

The Landscape Character of Derbyshire

PART TWO – MANAGING DEVELOPMENT AND LANDSCAPE CHANGE

Introduction

Development can and does impact on the landscape. In order to encourage the retention of the individual characteristics and distinctive features of Derbyshire's landscapes, guidance has been provided for the design and location of new development within the countryside.

This information has been presented in the form of the summary table 'Landscape Management Guidelines'. This table provides assistance in targeting the key landscape considerations for each Landscape Character Type (LCT). This section is now supplemented by the identification of 'Areas of Multiple Environmental Sensitivity' (AMES) in Part 4, the use of fixed point photography in Part 5 to help monitor landscape change, and case studies that demonstrate the successful application of the landscape character assessment in Part 6.

Management Aims

The summary table has been designed to address a number of key landscape management aims and objectives for each LCT. These management issues have been prioritised in the table as:

- Primary aim
- Secondary aim
- Not applicable

These terms are defined below:

Primary Aim - where the management objective addresses a key defining characteristic and/or there is considered to be major development and/or land management pressure operating in a given LCT.

Secondary Aim - where the management objective addresses a characteristic of a variable nature or localised value and/or there is considered to be a moderate to low development and/or land management pressure operating in a given LCT.

Not Applicable - where the management objective addresses a characteristic that is not a key characteristic and/or there is considered to be insignificant development and/or land management pressure in a given LCT.

Definition of Terms

Settlement and Buildings

Conservation of rural character

- Where built development, including modern housing, could have a significant and detrimental effect on landscape character and where there are clear development pressures.

Conservation of settlement pattern

- Where a clear and distinctive settlement pattern could easily be eroded or destroyed by new built development, and where there are clear development pressures.

Conservation of vernacular character

- Where a particular building style or building material makes a significant contribution to the character of the landscape and local distinctiveness, e.g. magnesian limestone cottages with red clay pantile roofs.

Land Management

Conservation of historic features

- Where notable historic features make a significant contribution to landscape character and local distinctiveness, and could be affected by inappropriate land management practices, such as agricultural intensification, and where these forces for change are evident, e.g. ridge and furrow.

Conservation of pastoral character

- Where the land-use is a visually prominent characteristic defined by pastoral farming and where forces for change, such as agricultural conversion and diversification, are signaling a potential shift in character.

Maintenance of ponds

- Where ponds and seasonally flooded areas are a key characteristic supported by the underlying physical conditions.

Management of arable field margins

- Where arable and mixed farming practices are the predominant land-use and it is desirable to promote the more sensitive management of field margins for the benefit of nature conservation.

Restoration of unimproved permanent pasture

- Where the traditional land-use is pastoral farming but where there has been an increasing trend towards alternative agricultural practices and where this trend, if continued, could have a significant and detrimental effect upon landscape character.

Management of river and stream corridors

- Where minor streams and their associated watercourse trees are a frequent and visually important component of the landscape, the management of which it is important to retain.

Management of roadside vegetation

- Where roadside verges still retain remnant vegetation of the wider landscape character, e.g. heather in moorland roads, bluebells in ancient wooded landscapes.

Management of semi-natural habitats

- Where semi-natural habitats are widespread and comprise an important part of the overall landscape character and where their management should be a primary consideration of the landscape, e.g. heather moorland.

Habitat creation/ restoration

- Where the inherent conditions or traditional management practices support a characteristic habitat type, which may be poorly represented in that LCT, e.g. heathland in Sandstone Slopes and Heaths.

Field Boundaries

Conservation of historic field pattern

- Where the landscape is defined by a clear and consistent field pattern that it is considered important to preserve for its visual qualities or is irreplaceable, e.g. irregular field patterns created from woodland assarts.

Conservation of primary field boundaries

- Where there are strong cultural associations, i.e. landscapes with a long history of settlement, and where boundaries demarcate strong cultural lines, e.g. parish boundaries, sinuous boundary demarcating edge of floodplain.

Hedgerow replanting and management

- Where hedgerows are the traditional field boundary and where there is an overall desire, coupled to appropriate management, to strengthen this character by replanting or infilling hedge lines.

	Landscape Types																																							
	Dark Peak					White Peak				Derbyshire Peak Fringe and Lower Derwent						Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield					Southern Magnesian Limestone		Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands					Trent Valley Washlands			Melbourne Parklands			L & SDC	Mease/Sence Lowlands					
	Open Moors	Enclosed Moorland	Moorland Fringe	Settled Valley Pastures	Riverside Meadows	Plateau Pastures	Upland Limestone Pastures	Limestone Slopes	Limestone Dales	Enclosed Moors and Heaths	Wooded Slopes and Valleys	Wooded Farmlands	Gritstone Heaths and Commons	Settled Farmlands	Riverside Meadows	Wooded Hills and Valleys	Coalfield Village Farmlands	Estate Farmlands	Wooded Farmland	Coalfield Estatelands	Plateau Estate Farmland	Riverside Meadows	Limestone Farmlands	Limestone Gorges	Settled Farmlands	Settled Plateau Farmlands	Sandstone Slopes and Heaths	Estate Farmlands	Riverside Meadows	Lowland Village Farmlands	Wet Pasture Meadows	Riverside Meadows	Estate Farmlands	Wooded Estatelands	Sandstone Slopes and Heaths	Riverside Meadows	Coalfield Village Farmlands	Village Estate Farmlands	Riverside Meadows	
Primary Aim	P																																							
Secondary Aim	S																																							
Not Applicable	-																																							
Settlement and Buildings																																								
Conservation of rural character	-	P	P	S	P	P	-	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	S	P	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	S	P	P	
Conservation of settlement pattern	-	P	P	S	-	P	-	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	-	S	P	S	S	S	-	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	-	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	S	P	P	
Conservation of vernacular pattern	-	P	P	S	S	P	-	P	-	P	P	P	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	P	P	P	S	P	S	S	-	S	P	P	S	S	S	P	S	
Land Management																																								
Conservation of historic features	P	S	S	S	S	P	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	P	P	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	S	P	P	S	P	P	S	P	S	P	P	P	S	S	S	S	S	
Conservation of pastoral character	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	S	P	P	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	-	P	P	S	S	S	P	S	S	P	S	S	S	P	S	S	S	
Maintenance of ponds	-	-	-	S	P	S	-	-	S	-	S	S	-	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	-	-	S	-	-	S	P	P	S	P	S	S	-	P	S	S	-	P
Management of arable field margins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	S	-	-	S	S	P	S	S	-	P	P	-	S	S	S	P	-	S	S	-	P	S	S	-	S	P	S	
Restoration of unimproved permanent pasture	-	S	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	P	P	S	P	P	P	P	S	P	S	P	S	S	S	P	S	P	S	P	S	P	P	S	S	P	P	S	S	P	P
Management of river and stream corridors	-	S	S	P	P	-	-	-	P	-	P	S	S	P	P	P	S	S	P	S	P	S	S	P	P	S	S	P	P	P	P	P	S	S	S	P	S	S	S	P
Management of roadside vegetation	-	P	P	S	-	P	S	P	S	P	S	S	P	S	-	S	S	S	S	S	-	S	P	-	S	S	P	S	-	S	-	-	S	S	P	-	S	S	P	-
Management of semi-natural habitats	P	P	P	S	P	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	P	S	P	P	S	P	P	S	P	S	P	S	P	P	S	S	P	P	S	S	P	P
Habitat creation/ restoration	- ¹	P	P	S	P	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	P	S	P	S	P	P	S	P	P	S	P	S	P	P	P	P	S	S	P	P	S	S	P	P
Field Boundaries																																								
Conservation of historic field pattern	-	S	S	S	S	P	S	P	-	S	P	P	S	P	S	S	P	S	P	S	-	S	S	-	P	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	S	
Conservation of primary field boundaries	-	-	-	S	P	S	-	-	-	-	P	P	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Hedgerow replanting and management *	-	-	-	S	S	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	S	P	S	P	P	S	P	S	S	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	S	P	S	S	P	S	S	S	P	S	S	S

L & SDC—Leicestershire and South Derbyshire Coalfield

⁻¹- Habitat creation is not applicable because this LCT is already considered to comprise of extensive areas of semi-natural vegetation. The management would be to conserve this existing habitat.

* - Refer to the relevant Biodiversity Action Plan and the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust Habitat Creation Guide

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