S PZ 35 Bothamsall Estate Farmlands Policy: Conserve & Reinforce

Character Summary

This is a gently undulating arable landscape that lies between the River Poulter to the far north and the River Meden to the south. The rivers both meander west to east along the edges of the area towards the River Idle, which is outside the policy zone area to the east. To the south a ridgeline runs from across the area from the A614 in the west to the settlement of Bothamsall in the east. From this ridgeline, the land slopes gently to the north east forming the valley side of the River Poulter and more steeply southwards to the River Meden. To the east there are artificially created high points within the restoration scheme of the former Bevercotes Colliery which has been restored in part by the Forestry Commission for amenity use.

This well-wooded, and in places industrialised, landscape is characterised by large-scale intensively farmed arable fields, pine plantations, remnants of semi-natural woodland, pasture and localised heathland within the rides of the coniferous forests.

The former Bevercotes colliery site contains a high proportion of commercial forestry with adjacent mature deciduous woodland (Lawn Covert) surrounded by later forestry plantings. The mature areas of deciduous woodland contain Lime avenues to the colliery estate roads. Further west there are smaller areas of coniferous woodland and copses with deciduous fringes (Scots Pine, Oak, Holly). In general, the deciduous woodland is confined to fringes along the River Meden and the edges of coniferous woodlands.

West Drayton Avenue runs from east to west across the centre of the area and in parts forms a distinct visual feature within the landscape. The avenue is in poor condition with remnants of over-mature trees including Horse Chestnut, Sweet Chestnut and Oak.

The views within the area are varied and are either contained by close belts of woodland or by wooded fringes at a greater distance. Long distance views are enclosed in all directions by coniferous woodland rather than landform.

The roadside hedges (Hawthorn, Holly, Ivy) are low and well trimmed. There are some hedgerow trees including Ash, Holly and Oak. In the eastern part hedgerows are predominantly Hawthorn with some post and rail fences and few trees. Field boundaries consist of Hawthorn and are gappy and generally less well maintained. Some pasture lies close to farmsteads, village fringes and within smaller areas of coniferous woodland.

Bothamsall Village is located in the centre of the area. This small nucleated village has a historic core with red brick and pantile buildings, a number of which are listed. The area has a number of isolated red brick farmhouses to the north and west. To the east the former Bevercotes colliery site has obliterated the agricultural landscape pattern, but remnants of earlier woodland, such as Lawn Covert, have survived. The surrounding agricultural landscape is interspersed with other land uses, such as the former Bevercote colliery site, Haughton Kennels Farm, and a small oil well to the west of Bothamsall village.

There are several SINC sites including: Poulter Valley Plantation, Bothamsall Scrub, Bothamsall Lane Verges, Lawn Covert, West Drayton Woodland and Markham Moor Grasslands. A Motte and Bailey Castle, known as Castle Hill, lies to the west of Bothamshall Village. Castle Hill is designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument and has mature Oak trees to its central mound.

The Robin Hood Way passes north-south through the centre of the area.

S PZ 35 Bothamsall Estate Farmlands					
PHOTOGRAPH	CONTEXT NCC Landscape Type: estate farmlands Draft Policy Zone: S DPZ 35 Land Cover Parcel: S42, S43 Condition				
	Good	REINFORCE	CONSERVE & REINFORCE	CONSERVE	
	Moderate	CREATE & REINFORCE	CONSERVE & CREATE	CONSERVE & RESTORE	
CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES	Poor	CREATE	RESTORE & CREATE	RESTORE	
		Low	Moderate	High	
 Gently undulating topography Medium to large-scale geometric arable fields Low hawthorn hedges Views framed by rising ground and woodland edges Small, nucleated, red brick villages Reclaimed colliery site Large coniferous plantations with heathland rides 			Sensitivity		
LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS	SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS				
Landscape Condition	Condition			Good	
The Landscape condition is defined as good . The area has few detracting features, which include the A1 which cuts across the eastern corner of the area. Power lines cut across the area to the west. There is also a disused airfield within the PZ with concrete hardstanding remaining in places. Overall the PZ is visually unified .	Pattern of Elements:		Coherent		
	Detracting Features:		Few		
There are several SINCs within the area including Poulter Valley Plantation, Bothamsall		Visual Unity:		Unified	
Scrub, Bothamsall Lane Verges, Lawn Covert, West Drayton Woodland and Markham Moor Grasslands.	Ecological Integrity:		Moderate		
There are a number of small to medium-sized mixed deciduous woodland blocks, coniferous	Cultural Integrity: Variable				
plantations, heathland to the rides of coniferous woodland, and some areas of grazed pasture. Open water occurs in the Meden valley to the east and lakes within the restored colliery area. This generally open arable landscape provides a network of wildlife corridors that is considered to have a moderate ecological integrity. There is moderate tree coverage with a diverse age structure. There has been recent planting at the former colliery site, whereas the semi-natural woodland areas are over-mature and in decline.		Integrity:	Coherent		
Cultural integrity is variable in that the area contains the intact village core of Bothamsall with many listed buildings as well as restored colliery areas where most of the former historic field pattern has been lost. A Motte and Bailey Castle know as Castle Hill lies to the west of Bothamsall village. Castle Hill is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and has mature oak trees to its central mound					
A visually unified area with a coherent functional integrity/ habitat for wildlife gives a good landscape condition.					
Landscape Sensitivity	Sensitivity	,		Moderate	
A number of existing areas of woodland are shown on the Sanderson Plan. The field pattern to the west of the area is mainly intact with little expansion of Bothamsall village. To the east the field pattern has been totally lost due to the former colliery and associated development, overall the features are characteristic of Sherwood with an historic time depth (post 1600) and the area has a moderate sense of place.	Distinctiveness: Characteristic				
	Continuity: Historic Sense of Place: Moderate				
There are long distance views enclosed by coniferous woodland on skylines to the east. The views within the area are varied and are either contained by close belts of woodland or by wooded fringes at a greater distance. Generally, long distance views in all directions, are enclosed by coniferous woodland rather than landform. The apparent landform and intermittent tree cover give a moderate visibility in and out of the area.	Sense of Place: Moderate Landform: Apparent				
	Extent of Tree Cover Intermittent				
A moderate sense of place with a moderate visibility gives a moderate landscape sensitivity.	Visibility:		Moderate		
LANDSCAPE ACTIONS – Conserve and Reinforce					

Landscape Features

C D7 25 Dethemoall Estate For

- Conserve and Reinforce the ecological diversity and character of semi-natural woodland habitats •
- Conserve and Reinforce existing hedgerows and seek opportunities to restore the historic field pattern with new hedgerow planting and trees •
- Seek opportunities to restore arable land to mixed woodland, permanent pasture and heathland :
- Conserve and Reinforce West Drayton Avenue and seek opportunities strengthen with additional avenue planting

Built Features

- Contain new development in the east of the Policy Zone within existing hedgerow boundaries ٠
- Conserve and Reinforce the historic character and setting of Bothamsall new development should respect the scale, design and materials used • traditionally in the village
- New development of the derelict Bevercotes Colliery should take account of the distinctive landscape and ecological elements within the former colliery site. Seek opportunities to reinforce the local landscape character where appropriate