

The Landscape Character of Derbyshire

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Aeolian deposits - a variety of deposits or sediments that are deposited by wind and consist of sand dust.

Alluvial - processes or materials associated with transportation or deposition by running water.

Alluvium - sediments deposited by running water of streams and rivers. It may occur on terraces well above present streams, on the present flood plains or deltas, or as a fan at the base of a slope.

Amenity trees - tree groups and small shelter belts associated with settlement.

Ancient woodland - woodland which has seen a continuous woodland cover since at least 1600AD and has been cleared only for underwood or timber production. It is an extremely valuable ecological resource, with an exceptionally high diversity of flora and fauna.

Assart - A piece of land cleared of trees and bushes by up-rooting, generally for cultivation.

Base-rich - generally neutral or alkaline soils with a high level of chemical bases, such as calcium or magnesium.

Blanket bog - upland peat bog formed under conditions of high rainfall.

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) - the UK government's plan for the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity, published in 1994.

Boulder clay - a deposit of clay, often full of boulders and unsorted material, (formed in and beneath glaciers and ice sheets).

Brown earth - soils displaying a sedentary nature, having been developed from in situ weathering of shale rock, whose sedimentary layering can be seen gradually weathering to soil within the subsoil horizon. Can be silty or loamy.

Carboniferous - late Palaeozoic period ranging from 360Ma to 295Ma.

Carr - marsh or fen woodland in waterlogged terrain. Trees commonly found are birch, willow and alder.

Clough - a small, steep-sided valley.

Coppicing - the traditional method of woodland management in which trees are cut near the ground to encourage the production of long, straight shoots. These can be subsequently harvested.

Croft - a distinct parcel of land, occupied and farmed during the medieval period. Usually associated with a small building (toft).

Dense or densely scattered – trees or woodland regularly occur in the landscape to form a prominent feature.

Discrete - separate, distinct, e.g. discrete summits.

Fissile - stone capable of being easily split along parallel planes.

Flash - a waterbody caused by mining subsidence.

Fluvioglacial - material deposited by glacial meltwaters.

Glacial till - surface material picked up and deposited by a glacier.

Gleyed soils - this is a soil condition resulting from prolonged soil saturation, manifest in the presence of blueish or greenish colouration or mottling through the soil mass. These soils are not productive, and are unable to hold nutrients for any period of time.

Hedgerow trees - trees that occur along a hedgerow, through self-regeneration, planting or management.

Humose - soil rich in organic material.

In-bye - enclosed land below the open moor, often surrounding farm buildings.

Iron Pan - a hard layer of precipitated iron salts.

Land cover - combinations of land use and vegetation that cover the land surface.

Landform - combinations of slope and elevation that produce the shape and form of the land surface.

Landscape - human perception of the land combined with knowledge and identity of a place.

Landscape Character - a distinct pattern or combination of elements that occurs consistently in parts of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type (LCT) - a generic term for landscape with a consistent, homogeneous character. They share common combinations of geology, topography, vegetation and human influences.

Land use - the primary use of the land, inclusive of both rural and urban activities.

Leys - land put down to grass or clover for a limited number of years.

Linear woodlands - those that tend to be long and narrow. Particularly associated with other linear features like rivers or steep valley sides. Wet woodland often has a linear character associated with the river corridor.

Loam - soil material that contains 7-27% clay, 28-50% silt and <52% sand.

Localised or Occasional – trees/ woodlands do occur but generally an open and unwooded landscape.

Marl - soft and unconsolidated calcium carbonate, usually mixed with varying amounts of clay or other impurities.

Mesozoic - an umbrella term for the Triassic (245Ma-208Ma), Jurassic (208Ma-146Ma) and the Cretaceous (146Ma-65Ma) periods.

Methodology - the specific approach and techniques used for a given study.

Millstone Grit Series - a coarse sandstone containing many quartzite pebbles, formed in the Carboniferous Namurian period.

Mitigate - measures, including any process, activity or design to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for adverse effects of a development on landscape.

Namurian - late Carboniferous stage ranging from 325Ma to 315Ma.

National Character Area - a unique geographic area with a consistent character and identity, defined by physical, natural and cultural influences. Often broad tracts of land at a national scale.

Nucleated - single focus within a parish with only occasional scattered farmsteads.

Open-field system - an area of arable land with common rights after harvest or while fallow. The fields date from the medieval period and are usually without internal boundaries.

Open/unwooded or Unwooded - occurring in upland regions or along river corridors, where shallow soils, heavy waterlogged soil or management practices inhibit woodland growth.

Organic woodlands - those that tend to have irregular outlines, often associated with natural topographical features or field patterns that themselves have irregular shapes. These are woodland patterns

associated with landscapes having a high percentage of ancient semi-natural woodland, often with early enclosures created by woodland assarts (i.e. fields created from woodland clearance).

Outcrop - the emergence of a stratum, vein or rock at the surface.

Palaeozoic - geological era ranging from 540Ma to 245Ma.

Periglacial - geological features associated with continuous (permafrost) or discontinuous (seasonal freezing) periods of sub-zero features.

Permo-Triassic - late Palaeozoic age ranging from 290Ma to 250Ma.

Plantation - planned woodland, often block shaped with a regular outline.

Poaching - breaking and compacting of waterlogged grassland by cattle trampling.

Podsollic - soils in which the soluble mineral and humus constituents have been dissolved and re-deposited lower down the profile. They are poor in nutrients and generally support heather type vegetation.

Pollarding - a traditional woodland management practice in which the branches of a tree are cut back every few years to encourage long, straight shoots for harvesting. Cuts are made at a sufficient distance from the ground to prevent the new shoots being eaten by animals.

Rankers - heavily leached soils which tend to be acidic, despite their association with limestone. They are characteristically stony and shallow.

Regular woodland - those with regular shaped outlines often associated with a planned landscape such as those associated with Parliamentary enclosure or estate ownership.

Relict - feature which has survived in its early form, e.g. woodland, parkland.

Ridge and Furrow - a landscape feature often formed by the ploughing of former open fields. Characterised by the alternate sequence of earthen ridge and furrow typically 6-7 metres from ridge to ridge.

Riparian - riverbank habitat.

Scattered – woodland is variable or sparsely occurring in the landscape to form a noticeable feature.

Scree - an accumulation of fragmented rock waste below a cliff or rock face, formed as a result of weathering. The rock waste typically forms a fan shaped scree slope of a concave shape. Devoid of vegetation.

Seatearth - the layer of sedimentary rock underlying a coal seam.

Selion strip - systems of medieval land plots used for arable farming in which oxen were used for ploughing. Characterised today by reversed 's' shaped field boundaries reflecting the turning course of the oxen.

Semi-natural woodland - species rich woodland. Not necessarily ancient.

Shale - a fine grained sedimentary rock formed by the compaction of clay, silt or mud on the bottom of oceans, lakes and in deltas. Can be many different colours depending on chemical content.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) - the country's very best wildlife and geological sites.

Thinly scattered - woodland not a key characteristic but apparent in the larger scale.

Toft - place where a house stands or once stood, often adjoining a croft.

Treeless - occurring in upland regions where shallow soils, heavy waterlogged soil or management practices inhibit tree growth.

Triassic - early Mesozoic age ranging from 245Ma to 208Ma.

Typical woodland size range - the typical size of a woodland within the landscape character type, also to be used for guidance in new woodland planting.

Vernacular - indigenous building style using local materials and traditional methods of construction and ornament, occurring or existing in a particular locality.

Watercourse trees - trees that occur along a stream or river.

Wet woodland - a rare woodland habitat that occurs on soils prone to waterlogging.

Widespread woodland - extending over a wide area to create a strongly wooded character.

Woodland pattern - the typical pattern of woodland within the landscape character type, also to be used for guidance in new woodland planting.

The Landscape Character of Derbyshire

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1 **Bridges, E.M.** *The Soils and Land Use of the District North of Derby* Harpenden (1966)
- 2 **Christian, R.** *Derbyshire* Batsford, London (1978)
- 3 **Campaign to Protect Rural England** *Tranquility Mapping: Developing a Robust Methodology for Planning Support* (2008) <http://www.cpre.org.uk/>
- 4 **Countryside Agency** *Countryside Character Volume 3: Yorkshire and The Humber* (1998)
- 5 **Countryside Agency** *Countryside Character Volume 4: East Midlands* (1999)
- 6 **Countryside Agency** *Countryside Character Volume 5: West Midlands* (1999)
- 7 **Countryside Agency and Scottish National Heritage** *Landscape Character Assessment: Guidance for England and Scotland* Countryside Agency Publications (2002)
- 8 **Creswell Heritage Trust** *The Creswell Crags Conservation Plan* (2001)
- 9 **Creswell Heritage Trust** *The Creswell Limestone Area Management Action Plan* (2004)
- 10 **Creswell Heritage Trust** *The Creswell Limestone Strategy* (2000)
- 11 **Derbyshire County Council & Derby City Council** *Supplementary Policy Guidance on the After Use of Sand and Gravel Sites* (2004)
- 12 **Derbyshire Dales District Council** *Supplementary Planning Document: Landscape Character and Design* (2007)
- 13 **Derbyshire Wildlife Trust** *Habitat Creation Guide for Lowland Derbyshire* (2002) <http://www.derbyshirewildlifetrust.org.uk/>
- 14 **Derwent Valley Mills Partnership** *Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site: Management Plan 2013-2018* (2014) <http://www.derwentvalleymills.org/>
- 15 **East Midlands Landscape Partnership** *East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment LDA Design* (2010) http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/section1_tcm6-14486.pdf
- 16 **Eliot, George** *Adam Bede* Blackwood & Sons Ltd; Edinburgh & London (1859)
- 17 **Firth J.B.** *Highways and Byways in Derbyshire* Macmillan & Co, London (1st edition 1905)
- 18 **Harris, A.H.** *The Land of Britain: Derbyshire* W. Bacon & Co Ltd London (1941)
- 19 **Hicklin, J; Wallis, A.** *Bemrose's Guide to Derbyshire: A Complete Handbook for the County* Bemrose & Sons London (1869)
- 20 **High Peak Borough Council** *Supplementary Planning Document: Landscape Character (SPD5)* (2006)
- 21 **Lawrence, D.H.** *Odour of Chrysanthemums in Selected Short Stories of D.H. Lawrence* The Modern Library, NY (1998)
- 22 **Lawrence, D.H.** *The Virgin and the Gypsy* Penguin Popular Classics, London (1997)
- 23 **Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Partnership** *Lowland Derbyshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2011-2020* (2011) <http://www.derbyshirebiodiversity.org.uk/index.php>
- 24 **Peak District National Park Authority** *Biodiversity Action Plan 2011 - 2020* (2011) <http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/>
- 25 **Peak District National Park Authority** *Landscape Strategy and European Landscape Convention Action Plan 2009-2019* (2009) <http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/>
- 26 **Ragg, J.M; Beard, G.R; George, H; Heaven, F.W; Hollis J.M; Jones, R.J.A; Palmer, R.C; Reeve, M.J; Robson, J.D and Whitfield W.A.D** *Soil Survey of England and Wales Bulletin 12: Soils and their Use in Midland and Western England* Harpenden (1984)
- 27 **The National Forest Company** *The National Forest Strategy 2004 - 2014* (2004) <http://www.nationalforest.org/>
- 28 **The National Forest Company** *Biodiversity Action Plan* (2nd edition 2004) <http://www.nationalforest.org/>
- 29 **Utley, A.** *The Country Child* Faber & Faber, London (1931)
- 30 **Warnock, S.** *The Living Landscapes Project: Landscape Characterisation Handbook: Level 2* The University of Reading, Reading (2002)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks to

Steven Warnock for his specialist advice, and Jonathan Porter and Mike Glyde for their dedicated field survey work.

Peak Pictures - Mike Williams for his photographic interpretation.

Derbyshire Wildlife Trust for the use of their 'Habitat Creation Guide'.

Graphic Design Val Sisson DCC

Derbyshire County Council would like to acknowledge the support and help provided by the District and Borough Councils and the Countryside Agency (now Natural England) who are partners to the project.

Consultation List

Amber Valley Borough Council
Bolsover District Council
British Aggregates Association
British Aggregates Construction Materials Industries
British Association for Shooting and Conservation
British Waterways Board Cheshire County Council
Chesterfield Borough Council Coal Authority
Confederation of British Industry
Council for the Protection of Rural England (CPRE)
Countryside Agency (now Natural England)
County Land Owners and Business Associates
DEFRA
Derby City Council
Derbyshire Archaeological Society
Derbyshire County Council
Derbyshire Dales District Council Derbyshire Wildlife Trust
Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site
East Derbyshire Woodlands Project
East Midlands Regional Planning Forum English Heritage
Erewash Borough Council
English Nature (now Natural England)
Environment Agency
Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group
Forestry Commission
High Peak Borough Council Leicestershire County Council National Forest Company
National Trust
North East Derbyshire District Council
Nottinghamshire County Council
Peak District National Park Authority
Quarry Products Association
Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
South Derbyshire District Council
Steven Warnock - Landscape Assessment and Countryside Management Consultant

Staffordshire County Council
Sheffield City Council
Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council
University of Sheffield - Professor Carys Swanwick
Woodland Trust

Picture Credits

All photographs DCC and Mike Williams, unless otherwise credited

Forestry Commission - Ash dieback disease (page 9)

Creswell Crags Heritage Trust - Aerial view of the gorge (part 1 - 5.3)

Derwent Valley Mills Partnership
Belper Mill (part 1 - 3.4)
Leawood Pump House (part 1 - 3.27)

National Trust Picture Library

Matthew Antrobus for photograph of Kedleston Hall (part 1 - 6.18)

Individuals

Dudley Ibbett for photograph of Alport Heights (page 3)
David Broome for two photographs of Dene Quarry before and after restoration (Part 6 - 4)

Case Studies (Part 6)

Derbyshire County Council - Snake Pass, Creswell Crags, Taddington Dale, Pleasley Pit, Shallcross Incline, Middleton by Wirksworth Primary School.

East Midlands Development Agency - Shirebrook Regeneration Scheme.

Halls Construction - Engine former opencast coal site.

Hope Construction Minerals (formerly Lafarge) - Dowlow Quarry.

Lafarge Tarmac - Dene & Hillhead Quarries.

Nestlé's Ltd - Water Bottling Factory, Waterswallows Buxton

Severn Trent Water Ltd - Witches Oak Water former sand & gravel quarry, Buxton Sewage Treatment Works & Creswell Pumping Station

UK Coal Ltd - Park Brook (including Westthorpe Colliery Tip), Arkwright, Nadins, Forge & Monument, and Lodge House opencast coal sites.

First Edition December 2003.
Fourth Edition December 2013.
Information on the Landscape Character of Derbyshire can be obtained from the Derbyshire County Council website at:
www.derbyshire.gov.uk/landscape

Designed and produced by Derbyshire County Council, Environmental Services Department,
County Hall, Matlock, Derbyshire DE4 3AG Tel: Call Derbyshire 01629 533190.