Landscapes of Worcestershire Landscape Type Advice Sheet - *Planning and Development* **Forest Smallholdings and Dwellings**

An intimate, densely settled landscape characterised by strings of wayside cottages and associated smallholdings. These nestle within a small-scale matrix of pastoral fields and narrow interlocking lanes, usually defined by prominent dense hedges with hedgerow trees. The consistency of human activity in these distinctive, small scale landscapes has resulted in a unified, palpably domestic character

Primary

- Hedgerow boundaries to fields
- Scattered hedgerow and garden trees
- Intimate spatial character
- Intricate network of narrow, winding lanes
- Densely settled pattern of wayside dwellings
- Distinctive building style—small cottages of brick or stone

Secondary

- Pastoral land use
- Variable enclosure pattern of small fields
- Heathy/acid grassland ground vegetation—widespread bracken and gorse

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The pattern and character of the individual dwellings are vulnerable to expansion, amalgamation and modification to an urban character. The potential of the small scale plots and pastures provide considerable scope for infilling, adding further pressures to these landscapes. The pastures possess further attraction as suitable paddocks for ponies and horses, a change of use that can be accompanied by degradation and loss of hedgerows. The pastures themselves can often be of considerable nature conservation interest yet this can be easily lost through inappropriate management. These landscapes possess a unique element of rustic charm which is destroyed by excessive 'tidiness'.

Current Concerns

Characteristics

The conservation of the character, particularly the scale and detailing, of the cottages and smallholdings, and their pattern and setting should be a priority, through the enforcement of appropriate planning controls and design guidance. The retention and appropriate management of open spaces within the settlement matrix should be encouraged, paying particular attention to the areas of permanent pasture and hedgerow structure.

Landscape Type Advice Sheet - <i>Planning and Development</i> Forest Smallholdings and Dwellings Opportunities for Landscape Gain	
There may be opportunities to plant new hedgerows, restore, strengthen or protect ex- isting hedgerows and their patterns, and promote appropriate management – in terms of maintenance regimes and protection from stock. The species composition of existing pri- mary (long established) hedgerows should be noted and used to guide the composition of new hedgerow planting. Fencing and other uncharacteristic boundary treatments could be removed and replaced by hedgerows.	
There may be opportunities to plant new hedgerow and field trees (native trees and/or fruit trees where the latter is appropriate), retain and extend the life of existing hedgerow and field trees through such means as tree surgery, protective measures, or protection of the setting (i.e. the hedgerow). The use of protective designations such as TPOs might be relevant. Retain existing garden trees and encourage the new planting of appropriate garden trees. The removal of inappropriate trees – such as belts of poplar may on occasion be appropriate, com- bined with new planting of a more appropriate na- ture in terms of species and location.	Opportunities may arise to re- store the pattern of small fields. Retain hedgerows and hedgerow trees, and orchards. Retain the relationship be- tween cottages and associated parcels of land. The location and orientation of new build- ings can create intimate areas, particularly if regular patterns are avoided. The planting of trees of appropriate scale, and hedgerows can increase the intimacy of scale.
Whilst not necessarily slavishly copying the design of existing buildings, devel- opment should respect traditional mate- rials, scale and design details of the area – for example the proportions and design of windows, use of roofing mate- rials and external wall treatments, over- all size of dwellings, and height of roof- line; detailing of associated buildings and size of associated grounds/land holding.	New development must respect the historical ad-hoc development of the settlement pattern of these landscapes and avoiding standardisation of design and layout. Additional individual dwell- ings <i>may</i> be accommodated in some circumstances where the scale of the original settlement would not be com- promised. Clustered groups of new housing however would not be appro- priate. The retention of small pastures/ orchards between houses is important.
Verges and roadside hedges should be protected and where possible strengthened. Where feasible retain and restore irregular pattern of lanes. Avoid regularity in new designs or improvements to lane networks. Visibility requirements for access points to new or 'improved' dwellings will require particular attention to ensure that, whilst ensuring road safety, the scale and character of existing lane networks and associ- ated roadside hedgerows are not unnecessarily damaged.	
There may be opportunities to influence the man- agement of grassland through e.g. Section 106 Agreements. Grassland intended to be conserved should be protected from disturbance during con- struction. Attempt to emulate the characteristic vegetation communities in any landscaping associ- ated with development. Consider birch as a domi- nant trees species together with hawthorn and, where appropriate, pine. Banks of gorse and broom could also be used where shrub planting is require. Consider using the existing seedbank in the soil.	Opportunities may arise to pro- mote Stewardship and other agri-environment funding incen- tives, in order to encourage pastoral land uses in the wider landscape, although such areas of land are likely to be outside those to which the development proposals relate.
For more information visit our website <u>www.worcestershire.gov.uk/lca</u> or contact the Worcestershire County Council Environmental Policy Team on 01905 766038	

