50m AOD with rising land to the north and south.	This landform contributes strongly to the character of this type.	
Vegetation Cover	Farmland, predominantly arable, riparian deciduous woodland, hedgerows with mature trees and scrub	These are an integral part of the character of the area.	
Tree Cover	Mature deciduous woodland along river banks and within the	The mature trees contribute significantly to	

	hedgerows. Blocks of woodland within the buffer zone. Amenity planting within the villages.	the local character.	
Other Natural Features	Covered above		
Hydrology	The River Nidd meanders through the landscape at this location. Small drainage ditches feed into the water course.	This is a significant feature within this landscape and the meandering is an important feature.	
Pattern of Natural Habitat	The riparian vegetation along side the River Nidd and the mature vegetation with in the hedgerows create a pattern within the landscape however the size of the arable fields dominant the pattern within the area.	The organised pattern within the area and contributes to the character.	
Cultural Features			
Land Use	Predominantly agricultural within the site crossed by a public footpath linking Hunsingore and Cowthorpe. Within the buffer area the land use includes a network of minor roads to the villages, recreational facilities and isolated farms and small areas of woodlands.	The rural land use contributes to the character of the landscape however there is variety within the wider landscape of the type of rural land use.	
Built Form	The two villages are inwardly contained, with village churches within the core of the village. Isolated farmsteads appear within the countryside. Most structures are built with traditionally materials.	The balance of the built form to the landscape is an important feature within the overall character.	
Infrastructure	A public rights of way, crosses the site and the area has an established network of public rights of way. There is an extensive network of local roads. The A1 (M) is to the west of the site.	The noise of the A1 (M) does not contribute to a positive aspect of the character.	
Boundaries	Boundaries are predominantly contained by the river, and the change in topography. The individual fields are divided by hedgerows and fencing. The fields are medium in size.	These boundaries contribute to the landscape character, at present the field size is balanced within the landscape.	
Semi-natural features	Not appropriate within this assessment		
Heritage features within the landscape	This is covered in greater detail by the heritage specialist. However at this stage we are looking at the visible heritage features. Both villages with their relevant features provide context for the landscape.	The churches are an obvious feature within the landscape.	
Aesthetic & Perceptual features			
Pattern/Line	The pattern varies within the landscape in relation to the river, the	The pattern is dictated by the hydrology and	

	infrastructure and the agricultural use however overall the two-dimensional pattern is organised and regular.	topography and contributes positively to the character.	
Scale	The scale of the landscape within the sample area is intimate and as the topography rises the views out extends providing a medium scale landscape.	The scale of the landscape does contribute strongly to the landscape.	
Enclosure	The trees along the river beck and slopes define the space creating a semi contained enclosure, which opens up with a change in topography.	The sense of enclosure does contribute to the landscape character.	
Texture & Colour	The colour is varied however positively providing a range of arable and vegetation colours interspersed with the muted colour of the traditional built form. The textures range from smooth (the stubble fields and river to textured (the mature vegetation and hedgerows).	The varieties in textures contribute to the character of the area and are complemented by palette of colours within the landscape.	
Complexity, Balance & Unity	The harmonious balance of the landscape with a sense of unity results in a simple and comprehensive landscape.	This diversity does contribute to the landscape character.	
Level of activity/ Tranquillity	Overall the level of activity is calm with a sense of tranquillity; however the hum of the A1 (M) is audible and in locations unsettling.	The level of tranquillity and activity provide a base layer of calm and contribute to the landscape character however the A1 (M) is not a positive audible aspect.	
Stimulus	The area is inspiring due to the complementary nature of the built form and the wider environment.	Overall the variety within the landscape provides a stimulus which contributes to the character.	
Visual Aspects			
Key Features	The Church spire within Hunsingore and church tower at Cowthorpe. The River Nidd, however the bridge does not compliment the location. Riparian vegetation, Hedgerows and the mature trees within the hedgerows.	These are a strongest feature with in the landscape.	
Key Views	The spire of Hunsingore. Along the river from the footbridge. From an elevated position. Long views to the north and south.	These are positive elements.	
Interlink with adjacent landscape	The landscape is relatively contained by the vegetation, landform and minor road network; the landscape links to the west and east by the river.	This is a natural link and an important element of the landscape character.	

Light	<p>Within this landscape the sky is a dominant feature an, the light plays an interesting part within the environment providing variety of colours within the arable landscape.</p> <p>There is little artificial light within the landscape.</p>		
Landscape Condition			
Condition of specific landscape features	<p>Mature vegetation however there is a strong presence of scrub and Himalayan Balsam adjacent to the watercourse.</p> <p>Mature hedgerow trees, some hedgerows in poor condition.</p> <p>The bridge is a feature within the landscape however it does not blend nor make a positive statement within the landscape.</p>		
Fragility & Vulnerability	<p>Some hedgerows are fragile and fragmented, and vulnerable to field expansion.</p> <p>Loss of character of watercourse due to poor watercourse management</p> <p>Introduction of vertical elements within the landscape encroaching on the 'big'skies and conflicting with the church spires/</p> <p>Expansion of the villages</p> <p>Urbanisation of public rights of way</p>		
Auxiliary information			
Landscape Designations & Planning Policies			
International	None		
AONB	None		
Historic Parks & Gardens	None		
Ancient Woodland	None		GIS
Landscape of District Importance	(This is for note only as it does not conform to 'All Landscape Matters'). Harrogate District Council did not save this policy.		
CBA landscape type -rarity	% cover within the county –	Not assessed	
Conservation Interests & Associations			

Historic Environment	Conservation Area Hunsingore http://www.harrogate.gov.uk/pages/harrogate-5552.aspx?lgnl=100006,200023 Listed buildings within the two villages, SAM within the buffer zone near the Corn Mill on the north bank of the River Nidd.	Archaeological features covered in more detail by Archaeological specialist.	GIS
Ecology		Ecological features covered in more detail by ecologist.	GIS
Geology & Geomorphology		To be covered in more detail by specialist.	
<i>Survey Day</i>	<i>Thursday 11th August 2011 am</i>		
<i>Appendices</i>	<i>Photographic Record</i> <i>Site Survey sheets</i>		

ASMRP	2 Sand & Gravel River Terrace Deposits	Data stored						
Area, nearest settlement	Nunwick							
Location: District	Harrogate District Council							
Grid Reference	SE 319 751							
NE National Character Area	NCA 30 Southern Magnesian Limestone							
CBA Landscape Character Types	<p><u>The site is within:</u> LCT24 –River Floodplain</p> <p>Key Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A series of flat, low lying, relatively narrow river corridors which flow through the different types of Vale Farmland Landscape Character Types within the Study Area; • The ‘Ings’ – flood meadows maintained by traditional hay making activities; • Landscape pattern comprises a mixture of flood meadows, neutral grasslands and floodplain mires; • Halls and manor houses are key landscape features; • River engineering such as levees assert a human influence over the landscape; • Power stations, pylons and former collieries are present in parts of this Landscape Character Type; • The A1 (M) introduces a source of noise and visual intrusion in several places. <p>Definitive Attributes:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Geology</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly sand and gravel superficial deposits along the valley corridors, with occasional patches of diamicton </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Topography & Drainage</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the north of the Study Area, the River Floodplain Landscape Character Type is at approximately 20 metres AOD, flowing downwards to below 10 metres AOD in the south • Relatively broad river corridors containing the river floodplain of several major river courses </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land Cover</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network of drainage ditches are a key landscape feature • A patchwork of small scale arable and improved grassland fields, interspersed with small patches of fen, marsh and swamp, inland bare ground and calcareous grassland </td> </tr> </table>	Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly sand and gravel superficial deposits along the valley corridors, with occasional patches of diamicton 	Topography & Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the north of the Study Area, the River Floodplain Landscape Character Type is at approximately 20 metres AOD, flowing downwards to below 10 metres AOD in the south • Relatively broad river corridors containing the river floodplain of several major river courses 	Land Cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network of drainage ditches are a key landscape feature • A patchwork of small scale arable and improved grassland fields, interspersed with small patches of fen, marsh and swamp, inland bare ground and calcareous grassland 	
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Land Cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network of drainage ditches are a key landscape feature • A patchwork of small scale arable and improved grassland fields, interspersed with small patches of fen, marsh and swamp, inland bare ground and calcareous grassland 							

	Enclosure/ Field Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sinuous belts of modern fields, following the course of the river corridor are features • Interspersed with these are pockets of piecemeal enclosure, parkland, irregular strip fields and lowland meadow 	
	Settlement Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant settlements occur within the river floodplain LCT including York, Ripon, Selby, Tadcaster and Boroughbridge • A range of settlement types occurs across the LCT, some areas do not contain buildings however individual farmsteads, ribbon development along roads, and nucleated villages developed around crossing points occur elsewhere 	
	Visible Historic Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aldborough Roman Town • Large collection of historic stone bridges at Croft, Catterick, Skipton on Swale, Tanfield and Masham • Swing bridge at Cawood • Jervaulx Abbey • Fields of ridge and furrow drainage • 18th century weir and salmon ladder at Linton Lock (Linton on Ouse) • Designed landscapes and country houses at Newby Hall and Beningborough (visible within adjacent Landscape Character Types) • Site of Roman fort and settlement 400m north of Brickyard Farm (Aldborough) • Medieval moated site, fishponds and associated field system near Crake Hill • Maiden Bower and Cock Lodge: a motte and bailey castle, moated site, windmill mound and associated linear outwork • Hutton Hall (site of) • Henge monument 300m north of Nunwick • Nether Poppleton Medieval moated site, fishponds and earthworks around and associated with St Everilda's church • Moated site near Benningborough • Scurff Hall Moated Site • East Tanfield deserted medieval village • Kilgram Medieval Monastic Grange • St Giles Medieval Hospital, post medieval farmstead and Iron Age • Occupation site immediately north of St Giles Farm • Cataractonium Roman Forts and town • Bainesse Roman roadside settlement and Anglian cemetery • Castle Hills medieval motte and bailey castle and 20th century airfield defences • Historic parks and gardens at Norton Conyers, Newby Hall, Beningborough Hall, Ribston Hall, 	

- Moreby Hall
- Myton battlefield
- Devils Arrows
- Swainby Medieval Settlement, Premonstratensian abbey

Sensitivity to Change Issues:

High visual sensitivity as a result of the predominantly open character and flat landform, which facilitates long distance open views across the landscape and promotes strong intervisibility with adjacent Landscape Character Types;

- High ecological sensitivity as result of the patchwork of fen, flood meadows, floodplain mires, marsh and swamp, inland bare ground and calcareous grassland habitats. Several of these habitats are designated as SSSI and Ramsar sites;
- High landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the presence numerous historic settlement sites, archaeological sites and designed landscapes, coupled with a dynamic landscape pattern of narrow river corridors.

Buffer area.

Within LCT 6 Magnesian Limestone Ridge

Key Characteristics:

A low ridge of gently rolling landform which is covered by a pattern of fertile farmland and well wooded estates;

- Landform is intersected by a series of relatively intricate dry valleys;
- Wooded limestone gorges, caves and crags are key landscape features;
- The prominent transport corridor of the A1(M) which runs through the southern section of this Landscape Character Type;
- Large-scale arable fields dominate the landscape, facilitating long distance views, extending as far as Kilburn White Horse on the edge of the North York Moors National Park;
- Intimate scale and grain of the landscape derived from complex topography and land use patterns;
- Several historic country houses and associated designed landscapes, often containing mature veteran trees;
- Limestone quarries are a relatively common landscape feature;
- Use of limestone as a building material which creates a unified character.

	<p>Definitive Attributes: <i>Not quoted for buffer area,</i></p> <p>Sensitivity to Change Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate to high visual sensitivity as a result of the prominent nature of the ridge and intervisibility with adjacent Vale Farmland with Dispersed Settlements and Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland Landscape Character Types; • Views to and from the Magnesian Limestone Ridge are sensitive to the introduction of tall vertical elements or large-scale development; • High ecological sensitivity as a result of the presence of nationally important, species-rich limestone grassland, several pockets of semi-natural ancient woodland scattered along the ridge, and SSSI's such as Brockdale, Hay-a-Park and Burton Leonard Lime Quarry which encompass a series of sensitive ecological habitats that are sensitive to changes in land management; • High landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the nationally significant Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments, in addition to the predominantly intact landscape pattern comprising a network of mature hedgerow, pockets of deciduous woodland and several designed estates with associated historic buildings which are sensitive to changes in land management. 	
<p>District Character Area</p>	<p>Local Landscape Character Assessment: Harrogate Landscape Character Assessment Area 78 River Ure Corridor, Slenningford Water Mill to Ripon Reach</p> <p>Key Characteristics</p> <p>Geology, soils and drainage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magnesian limestone solid geology with alluvium drift geology. • Deep, stoneless, permeable, coarse loamy brown soils over gravel. <p>Landform and drainage pattern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat, narrow river corridor flood plain below 50m AOD with gradually sloping undulating valley sides (not within the character area to the west). • Steep banks, eroded in places, expose Magnesian limestone and gypsum geology. • The River Ure meanders through the area in a southerly direction. <p>Land use, fields, boundaries, trees and wildlife</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed land cover/use from recreation and caravan sites, to agriculture, woodland, scrub, marsh and wetland. • Well-wooded river corridor with shingle beaches plus several lakes and ponds in the corridor providing evidence of previous gravel extraction activities and gypsum holes. • Much of the area between Ripon and North Stainley has an SSSI designation. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Batts Nature Reserve, next to the river, is important to wildlife in the area. <p>Settlement, built environment and communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmsteads tend to be situated on higher ground at the edge of the Character Area and settlement within the area is limited to caravan and camping sites. • The village of Nunwick on the east bank is on the edge of this Character Area and includes a listed 16th century barn. • There is a henge north of Nunwick on the edge of the Character Area and a deserted medieval village at East Tanfield beyond the District boundary. The river corridor is an important prehistoric route linking Cumbria with the North York Moors and Wolds. <p>Sensitivities & Pressures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This diverse river corridor is sensitive to change. New development could result in a loss of characteristics and features, impact upon views and increase access to the river. In particular, the wildlife value which stems from the diversity of habitat types, and which contributes to landscape character, is susceptible to changes in land cover and water quality. • An Area of Search for gravel extraction exists to the north of the Character Area and extends into Hambleton. The river corridor is recognised as a source of sand and gravel so pressure for gravel extraction is likely to continue. • Recreation facilities have impacted upon character particularly where highly visible. The caravan site at the listed 18th century Sleningford Mill impacts on the Mill's setting. • Natural processes continue to shape the river corridor and are crucial to wildlife habitats. Attempts to curb erosion and influence the river's course may impact upon water quality, flooding and wildlife as well as landscape character. • The historic origins of character and cultural heritage (which influences the character of the area) are not very well documented. <p>Buffer Area within Area 81 Disforth & Surrounding Farmland http://www.harrogate.gov.uk/Pages/harrogate-93.aspx This information will be crossed referenced in stages 3 & 4 as necessary.</p>	
CS Site Survey Data	Task 2 v – Detailed Landscape Character Assessment in accordance with Swanwick & Land Use Consultants (2002)	

Plan	Provided on GIS Layer		GIS
Photographic Record	See attached appendix		GIS
Description	<p>Sample Area 2 is situated within the River Ure Corridor, due north of Nunwick and south of Norton Conyers (listed Parks and Gardens). The site is very shallow river valley running north-south with a gentle rise to the east and more defined change in topography to the west and south east. Views at this point are long to the east over arable land, with the A1 (M) visible on the horizon. To the west and south the views are contained by the change in topography above the River Ure, farmhouses are visible on the ridgeline to the west. Distant views to moorland ridges to the west.</p> <p>The sample site is situated to the east of the River Ure and consists of arable land with established hedgerows; the river is not within the sample area. However within the buffer zone land use is diverse and includes the Southern Parkland of Norton Conyers, the village of Nunwick with a listed 16th century barn and a henge (SAM), Hall Garth Ponds, both of archaeological and geological interest and a SINC, Crow Wood Ancient Woodland and the River Ure which is a SSSI. Plaster Pitts Farm is to the west of the study area.</p> <p>This diversity creates a more complex and variety landscape within the area.</p>		
Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowland farmed river terrace, closely interlinked with river plain • Views contained by the neighbouring change in topography providing medium and long views. • No public access within the river valley floor, little infrastructure • Mixed landuse. 		
Baseline Feature or Characteristic	Description of feature/characteristic within the study area	How do the baseline feature / characteristic contribute to the local manifestation of landscape character type?	
Natural Features			
Topography	Lowland river terrace of flat terrain less than 40m AOD with rising land to following a north west / south east form. Closely interlinked with river plain.	This landform contributes strongly to the character of this type.	
Vegetation Cover	Farmland, predominantly arable, hedgerows with a few mature trees and scrub adjacent to the river. The land is also arable, pasture and semi-improved.	These contribute to the character of the area as part of the wider tapestry of landcover.	
Tree Cover	Tree cover is not a dominant feature within the sample area there are only a few mature hedgerow trees. Within the wider context there are woodland blocks, both deciduous and conifer, small farm woods,	Tree cover within the sample area is not significant features within the landscape. However within a wider context including	

	copses and scattered trees and areas of Ancient Woodland.	the buffer area woodland and woodland along the river corridor contribute to the landscape character.	
Other Natural Features	Ponds, change in landform as a result of gypsum deposits.	These are a significant feature within the local landscape.	
Hydrology	The River Ure meanders, through the landscape at this location. There are areas of more static water bodies, created as a result of the gypsum deposits. To the east the Nunwick beck runs in a north south direction.	This is a significant feature within this landscape and the meandering is an important feature.	
Pattern of Natural Habitat	The pattern of the natural habitat seems quite random with the varying landuse however it influenced by the movement of the river and how the land can be used.	The random pattern within the area contributes to the character.	
Cultural Features			
Land Use	The land with the study area is arable while within the buffer area there is mixed landuse and includes the southern Parkland of Norton Conyers, the village of Nunwick with a listed 16 th century barn and a henge (SAM), Hall Garth Ponds, both of archaeological and geological interest and a SINC, Crow Wood Ancient Woodland and the River Ure which is a SSSI. This is contained within less than 10 km ² There is little evidence of leisure or industry within this valley corridor. There are no public rights of way within the Ure Valley; they are situated on slightly higher ground to the east and west.	The variety of landuse, predominantly rural is an important feature of the character.	
Built Form	To the north of the study area is Norton Conyers, a Registered Parks and Gardens, with its associated features such as the entrance gates. To the southern end of the study area is Nunwick village, with features of cultural heritage interest. To the west of the site is Plaster Pitts Farms Overall most structures are built with traditionally materials and form a synergy with the landscape.	The balance of the built form to the landscape is contributes to the character.	
Infrastructure	There is little infrastructure within the area, no public rights of way, only a rural road running north south. The A1 (M) is 4 km east of the site.	This contributes to the manifestation of the local landscape.	
Boundaries	The field boundaries are irregular and reflect aspects of older field systems, some of which have been removed to provide for larger fields for modern farming techniques. Boundary treatment varies, from hedgerows with mature trees, poorly managed hedgerows, rural	The irregular pattern of the fields and land cover are an element of the landscape however the variety of the boundary treatment, often reflecting the land	

	fencing and boundary features such as a row of mature Scots pines above Hall Garth Ponds.	management are not a positive feature of the character.	
Semi-natural features	Hall Garth ponds, features both of geological and archaeological interest.	These are a significant feature within the local landscape.	
Heritage features within the landscape	This is covered in greater detail by the heritage specialist. However at this stage we are looking at the visible heritage features. English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England Grade II Reference GD2070. SAM – Henge at Nunwick Hall Garth Ponds	These contribute to the local character.	
Aesthetic & Perceptual features			
Pattern/Line	The pattern overall is random, with a line varying from angular to curved and rounded. The pattern in locations is regular reflecting agricultural demands and in other locations random reflecting the geological influence within the area.	The pattern is dictated by the hydrology and topography and contributes positively to the character.	
Scale	The scale of the landscape is medium, due to land use.	The scale of the landscape contributes strongly to the landscape.	
Enclosure	The landscape is semi- enclosed due to topography and not vegetation. However long views are afforded to the west providing a more open environment.	The sense of enclosure does contribute to the landscape character.	
Texture & Colour	The overall the colour is colourful reflecting the mixed land use and providing a variety of textures which create a rough texture.	The wide variety in textures and colour does not contribute to the character of the area.	
Complexity, Balance & Unity	Depending on the location within the study area and surrounding landscape the features vary. At times there is unity and balance within the landscape, when the landuse is predominantly agricultural however as the land use varies the unity becomes fragmented with and the balance is discordant.	This diversity does contribute to the landscape character.	
Level of activity/ Tranquillity	Overall there is a moderate to low sense of tranquillity due to the variety of the landuse and management however the level of activity is low.	This does not contribute to the landscape character.	
Stimulus	The landscape is stimulating due to the variety and creates a level of interest.	Overall the variety within the landscape provides a stimulus which contributes to the	

		character.	
Visual Aspects			
Key Features	<p>Almost flat terrain with medium to long distance views.</p> <p>The evident historic and geological features.</p> <p>Meandering River Ure, although not present, this forms the landscape pattern.</p> <p>Lack of infrastructure</p>	These are a strongest feature with in the landscape.	
Key Views	<p>The landform to the west and distant views to the west of the moorland ridge.</p> <p>South Parks Farm</p>	These are positive elements.	
Interlink with adjacent landscape	The landscape strongly interconnects with the landscape to the east and west, providing the context for the river valley.	This is a natural link and an important element of the landscape character.	
Light	Within this landscape the sky is a dominant feature, due to the overall low lying landform, at times it is interrupted by vegetation. The natural light does not affect the environment. There is little artificial light within the landscape.	This is an important feature of the local character.	
Landscape Condition			
Condition of specific landscape features	<p>The landscape condition varies reflecting land management techniques within the area.</p> <p>There is a strong presence of scrub and Himalayan Balsam adjacent to the watercourse.</p> <p>Mature hedgerow trees, some hedgerows in poor condition.</p> <p>Mature vegetation on the boundary of Norton Conyers and within Crow Wood (Ancient Woodland)</p> <p>A semi mature avenue of trees adjacent to the road providing quite a 'french' feel to the route in this location.</p>		
Fragility & Vulnerability	<p>Some hedgerows are fragile and fragmented, and vulnerable to field expansion.</p> <p>Loss of character of watercourse due to poor watercourse management</p> <p>Building works in materials inappropriate to the area.</p> <p>Lack of management of woodland and features within Norton Conyers.</p>		
Auxiliary information			
Landscape Designations & Planning Policies			
International	None		

AONB	None		
Historic Parks & Gardens	Norton Conyers		
Ancient Woodland	Crow Wood		GIS
Landscape of District Importance	(This is for note only as it does not conform to 'All Landscape Matters'). Harrogate District Council did not save this policy.		
CBA landscape type -rarity	% cover within the county –	Not assessed	
Conservation Interests & Associations			
Historic Environment	Listed buildings within Nunwick, SAM at Nunwick.	Archaeological features covered in more detail by Archaeological specialist.	GIS
Ecology		Ecological features covered in more detail by ecologist.	GIS
Geology & Geomorphology		To be covered in more detail by specialist.	GIS
<i>Survey Day</i>	<i>Tuesday 9th August 2011 am</i>		
<i>Appendices</i>	<i>Photographic Record Site Survey sheets</i>		

ASMRP	3 Glacio-Fluvial Sands and Gravels	Data stored				
Area, nearest settlement	Coneythorpe					
Location: District	Harrogate District Council					
Grid Reference	SE 383 587					
NE National Character Area	NCA 30 Southern Magnesian Limestone					
CBA Landscape Character Types	<p><u>The site is within:</u> LCT 6 Magnesian Limestone Ridge</p> <p>Key Characteristics:</p> <p>A low ridge of gently rolling landform which is covered by a pattern of fertile farmland and well wooded estates;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landform is intersected by a series of relatively intricate dry valleys; • Wooded limestone gorges, caves and crags are key landscape features; • The prominent transport corridor of the A1(M) which runs through the southern section of this Landscape Character Type; • Large-scale arable fields dominate the landscape, facilitating long distance views, extending as far as Kilburn White Horse on the edge of the North York Moors National Park; • Intimate scale and grain of the landscape derived from complex topography and land use patterns; • Several historic country houses and associated designed landscapes, often containing mature veteran trees; • Limestone quarries are a relatively common landscape feature; • Use of limestone as a building material which creates a unified character. <p>Definitive Attributes:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Geology</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly underlain by magnesian limestone bedrock which is overlain by superficial deposits of diamicton (a glacial deposit) </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Topography & Drainage</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gently rolling low ridge of landscape </td> </tr> </table>	Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly underlain by magnesian limestone bedrock which is overlain by superficial deposits of diamicton (a glacial deposit) 	Topography & Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gently rolling low ridge of landscape 	
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly underlain by magnesian limestone bedrock which is overlain by superficial deposits of diamicton (a glacial deposit) 					
Topography & Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gently rolling low ridge of landscape 					

Land Cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A predominantly arable landscape which is interspersed with scattered, diverse development
Enclosure/ Field Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pockets of large-scale modern enclosed fields, interspersed with large areas of medium-sized parliamentary enclosure fields • Areas of designed landscape are also a key feature, which are dotted throughout the Landscape Character Type.
Settlement Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A combination of large scattered farmsteads and small isolated hamlets dotted across the landscape
Visible Historic Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humberton deserted medieval village • Snaps Castle and avenue • Devil's Arrows at Boroughbridge • Aldborough village – built within visible earthworks of the Roman Town • Knaresborough Castle • Towton battlefield • Parks and country houses at Newton Kyme, Thorpe Perrow, Womersley and Monk Fryston • Other smaller parks and country houses • Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments, including seven henges, two cursus monuments, several barrows, enclosures, pit alignments and the Devil's Arrows Standing stone. • East Tanfield deserted medieval village, grange and field system, to the east of Swainby Grove
<p>Sensitivity to Change Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate to high visual sensitivity as a result of the prominent nature of the ridge and intervisibility with adjacent Vale Farmland with Dispersed Settlements and Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland Landscape Character Types; • Views to and from the Magnesian Limestone Ridge are sensitive to the introduction of tall vertical elements or large-scale development; • High ecological sensitivity as a result of the presence of nationally important, species-rich limestone grassland, several pockets of semi-natural ancient woodland scattered along the ridge, and SSSI's such as Brockdale, Hay-a-Park and Burton Leonard Lime Quarry which encompass a series of sensitive ecological habitats that are sensitive to changes in land management; • High landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the nationally significant Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments, in addition to the predominantly intact landscape pattern comprising a network of mature hedgerow, pockets of deciduous woodland and several designed estates with associated historic buildings 	

	<p>which are sensitive to changes in land management.</p> <p><i>The buffer zone is within the same Landscape Character Type</i></p>	
District Character Area	<p>Local Landscape Character Assessment: Harrogate Landscape Character Assessment Area 67 Goldsborough (southern half the sample area) and Ribston Park and Area 69 East Knaresborough Arable Farmland (northern half of the sample area).</p> <p>Area 67 Key Characteristics</p> <p>Geology, soils and drainage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sherwood sandstone solid geology overlain with silt and clay, sandy till and till and gravel drift geology. • Slowly-permeable, seasonally waterlogged, fine loamy and fine loamy over clayey surface water gley soils <p>Landform and drainage pattern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landform gently undulates between 28m and 50m AOD. • Straight drainage ditches drain the area including two ditches, New Cut and Great Dike, which drain the low-lying area to the east of Goldsborough south through Great Wood where they meet a small, naturally meandering, water course before joining the Nidd. • Kiln Ponds and Leys Ponds are two water features within Goldsborough Park. • Frogmire Dikes and The Rampart plus small network of ditches along field boundaries. <p>Land use, fields, boundaries, trees and wildlife</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land managed for arable production, grade 2 agricultural land. • Goldsborough parkland managed as grassland, scattered with parkland trees plus an area of marsh. • Medium to large fields bound by hedges. • Sparse woodland except for around Goldsborough Park, and to the south most notably Great Wood. <p>Settlement, built environment and communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main settlement is Goldsborough and Goldsborough Hall. • The A59 York Road and Harrogate-to-York railway line cross the area on an east to west axis. • Minor network of roads radiate away from Goldsborough providing connections to York Road and Knaresborough. • Knaresborough Round public footpath passes by south west Knaresborough. <p>Sensitivities & Pressures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area is important to the setting of the Registered Historic Park and Garden at Ribston. In particular the parkland at Goldsborough links with that at Ribston Hall and changes to this may be detrimental to setting. • New development on the edge of Goldsborough has impacted on the appearance of the village in the 	

landscape. Pressure for further residential development in the area is likely to result in further change.

- Noise from the A1 (M) to the east, in the adjacent Character Area, impacts upon the tranquility of the area.
- Disappearance of woodland reaching maturity through lack of management.

Area 69 Key Characteristics

Geology, soils and drainage

- Magnesian limestone solid geology overlain by Sherwood sandstone along the eastern edge of the area.
- Sandy till and till drift geology.
- Largely slowly-permeable, seasonally-waterlogged surface water gley, with patches of ground water gley and deep, well-drained, coarse loamy brown soils.

Landform and drainage pattern

- Undulating landform between 30m and 67m AOD.
- Several scattered small ponds plus Wye Carr Dike and North Kills gutter draining the lower lying, flat land between Ferrensby and Arkendale.

Land use, fields, boundaries, trees and wildlife

- Mixed land use of predominantly arable fields with grassland fields around villages.
- Field pattern appears in random, particularly away from villages where early enclosure fields have been amalgamated.
- Average field size is medium. Boundaries are tall, bushy hedges with a little post and wire fencing where needed for stock control.
- New and established deciduous woodland blocks and clumps mainly associated with villages and large farmsteads with sparse areas in between.
- A few individual trees grow along field boundaries plus isolated patches of parkland trees at Spellow Hill and Loftus Hill.
- Hay-a-Park meadow is neutral grassland SINC next to the golf course.

Settlement, built environment and communications

- The main settlements are Arkendale, Coneythorpe, Clareton, Flaxby, Staveley, Farnham and Ferrensby.
- Coneythorpe, Farnham and Staveley have village Conservation Areas.
- Probably the oldest settlement in the area is Farnham, thought to have existed in the 6th Century and mentioned in the Domesday. The oldest existing part of Farnham Church dates from circa 1180.
- Individual houses and farmsteads are scattered throughout between villages including small businesses such as

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building materials include limestone and stone slate, red brick and pantiles. • Knaresborough Golf course is in the area. • Historically the area was in the Hay-a-Park medieval deer park although little sign remains. <p>Sensitivities & Pressures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This diverse landscape has been heavily influenced by modern agriculture but there are remnants of history to be found. Neglect of these features will result in further landscape change and possible loss of interest. • The settings of the villages are important to the diversity of the landscape and are sensitive to change resulting from domestication of village fields or enlargement of fields. • The field pattern close to villages often provides an intimate setting amidst intensive arable land. Changes to garden extent and garden boundaries will impact upon this setting. <p>Buffer area covered by the above Character Areas.</p> <p>http://www.harrogate.gov.uk/Pages/harrogate-93.aspx</p> <p>This information will be crossed referenced in stages 3 & 4 as necessary.</p>	
CS Site Survey Data	Task 2 v – Detailed Landscape Character Assessment in accordance with Swanwick & Land Use Consultants (2002)	
Plan	Provided on GIS Layer	GIS
Photographic Record	See attached appendix	GIS
Description	<p>Sample Area 3 is situated within a shallow (dry) valley, running north/ south to the west of Coneythorpe. The land within the study area is between 45 – 50m AOD and rising to 60m within the buffer area. The land is farmland both arable and pasture with boundaries of mature hedgerow and rural wire and post. Mature trees form part of the hedgerows and a few are also scattered within the farmland. There are a number of pockets of woodland on the slightly higher ground. There are no properties within the study area however within the context of the landscape are a number of substantial farmhouses, such as The Hollies and Castle Farm; these due to their height become a focal feature within the landscape. The area is crossed by a number of public rights of ways providing links between the village and farmsteads.</p> <p>Within the valley (study area) views are predominantly contained by the gently rolled landscape to the east and west, whilst to the north and south views are contained by vegetation. From Castle Farm distant views of the top of Allerton</p>	

	Park were possible, and once on raised ground long views are afforded to the north, south and west. Although within 3km of the A1 (M) the road traffic was not audible.		
Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gently rolling farmland with medium sized fields. • Mature field boundaries, some containing mature trees and small pockets of woodland on slightly higher land • Enclosed views within the valley however on raised ground extensive views • A network of public rights of way. 		
Baseline Feature or Characteristic	Description of feature/characteristic within the study area	How do the baseline feature / characteristic contribute to the local manifestation of landscape character type?	
Natural Features			
Topography	Low lying, gently undulating landscape at around 45m AOD	This landform contributes strongly to the character of this type.	
Vegetation Cover	Farmland, both pasture and arable with mature hedgerows.	These contribute to the character of the area especially the hedgerows.	
Tree Cover	There are mature trees through out the area in the form of hedgerow trees, scattered trees within fields, and small pockets of woodland. As the topography is very gentle the trees visually interlink the various elements of the landscape.	Trees play an important part within the landscape both visually and contributing towards the established character of the area.	
Other Natural Features	Not applicable		
Hydrology	There are no watercourses within the area, however it is possible there is a pond and other water features surrounding Mill Farm to the southwest corner of the buffer area.	The lack of watercourses contributes to the local character of the area.	
Pattern of Natural Habitat	The overall pattern of the landscape is sinuous; this is altering as field expand for modern day farming techniques.	The sinuous pattern within the area contributes to the character.	
Cultural Features			
Land Use	The land with the study area is arable There is little evidence of leisure or industry within this valley corridor. There is an established public right of way with the landscape linking properties and the village.	The unity of landuse is an important feature of the character.	
Built Form	To the east of the study area is Coneythorpe and Flaxby, both small village predominantly built with traditional local materials. With the	The balance of the built form to the landscape is contributes to the character	

	valley are a number of substantial farm houses	with the farmhouses providing features within the area.	
Infrastructure	The area is serviced by a network of small rural roads, and public rights of way. Although the A1 (M) is less than 3km away it does not impinge into the landscape character at this point.	This rural network contributes to the manifestation of the local landscape.	
Boundaries	The sinuous boundaries form a definitive part of the landscape.	These boundaries features are a significant feature within this local character.	
Semi-natural features			
Heritage features within the landscape	This is covered in greater detail by the heritage specialist. However at this stage we are looking at the visible heritage features. There are a number of listed buildings within Coneythorpe, which is also a conservation area.	These are not a significant element within the local character.	
Aesthetic & Perceptual features			
Pattern/Line	The pattern of the landscape comes over as 'organised' with a rounded line.	These both are significant features within the landscape.	
Scale	The scale of the landscape is medium, due to land use.	The scale of the landscape contributes to the local character.	
Enclosure	The landscape is semi- enclosed due to topography. However long views are afforded once on raised ground.	The sense of enclosure and the more distant views does contribute to the landscape character.	
Texture & Colour	The texture of the landscape is both very smooth due to the muted agricultural colours at this time of the year and rough due to the contrast between the crops, the trees and the farmsteads.	The farming textures and colours contribute to the character of the area.	
Complexity, Balance & Unity	Within only a small variation in land cover the complexity of the landscape is simple and unified provided a balanced environment.	These features do contribute to the landscape character.	
Level of activity/ Tranquillity	Overall there is a moderate to low sense of tranquillity due to the variety of the landuse and management however the level of activity is low.	This does not contribute to the landscape character.	
Stimulus	The landscape is interesting as a result of its landform and sense of balance.	This strongly contributes to the character of the area.	
Visual Aspects			

Key Features	The gently rolling landform; The strong pattern of hedgerows and mature trees both with the hedgerows, scattered with the fields and as small blocks of woodland; The network of public rights of way.	These are a strongest feature with in the landscape.	
Key Views	The farmsteads; Views to the surrounding areas from higher ground, particularly to the west, this includes a church steeple. The top of Allerton Park	These are positive elements.	
Interlink with adjacent landscape	Not applicable, as centrally located within a wider context of the landscape character		
Light	There will be no outside light sources at this location; the A1 (M) is too far away. The natural light will not alter the effect of landscape.	This is an important feature of the local character.	
Landscape Condition			
Condition of specific landscape features	Hedgerows, not managed with traditional methods and in places poorly maintained. Loss of hedgerows and being replaced with post and wire or not at all. Minimal field margins. No obvious sign of new hedgerow tree planting, to invest in the future and provide diversity within the area.		
Fragility & Vulnerability	Field patterns are vulnerable as agricultural practices require large fields and therefore there is pressure on hedgerows and hedgerow trees.		
Auxiliary information			
Landscape Designations & Planning Policies			
International	None		
AONB	None		
Historic Parks & Gardens	None		
Ancient Woodland			GIS
Landscape of District	(This is for note only as it does not conform to 'All Landscape Matters'). Harrogate District Council did not save this policy.		

Importance			
CBA landscape type -rarity	% cover within the county –	Not assessed	
Conservation Interests & Associations			
Historic Environment	Listed buildings within Coneythorpe.	Archaeological features covered in more detail by Archaeological specialist.	GIS
Ecology		Ecological features covered in more detail by ecologist.	GIS
Geology & Geomorphology		To be covered in more detail by specialist.	GIS
<i>Survey Day</i>	<i>Thursday 11th August 2011 pm</i>		
<i>Appendices</i>	<i>Photographic Record</i> <i>Site Survey sheets</i>		

ASMRP	4 Glacial Sands and Gravels	Data stored				
Area, nearest settlement	Crakehall					
Location: District	Hambleton District Council					
Grid Reference	SE 244 892					
NE National Character Area	The study area is within NCA 24 Vale of Mowbray with the very southern edge of the buffer area within NCA 30 Southern Magnesian Limestone.					
CBA Landscape Character Types	<p><u>The site is within:</u> LCT 6 Magnesian Limestone Ridge</p> <p>Key Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A low ridge of gently rolling landform which is covered by a pattern of fertile farmland and well wooded estates; • Landform is intersected by a series of relatively intricate dry valleys; • Wooded limestone gorges, caves and crags are key landscape features; • The prominent transport corridor of the A1(M) which runs through the southern section of this Landscape Character Type; • Large-scale arable fields dominate the landscape, facilitating long distance views, extending as far as Kilburn White Horse on the edge of the North York Moors National Park; • Intimate scale and grain of the landscape derived from complex topography and land use patterns; • Several historic country houses and associated designed landscapes, often containing mature veteran trees; • Limestone quarries are a relatively common landscape feature; • Use of limestone as a building material which creates a unified character. <p>Definitive Attributes:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Geology</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly underlain by magnesian limestone bedrock which is overlain by superficial deposits of diamicton (a glacial deposit) </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Topography & Drainage</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gently rolling low ridge of landscape </td> </tr> </table>	Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly underlain by magnesian limestone bedrock which is overlain by superficial deposits of diamicton (a glacial deposit) 	Topography & Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gently rolling low ridge of landscape 	
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly underlain by magnesian limestone bedrock which is overlain by superficial deposits of diamicton (a glacial deposit) 					
Topography & Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gently rolling low ridge of landscape 					

Land Cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A predominantly arable landscape which is interspersed with scattered, diverse development
Enclosure/ Field Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pockets of large-scale modern enclosed fields, interspersed with large areas of medium-sized parliamentary enclosure fields • Areas of designed landscape are also a key feature, which are dotted throughout the Landscape Character Type.
Settlement Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A combination of large scattered farmsteads and small isolated hamlets dotted across the landscape
Visible Historic Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humberton deserted medieval village • Snaps Castle and avenue • Devil's Arrows at Boroughbridge • Aldborough village – built within visible earthworks of the Roman Town • Knaresborough Castle • Towton battlefield • Parks and country houses at Newton Kyme, Thorpe Perrow, Womersley and Monk Fryston • Other smaller parks and country houses • Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments, including seven henges, two cursus monuments, several barrows, enclosures, pit alignments and the Devil's Arrows Standing stone. • East Tanfield deserted medieval village, grange and field system, to the east of Swainby Grove
<p>Sensitivity to Change Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate to high visual sensitivity as a result of the prominent nature of the ridge and intervisibility with adjacent Vale Farmland with Dispersed Settlements and Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland Landscape Character Types; • Views to and from the Magnesian Limestone Ridge are sensitive to the introduction of tall vertical elements or large-scale development; • High ecological sensitivity as a result of the presence of nationally important, species-rich limestone grassland, several pockets of semi-natural ancient woodland scattered along the ridge, and SSSI's such as Brockdale, Hay-a-Park and Burton Leonard Lime Quarry which encompass a series of sensitive ecological habitats that are sensitive to changes in land management; • High landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the nationally significant Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments, in addition to the predominantly intact landscape pattern comprising a network of mature hedgerow, pockets of deciduous woodland and several designed estates with associated historic buildings 	

	<p>which are sensitive to changes in land management.</p> <p><i>The buffer zone is within the same Landscape Character Type, to the west is LCT 13 Moors Fringe and to the east LCT 25 Settled Vale Farmland.</i></p>	
District Character Area	<p>Local Landscape Character Assessment: Hambleton District Council, Landscape Assessment, Woolerton Truscott 1991.</p> <p>The site is within landscape types, 4c, 5b & 5c:</p> <p>4c, Intensively farmed lowland (varied topography), open, the management strategy classifies the area as requiring restoration;</p> <p>5b, Intensively farmed lowland (simple topography), intermediate enclosure, the management strategy classifies the area as requiring restoration;</p> <p>5c, Intensively farmed lowland (simple topography), open, the management strategy classifies the area as requiring enhancement;</p> <p>http://www.hambleton.gov.uk/</p> <p>This information will be cross referenced in stages 3 & 4 as necessary.</p>	
CS Site Survey Data	Task 2 v – Detailed Landscape Character Assessment in accordance with Swanwick & Land Use Consultants (2002)	
Plan	Provided on GIS Layer	GIS
Photographic Record	See attached appendix	GIS
Description	<p>Sample Area 4 is situated to the south west of Crakehall village. It consists of an area of mixed used lowland farmland, bisected by the Wensleydale Railway. Most of the fields are bounded by mature hedgerows, some with evidence of hedge banks. Trees are a feature within the landscape although they are dominated by the landform and long views.</p> <p>The landform at around 60m AOD is gently rolling sloping up to the west and south west towards the moors. Within the landform there are a number of smaller undulations and mounds, some geological and others archaeological providing a variety landform. Views are contained by the vegetation however at times long views are afforded to the east, south and west.</p>	
Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gently rolling farmland with medium sized fields, 50m AOD plus. • Mature field boundaries with evidence of hedge banks and ecologically interesting features. • Long views to the east and west 	

Baseline Feature or Characteristic	Description of feature/characteristic within the study area	How do the baseline feature / characteristic contribute to the local manifestation of landscape character type?	
Natural Features			
Topography	Gently rolling landscape at around 60m AOD, with the ground rising more prominently to the south within 500m of the site (within the buffer area).and west around 1km from the site.	This landform and its context contribute strongly to the character of this type.	
Vegetation Cover	Mixed farmland, pasture and arable with mature hedgerows, few areas of woodland within the study area and buffer.	These contribute to the character of the area especially the hedgerows.	
Tree Cover	There are trees through out the area in the form of hedgerow trees, scattered trees within fields, some within the southern section of the site are very mature, and others are not substantial within the context of the landscape.	The trees contribute to the overall character of the landscape.	
Other Natural Features	Not applicable		
Hydrology	A watercourse runs west to east within the southern section of the site. It presence is only detected by a small change in landform and several beck side trees.	This is not a significant feature within the landscape.	
Pattern of Natural Habitat	This landscape feels heavily farmed and the pattern of the natural habitat is changing to reflect the farming demands.	The pattern is at this particular location does not reflect the natural movement of the landform due to the agricultural demands from the landscape.	
Cultural Features			
Land Use	The land with the sample area and buffer area is mixed used farmland, including horse grazing (well kept). The sample area is on the edge of Crakehall village with isolated properties within the sample area and the area is bisected by the Wensleydale railway.	The variety of landuse typifies the edge of village however overall this breath of variety does not contribute to the local manifestation of the landscape character type.	
Built Form	The conservation village of Crakehall is within the buffer area and there are scattered farms and buildings within the sample area. Predominantly the buildings are constructed of traditional materials	The balance of the village is a typical element of the local landscape within this region.	

	and those that are not stand out. The village is principally inward looking and centred around the village green.		
Infrastructure	The area is serviced by a network of small rural roads, and public rights of way as well as the A684 and bisected by the Wensleydale railway.	This network contributes to the manifestation of the local landscape.	
Boundaries	The field boundaries are on the whole regular and emphasis by the division of the fields by the railway line. The boundaries created by the infrastructure is slightly more sinuous, especially the A684. The boundaries vary between hedgerows, hedgerow trees and rural fencing. The many of the hedgerows exhibit features to suggest that they are quite old through the diversity of the species.	These boundaries features including the hedgerows are a significant feature within this local character.	
Semi-natural features	This is covered below.	See below	
Heritage features within the landscape	This is covered in greater detail by the heritage specialist. However at this stage we are looking at the visible heritage features. There are a number of listed buildings within Crakehall, which is also a conservation area; there is evidence of ridge and furrow and the remnants of the henge.	Overall these features are a significant element within the local character.	
Aesthetic & Perceptual features			
Pattern/Line	The pattern of the landscape comes over as 'organised' and regular and due to the topography with a rounded line.	These both are significant features within the landscape.	
Scale	The overall scale of the landscape is medium, due to land use.	The scale of the landscape contributes to the local character.	
Enclosure	The landscape of the area varies from semi-enclosed near the village, with views out to the west and more enclosed the further south/away from the village. As the land cover includes more mature trees within the hedgerows and as we are closer to the obvious change in topography, higher slopes. This is also reflected in the Woolerton Truscott assessment 1991.	This variation does contribute to the landscape character.	
Texture & Colour	The texture of the landscape is rough due to the varying land use and cover with colour principally agricultural.	The farming textures and colours contribute to the character of the area.	
Complexity, Balance & Unity	Although there is a variation in land cover and land use the dominance of the agricultural colour and unity of the boundaries provides a balanced	These features do contribute to the landscape character.	

	and unified landscape with little complexity.		
Level of activity/ Tranquillity	Overall there is a moderate sense of tranquillity however the interruption of the railway, the close proximity of the village and the transport infrastructure provides a variety of attitudes to tranquillity dependant on location.	This is a typical manifestation of the landscape character.	
Stimulus	Overall the landscape is interesting as a result of its landform, views and landcover.	This stimulus is not a significant feature within the character of the area.	
Visual Aspects			
Key Features	The slightly rolling landform with vistas to the west and east; The network of hedgerows; Apparent depth of history reflected in the hedgerows and ridge and furrow. Trains running along the railway line.	These are strong features with in the landscape.	
Key Views	The to the west and east and limited views to the raised farmland to the south;	These are strong element with in the landscape	
Interlink with adjacent landscape	Strong links with the raised ground to the south and west (LCT 13 Moors Fringe), linked by landuse and land cover.	This is an important feature of the local character	
Light	There will be no outside light sources at this location as the village is inward looking. The natural light will not alter the effect of landscape as it is the landform that creates the play of pattern and form.	This is not a significant feature within the local character.	
Landscape Condition			
Condition of specific landscape features	Generally this is a 'tidy' landscape, with most features managed to an adequate standard.		
Fragility & Vulnerability	Field patterns are vulnerable as agricultural practices require large fields and therefore there is pressure on hedgerows and hedgerow trees and areas of gaps in hedgerows not being replanted.		
Auxiliary information			
Landscape Designations & Planning Policies			
International	None		

AONB	None		
Historic Parks & Gardens	None		
Ancient Woodland	None		GIS
Landscape of District Importance	(This is for note only as it does not conform to 'All Landscape Matters'). Hambleton District Council did not save this policy.		
CBA landscape type -rarity	% cover within the county –	Not assessed	
Conservation Interests & Associations			
Historic Environment	Listed buildings within Crakehall.	Archaeological features covered in more detail by Archaeological specialist.	GIS
Ecology		Ecological features covered in more detail by ecologist.	GIS
Geology & Geomorphology		To be covered in more detail by specialist.	GIS
<i>Survey Day</i>	<i>Tuesday 9th August 2011 pm</i>		
<i>Appendices</i>	<i>Photographic Record</i> <i>Site Survey sheets</i>		

ASMRP	5 Sand & Gravel Undifferentiated	Data stored		
Area, nearest settlement	Rillington			
Location: District	Ryedale District Council			
Grid Reference	SE 842 741			
NE National Character Area	The study area is within NCA 26 Vale of Pickering with the very southern edge of the buffer area within NCA 27 Yorkshire Wolds Southern Magnesian Limestone.			
CBA Landscape Character Types	<p><u>The northern half of the site is within:</u> LCT 22 Open Carr Vale Farmland</p> <p><u>The Southern half of the site is within</u> LCT 30 Sand & Gravel Vale Fringe.</p> <p>LCT 22 Open Carr Vale Farmland</p> <p>Key Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly flat, arable farmland which encompasses medium to large scale rectangular fields; • The River Derwent is a key feature, the course of which, gently meanders east-west through this Landscape Character Type; • Underlain by predominantly peat soils; • Fields are delineated by a network of drainage ditches and dykes which are often colonized by reeds and willows; • Tree cover is relatively sparse, with few woodlands, other than isolated small plantations, resulting in a strong sense of openness; • Historically this landscape would have dominated by a patchwork of carrs, ings, moors and marshes. The legacy of this is apparent within place names; • Human influence is apparent, in the form of straightened drainage channels, cuts and ditches; • Settlement pattern comprises isolated, scattered farmsteads. <p>Definitive Attributes:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Geology</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small pockets of sandstone bedrock geology underlie this Landscape Character Type • Superficial geology (which covers this Landscape Character Type) comprises alternating bands of </td> </tr> </table>	Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small pockets of sandstone bedrock geology underlie this Landscape Character Type • Superficial geology (which covers this Landscape Character Type) comprises alternating bands of 	
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small pockets of sandstone bedrock geology underlie this Landscape Character Type • Superficial geology (which covers this Landscape Character Type) comprises alternating bands of 			

	clay, silt and sand and gravel	
Topography & Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly flat and lies below 10 metres AOD; • Crossed by several rivers running west-east. 	
Land Cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covered by a patchwork of pastoral and arable fields; • Pockets of suburban land and relatively large areas of deciduous woodland are also scattered throughout this Landscape Character Type • Patches of remaining wetlands 	
Enclosure/ Field Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large proportion of the landscape within this Landscape Character Type is covered by large-scale modern improved fields which have suffered boundary loss • Situated amongst the modern fields there are also a couple of areas of planned parliamentary enclosure consisting of medium sized semi irregular enclosure 	
Settlement Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scattered pattern of dispersed farmsteads. 	
Visible Historic Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wykeham Cistercian priory • Site of a medieval manor house to the west of Seamer • Yedingham Priory 	
<p>Sensitivity to Change Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High visual sensitivity as a result of the predominantly open character and flat landform, which facilitates long distance open views across the landscape and promotes strong intervisibility with adjacent Landscape Character Types; • Low ecological sensitivity, resulting from the fact that much of this Landscape Character Type encompasses improved agricultural land. • Moderate landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the presence of a patchwork of historic drainage features (ditches and dykes), moated sites and grange sites. <p>LCT 30 Sand & Gravel Vale Fringe</p> <p>Key Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pockets of sand and gravel deposits which form a transition zone between the Vale of Pickering to the north and the Chalk Wolds to the south; • Striking settlement pattern with villages located along the spring line; 		

- Historic course of roads which are located at the scarp foot;
- Buildings are predominantly constructed from chalk, reflecting their location in close proximity to supply from the Chalk Wolds to the south;
- Numerous archaeological sites which attest to previous human activity;
- Strong intervisibility with adjacent Enclosed Vale Farmland Landscape Character Type.

Definitive Attributes:

Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly sand and gravel superficial deposits
Topography & Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forms a fringe between the low lying vale floor and the steeply rising ground of the Yorkshire Wolds escarpment • Springs have often determined the location of settlements • The soils are lighter and freer draining than those in the vale floor
Land Cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arable fields interspersed with improved grassland and small patches of neutral and calcareous grassland
Enclosure/ Field Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large regular parliamentary enclosures defined by straight hedges are common • A more complex pattern of unknown planned enclosures, parliamentary enclosures and modern improved fields is present elsewhere
Settlement Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the northern side of the Vale, villages and towns appear in close proximity to each other just above the old lake margin and at the foot of the limestone dip-slope. In this location water was obtainable from springs and shallow wells and the villages stood above flood level at the meeting place of contrasting soils • Villages are often located along the spring line • Strip parishes are conspicuous features in this Landscape Character Type; some extend far to the north and incorporate sections of the adjacent moorlands. A similar distribution of fringe villages appears on the southern boundary
Visible Historic Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scampston Hall and designed landscape • Settrington deserted village earthworks • Seamer manor house

Sensitivity to Change Issues:

- High visual sensitivity as a result of strong intervisibility with the Enclosed Vale Farmland Landscape Character Type and open views along the Sand and Gravel Vale Fringe;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low ecological sensitivity resulting from the fact that this landscape predominantly consists of improved agricultural fields; • High landscape sensitivity as a result of the striking settlement pattern of villages located along the spring line, archaeological sites and designed landscapes. <p><i>The buffer zone is within the same Landscape Character Types, with the southern tip of the buffer area within LCT 19 Chalk Foothills.</i></p>	
District Character Area	<p>Local Landscape Character Assessment: Ryedale District Council, The Landscape of Northern Ryedale 1999.</p> <p>The site is within Local Landscape Type: J, Wooded Open Vale:</p> <p>Key Characteristic Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat, low lying terrain • Open Countryside • Long views punctuated by geometric woodland blocks. <p>Sensitivity to Change:</p> <p>Development would be detrimental to the rural character of this area, which although not intrinsically highly attractive, does possess a rural quality, seclusion and subdued charm. These important characteristics could easily be eroded through piecemeal development or through the imposition of further power lines or developments on a scale such as Paul Maltings at Knapton.</p> <p>This farmland is relatively open but the hedgerows and occasional woodlands also offer some scope for screening small scale development, provided that it is carefully sited and if associated planning is designed to integrate closely with the surrounding landscape that piecemeal development does not erode the overall rural character.</p> <p>http://extranet.ryedale.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=7146</p> <p>This information will be crossed referenced in stages 3 & 4 as necessary.</p>	
CS Site Survey Data	Task 2 v – Detailed Landscape Character Assessment in accordance with Swanwick & Land Use Consultants (2002)	
Plan	Provided on GIS Layer	GIS
Photographic	See attached appendix	GIS

Record		
Description	Sample Area 5 is situated to the west of Rillington village the land is around 30m AOD. The land use consists of geometric strips of narrow arable fields bounded by small hedgerows. Apart from plantations there are few trees within area the sample area or buffer area. Views are extensive across the Vale of Pickering to the north (North York Moors, east and west, and contained to the south by the start of the Yorkshire Wolds. The distant horizons are interrupted by features such as church steeples, pylons, woodland plantations and the mature planting from Scampston Park.	
Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low lying level terrain; • Planned agricultural strip farming; • Nucleated settlements; • An open landscape affording extensive views across the Vale of Pickering; 	
Baseline Feature or Characteristic	Description of feature/characteristic within the study area	How do the baseline feature / characteristic contribute to the local manifestation of landscape character type?
Natural Features		
Topography	Lowland flat landscape of around 30m AOD.	This landform and its context contribute strongly to the character of this area.
Vegetation Cover	Predominantly arable farming separated by fragmented hedgerows. Small areas of woodland plantations, both deciduous and coniferous, a few scattered mature trees both with the hedgerows and on field boundaries.	These contribute to the character of the area.
Tree Cover	As above	These contribute to the character of the area.
Other Natural Features	Not applicable	
Hydrology	Small watercourses and drainage ditches run adjacent or act as field boundaries.	These contribute to the character of the area.
Pattern of Natural Habitat	This is a planned landscape and therefore the pattern of the natural habitat reflects the demands required from it in agricultural terms.	This pattern contributes to the local manifestation of the landscape character area.

Cultural Features			
Land Use	The land use within the sample and buffer area is predominantly arable with a small plantation of deciduous woodland. The A64 provides the southern boundary of the sample area	This unity of landuse is a particular characteristic of this landscape character area.	
Built Form	There is no built form within the sample area and within the buffer there is only Gate House, (for the railway), and a number of small bridges crossing the ditches/ beck to the north and to the south west of the buffer area on both sides of the A64 are a small number of farms, such as Label Farm..The village of Rillington and Scampston Hall are east of the site.	The absence of built form within the area is a particular characteristic of this landscape character area.	
Infrastructure	The area has good network public rights of way. It is also crossed by the A64 and the Malton to Scarborough Railway as well as the A64 and bisected by the Wensleydale railway. Two rows of pylons run parallel across the Vale of Pickering on a similar line to the railway. At this location all elements of infrastructure are angular in their position on the landscape.	These contribute to the character of the area.	
Boundaries	The field boundaries geometric and regular, defined by either hedgerows or drainage ditches.	These contribute to the character of the area.	
Semi-natural features	Drainage ditches along field boundaries.	These contribute to the character of the area.	
Heritage features within the landscape	This is covered in greater detail by the heritage specialist. However at this stage we are looking at the visible heritage features. .		
Aesthetic & Perceptual features			
Pattern/Line	The pattern of the landscape is organised and regular with a horizontal line, only punched in the middle distance with vegetation.	These both are significant features within the landscape.	
Scale	The overall scale of the landscape is medium to large due to the unity of land use and cover.	The scale of the landscape contributes to the local character.	
Enclosure	Overall the landscape is open due to the flat terrain and the extensive views.	This openness does contribute to the landscape character.	
Texture & Colour	The texture of the landscape is smooth due to the unity of the landcover with the colour principally muted due to the agricultural use	The texture and colours is not a significant feature within the area.	

	and the seasonal time of the survey.		
Complexity, Balance & Unity	The flatness of the topography provides for a balanced landscape although depending on the location of the survey the landscape can vary from diverse to simple and from unified to interrupted.	The balance of the landscape contributes to the character however the complexity and sense of unity are not significant features.	
Level of activity/ Tranquillity	Within areas of the landscape the infrastructure, specifically the A64 create a busy environment and a low sense of tranquillity.	This is a typical manifestation of the landscape character within the A64 corridor.	
Stimulus	The regulatory of the landscape along with the fragmented hedgerows, and dominant features of the infrastructure suppress elements of interest within the landscape.	This is not a significant feature within the character of the area.	
Visual Aspects			
Key Features	The flat terrain; Extensive views; Network of drainage ditches; Arable landuse.	These are strong features with in the landscape.	
Key Views	Across the Vale of Pickering to the North York Moors; Rillington Church Steeple; Mature woodland of Scampston Park; Trains running along the railway line.	These are strong element with in the landscape	
Interlink with adjacent landscape	Strong links with all surrounding landscapes.	This is an important feature of the local character	
Light	There will be light pollution from vehicles along the A64, trains on the railway and the houses within Rillington. Natural light will play on the landscape and provides alterations in landscape form.	This is not a significant feature within the local character.	
Landscape Condition			
Condition of specific landscape features	This is a regulated landscape, with most features managed to provide an arable result however hedgerows are fragmented and contains signs of erosion, disappearing. Trees and areas of woodland seem to be in good conditions as do the watercourses.		
Fragility &	Field patterns are vulnerable as agricultural practices require large fields and therefore there is pressure on hedgerows.		

Vulnerability	Any increase in the infrastructure will put demands on this landscape.		
Auxiliary information			
Landscape Designations & Planning Policies			
International	None		
AONB	None		
Historic Parks & Gardens	Scampston Park, (registered park and garden)		
Ancient Woodland	None		GIS
Landscape of District Importance	(This is for note only as it does not conform to 'All Landscape Matters'). Ryedale District Council did not save this policy.		
CBA landscape type -rarity	% cover within the county –	Not assessed	
Conservation Interests & Associations			
Historic Environment	Listed buildings within Rillington, SAM Iron Age Barrow Cemetery to the south east of Rillington.	Archaeological features covered in more detail by Archaeological specialist.	GIS
Ecology	River Derwent SAC & SSSI SINC within Scampston Park	Ecological features covered in more detail by ecologist.	GIS
Geology & Geomorphology		To be covered in more detail by specialist.	GIS
<i>Survey Day</i>	<i>Wednesday 10th August 2011 pm</i>		
<i>Appendices</i>	<i>Photographic Record</i> <i>Site Survey sheets</i>		

ASMRP	6 Brick Clay	Data stored						
Area, nearest settlement	Monk Fryston							
Location: District	Selby District Council							
Grid Reference	SE 523 295							
NE National Character Area	The study area is within NCA 39 Humberhead Levels.							
CBA Landscape Character Types	<p><u>The sample area is within:</u> LCT 23 Levels Farmland</p> <p>Key Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly flat, low-lying landscape which encompasses a patchwork of arable fields; • Large scale, open and rectilinear field pattern; • Dykes or ditches often form field boundaries, with an general absence of hedgerows; • Industrial scale farm buildings, large embankments and drains, and major energy and transport infrastructure contribute human elements; • Historical features, such as windmills, recording past attempts to drain the landscape are key features. <p>Definitive Attributes:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Geology</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly flat, low-lying landscape which encompasses a patchwork of arable fields; • Large scale, open and rectilinear field pattern; • Dykes or ditches often form field boundaries, with an general absence of hedgerows; • Industrial scale farm buildings, large embankments and drains, and major energy and transport infrastructure contribute human elements; • Historical features, such as windmills, recording past attempts to drain the landscape are key features. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Topography & Drainage</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly flat and lies below 10 metres AOD; • Crossed by several rivers running west-east </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land Cover</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covered by predominantly arable fields, with small patches of improved grassland; • Pockets of suburban land and relatively large areas of deciduous woodland are also scattered </td> </tr> </table>	Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly flat, low-lying landscape which encompasses a patchwork of arable fields; • Large scale, open and rectilinear field pattern; • Dykes or ditches often form field boundaries, with an general absence of hedgerows; • Industrial scale farm buildings, large embankments and drains, and major energy and transport infrastructure contribute human elements; • Historical features, such as windmills, recording past attempts to drain the landscape are key features. 	Topography & Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly flat and lies below 10 metres AOD; • Crossed by several rivers running west-east 	Land Cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covered by predominantly arable fields, with small patches of improved grassland; • Pockets of suburban land and relatively large areas of deciduous woodland are also scattered 	
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Topography & Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly flat and lies below 10 metres AOD; • Crossed by several rivers running west-east 							
Land Cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covered by predominantly arable fields, with small patches of improved grassland; • Pockets of suburban land and relatively large areas of deciduous woodland are also scattered 							

	<p>throughout this Landscape Character Type</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patches of remaining wetlands
Enclosure/ Field Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large proportion of the landscape within this Landscape Character Type is covered by large-scale modern improved fields which are divided by drainage ditches • There are also several modern airfields • Situated amongst the modern fields there are also a couple of areas of planned parliamentary enclosure consisting of medium sized semi irregular enclosure
Settlement Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contains several villages and the town of Selby, which is located on a crossing point of the River Ouse • Properties tend to be scattered along minor roads • Contains significant infrastructure developments including two airfields, a major power-station at Drax, several railway lines, including the East Coast Main Line, and several rows of electricity pylons
Visible Historic Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roman Fort at Roall Hall • Historic drainage features – ditches and dykes • Whitley Thorpe moated Templar grange site to the northwest of Fulham House • Castle Hill Moated Site • Cawood Castle • Bishop Dyke • Spire of Hemingborough church (within River Floodplain (25)) • Moated sites around small farmsteads e.g. Whitley Thorpe, Aire and Calder Navigation/Knottingly and Goole Canal
<p>Sensitivity to Change Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High visual sensitivity as a result of the predominantly open character and flat landform, which facilitates long distance open views across the landscape and promotes strong intervisibility with adjacent Landscape Character Types; • • Low ecological sensitivity, resulting from the fact that much of this Landscape Character Type encompasses improved agricultural land. • • Moderate landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the presence of a patchwork of historic drainage features (ditches and dykes), moated sites and grange sites. <p><i>The buffer zone is within the same Landscape Character Type.</i></p>	

<p>District Character Area</p>	<p>Local Landscape Character Assessment: Selby District Council, Landscape Assessment of Selby District 1999 by Woolerton Dodwell Associates.</p> <p>The site is within River Aire Corridor, Flat Open Farmland:</p> <p>Key Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal highway for trade and communication • Strong influence of large scale industrial and infrastructure development, in particular power stations and the motorway on the river landscape • Varied character combining flat open farmland and semi-enclosed arable farmland, and small areas of flat wooded farmland • Open heavily drained arable farmland on valley floor, with high grassy flood embankments, and areas of smaller scale missed farmland • Strategically sited historic villages • Historic parkland and country mansions • Important wetlands, diverse marshy grasslands and unimproved neutral grasslands. <p>Changes in the Landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field drainage and flood relief schemes have improved the quality of agricultural land but have led to the conversion of pastures to arable cultivation and some loss of wet grassland sites. Flood defence improvements have allowed cultivation within former washland areas. • Construction of highly effective but visually intrusive sheet piling as part of river flood defence measures has degraded character of river corridor in places. <i>(direct copy)</i> • Loss of field hedgerows and subsequent field enlargement within the wider Aire valley due to more intensive arable cultivation has partially eroded landscape structure, which is becoming more open. • Intensification of infrastructure within corridor to the south of the river, leading to severe degradation of landscape character. • Development of a marina site on the Aire-Calder Canal is a further diversification of non-agricultural uses in the countryside. • Development of Fairburn Ings wetlands has made an important contribution to the variety and nature conservation value of the river landscape. 	
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	http://www.selby.gov.uk/upload/Landscape_Assessment_of_Selby_District_Jan_99.pdf http://www.selby.gov.uk/service_main.asp?menuid=2&pageid=14&id=1420 This information will be cross referenced in stages 3 & 4 as necessary.		
CS Site Survey Data	Task 2 v – Detailed Landscape Character Assessment in accordance with Swanwick & Land Use Consultants (2002)		
Plan	Provided on GIS Layer		GIS
Photographic Record	See attached appendix		GIS
Description	<p>Sample Area 6 is situated to the east of Monk Fryston with an average AOD of 15m. The landscape within this area is low lying with little variation in topography in the near distance. Any change in topography, such as Hambleton Hough becomes a feature within the landscape. Due to the topography there are extensive views in all directions, blocked only by vegetation cover, or structures.</p> <p>This is a mixed use landscape, farming (all types, with small to medium fields sizes) mixing with large scale industrial features such as pylons and power stations. Properties and settlements are distributed throughout the area along an intricate network of roads, lanes and public rights of way. Overlaid onto this intricate pattern is the mining railway network and modern transport infrastructure.</p>		
Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very Low lying flat terrain; • Mixed landscape use and scales of use including farming and large scale industrial development; • Fragmented settlements; • An open landscape affording extensive views in all directions; 		
Baseline Feature or Characteristic	Description of feature/characteristic within the study area	How do the baseline feature / characteristic contribute to the local manifestation of landscape character type?	
Natural Features			
Topography	Low lying landscape of around 15m AOD.	This landform and its context contribute strongly to the character of this area.	
Vegetation Cover	Within the sample area and buffer area the vegetation covers consists of a wide variety of elements including pasture, arable, semi-improved	This variation is a function of the local landscape although at times the complexity	

	and improved grassland, scrub hedgerows and gardens.	and diversity is almost overpowering.	
Tree Cover	The tree cover includes scattered trees, hedgerow trees, woodland, shelterbelts, coniferous and deciduous plantations.	This variation is a function of the local landscape although at times the complexity and diversity is almost overpowering.	
Other Natural Features	Not applicable		
Hydrology	Small watercourses (Ings) and drainage ditches run adjacent or act as field boundaries.	These contribute to the character of the area.	
Pattern of Natural Habitat	This is a landscape that in many areas has drained to enable it to be used. In many cases the drainage ditches dictate the pattern of the landscape.	This pattern although dominate on paper is not strong within the overall elements of the landscape as it is over powered by other features including industrial features and mature vegetation.	
Cultural Features			
Land Use	There are a variety of land uses even within the sample area including leisure, arable, horse grazing, rough land, scrub and the start of electricity pylon link. Within the buffer area are roads, a number of residents and mixed farming use.	The variety of landuse is characteristic of this landscape character at this local level.	
Built Form	Within the sample area are a couple of structures supporting the football facilities. Within the buffer area are a number of properties and farms of varying ages, these are dispersed around the area with no specific pattern of development, although the villages remain nucleated. The building materials vary with some elements of the buildings out of scale with the setting.	This characteristic is not reflective of the local manifestation of landscape character, as predominantly within the area there are nucleated settlements with only a few scattered farmsteads.	
Infrastructure	Within the wider area there is an established network of public rights of way however within the sample area and buffer area there are none present. The A63, Leeds to Selby road provides the northern boundary with a local road linking Gateforth and Hillam creating the southern boundary. The A1& A1(M) are within 5km to the west of the area. The York and North Midland Railway runs through Monk Fryston. Within the sample area is the start of an electric pylon link. Within the wider context a number of pylons run across the landscape.	This is a contributing element fto this active landscape.	
Boundaries	The field boundaries overall are geometric and regular, defined by either drainage ditches or the transport infrastructure.	These contribute to the character of the area.	

Semi-natural features	Drainage ditches along field boundaries.	These contribute to the character of the area.	
Heritage features within the landscape	This is covered in greater detail by the heritage specialist. However at this stage we are looking at the visible heritage features.		
Aesthetic & Perceptual features			
Pattern/Line	The overall pattern of the landscape is random due to the multiple overlays of landuse and cover with a horizontal line interrupted by vegetation and industrial features.	These are not significant features within the landscape.	
Scale	The overall scale of the landscape is to large due to the dominance of the industrial features with the landscape and the flat terrain, although there is a smaller scale landscape within the network of fields and ditches, this is overshadowed by the industrial elements with the landscape.	The scale of the landscape contributes to the local character.	
Enclosure	Overall the landscape is open due to the flat terrain and the extensive views.	This openness does contribute to the landscape character.	
Texture & Colour	The texture of the landscape is rough due to the multi uses with muted colours from the agricultural uses and industrial elements.	The texture and colours are a significant feature within the area.	
Complexity, Balance & Unity	The landscape is multi layered with the layers not complimenting each other with scale or size creating a complex, fragmented and discordant landscape.	This does not contribute to the local manifestation of the landscape.	
Level of activity/ Tranquillity	The landscape and environment is active and fragmented providing a low sense of tranquillity and an unsettled environment.	This does not contribute to the local manifestation of the landscape.	
Stimulus	With all the variety and complexity within the landscape the stimulus is challenging.	This does not have to contribute to the local manifestation of the landscape.	
Visual Aspects			
Key Features	The flat terrain; Extensive views; Network of drainage ditches creating small fields patterns; Multi-landuse.	These are features with in the landscape.	
Key Views	Hambleton Hough; Power Stations;	These are strong element with in the landscape	

	Pylons; Tree belts and plantations.		
Interlink with adjacent landscape	Strong links with all surrounding landscapes.	This is an important feature of the local character	
Light	There will be light pollution from vehicles along the A63, Natural light will play on the landscape and industrial element providing alterations in landscape form.	This is a significant feature within the local character.	
Landscape Condition			
Condition of specific landscape features	Trees and areas of woodland seem to be in good condition as are the watercourses, however the few hedgerows are fragmented, there are extensive areas of rough ground and poorly managed horse paddocks.		
Fragility & Vulnerability	Field patterns are vulnerable as agricultural practices require large fields. Poor pasture management, such as in horse paddock, fragments the existing field structure. The shape of the landscape will be fragmented with further introduction of coniferous plantations and shelterbelts. Any increase in the infrastructure will put further demands on this landscape.		
Auxiliary information			
Landscape Designations & Planning Policies			
International	None		
AONB	None		
Historic Parks & Gardens	None		
Ancient Woodland	None		GIS
Landscape of District Importance	(This is for note only as it does not conform to 'All Landscape Matters'). Selby District Council retained policy.ENV 15 Locally Important Landscape Area, the sample site is not within the area.		
CBA landscape	% cover within the county –	Not assessed	

type -rarity			
Conservation Interests & Associations			
Historic Environment	Monk Fryston & Hillam are conservation areas. Listed buildings within the site.	Archaeological features covered in more detail by Archaeological specialist.	GIS
Ecology	SINC around Monk Fryston	Ecological features covered in more detail by ecologist.	GIS
Geology & Geomorphology		To be covered in more detail by specialist.	GIS
<i>Survey Day</i>	<i>Thursday 11th August 2011 am</i>		
<i>Appendices</i>	<i>Photographic Record</i> <i>Site Survey sheets</i>		

ASMRP	7 Chalk excluding concealed	Data stored						
Area, nearest settlement	Duggleby							
Location: District	Ryedale District Council							
Grid Reference	SE 884 659							
NE National Character Area	The study area is within NCA 27 Yorkshire Wolds.							
CBA Landscape Character Types	<p><u>The sample area is within:</u> LCT 18 Chalk Wolds</p> <p>Key Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A series of prominent chalk hills which rise from surrounding lower landscapes and have a predominantly open character; • Dispersed, nucleated farmsteads are a key feature of settlement pattern; • Fertile soil supports a diverse pattern of arable farming; • Winterbourne streams are a key feature, often lined with managed wet grassland; • High concentration of historic sites, reflecting prehistoric habitation on the plateau; • Visible evidence of medieval villages sites, medieval cultivation terraces and linear earthworks; • Historic settlements constructed predominantly of brick or chalk with pantile roofs, often with ponds as central features; • Parkland landscapes, estate villages and estate woodlands are a feature in places; • Overall strong sense of tranquillity, remoteness and associated dark night skies. <p>Definitive Attributes:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Geology</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entirely underlain by chalk bedrock </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Topography & Drainage</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally, topography slopes downwards from west to east, towards the Broad Chalk Valley Landscape Character Type • The highest hills are in the southwest </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land Cover</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A patchwork of arable and improved grassland fields, interspersed with small pockets of deciduous woodland </td> </tr> </table>	Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entirely underlain by chalk bedrock 	Topography & Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally, topography slopes downwards from west to east, towards the Broad Chalk Valley Landscape Character Type • The highest hills are in the southwest 	Land Cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A patchwork of arable and improved grassland fields, interspersed with small pockets of deciduous woodland 	
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entirely underlain by chalk bedrock 							
Topography & Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally, topography slopes downwards from west to east, towards the Broad Chalk Valley Landscape Character Type • The highest hills are in the southwest 							
Land Cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A patchwork of arable and improved grassland fields, interspersed with small pockets of deciduous woodland 							

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chalk grassland
Enclosure/ Field Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lower parts of this Landscape Character Type predominantly encompass modern improved fields, whilst the higher wolds have a historic field pattern of planned, large-scale parliamentary enclosure Pockets of species-rich chalk grasslands and road verges • Small quarries are also landscape features
Settlement Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pattern of small scale, sparse settlement extends throughout this Landscape Character Type • There are generally few villages. Where present, villages are small and compact, often having developed around crossroads • Farm houses and adjacent farm buildings were built by prosperous farmers during the 18th and 19th Century, usually of brick, with pantile or slate roofs. These nucleated farmsteads are often located on high ground in exposed locations and many are surrounded by shelter belts. • The farms tend to be widely dispersed
Visible Historic Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romano British Settlement at Foxholes • Duggleby Howe round barrow, interrupted ditch enclosure and ring ditches • Wharram Percy deserted medieval village • Towthorpe Medieval settlement • Thirkleby medieval settlement adjacent to Thirkleby Manor • Hanging Grimston medieval settlement adjacent to Mount Pleasant Farm • Mount Ferrant motte and bailey castle • Sledmere House Historic park and garden
<p>Sensitivity to Change Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High visual sensitivity as a result of the Panoramic open views can be gained from the tops of hills and plateaux, predominantly open character; and strong intervisibility with adjacent Landscape Character Types (particularly the Chalk Foothills, Broad and Narrow Chalk Valleys); • High ecological sensitivity as a result of the swathes of species rich chalk grassland which are a key habitat and small remnant quarries, several of which are designated as SSSIs; • High landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the predominantly intact landscape pattern of parkland landscapes, interspersed with arable fields and a sparse settlement pattern of historic villages. This is coupled with several deserted medieval villages, historic houses and archaeological sites. <p><i>The buffer zone is within the same Landscape Character Type.</i></p>	

<p>District Character Area</p>	<p>Local Landscape Character Assessment: Ryedale District Council, Our Landscapes Today for Tomorrow, Gillespies 1995.</p> <p>The site is within Yorkshire Wolds, G: Dissected Plateau:</p> <p>Also referred to is Landscape Character Assessment for the East Riding area in November 2005. The site relates to: Yorkshire Wolds: Central Dissected Plateau, 14a Fridaythorpe & Huggate Rolling Farming Landscape</p> <p>Positive Landscape Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varied landform from steep side dry dales to rolling Wold tops. • Varied land cover from grassed and wooded dales to arable tops. • Extensive woodland planting around Sledmere Estate • Open views from elevated locations contrasting with channelled views in dales. • Historic earthworks still visible in the landscape. • Small scale sparse settlement scattered throughout. <p>Conditions and Strength of Character</p> <p>The landscape characteristics that contribute to the character of this character type are generally in good condition. The varied landform and diverse land cover along with the vernacular of settlements contribute to creating a distinctive sense of place that contributes to the strong character of the landscape character type. There are few detractors in the area.</p> <p>Sensitivity and Capacity</p> <p>This high quality landscape with extensive views and diverse characteristics is highly sensitive to development that would alter views or characteristics.</p> <p>Wind turbines are very visible structures in the landscape and when located on elevated land their visibility is increased. There are extensive views across the character type and very few detractors or features. The introduction of wind turbines as a feature of the landscape would adversely impact on the featureless and open characteristic. The sparsely settled characteristic and remoteness of the character type would also be affected. Therefore this character type is assessed to have high sensitivity to wind farm development and a low capacity to accommodate such development. Small scale single turbines that relate to existing settlement or isolated farmstead may be accommodated in some locations. Individual detailed assessment would be required for each proposal. The potential</p>	
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	<p>cumulative impact of single turbine development needs to be considered.</p> <p>http://extranet.ryedale.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=7146 http://www.eastriding.gov.uk/corp-docs/forwardplanning/html/lca.html</p> <p>This information may be crossed referenced in stages 3 & 4 as necessary.</p>		
CS Site Survey Data	Task 2 v – Detailed Landscape Character Assessment in accordance with Swanwick & Land Use Consultants (2002)		
Plan	Provided on GIS Layer		GIS
Photographic Record	See attached appendix		GIS
Description	<p>Sample Area 7 is within an expansive rolling arable landscape south of Duggleby, within the Yorkshire Wolds. It is situated on elevated ground, around 185m AOD, and although the surrounding countryside is also elevated the large rolling nature of the landform enables extensive views over the rolling landscape to the west, north and east. The views to the north extend over the Vale of Pickering to the North York Moors. To the north views are contained in the middle distance by a ridgeline emphasised by a Towthorpe Plantation.</p> <p>The landcover is rural, principally an arable landscape consisting of medium to large scale fields. However the area is interspersed with a number of interesting dry valleys, although none are on the site, one is within the buffer area. Tree cover is sparse and confined usually to plantations, along the banks of the dry valleys or shelter belts around properties.</p> <p>There are few settlements and no built forms within the sample area. A shed is within the buffer zone.</p>		
Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansive elevated rolling landscape; • Principally arable landuse; • Rural and remote; • An open landscape affording extensive views in all directions; • Pertinent aspects of geology/ecology & archaeology are discussed by the respective professionals. 		
Baseline Feature or Characteristic	Description of feature/characteristic within the study area	How do the baseline feature / characteristic contribute to the local manifestation of landscape character type?	
Natural Features			
Topography	Transitional rolling landscape almost on the plateau, 180m AOD. This	This landform and its context contribute	

	dominates the landscape character.	strongly to the character of this area.	
Vegetation Cover	Within the sample area and buffer area the vegetation covers consists predominantly of arable fields with diminutive hedgerows, there is a small area of scrub in the location of a quarry.	This singularity of vegetation cover is a function of the local landscape.	
Tree Cover	The tree cover is sparse within the site and consists of a few scattered trees and hedgerow trees and a small area of scrub where a quarry was located.	This sparseness of tree cover is a function of the local landscape.	
Other Natural Features	Not applicable		
Hydrology	There is no evidence of any watercourses within the sample area, a small spring rises the west of the area within the buffer area.	This contributes to the character of the area.	
Pattern of Natural Habitat	This is a very managed landscape in landcover however the landform creates a significant pattern, as discussed above.	This contributes to the character of the area.	
Cultural Features			
Land Use	The landuse is agricultural within this location.	The unity of the landuse is characteristic of this landscape character at this local level.	
Built Form	Within the sample area there is no built form and only an agricultural shed within the buffer area.	This contributes to the character of the area.	
Infrastructure	The B1253 forms the eastern boundary of the site, and a footpath runs to the south of the site with in the buffer area.	The lack of infrastructure is a manifestation of the local landscape character.	
Boundaries	The field boundaries overall are geometric and regular, defined by hedgerows.	The lack of dominance of the boundaries contributes to the character of the area.	
Semi-natural features	Pits/ Quarries.	These contribute to the character of the area.	
Heritage features within the landscape	This is covered in greater detail by the heritage specialist.		
Aesthetic & Perceptual features			
Pattern/Line	The overall pattern of the landscape is organised with a curved line	These are significant features within the landscape.	
Scale	The scale of the landscape is large, as a result of landform and cover.	The scale of the landscape contributes to the local character.	

Enclosure	Overall there is no sense of enclosure within the sample area or buffer zone.	This does contribute to the landscape character.	
Texture & Colour	The texture of the landscape is smooth as a result of the landcover and the colours are dominated by the agricultural demands from the land, resulting in muted agricultural colours.	The texture and colours are a feature within the area.	
Complexity, Balance & Unity	As a result of the few varying features within the landscape combined with the regularity of the landform and landcover the landscape presents a balanced and unified character. This is also due the lack of interruption of the skyline.	This does contribute to the local manifestation of the landscape.	
Level of activity/ Tranquillity	Within the area there is a strong sense of tranquillity and remoteness.	This does contribute to the local manifestation of the landscape.	
Stimulus	The rolling landform and expansive views provides for an inspiring landscape.	This does contribute to the local manifestation of the landscape.	
Visual Aspects			
Key Features	The large rolling terrain; Extensive views; Large field patterns and unified landuse;	These are features with in the landscape.	
Key Views	Towthorpe Plantation; North York Moors;	These are strong element with in the landscape	
Interlink with adjacent landscape	Strong links with all surrounding landscapes.	This is an important feature of the local character	
Light	There will be no light pollution except vehicles travelling along the road, Natural light will play on the landscape providing alterations in landform.	This is a significant feature within the local character.	
Landscape Condition			
Condition of specific landscape features	Trees and areas of woodland seem to be in good condition; however the few hedgerows are fragmented.		
Fragility &	Loss of hedgerows.		

Vulnerability	Vulnerable to the introduction of any non- rural or large features within the landscape and any development on ridgelines.		
Auxiliary information			
Landscape Designations & Planning Policies			
International	None		
AONB	None		
Historic Parks & Gardens	None		
Ancient Woodland	None		GIS
Landscape of District Importance	(This is for note only as it does not conform to 'All Landscape Matters'). Ryedale District Council did not save this policy.		
CBA landscape type -rarity	% cover within the county –	Not assessed	
Conservation Interests & Associations			
Historic Environment	SAM Duggleby How Round Barrow, Sam at Wharram Percy Wold.	Archaeological features covered in more detail by Archaeological specialist.	GIS
Ecology	SSSI Stone Pits & Nova Slacks & SINC	Ecological features covered in more detail by ecologist.	GIS
Geology & Geomorphology		To be covered in more detail by specialist.	GIS
<i>Survey Day</i>	<i>Wednesday 10th August 2011 pm</i>		
<i>Appendices</i>	<i>Photographic Record Site Survey sheets</i>		

ASMRP	8 Limestone -Jurassic	Data stored				
Area, nearest settlement	Wrelton					
Location: District	Ryedale District Council					
Grid Reference	SE 767 872					
NE National Character Area	The study area is within NCA 25 North Yorkshire Moors & Cleveland Hills					
CBA Landscape Character Types	<p><u>The sample area is within:</u> LCT 4 Limestone Foothills & Valleys</p> <p>Key Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat, open summits of the Tabular Hills; • Ancient woodlands which occupy valley sides; • Prehistoric mounds and burial sites preserved within moorland or woodland; • Strong visual unity within settlements and sense of harmony with the surrounding landscape; • Traditional farm buildings constructed of pale limestone walls and red pantile roofs; • Distinctive cultural landscape with medieval villages located at the spring line, common arable fields at the base of the hill, and summer pastures above; • Extensive coniferous plantations are a key feature of the current landscape; • Contrast between the very narrow wooded valleys, giving a very strong sense of enclosure, with the open arable tops of the Tabular Hills. <p>Definitive Attributes:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Geology</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly underlain by a bedrock of ooidal limestone, which is interspersed with bands of mudstone and sandstone • A superficial geology of clay and silt overlies the bedrock within the series of narrow river corridors which run north south </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Topography & Drainage</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topography slopes downwards from north to south from the upland Sandstone Moors, towards the Vale of Pickering • This broad east-west orientated slope is cut by a series of north-south running narrow river valleys which feed into the main corridor of the River Derwent within the Vale of Pickering to the south </td> </tr> </table>	Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly underlain by a bedrock of ooidal limestone, which is interspersed with bands of mudstone and sandstone • A superficial geology of clay and silt overlies the bedrock within the series of narrow river corridors which run north south 	Topography & Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topography slopes downwards from north to south from the upland Sandstone Moors, towards the Vale of Pickering • This broad east-west orientated slope is cut by a series of north-south running narrow river valleys which feed into the main corridor of the River Derwent within the Vale of Pickering to the south 	
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Land Cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lower slopes, within the south predominantly encompass arable fields, which are interspersed with pockets of improved grassland • Higher slopes in the north are predominantly improved grassland • Large patches of coniferous woodland are also located at the northern edge of this Landscape Character Type. The woodland is associated with areas of dwarf shrub heath in the west and open dwarf shrub heath in the east • Belts of almost continuous deciduous woodland clothe the narrow river valleys that run north south across the landscape
Enclosure/ Field Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several areas of large-scale modern improved fields in the south, on the lower slopes • Interspersed amongst the modern fields are medium to large-scale areas of planned parliamentary enclosure and piecemeal enclosure with an irregular field pattern • Areas of designed landscape, such as Duncombe Park, Ebberston Park and Nunnington are also landscape features
Settlement Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Larger settlements such as Kirkbymoorside, Helmsley, Pickering and East Ayton are situated at the base of the hills where they rise from the Vale of Pickering • Strings of small farmsteads line minor roads running north south through the landscape • Traditional farm buildings often display pale limestone walls and red pantile roofs • Villages tend to be small, linear settlements of ancient origin, (Appleton-le-Moors is a well-known example of a medieval planned village)
Visible Historic Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villages are generally of ancient origin, place names show that many have Saxon origins, for example Appleton, Middleton and Sproxton • Helmsley is a planned 12th century town • Visible features include castles, for example Helmsley, Pickering and West Ayton • Rievaulx Abbey, Cawthorn Camps, a Roman Road and section of Medieval trackway (known as the Portergate) are also key historic features • Saxon churches at Lastingham and Levisham • Designed landscapes (Historic Parks and Gardens) at Duncombe Park, • Ebberston Park and Nunnington • Round barrows and cairns on Ebberston low moor
<p>Sensitivity to Change Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall high visual sensitivity as a result of extensive long distance views to adjacent Landscape Character Types, strong intervisibility with surrounding landscapes and the flat open summits of the Tabular Hills; • Views to and from this Landscape Character Types are sensitive to the introduction of tall vertical structures 	

	<p>such as wind turbines or communications masts;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High ecological sensitivity as a result of the numerous linear belts of ancient woodland lining the dale sides, coupled with numerous SSSI, including parts of the North York Moors, Caydale, Ryedale, Windy Pits, Duncombe, Sleightholme, Cawthorn Moor, Bridestones and Newtondale; • These sites encompass a patchwork of ecological habitats which are sensitive to changing agricultural practices/potential new development/climate change; • High landscape sensitivity as a result of the strong landscape and settlement pattern, with strong visual unity in settlement and distinctive cultural patterns comprising medieval villages located at spring lines. <p><i>The buffer zone is within the same Landscape Character Type.</i></p>	
<p>District Character Area</p>	<p>Local Landscape Character Assessment Ryedale District Council, The Landscape of Northern Ryedale 1999.</p> <p>The site is within Local Landscape Type: F, Linear Scarp Farmland:</p> <p>Key Characteristic Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panoramic views from the escarpment ridge out across the Vale of Pickering to the south. • Attractive rural qualities with a medium to large-scale field mosaic containing prominent hedgerows and woodland blocks. • Settlements concentrated along the foot of the slope. • Dynamic, rhythmic quality to the undulating relief. • North south orientated dry valleys and roads. • Strong medieval field pattern around Pickering. <p>Sensitivity to Change:</p> <p>The south facing slopes of the open farmed escarpment are prominent in views across the Vale of Pickering. This landscape is therefore, extremely sensitive to change.</p> <p>The elements of the escarpment landscape that are most vulnerable to change are the skyline of the escarpment ridge and the headlands created by the dry valleys that cut through the escarpment. It is important that skylines are uninterrupted by elements such as buildings, telecommunications masts and power lines and that their predominantly open character is retained. Elsewhere, modern farm buildings, pylons and badly sited fence lines can all detract from the natural qualities of this landscape. Changing patterns of land use on the escarpment should aim to minimise</p>	

	<p>intensive arable farming and its associated hard edges and to encourage unified swathes of grassland. With its prominent eleventh century church spire and commanding thirteenth century castle overlooking the town, Pickering is visible across large parts of the Vale to the south. Any built development is likely to be visually intrusive across a wide area.</p> <p>http://extranet.ryedale.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=7146</p> <p>This information may be crossed referenced in stages 3 & 4 as necessary.</p>	
CS Site Survey Data	Task 2 v – Detailed Landscape Character Assessment in accordance with Swanwick & Land Use Consultants (2002)	
Plan	Provided on GIS Layer	GIS
Photographic Record	See attached appendix	GIS
Description	Sample area 8 is situated on rolling ridge above Wrelton at 105m AOD. The local landscape consists of a defined valley and ridge landform (running north south) with the valleys consisting of dry valleys with ancient woodland. The villages are at the bottom of the slopes with isolated farmsteads off the narrow rural roads leading up into the hills. (Tabular Hills). The ridges are farmed with both arable and pasture and are predominantly medium in size although there is some loss of field boundaries.	
Key Landscape Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinctive landform rising to the north with narrow dry valleys • Rural and remote farming landscape; • Ancient woodlands within the valley 	
Baseline Feature or Characteristic	Description of feature/characteristic within the study area	How do the baseline feature / characteristic contribute to the local manifestation of landscape character type?
Natural Features		
Topography	Transitional landscape rising to the north with narrow dry valleys, 100m - 120 AOD. This is a very unusual landform.	This landform and its context contribute strongly to the character of this area.
Vegetation Cover	Within the sample area and buffer area the vegetation covers consists of predominantly of arable fields with substantial hedgerows often containing diverse species. There are areas of scrub including within the	This singularity of vegetation cover is a function of the local landscape.

	quarry area.		
Tree Cover	The tree cover is principally in the valleys in the form of ancient woodland and two woodlands, Cass Hagg Wood and Beasdale Wood are within the buffer zone. There are a number of hedgerow trees, mainly along the lanes and scattered trees (possibly remnants of hedgerows).	This tree cover contributes to the local landscape.	
Other Natural Features	Not applicable		
Hydrology	There is no evidence of any watercourses within the sample area, a small spring rises the west of the area within the buffer area.	This contributes to the character of the area.	
Pattern of Natural Habitat	The combination of the landform and the Ancient Woodland provides a linear pattern, in a north south direction.	This contributes to the character of the area.	
Cultural Features			
Land Use	The landuse is principally agricultural within this location with a farm and a small holiday complex which is sensitively sited.	The overall rural landuse is characteristic of this landscape character at this local level.	
Built Form	The built form in general, except for a large agricultural shed sits within the landscape.	This contributes to the character of the area.	
Infrastructure	Small rural lanes run in a north south direction just below the ridgelines. There is no other infrastructure. There are no public rights of way within the sample area however a number run within the eastern section of the buffer area.	The lack of infrastructure is a manifestation of the local landscape character.	
Boundaries	The field boundaries overall are geometric and regular, defined by hedgerows and landform. However field boundaries are eroding. There is also evidence of dry stone walls along the lanes, these are overgrown.	These boundaries contribute to the character of the area.	
Semi-natural features	Pits/ Quarries.	These contribute to the character of the area.	
Heritage features within the landscape	This is covered in greater detail by the heritage specialist.		
Aesthetic & Perceptual features			
Pattern/Line	The overall pattern of the landscape is organised with a curved line for the far distance but horizontal for the middle distance.	These are significant features within the landscape.	

Scale	The scale of the landscape varies according to location and views providing both a small and a large experience. This is an interesting juxtaposition.	The variety in scale of the landscape contributes to the local character.	
Enclosure	The sense of enclosure relates to the scale and according to location within the landscape it can feel contained through to expansive.	The variety in enclosure of the landscape contributes to the local character.	
Texture & Colour	The overall texture of the landscape is textured due to the variation in land cover however the overall colour is agricultural.	The texture and colours are a feature within the area.	
Complexity, Balance & Unity	Although the landform is varies in complexity from uniform (on the ridge) to diverse, the landscape is balance and unified brought together by the overall unity of the landuse.	This does contribute to the local manifestation of the landscape.	
Level of activity/ Tranquillity	Within the area it is calm and settled with a moderate to strong sense of tranquillity.	This does contribute to the local manifestation of the landscape.	
Stimulus	The unusual landform and varying length of views provides for an interesting landscape.	This does contribute to the local manifestation of the landscape.	
Visual Aspects			
Key Features	The varying landform; Extensive views to the south; Established hedgerows along the lanes;	These are features with in the landscape.	
Key Views	The vale of Pickering;	This is strong element with in the landscape	
Interlink with adjacent landscape	Strong links with all surrounding landscapes.	This is an important feature of the local character	
Light	There is possible light pollution from the Vale of Pickering.	This is not significant feature within the local character.	
Landscape Condition			
Condition of specific landscape features	Trees and areas of woodland and hedgerows seem to be in good condition;		
Fragility & Vulnerability	Loss of hedgerows noted through a need for wider accesses into fields and the change in agricultural practice for bigger fields.		

	Vulnerable to the introduction of any non- rural or large features within the landscape and any development on ridgelines.		
Auxiliary information			
Landscape Designations & Planning Policies			
International	None		
AONB	None		
Historic Parks & Gardens	None		
Ancient Woodland	Cass Hagg Wood & Beadale Wood		GIS
Landscape of District Importance	(This is for note only as it does not conform to 'All Landscape Matters'). Ryedale District Council did not save this policy.		
CBA landscape type -rarity	% cover within the county –	Not assessed	
Conservation Interests & Associations			
Historic Environment	Listed buildings in Wrelton	Archaeological features covered in more detail by Archaeological specialist.	GIS
Ecology	SINC - Beadale Wood	Ecological features covered in more detail by ecologist.	GIS
Geology & Geomorphology		To be covered in more detail by specialist.	GIS
<i>Survey Day</i>	<i>Wednesday 10th August 2011 am</i>		
<i>Appendices</i>	<i>Photographic Record Site Survey sheets</i>		

ASMRP	9 Limestone Permian	Data stored				
Area, nearest settlement	North Lees					
Location: District	Ripon District Council					
Grid Reference	SE 304 733					
NE National Character Area	The study area is within NCA 30 Southern Magnesian Limestone					
CBA Landscape Character Types	<p><u>The sample area is within:</u> LCT 6 Magnesian Limestone Ridge</p> <p>Key Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A low ridge of gently rolling landform which is covered by a pattern of fertile farmland and well wooded estates; • Landform is intersected by a series of relatively intricate dry valleys; • Wooded limestone gorges, caves and crags are key landscape features; • The prominent transport corridor of the A1(M) which runs through the southern section of this Landscape Character Type; • Large-scale arable fields dominate the landscape, facilitating long distance views, extending as far as Kilburn White Horse on the edge of the North York Moors National Park; • Intimate scale and grain of the landscape derived from complex topography and land use patterns; • Several historic country houses and associated designed landscapes, often containing mature veteran trees; • Limestone quarries are a relatively common landscape feature; • Use of limestone as a building material which creates a unified character. <p>Definitive Attributes:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Geology</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly underlain by magnesian limestone bedrock which is overlain by superficial deposits of diamicton (a glacial deposit) </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Topography & Drainage</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gently rolling low ridge of landscape </td> </tr> </table>	Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly underlain by magnesian limestone bedrock which is overlain by superficial deposits of diamicton (a glacial deposit) 	Topography & Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gently rolling low ridge of landscape 	
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly underlain by magnesian limestone bedrock which is overlain by superficial deposits of diamicton (a glacial deposit) 					
Topography & Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gently rolling low ridge of landscape 					

Land Cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A predominantly arable landscape which is interspersed with scattered, diverse development 	
Enclosure/ Field Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pockets of large-scale modern enclosed fields, interspersed with large areas of medium-sized parliamentary enclosure fields • Areas of designed landscape are also a key feature, which are dotted throughout the Landscape Character Type. 	
Settlement Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A combination of large scattered farmsteads and small isolated hamlets dotted across the landscape 	
Visible Historic Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humberton deserted medieval village • Snaps Castle and avenue • Devil’s Arrows at Boroughbridge • Aldborough village – built within visible earthworks of the Roman Town • Knaresborough Castle • Towton battlefield • Parks and country houses at Newton Kyme, Thorpe Perrow, Womersley and Monk Fryston • Other smaller parks and country houses • Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments, including seven henges, two cursus monuments, several barrows, enclosures, pit alignments and the Devil’s Arrows Standing stone. • East Tanfield deserted medieval village, grange and field system, to the east of Swainby Grove 	
<p>Sensitivity to Change Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate to high visual sensitivity as a result of the prominent nature of the ridge and intervisibility with adjacent Vale Farmland with Dispersed Settlements and Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland Landscape Character Types; • Views to and from the Magnesian Limestone Ridge are sensitive to the introduction of tall vertical elements or large-scale development; • High ecological sensitivity as a result of the presence of nationally important, species-rich limestone grassland, several pockets of semi-natural ancient woodland scattered along the ridge, and SSSI’s such as Brockdale, Hay-a-Park and Burton Leonard Lime Quarry which encompass a series of sensitive ecological habitats that are sensitive to changes in land management; • High landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the nationally significant Neolithic and Bronze Age 		

	<p>monuments, in addition to the predominantly intact landscape pattern comprising a network of mature hedgerow, pockets of deciduous woodland and several designed estates with associated historic buildings which are sensitive to changes in land management.</p> <p><u>Buffer area.</u></p> <p>The buffer zone to the west is within the same Landscape Character Type and to the east is LCT 24 River Floodplain.</p> <p>LCT 24 River Floodplain</p> <p>Key Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A series of flat, low lying, relatively narrow river corridors which flow through the different types of Vale Farmland Landscape Character Types within the Study Area; • The ‘Ings’ – flood meadows maintained by traditional hay making activities; • Landscape pattern comprises a mixture of flood meadows, neutral grasslands and floodplain mires; • Halls and manor houses are key landscape features; • River engineering such as levees assert a human influence over the landscape; • Power stations, pylons and former collieries are present in parts of this Landscape Character Type; • The A1 (M) introduces a source of noise and visual intrusion in several places. <p>Definitive Attributes: <i>Not quoted for buffer area,</i></p> <p>Sensitivity to Change Issues:</p> <p>High visual sensitivity as a result of the predominantly open character and flat landform, which facilitates long distance open views across the landscape and promotes strong intervisibility with adjacent Landscape Character Types;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High ecological sensitivity as result of the patchwork of fen, flood meadows, floodplain mires, marsh and swamp, inland bare ground and calcareous grassland habitats. Several of these habitats are designated as SSSI and Ramsar sites; • High landscape and cultural sensitivity as a result of the presence numerous historic settlement sites, archaeological sites and designed landscapes, coupled with a dynamic landscape pattern of narrow river corridors. 	
<p>District Character Area</p>	<p>Local Landscape Character Assessment: Harrogate Landscape Character Assessment Area 77 North of Ripon Farmland</p> <p>Key Characteristics</p>	

	<p>Geology, soils and drainage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magnesian limestone solid geology with sandy till and till drift geology from Palaeozoic and Mesozoic sandstone and shale. • Deep, fine loamy brown soils with slowly permeable sub soils and slight seasonal waterlogging. <p>Landform and drainage pattern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gently rolling/undulating landform below 100m AOD. • Gypsum holes are present throughout but are particularly concentrated to the east along the boundary of the Ure corridor. • Few small watercourses draining the land eastwards to the River Ure. <p>Land use, fields, boundaries, trees and wildlife</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land intensively managed for both livestock and arable production. • Early enclosure field pattern with amalgamation of small fields into large fields. • Several blocks of deciduous and mixed woodland with large areas in between where there are few individual trees. There is Ancient Semi-Natural wood at Hollin Head Wood. • Woodland along the valley of Light Water is important in screening the Theme Park. • Tree lined watercourses running east into the River Ure. • Localised areas of individual trees (e.g. Sleningford Hall parkland remnants.) • Site of Interest for Nature Conservation at Five Ponds. • Where there are high concentrations of gypsum holes the wildlife value of the area is improved due to less intensive management e.g. Magnesian Limestone Grassland at Ripon Golf Course. <p>Settlement, built environment and communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main settlement is the village of North Stainley plus scattered farmsteads. • Traditional building materials are mixed but include local limestone, cobbles and rubble, timber and brick, with blue slate, stone slate and pantile roofs. • Lightwater Valley is a large theme park, relatively well screened in this open landscape. • Bridleways (east-west) linking roads (north-south). • Several disused limestone quarries in the area and two still in use. • Fountains Abbey managed the area in monastic times and evidence of a long history of settlement includes the remains of a Roman Villa at Castle Dikes on the A6108 (Ripon to Masham Road). • The area of Ripon Parks once contained a medieval deer park but little evidence of this remains. Veteran trees here may date from this period. 	
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	<p>Sensitivities & Pressures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This open large-scale landscape is sensitive to visible development. However, land-form and tree cover, in places, does give the landscape some capacity to accept change that does not result in the loss of key characteristics and which respects landform and development pattern. • The urban edge of Ripon is sensitive to change in this area, which provides the northern rural setting of the town. The encroachment of development and urban sprawl will impact upon approaches from the north. Improvements could be made along the urban edge through management and reintroduction of landscape features that are characteristic of the area. • Quarrying and gravel extraction are influential and likely to continue. There are Areas of Search for mineral extraction (crushed rock) and gravel extraction and three mineral consultation areas cover approximately a quarter of the area. Quarrying and gravel extraction have a significant impact on the current landscape character and future landscape change. • Loss of field boundaries and hedges over the years has resulted in a large field system and the decline in the contribution this key feature makes to character. • Threats to historical features are likely to increase along with development pressure and their contribution to landscape character may be lost over time. • Urban sprawl into the countryside. • Large scale development and expansion of Lightwater Valley Theme Park. <p>Buffer Area within 78 River Ure Corridor, Slenningford Water Mill to Ripon Reach http://www.harrogate.gov.uk/Pages/harrogate-93.aspx</p> <p>This information will be cross referenced in stages 3 & 4 as necessary.</p>	
CS Site Survey Data	Task 2 v – Detailed Landscape Character Assessment in accordance with Swanwick & Land Use Consultants (2002)	
Plan	Provided on GIS Layer	GIS
Photographic Record	See attached appendix	GIS
Description	Sample area 9 to the north of Ripon on very gently rolling land, around 50m AOD, it is situated on the perimeter of this landform with the River Ure about 1km to the east. This affords in certain locations extensive views both east and	

	north east across the river plain and over towards the North York Moors. Views to the south and west are restricted by vegetation. Land use varies including leisure (the Golf course), farming, scrub, residential and country estate (Spring Hill School) with land cover reflecting these various uses. There are a significant number of mature trees within the study and buffer area.		
Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long distant views across to the North York Moors. • A managed landscape incorporating a variety of landuses; • Mature Tree Cover • Gypsum holes (within Golf Course) 		
Baseline Feature or Characteristic	Description of feature/characteristic within the study area	How do the baseline feature / characteristic contribute to the local manifestation of landscape character type?	
Natural Features			
Topography	This is a slightly undulating landform at around 50m AOD.	This landform and its context contribute to the character of this area.	
Vegetation Cover	The area is heavily vegetated with large hedgerows, arable fields, mature trees, shelter belts, amenity grassland (golf course), semi-improved grass and gardens.	The variety of this vegetation cover is a function of this local landscape.	
Tree Cover	There is a wide variety of tree cover, including mature trees, mature copses, shelter belts and amenity (within the golf course).	The mature varied tree cover is a feature of the local landscape character however care must be taken to compliment these features with further appropriate species.	
Other Natural Features	Gypsum holes	This contributes to the character of the area.	
Hydrology	Water features are within the golf course and a couple of small watercourses run within the buffer area toward the River Ure in the east.	This not a significant feature within the area.	
Pattern of Natural Habitat	The pattern of the natural habitat within this area is dictated by landuse, some of the areas of tree cover are located along the small watercourses, in locations that can not be cultivated for amenity or arable use this is principally within the buffer area.	This not a significant feature within the area.	

Cultural Features			
Land Use	The landuse is diverse and reflects the position of the sample area on the northern edge of Ripon. It is at this point that leisure and farming meet.	The overall rural landuse is characteristic of this landscape character at this local level.	
Built Form	The built form in varies both in scale and building materials reflecting the land use.	This not a significant feature within the area.	
Infrastructure	The A6108 forms the western boundary of the site whilst a rural land forms the eastern. A number of public rights of way are within the study area. Masts and poles are present with the site and within the vista.	This is a feature of the landuse and the edge of town location; therefore it is a manifestation of the local landscape.	
Boundaries	Boundary features include field boundaries of various forms, the main A6108 and mature tree planting.	This not a significant feature within the area	
Semi-natural features			
Heritage features within the landscape	This is covered in greater detail by the heritage specialist.		
Aesthetic & Perceptual features			
Pattern/Line	The overall pattern of the landscape is organised with a curved line for the far distance but horizontal for the middle distance.	This is a feature within the landscape.	
Scale	The scale of the landscape is varies according to location and views providing both a small and a large experience. This is an interesting juxtaposition.	The variety in scale of the landscape contributes to the local character.	
Enclosure	The sense of enclosure relates to the scale and according to location within the landscape it can feel enclosed through to expansive.	The variety in enclosure of the landscape contributes to the local character.	
Texture & Colour	The overall texture of the landscape is textured due to the variation in land cover however the overall colour is agricultural.	The texture and colours are a feature within the area.	
Complexity, Balance & Unity	In spite of the variety in landuse the overall aspect of the landscape is simple, balanced and unity this is due to the lack of variation in the landform and the unity of textures and colour.	This does contribute to the local manifestation of the landscape.	
Level of activity/ Tranquillity	The level of activity and sense of tranquillity vary according to the location within the landscape. The A6108 is an imposing feature within the landscape.	This not a significant feature within the area.	

Stimulus	Depending on the location and the views afforded stimulus within the landscape varies.	This not a significant feature within the area.	
Visual Aspects			
Key Features	Mature vegetation; Tidy landscape;	These are features with in the landscape.	
Key Views	Views to the east over the River Ure and across to the North York Moors;	This is strong element with in the landscape	
Interlink with adjacent landscape	Strong links with the landscapes to the east.	This is an important feature of the local character	
Light	There will be a strong presence of night time light within this area. Natural light will play an interesting part in the views to the east.	This is not significant feature within the local character.	
Landscape Condition			
Condition of specific landscape features	Trees and areas of woodland and hedgerows seem to be in good condition;		
Fragility & Vulnerability	Loss of hedgerows noted through a need for wider accesses into fields and the change in agricultural practice for bigger fields. Vulnerable to the introduction of any non- rural or large features within the landscape and any development on ridgelines.		
Auxiliary information			
Landscape Designations & Planning Policies			
International	None		
AONB	None		
Historic Parks & Gardens	None		
Ancient Woodland	None		GIS
Landscape of	(This is for note only as it does not conform to 'All Landscape Matters').		

District Importance	Ripon District Council did not save this policy.		
CBA landscape type -rarity	% cover within the county –	Not assessed	
Conservation Interests & Associations			
Historic Environment	Spring Hill School and associated building are listed (within buffer area)	Archaeological features covered in more detail by Archaeological specialist.	GIS
Ecology	SINC – Ripon Golf Course (Ref SE37-12)	Ecological features covered in more detail by ecologist.	GIS
Geology & Geomorphology		To be covered in more detail by specialist.	GIS
<i>Survey Day</i>	<i>Tuesday 9th August 2011 am</i>		
<i>Appendices</i>	<i>Photographic Record</i> <i>Site Survey sheets</i>		

ASMRP	12 Sandstone, Carboniferous, Millstone Grit & Coal Measures	Data stored		
Area, nearest settlement	Skipton			
Location: District	Craven District Council			
Grid Reference	SD 997 502			
NE National Character Area	The study area is within NCA 36 southern Pennines			
CBA Landscape Character Types	<p><u>The sample area is within:</u> LCT 31 Settled Industrial Valleys and the north east third of the site is within LCT 35 Gritstone Low Moors & Fells</p> <p><u>LCT 31 Settled Industrial Valleys</u></p> <p>Key Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively broad valleys which are settled with villages and towns; • Rivers flow through the valleys and are often crossed by road bridges; • Numerous industrial heritage features; • Historic parklands and wooded estates enclosing occasional country houses including Broughton Hall and Aireville Park; • Fields predominantly consist of improved pasture divided by a network of drystone walls; • Main road corridors often provide a source of noise and visual intrusion and disturb the overall sense of tranquillity; • Views are often dominated by buildings. <p>Definitive Attributes:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Geology</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The underlying geology largely comprises Sandstones and siltstones of the Mill Stone Grit Series. Bands of limestone and mudstone are present around Skipton while shales are present to the north of Skipton • Much of this area is covered by superficial deposits of till from the last glaciation (the Devensian) • Rivers have deposited alluvium within the flood plains which are bordered by river terrace deposits of sand and gravel </td> </tr> </table>	Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The underlying geology largely comprises Sandstones and siltstones of the Mill Stone Grit Series. Bands of limestone and mudstone are present around Skipton while shales are present to the north of Skipton • Much of this area is covered by superficial deposits of till from the last glaciation (the Devensian) • Rivers have deposited alluvium within the flood plains which are bordered by river terrace deposits of sand and gravel 	
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Topography & Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U-shaped valleys are large scale and broad with sides that gently undulate as they slope down from the upland moor to the flat valley floor. The lower Wharfe Valley runs eastwards towards the Humber Estuary • The Rivers Wharfe and Aire meander across the a narrow floodplains 	
Land Cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly improved pasture with small areas of unimproved grassland and some arable production on south facing slopes • Patches of broadleaf woodland, including ancient semi-natural woodlands are common in the area particularly alongside small becks • A small proportion of the land is covered by urban development which is usually situated in the valley floor • Herb-rich stream banks 	
Enclosure/ Field Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piecemeal enclosures are common in the west of this area and some of these are thought to be ancient enclosures. These areas are characterised by irregular dry stone wall boundaries • To the east of this area post medieval planned enclosures and parliamentary enclosures tend to predominate • There are significant areas of modern improved fields with straight hedgerow boundaries, particularly in the east of this area 	
Settlement Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major transport routes pass along the valley floors. The character of the valleys is heavily influenced by settlements, with mixed industrial and commercial developments associated with the towns located on the edge of the Aire Valley • Minor roads climb from the valley floor to connect with scattered farms and villages on the valley sides and adjacent moors. Villages on the valley sides are comprised of old stone buildings and isolated blocks of stone terraced houses • Historic parklands and wooded estates enclose occasional country houses including Broughton Hall and Aireville Park 	
Visible Historic Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elslack Roman fort • Lime kiln at Draughton • Embsay and Bolton Abbey steam railway • Roman Road on Vicars Allotment • Rougemont Castle • Broughton Hall near Skipton is a listed building within a designated parkland setting • A Roman road and Roman Fort are present in the area • Bolton Priory lies within Wharfedale • Earthworks associated with Rougemont Castle 	

<p>Sensitivity to Change Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High visual sensitivity overall as a result of strong intervisibility with adjacent higher Landscape Character Types; • Low ecological sensitivity overall, resulting from the predominance of improved agricultural fields and extraction sites; • Moderate landscape and cultural sensitivity overall. Whilst much of this landscape has been altered by industrial-related development, there is strong historic integrity, with numerous industrial heritage features forming key features. <p><u>LCT 35 Gritstone Low Moors and Fells</u></p> <p>Key Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A series of rounded low hills which are generally located between 200m and 400m AOD; • Characteristic moorland vegetation comprising dwarf shrub heather on the higher hills, with a mosaic of improved, neutral and calcareous grassland on the lower slopes; • Mosaic of unenclosed moorland and intakes from the moor with some areas of parliamentary enclosures; • Sparse settlement pattern and a predominantly rural character, with associated sense of tranquillity and dark night skies; • Occasional minor roads cross the landscape; • Open skylines and extensive panoramic views across surrounding lower landscapes from higher locations. <p>Definitive Attributes:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Geology</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sedimentary rocks from the Millstone Grit Series underlie this LCT • Small areas of peat occur on higher ground • Deposits of Glacial till occur on the lower slopes </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Topography & Drainage</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fells in this LCT rise to over 400m AOD at the summit • This area forms the eastern extension of a larger block of upland • The moors slope gently downwards to the eastern lowlands • This LCT is interrupted by the Wharfedale and Nidderdale </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land Cover</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contiguous areas of dwarf shrub heath and open heath cover higher ground • Lower moorland slopes are covered by a mixture of improved, neutral and </td> </tr> </table>		Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sedimentary rocks from the Millstone Grit Series underlie this LCT • Small areas of peat occur on higher ground • Deposits of Glacial till occur on the lower slopes 	Topography & Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fells in this LCT rise to over 400m AOD at the summit • This area forms the eastern extension of a larger block of upland • The moors slope gently downwards to the eastern lowlands • This LCT is interrupted by the Wharfedale and Nidderdale 	Land Cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contiguous areas of dwarf shrub heath and open heath cover higher ground • Lower moorland slopes are covered by a mixture of improved, neutral and
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • calcareous grassland • Three large coniferous plantations are present in the area
Enclosure/ Field Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large blocks of Common land and unenclosed moorland • Large block of intake with extremely large enclosures • Lower moorland slopes are generally characterised by parliamentary enclosures of medium sized regular fields
Settlement Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher and more remote areas are predominantly unsettled with scattered houses and farmsteads occupying lower areas on either side of the Nidd Valley. The scarcity of public roads in these areas contributes to a sense of remoteness • Some of the lower moors within this area have been enclosed for agriculture and as a result have a network of straight roads linking large, widely separated farmsteads which are often quite prominent within the landscape. The area tends not to contain any larger settlements
Visible Historic Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many tracks crossing the ridge, connecting settlement (though not as public roads now) • Peat cutting • Roman road on Blubberhouses Moor • Large group of prehistoric carved rocks and enclosures on Snowden Moor and Common on whole block from Weston, northwards to the A59 • Lead mining and stone quarrying south of Greenhow • Large stone quarries high above the reservoirs • Cairnfield and carved rocks on Snowden Carr • Cairnfield, enclosures, boulder walling, hollow way and carved rocks towards edge of Snowden Carr • Lime kiln and associated quarries 330m west of Toft Gate Farm
<p>Sensitivity to Change Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High visual sensitivity as a result of elevated, open nature of this landscape, which facilitates panoramic views across adjacent landscapes. There is associated strong intervisibility with surrounding Landscape Character Types; • High ecological sensitivity as a result of the distinctive patchwork of blanket bogs and heather moorland which provide key habitats for plants and birds and are designated as part of the North Pennine Moors SPA, SSSI and SAC; • High landscape and cultural sensitivity, resulting from the predominantly intact landscape pattern of blocky gritstone outcrops, predominantly rural character and strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity throughout, 	

	<p>with associated dark night skies.</p> <p><i>The buffer zone is within the same Landscape Character Types and LCT 1 Urban Landscapes</i></p>	
<p>District Character Area</p>	<p>Local Landscape Character Assessment Craven District Council, Landscape Appraisal for Craven District, outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park and Forest of Bowland AONB, 2002, by Landscape Design Associates.</p> <p>The site is within Local Landscape Type: 15, Open Upland, Landscape/Irregular Stone Walls:</p> <p>Key Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rolling landscape mainly confined to hill tops; • Open, exposed upland character; • Trees mainly absent; • Strong network of dry-stone walls enclosing small to medium scale irregular shaped pasture fields. <p>Character: STRONG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular network of dry-stone walls impose a strong pattern o the distinctively open upland landscape. <p>Condition: GOOD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intact network of irregular dry-stone walls. <p>Sensitivity to Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The character of the area is particularly sensitive to development and is visible from the surrounding area; • Character is derived from the network of irregular dry-stone walls which are sensitive to changes in agricultural practice. <p>The buffer area is within Local Landscape Type: 20, Open Moorland and Moorland Fringe - Moorland:</p> <p>Key Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gently rolling landform on high fell tops; • Unenclosed upland moorland habitats of acid moorland vegetation often dominated by moorland grass; • Trees mainly absent with occasional wooded gills following topography; • Large-scale, open, exposed landscape with expansive views over surrounding hills; • Sense of elevation, isolation and exposure. 	

	<p>Character: STRONG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unenclosed moorland areas with no trees have a distinctive open and exposed landscape character. • The strong sense of openness and elevation provides extensive and uninterrupted views over the surrounding landscape. • Moorland habitats often form the distinctive ‘black moor’, recognisable on the hill tops from the surrounding landscape. <p>Condition: GOOD -DECLINING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some areas of moorland vegetation are degraded and have become dominated by acid grassland. <p>Sensitivity to Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moorland landscapes are very visible from the surrounding landscape; • The open character of moorland areas is sensitive to development, management regimes, for example over grazing; • Smaller areas of moorland are sensitive due to their isolated location and limited size. <p>http://www.cravenc.gov.uk/Craven/Residents/PlanningServices/PlanningPolicy/LDF/BackgroundStudies/LandscapeCharacterAssessment/</p> <p>This information may be crossed referenced in stages 3 & 4 as necessary.</p>	
CS Site Survey Data	Task 2 v – Detailed Landscape Character Assessment in accordance with Swanwick & Land Use Consultants (2002)	
Plan	Provided on GIS Layer	GIS
Photographic Record	See attached appendix	GIS
Description	Sample area 9 is situated on rising agricultural ground to the south of Skipton within the wide Aire Valley. It is a site that covers a large variation in topography from 110m in the valley bottom to over 240m at the north eastern boundary. The site is bisected by a small lane leading to a number of residential properties and a small holiday complex. There are scattered woodlands along watercourses and across the valley on surrounding hilltop. Long views	

	are afforded up and down the valley. The experience of the landscape contrasted significantly in relation to the topography, from balanced and tranquil within the higher levels to discordant, fragmented and unsettle close to the valley bottom.	
Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinctive flat bottomed valley landscape with prominent slopes; • Extensive views to the north and south; • Principally a rural landscape; • Dry stone walls. 	
Baseline Feature or Characteristic	Description of feature/characteristic within the study area	How do the baseline feature / characteristic contribute to the local manifestation of landscape character type?
Natural Features		
Topography	This sample area is situated on the side of rising ground from 110m AOD close to the Leeds-Liverpool Canal to 240mAOD to the north east. The buffer area rises to 300m AOD.	This landform and its context contribute strongly to the character of this area.
Vegetation Cover	Vegetation cover within the area is principally pasture (semi-improved); there are minimal amount hedgerows within the sample area and buffer. A couple of properties are within the area and have associated garden vegetation. Moorland is within the buffer area.	This singularity of vegetation cover is a function of the local landscape.
Tree Cover	Trees are evident within the landscape and although mature are not substantially large, due to their exposed locations. They are found as small shelterbelts, along the small watercourses/valleys and as possible boundaries features.	This tree cover contributes to the local landscape.
Other Natural Features	Not applicable	
Hydrology	A small number of small watercourses are located within the area. The Leeds-Liverpool Canal runs along the edge of the valley bottom.	This contributes to the character of the area due to their associated vegetation.
Pattern of Natural Habitat	The landform, watercourses and land use shape the pattern of the natural habitat.	This contributes to the character of the area.
Cultural Features		
Land Use	The landuse is principally pastoral and moorland edge with a couple of properties, one as a holiday cottage business.	The overall rural landuse is characteristic of this landscape character at this local level.

Built Form	The built form constructed principally in traditional materials (limestone) blends with the landscape. However non traditional features become an obvious negative aspect. Within the buffer area is the industrial valley of Skipton, separated by the canal and to the west is the town of Skipton.	Overall the built form constructed in traditional materials contributes to the character of the sample area. The industrial valley is a local manifestation of its own character.	
Infrastructure	Within the area there is little infrastructure bar the mast and transport routes to the properties. A number of public rights of way cross the area. Within the buffer area to the west and south are the industrial area, including both the A629 and the main line railway.	This is a feature of the landscape.	
Boundaries	Dry stone wall are principally the field boundaries, and although a number are built along a sinus line the overall pattern is regular and geocentric.	These boundaries contribute to the character of the area.	
Semi-natural features	The canal is within the buffer area however it is not an apparent feature within the landscape. There are remnants of disused quarries with the lower part of the site.	These do not specifically contribute to the character of the area.	
Heritage features within the landscape	This is covered in greater detail by the heritage specialist.		
Aesthetic & Perceptual features			
Pattern/Line	The pattern of the landscape varied from organised within the upper reaches of the area to random near the valley whilst the overall line was curved and rounded.	These are significant features within the landscape.	
Scale	The scale of the landscape is varies according to location and views providing both a small and a large experience.	The variety in scale of the landscape contributes to the local character.	
Enclosure	The sense of enclosure relates to the scale and according to location within the landscape it can feel contained through to expansive.	The variety in enclosure of the landscape contributes to the local character.	
Texture & Colour	Near the valley bottom the texture was rough reflecting the varying landuse and vegetation cover whilst within the uplands it was textured with the colour overall being colourful.	The texture and colours are a feature within the area.	
Complexity, Balance & Unity	The landform varies in complexity from unified, balanced and diverse in the uplands to complex, discordant and fragmented, reflecting the varying land use within the valley bottom.	This does contribute to the local manifestation of the landscape.	
Level of activity/	Tranquillity and activity vary again in relation to location, with the upper half of the area being calm and tranquil whilst the lower half is	This does contribute to the local	

Tranquillity	unsettled and has a low level of tranquillity.	manifestation of the landscape.	
Stimulus	The expansive views, the rural features and strong pattern of dry stone walls provides a inspiring landscape within the upper part of the site however with the variety of landform, landcover and the proximity to the industrial valley in the lower half creates a landscape that is challenging.	This does contribute to the local manifestation of the landscape.	
Visual Aspects			
Key Features	The distinctive landform sloping from north east down to southwest(valley side above Skipton); Extensive views from the upland to the south, east and west; Dry Stone Walls;	These are features with in the landscape.	
Key Views	Across the valley;	This is strong element with in the landscape	
Interlink with adjacent landscape	Strong links with all surrounding landscapes.	This is an important feature of the local character	
Light	There is possible light pollution from Skipton. Natural light provides a variation in the prominence of landscape features.	This is significant feature within the local character.	
Landscape Condition			
Condition of specific landscape features	Overall the landscape is in good condition, most of the stone walls are maintained and woodland managed however on within the lower part of the site there is some evidence of poorer land management. Buildings are in good condition.		
Fragility & Vulnerability	Loss of boundary features or fragmentation of the field patterns Changes in agricultural practices Expansion of the industrial area The expansive views are vulnerable to the introduction of vertical features such as wind turbines.		
Auxiliary information			
Landscape Designations & Planning Policies			
International	None		

AONB	None		
Historic Parks & Gardens	None		
Ancient Woodland	None		GIS
Landscape of District Importance	(This is for note only as it does not conform to 'All Landscape Matters'). Craven District Council did not save this policy.		
CBA landscape type -rarity	% cover within the county –	Not assessed	
Conservation Interests & Associations			
Historic Environment	SAM – Subcircular enclosed settlement on Horse Close Hill	Archaeological features covered in more detail by Archaeological specialist.	GIS
Ecology	None	Ecological features covered in more detail by ecologist.	GIS
Geology & Geomorphology		To be covered in more detail by specialist.	GIS
<i>Survey Day</i>	<i>Monday 8th August 2011 pm</i>		
<i>Appendices</i>	<i>Photographic Record Site Survey sheets</i>		

ASMRP	14 Limestone Carboniferous	Data stored						
Area, nearest settlement	Holgate Moor							
Location: District	Richmondshire District Council							
Grid Reference	NZ 068 056							
NE National Character Area	NCA 21 Yorkshire Dales							
CBA Landscape Character Types	<p><u>The site is within:</u> LCT33 –Gritstone High Plateau</p> <p>Key Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blanket bog • Characteristic moorland vegetation composed of heather and dwarf shrubs • Flat upland plateau • Important upland bird assemblages • Expansive, undeveloped character • Open skylines and extensive views; • Strong sense of tranquillity and remoteness throughout, with associated dark night skies; • Muted colours; • MOD ranges within plantations at the north-eastern edge. <p>Definitive Attributes:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Geology</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This area is predominantly underlain by rocks of the Millstone Grit Series • Superficial deposits of peat cover much of the landscape </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Topography & Drainage</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a substantial area of continuous upland which extends beyond the study boundary • Extensive plateau summits contrast with steep valleys sides of adjacent character areas • Large areas of impeded drainage have led to the formation of blanket bog • The area is drained by a number of high order streams </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land Cover</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summit areas are covered by blanket bog, giving way to dwarf shrub heath on drier ground • Lower slopes tend to be occupied by unimproved calcareous or neutral grassland </td> </tr> </table>	Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This area is predominantly underlain by rocks of the Millstone Grit Series • Superficial deposits of peat cover much of the landscape 	Topography & Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a substantial area of continuous upland which extends beyond the study boundary • Extensive plateau summits contrast with steep valleys sides of adjacent character areas • Large areas of impeded drainage have led to the formation of blanket bog • The area is drained by a number of high order streams 	Land Cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summit areas are covered by blanket bog, giving way to dwarf shrub heath on drier ground • Lower slopes tend to be occupied by unimproved calcareous or neutral grassland 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pockets of acid grassland • Smaller areas of improved grassland exist at the margins of the area
Enclosure/ Field Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive, contiguous areas of unenclosed heather moorland • Large blocks of parliamentary enclosures defined by straight, dry stone wall, field boundaries • Blanket bog • Large area of common land consisting of Askrigg, Angram and Abbotside Common
Settlement Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlement is absent from the open moor tops, but scattered traditional farmsteads with modern outbuildings are present near the dale fringes. • The landscape is characterised by an absence of built structures with few roads or tracks crossing the plateau
Visible Historic Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moorland with extensive lead mining in south of area • Large stone quarries high above the reservoirs • Large areas of moorland which are dominated by a history of lead extraction • Lead mines and smelt mills at moulds side west of Langthwaite • Lead mines, ore works and smelt mills at Old Gang on Reeth High Moor • Prehistoric carved rocks and associated remains including cairns and a field system 800m south of haythwaite, Barningham moor • Moss Dam • Marrick ore hearth lead smelt mill • Medieval settlement and field system at Walburn Hall
<p>Sensitivity to Change Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High visual sensitivity as a result of elevated, open nature of this landscape, which facilitates panoramic views across adjacent landscapes. There is associated strong intervisibility with surrounding Landscape Character Types; • High ecological sensitivity as a result of the distinctive patchwork of blanket bogs and heather moorland which provide key habitats for plants and birds and are designated as part of the North Pennine Moors SPA, SSSI and SAC; • High landscape and cultural sensitivity, resulting from the predominantly intact landscape pattern of blocky gritstone outcrops, predominantly rural character and strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity throughout, with associated dark night skies. 	

	<i>The buffer zone is within the same Landscape Character Type.</i>											
District Character Area/Type	<p>Local Landscape Character Assessment: There are no district assessments for Richmondshire District Council.</p> <p>Adjacent Landscape Character Assessment: Landscape character in the County Durham Landscape Character Assessment which was formally adopted by the council in 2008, it is possible to indicatively link in with their classification.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>County Character Type</td> <td>The North Pennines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Broad Landscape Type</td> <td>Moorland Ridges and Summits</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Broad Character Area</td> <td>Barningham, Hope & Scargill Moors</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Landscape Type</td> <td>Moorland Slope</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sub Type</td> <td>Heather Moor</td> </tr> </table> <p>For each County Character Type there is :</p> <p>Strategy</p> <p>Assets & Attributes</p> <p>Trends & Pressures</p> <p>Current Initiatives.</p> <p>http://www.durhamlandscape.info/Pages/CountyCharacterAreaStrategies.aspx</p> <p>This information will be cross referenced in stages 3 & 4 as necessary.</p>	County Character Type	The North Pennines	Broad Landscape Type	Moorland Ridges and Summits	Broad Character Area	Barningham, Hope & Scargill Moors	Local Landscape Type	Moorland Slope	Sub Type	Heather Moor	
County Character Type	The North Pennines											
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Broad Character Area	Barningham, Hope & Scargill Moors											
Local Landscape Type	Moorland Slope											
Sub Type	Heather Moor											
CS Site Survey Data	Task 2 v – Detailed Landscape Character Assessment in accordance with Swanwick & Land Use Consultants (2002)											
Plan	Provided on GIS Layer	GIS										
Photographic Record	See attached appendix	GIS										
Description	<p>Sample Area 14 is situated at an elevation of 386m AOD within Holgate Moor. The landform is rolling and slopes down towards the southeast, towards Rake Beck. Views are contained within the middle distance by the rolling landform however with more elevated positions long views are gained to the south and south east. Interesting landforms and twists catch the eye in the middle distance with the formation of gills and steep valleys whilst in the near distance it is features such as swallow holes, abandoned mines and small gills.</p> <p>The area is remote with a single track moor road crossing the area and an isolated drystone wall running west to east.</p>											

	Vegetation consists of heather and upland grasses, there is no tree cover however this is an agricultural landscape, used both for sheep grazing and as a managed grouse moor. A couple of isolated farms are situated on the perimeter as the study area and outwith the moor, they are situated within areas of areas of top land, allotments and intakes (as classified with the County Durham Landscape Character Assessment 2008).		
Key Landscape Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upland moor • Limited vegetation • Rolling landform interspersed with sharp features such as steep valleys • Extensive views to the south and south east. 		
Baseline Feature or Characteristic	Description of feature/characteristic within the study area	How do the baseline feature / characteristic contribute to the local manifestation of landscape character type?	
Natural Features			
Topography	Upland rolling landform with steep valleys higher than 370m AOD.	This landform contributes strongly to the character of this type.	
Vegetation Cover	Upland moorland, principally heather and moorland grass. Around the farmsteads are semi-improved grassland and areas of shelterbelt and a plantation.	This is a part of the character of the area.	
Tree Cover	Very limited restricted to coniferous plantations as a crop or to provide shelter.	This woodland does not contribute to the local character.	
Other Natural Features	Swallow Holes	These are a significant feature within this landscape character.	
Hydrology	Small watercourses run through the area in a south easterly direction towards Rake Beck. Areas of standing water (could have been as a result of the survey time).	These are a significant feature within this landscape character.	
Pattern of Natural Habitat	The natural habitat follows the landform.	This pattern is strong within the area and contributes to the character.	
Cultural Features			
Land Use	Moorland used for rough grazing and as a managed grouse moor, crossed by a network of public rights of way and is within an area of	These are a significant feature within this landscape character	

	open access.		
Built Form	Although this area is remote, there are built features with the landscape including, Long Green Farm, West House, dry stone walls, due to the low level vegetation cover these features are prominent with the area. They are all situated in isolation of each other.	The built forms elements are features within this local landscape.	
Infrastructure	Public rights of way, both footpaths and a bridleway along with a single track road are within the sample area. Telegraph and electricity poles are visible around properties.	The public rights of way are an integral part of the character of this area.	
Boundaries	Within this area of moorland there are few boundary features, it is a very open landscape. Predominantly any boundaries are dry stone wall and signify an area of more intensively farmed land.	The lack of boundaries is a significant feature of the landscape.	
Semi-natural features	Disused mine shafts	These are a significant feature within this landscape character.	
Heritage features within the landscape	This is covered in greater detail by the heritage specialist. Mine shafts as discussed above.		
Aesthetic & Perceptual features			
Pattern/Line	The pattern of the landscape is organised through cohesion with the landform.	This is a significant feature within this landscape character.	
Scale	The scale of the landscape is large and contained by the landform.	The scale of the landscape does contribute to the landscape.	
Enclosure	The landform provides the sense of semi-enclosure.	The sense of enclosure does contribute to the landscape character.	
Texture & Colour	The colour is colourful due to the gorse colours with a rough texture. Although there is little variation in vegetation the rough texture is a reflection of the possibility of seeing the micro landscape with its lumps and bumps.	This is a significant feature within this landscape character.	
Complexity, Balance & Unity	The dominance of the landform provides a simple, unified and harmonious landscape.	This is a significant feature within this landscape character.	
Level of activity/ Tranquillity	The sense of tranquillity is very strong providing a sense of remoteness.	These characteristics contribute to the local manifestation of landscape character type.	
Stimulus	The area is inspiring, due to its sense of calm and dominance of landform.	This is a significant feature within this landscape character.	

Visual Aspects			
Key Features	Lack of infrastructure Remoteness Rolling upland landscape Lack of tall vegetation with ground cover species only.		
Key Views	Views are contained by the ridges of the rolling landform except the long distant views to the southeast which become a key view. Key views are features on the sky line such as above Snaiza Gill. Isolated built forms become focal points with in the landscape.		
Interlink with adjacent landscape	The long views to the south east and provide an interlink with adjacent landscapes.	This is a natural link.	
Light	The remoteness provide a dark night sky and sensitivity to light pollution		
Landscape Condition			
Condition of specific landscape features	The moorland is managed to the needs of the grouse, providing an adequate condition of the landcover. The few stone walls are in good condition.		
Fragility & Vulnerability	Further Intensity in management of the moor for grouse. Under or over grazing, creating a mismanagement of features. The landscape is vulnerable to any intrusive vertical features within the area.		
Auxiliary information			
Landscape Designations & Planning Policies			
International	None		
AONB	None		
Historic Parks & Gardens	None		
Ancient Woodland	None		

Landscape of District Importance	(This is for note only as it does not conform to 'All Landscape Matters'). Richmondshire District Council – Policy 7 Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV). <i>POLICY 7 AREAS OF GREAT LANDSCAPE VALUE</i> <i>The Proposals Map defines Areas of Great Landscape Value, where the distinctive qualities of the countryside are worthy of special recognition (the Pennine Fringe and the Tees Valley). Policies 2 - 5 apply within these areas, but the District Council will expect development proposals to show that extra care, through design, siting, planting, and, where necessary, earth modelling or walling, has been taken to conserve the special qualities of the landscape.</i> http://www.richmondshire.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/richmondshirelocalplan1999-/savedpolicies.aspx	County: Protection of distinctive character attributable to specific features	Not mapped
CBA landscape type -rarity	% cover within the county – not appropriate for this site		
Conservation Interests & Associations			
Historic Environment	Conservation Area	Archaeological features covered in more detail by Archaeological specialist.	GIS
Ecology		Ecological features covered in more detail by ecologist.	GIS
Geology & Geomorphology		To be covered in more detail by specialist.	
<i>Survey Day</i>	<i>Thursday 11th August 2011 pm</i>		
<i>Appendices</i>	<i>Photographic Record</i> <i>Site Survey sheets</i>		

Appendix Four

Archaeology Gazetteer