Landscapes of Worcestershire Landscape Type Advice Sheet - *Planning and Development* Limestone Estatelands

A sparsely populated 'upland' landdscape Type Description scape characterised by thin limestone soils, estate plantations and etric field large rectilinear fields defined by led bu du drystone walls. Although still retainno an belts of trees with ing a remote character, the stone walls convey a sense of human presence and the soils a sense of warmth to this landscape. Closely associated with the higher parts of the Cotswold escarpment, this is a well ordered landscape of large open spaces framed for the most part by woodland edges and belts of trees. **Primary** Upstanding rolling plateau, capped with oolitic limestone Thin, stony soils with characteristic orange colouring Large rectilinear fields defined **Characteristics** by drystone walling Dominant use of stone for building Woodland of planned character-estate plantations and belts of trees Key Secondary • Scattered settlement, largely restricted to isolated stone farmsteads

 Discrete woodlands with dominance of beech in woodland composition

Concerns

Current

The essential scale and spaciousness of these landscapes could become fragmented and diluted by land use changes. Whilst these areas can accommodate considerable amounts of new woodland planting, the siting and scale of such woodland will be a critical factor in order to ensure that the dominance of the landform and the sheer visual expanse of the landscape is not compromised: the introduction of too much new woodland on the plateau area could easily result in closing down the views and creating an uncharacteristic sense of enclosure. The planting of further large plantations would enhance the estate character of the landscape, providing care is taken to recognise and conserve the dominance of large open spaces.

Ongoing deterioration of the stone walls gives cause for concern for the long term perpetuation of this distinctive characteristic. Initiatives to secure the ongoing repair and maintenance of the network of stone walls should be encouraged. Reinforcement and expansion of the characteristic belts of trees could usefully strengthen the structure and scale.

Landscape Type Advice Sheet - *Planning and Development* Limestone Estatelands Opportunities for Landscape Gain

Large-scale Landscape	Opportunities may arise to re- move sub-divisions of formerly larger fields or parcels of land. There may be opportunities for new woodland planting, and this, and any new landscaping associated with new develop- ment should reflect the particu- lar scale of these landscapes. Landscape gain can probably be best achieved by simply re- specting the large scale and avoiding dilution of this through the introduction of small-scale elements.	Consider introducing new blocks of woodland, and bringing derelict/unmanaged areas of woodland into appropriate management. These are land- scapes that can generally accommodate new wood- land planting, including commercial plantations and planting of non-indigenous species. There is great potential for imaginative landscape design together with a wide range of opportunities to enhance the biodiversity of the area. When creating new wood- land it will be important to respect the strong woodland characteristics associated with the Lime- stone Estatelands – particularly the regular bound- ary shape, the size of woodland, the species com- position and the presence of linear belts of trees, often bordering the roads as well as woodland blocks – in order fully to achieve appropriate land- scape gain.
Stone Walls	There may be opportunities to build new stone walls, restore, strengthen or protect existing walls. There may be opportu- nities to promote any particu- larly distinctive local tech- niques of stone wall building, and provide training to ensure local skills are perpetuated. Funding opportunities to main- tain and restore stone walls could be promoted.	There are likely to be many opportunities to introduce a regular pattern of boundaries – for example defining ownership boundaries to dwellings, providing new field boundaries, in- troducing areas of woodland or other planting for landscaping purposes, or defining roadside boundaries. Care must be taken to respect the scale of the landscape when augmenting, re- storing or re-introducing the regular pattern of enclosure.
Land Use -	Whilst there is little potential to influence land use at the landscape scale, with current trends suggesting a move towards increased arablisa- tion, it may be possible to encourage the incorporation of pastoral land uses on land associated with, or adjacent to, new development. This may be particularly appropri- ate if an element of public access is to be accommo-	 Bearing in mind sustainability issues of obtaining sources of stone, promote the use of local stone as a building material. Encourage traditional skills in retaining/reviving local building styles and building methods. There are many characteristic design features associated with the 'Cotswold style' of building and, whilst these need not necessarily be slavishly followed, they should be borne in mind – again, specialist advice should be sought to identify such details and where opportunities for their incorporation may be appropriate.
This landscape is one of intensive agriculture with settlement tending to be con- fined to the valleys and lower ground, with the exception of occasional farmsteads. Creating clustering or settlement nuclei through new development is inappropriate to the characteristic settlement pattern of this Landscape Type. But, as current planning guidance precludes dispersed settlement in the landscape in general, sig- nificant amounts of new development will generally be discouraged from these landscapes, being better sited in those landscapes where settlement clusters and nuclei <i>are</i> appropriate.		
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		

