

Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan



**Landscape
Character
Appraisal
Evidence Base**

January 2018

Papplewick
Parish
Council

Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2028 Landscape Character Appraisal Evidence Base - January 2018

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1: Context

Overview

Papplewick is a rural parish on the northern outskirts of Nottingham, within Gedling Borough, covering 7.15km². The community is made up of a mainly working and retired population, with the working population mainly comprised of commuters to larger places of employment and some small businesses. Farming and associated agricultural services form a substantial component of the employment within the Parish. Papplewick is essentially a semi-rural environment with its agricultural roots dictating how the outlying parts of the parish look today. There are farming establishments, terraced cottages, detached and semi-detached housing. In addition to those who reside on and around the farms, there are two population centres in the parish - the village and the linear development along the A60 (known as Mansfield Road). Within the village there is a cluster of historic stone-built property, with a variety of housing developments added here and elsewhere in the parish between the late 1930s (For example, on Linby Lane, Forest lane, Moor Road and Mansfield Road) and at the close of the last millennium (For example, Blacksmith's Court).

The parish population has seen limited growth over the last 25 years. In 1991, there were 620 people living in the parish, occupying 255 dwellings, increasing to a population of 756 at the 2011 census.

Location

The parish of Papplewick is approximately 7 miles north of Nottingham and 6 miles south of Mansfield. The nearest town is Hucknall, which lies to the west and south-west of the parish and bounds its south-western perimeter. To the immediate west of Papplewick is the parish of Linby, to the north-west are Annesley and Newstead, to the north is Ravenshead, to the east is Calverton, the south-east is Arnold, and to the south is Bestwood village.

History of the parish and its development

The parish of Papplewick lay at the boundary of the medieval Sherwood Forest, and was let to Newstead Priory. After the Dissolution of the priory, in the 16th century, the land was purchased by the Byron family. Until the 20th century, the parish extended southwards to include Bulwell Forge Mill (now within Bestwood), and westwards to the river Leen. The Montagu family bought the Papplewick and Linby estate in the 1760s, and developed Papplewick Hall as a grand residence within a planned parkland. Evidence of the development of their estate can still be seen in the historic buildings and landscape of the parish.

In the 1780s Frederick Montagu permitted the development of cotton spinning mills on his land along the river Leen. This industrialisation attracted migrant workers and rows of terraced cottages were built for them. The mills ceased to operate after 1828 and the majority of the workforce moved away. Most of the mill-workers cottages were pulled down. In the 1850s, Andrew Montagu reorganised the estate, building new farms and new cottages, many of which



1- Vincent obelisk

form the present core of the village. The Montagu estate was sold and broken up in the 1920s. This resulted in linear suburban development along the sides of several roads in the parish.

The ecclesiastical parishes of Papplewick and Linby were rationalised in 1855, to create the Parish of Linby cum Papplewick, however, each continued to be administered separately. The Civil Parish of Papplewick was established by the Local Government reorganisation of 1894, and included within the Basford Rural District. The land west of Moor Road and south of Papplewick Lane was transferred out of the civil parish (and Basford RD) into Hucknall Urban District in 1935. In the 1974 Local Government re-organisation, the civil parish of Papplewick was absorbed into the Borough of Gedling, whereas the former areas were absorbed into the District of Ashfield.

2: Planning and Designations

National Policy: National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

In 2012, the Department for Communities and Local Government introduced the National Planning Policy Framework, which sets out national planning policies for England and how they should be applied within local planning authorities. There are a number of elements within the NPPF which are relevant to this document:

Paragraph 17. 'Within the overarching roles that the planning system ought to play, a set of core land-use planning principles should underpin both plan-making and decision-taking. These 12 principles are that planning should: ...

- take account of the different roles and character of different areas, promoting the vitality of our main urban areas, protecting the Green Belts around them, recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and supporting thriving rural communities within it ...
- conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations ...'

Paragraph 58. '... Planning policies ... should aim to ensure that developments ... respond to local character and history, and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation'

Paragraph 109. 'The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by ... protecting and enhancing valued landscapes'

Paragraph 126. '...In developing ... strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation

- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.’

Planning Practice Guidance

The Government issued the Planning Practice Guidance in 2014 to supplement and expand upon the NPPF. Relevant points from this document include:

Conserving and enhancing the Historic Environment (How should heritage issues be addressed in neighbourhood plans?) - ‘Where it is relevant, neighbourhood plans need to include enough information about local heritage to guide decisions and put broader strategic heritage policies from the Local Plan into action at a neighbourhood scale.

Where it is relevant, designated heritage assets within the plan area should be clearly identified at the start of the plan-making process so they can be appropriately taken into account. In addition, and where relevant, neighbourhood plans need to include enough information about local non-designated heritage assets including sites of archaeological interest to guide decisions.’

Natural Environment (Landscape) - ‘One of the core principles in the National Planning Policy Framework is that planning should recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside. Local plans should include strategic policies for the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment, including landscape. This includes designated landscapes but also the wider countryside.’

Local Policy

Gedling Borough Council produced their Aligned Core Strategy in 2014 as part of the Local Plan alongside Broxtowe Borough Council and Nottingham City Council. Within this document, relevant policies include:

Policy 10 - Design and Enhancing Local Identity '4. Development must have regard to the local context including valued landscape/townscape characteristics, and be designed in a way that conserves locally and nationally important heritage assets and preserves or enhances their settings.

5. Outside of settlements, new development should protect, conserve or where appropriate, enhance landscape character. Proposals will be assessed with reference to the Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment.'

Policy 11 - Historic Environment '2. Elements of the historic environment which contribute towards the unique identity of areas and help create a sense of place will be conserved and, where possible, enhanced, with further detail set out in part 2 Local Plans.

Elements of particular importance include:

a) the industrial and commercial heritage such as the textile and coalmining heritage and the various canals; ...

c) Registered Parks and Gardens and important historic landscape features such as Sherwood Forest, ancient or mature woodland and ridge and furrow field patterns; ...

e) prominent Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments with a wider visual

and economic benefit ...'

Policy 16 - Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space 'a) existing and potential Green Infrastructure corridors and assets are protected and enhanced. Priority for the location of new or enhanced strategic Green Infrastructure will be given to locations for major residential development identified in Policy 2, the Strategic River Corridors of the Trent, Erewash and Leen rivers, canal corridors, Greenwood Community Forest, and Urban Fringe areas; ...

d) links to and between the Green Infrastructure network will be promoted to increase access, especially in areas of identified deficit, for recreational and non-motorised commuting purposes, and to allow for the migration of species; and

e) Landscape Character is protected, conserved or enhanced where appropriate in line with the recommendations of the Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment...’

Landscape Planning

Natural England undertook National Landscape Character Assessment and recognised National Character Area (NCA) 30: Southern Magnesian Limestone in the west of the parish and NCA 49: Sherwood in the east. Some of the relevant key characteristics from each NCA are listed below:

NCA 30	NCA 49
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underlying limestone creates an elevated ridge with smoothly rolling landform; river valleys cut through the ridge, in places following dramatic gorges. There are also some dry valleys. • Fertile, intensively farmed arable land, with large fields bounded by clipped hawthorn hedges, creating a generally large-scale, open landscape. • Semi-natural habitats, strongly associated with underlying limestone geology, include lowland calcareous grassland and limestone scrub on the freedraining upland and gorges with wetland habitats associated with localised springs and watercourses, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gently rolling landform of low rounded sandstone hills, which principally coincide with an outcrop of the Permo-Triassic Sherwood Sandstone Group. The sandstone gives rise to well drained, acidic, sandy soils. • Magnesian limestone and marl are exposed to the west of the area and underlie the sandstone, forming the base of a major aquifer. • Woodland is a distinctive feature of the area with a mosaic of broadleaved, mixed and coniferous woodlands, including ancient oak wood pasture and parkland, and pine plantations.

<p>but all tend to be small and fragmented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large number of abbeys, country houses and estates with designed gardens and parklands, woodlands, plantations and game coverts. • Long views over lowlands to the east and west, and most prominent in the south. • Woodlands combining with open arable land to create a wooded farmland landscape in places, where traditionally coppiced woodlands support dormouse populations. • Unifying influence of creamy white Magnesian Limestone used as a building material and often combined with red pantile roofing. • Localised industrial influences ... with former mines and spoil heaps (many now restored), power lines, settlements, industry and transport routes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wooded horizons frame extensive areas of open arable farmland with large, geometric fields contained by low, often treeless, hawthorn hedges. • Commercial agriculture, especially in the north of the character area, is focused on root crops, although pig and poultry units are also characteristic. • The free draining geology and acidic soils support many areas of unenclosed lowland heathland and acid grassland often associated with the wood pasture areas, but also found on marginal agricultural land, on rail and roadsides and on restored colliery sites. • Narrow river corridors, associated with marshy flats and flood meadows, drain the area and dry valleys are characteristic because of the permeable geology. • A dispersed settlement pattern of small villages and farmsteads is common in the agricultural areas, with larger settlements surrounding the perimeter of the area. Characteristic building materials are local red sandstone, and red brick and pantiles.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large country houses, their associated parklands and, in some cases, their narrow engineered lakes, are a distinctive feature of this character area. • Coal Measures beneath the sandstone have been extensively mined and the industrial heritage is visible in the landscape. Disused sites are progressively being restored. • The area, especially Sherwood Forest, is intrinsically linked to the internationally renowned legend of Robin Hood.
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Nottinghamshire County Council undertook a Landscape Character Assessment in 2009, which represents a snapshot of the landscape character at that time. The assessment defines seven Landscape Character Areas (LCA) within the county. These were sub-divided into smaller zones, within which are suggested policies for managing change in the landscape. The parish falls within both the Magnesian Limestone (ML) and Sherwood (SH) LCAs, and encompasses 3 policy zones:

ML17 - Linby Wooded Farmland,

ML18 - River Leen Corridor and

SH03 - Papplewick Wooded Estate lands.

SH03 is the policy zone which covers the majority of the north and east of the Parish. It is characterised by gently undulating topography covered by medium-large arable fields in geometric patterns, with mixed arable and pastoral land-use. There are small areas of deciduous woodland, with a number of small coniferous plantations and shelter belts. Settlement within the policy zone comprises isolated farms and ribbon development along the A60, which crosses the policy zone and has a visual and auditory impact on the surroundings.

The ML17 policy zone, in the west of the parish, is characterised by flat and gently undulating topography. There is an urban fringe farmland character of medium and large sized fields bounded

by low and scrubby hedgerows. The proximity to the town of Hucknall forms the main urban influence. There is an overall wooded character arising from large woodland blocks and areas of plantation.

The ML18 policy zone covers the southern corner of the parish. The River Leen Corridor forms low-lying land, with gentle slopes, heavily influenced by the presence of the River Leen and Goosedale Brook. The urban fringe of Hucknall is close to this policy zone, but it is often screened by woodland and other vegetation. Arable farming in medium fields is the predominant land use. Adjacent to the river there is also woodland and riparian vegetation, contributing to a linear woodland pattern.

Landscape designations

Gedling Borough Council has currently designated three Mature Landscape Areas within the parish. These are Burntstump, Strawberry Hill plantation and Dam Banks Wood / Moor Pond Wood. However, this designation will be deleted upon adoption of the emerging Gedling Local Planning Document.

The parish falls within the Greenwood Community Forest, a partnership who 'work together to enable Nottinghamshire's communities to create, improve and enjoy woodlands and other high quality accessible green spaces in a sustainable way that benefits the environment, landscape and the local economy'. The Community Forest is part of a wider initiative developed in the 1990s, and is the only Community Forest within the East Midlands.

Historic designations

Papplewick has parks and gardens, a scheduled monument and numerous listed structures. The most important built-assets are the Grade 1 Papplewick Hall and St James' church. Of 28 listed parks and gardens within Nottinghamshire, two lie within Papplewick. Papplewick Hall parkland is an important visual element of the western parish, whilst the cluster of listed garden, listed structures and scheduled monument at Papplewick Pumping Station are also a striking feature. Historic assets are summarised in the appendices, and described in later chapters of this document.

3: Physical Character

Topography

The village of Papplewick is located on the eastern side of the valley of the river Leen, at between 75 and 90m above Ordnance datum (AOD). The principal road, Main Street, is built along the gently sloping ground of a south-facing spur.

The surrounding parish occupies gently rolling hills rising from 75 to 125m AOD. The highest ground is found in the north (along Blidworth Way), and east (around Forest Farm). These hills are dissected by a forked secondary valley which runs from Seven Mile House and Barracks farmhouse southwards and westwards towards the Leen. There is no stream in most this valley at present, but the extensive deposits of alluvium and peat along its floor suggest that this has not always been so.

Geology and soils

The parish is underlain by rocks deposited in the Permo-Triassic period (aged between 200 and 300 million years before present). These rocks cover the concealed Coal Measures which have been extensively worked in this part of Nottinghamshire. The rocks are arranged in layers (or beds) which are inclined (dipping) to the east at angles of between 2° and 6°. The oldest rocks outcrop in the west of the parish, and surface rocks are younger towards the east. There are three main geological bedrock deposits found in the parish.

The Cadeby formation - formerly called Magnesian Limestone - is a resistant, rubbly, lime-rich, sandy rock with a creamy-orange colour. This material was used in most of the historic buildings in the parish (and particularly within the Conservation Area). This rock does not outcrop within the parish, but was once extensively quarried in the neighbouring parishes of Hucknall Torkard, Linby and Bulwell.

The Edlington formation - formerly called the Permian Marls - is a deposit of mottled red/green, lime-rich clays and sands. This relatively soft rock has been eroded to create the Leen valley. The clay beds were traditionally used in brick making, for example in Linby and Hucknall Torkard.

The Sherwood Sandstone group, comprising the Lenton Sandstone formation (formerly called the Lower mottled Sandstone) and the Nottingham Castle Sandstone formation (formerly known

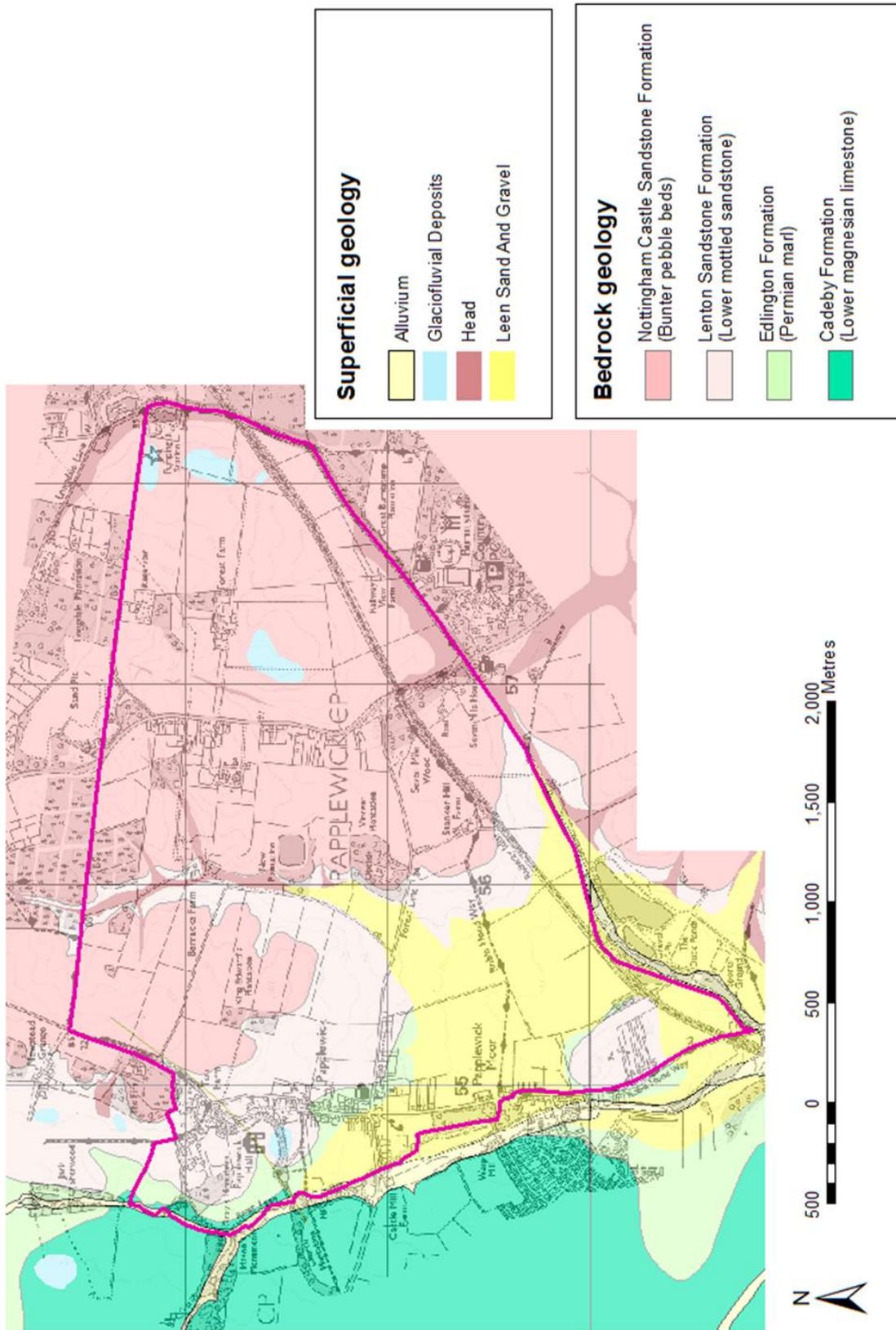


Figure 1: The geology of Papplewick Parish

as the Bunter Pebble Beds) and the Bunter Sandstone which is a more resistant rock forming the higher ground to the north and east of the parish. They are exposed in the cuttings of the former Calverton mineral line to the east of the A60. These Porous rocks do not support surface drainage. The Sherwood sandstone is an important aquifer in the County - water is abstracted within the parish at Papplewick Pumping Station.

On the surface, there are superficial deposits dating from the Pleistocene ice age. The ridge running southwards from Papplewick Hall is composed of glacial sand, whilst Papplewick Moor is covered by sand and gravel deposits marking the position of a glacial lake. The gravels have been extracted to form the fishing ponds at Goosedale.

The soils of the parish are heavily influenced by the underlying rocks and superficial deposits. In the west are the heavier soils formed from the clays of the Permian Marls. On Papplewick Moor, from Barracks Farm southwards to Goosedale, are low-lying sandy soils containing water-worn pebbles, many more than 5cm, derived from the Bunter pebble beds. Historically, this area was not cultivated, and is artificially drained. The rising ground of Stanker Hill and the higher parts of the parish, lying on Sherwood sandstone, have well-drained sandy soils. This part of the parish, known as Papplewick Forest, was traditionally used for sheep grazing and was not enclosed for agriculture until the 1850s. The dry, sandy soils require irrigation in summer.

Hydrology

The parish, lies within the catchment of the Leen - a tributary of the Trent - which is a strike-oriented stream, flowing southwards along the outcrop of the Magnesian Limestone and Permian Marl towards the City of Nottingham. The river and its flood plain form the western boundary of the parish. There are no other significant streams within the parish.

There are a number of man-made hydrological features, including the fishing ponds along Goosedale in the south of the parish, and the remains of former mill ponds and leats within Moor Pond Woods. The latter are remnants of the industrial heritage of this part of the parish, described within the historic development section.

Water for irrigation is stored in surface reservoirs at Barracks Farm and Goosedale. It is used to supply irrigation pumps. The Leen is also used as a source of water for agricultural irrigation.

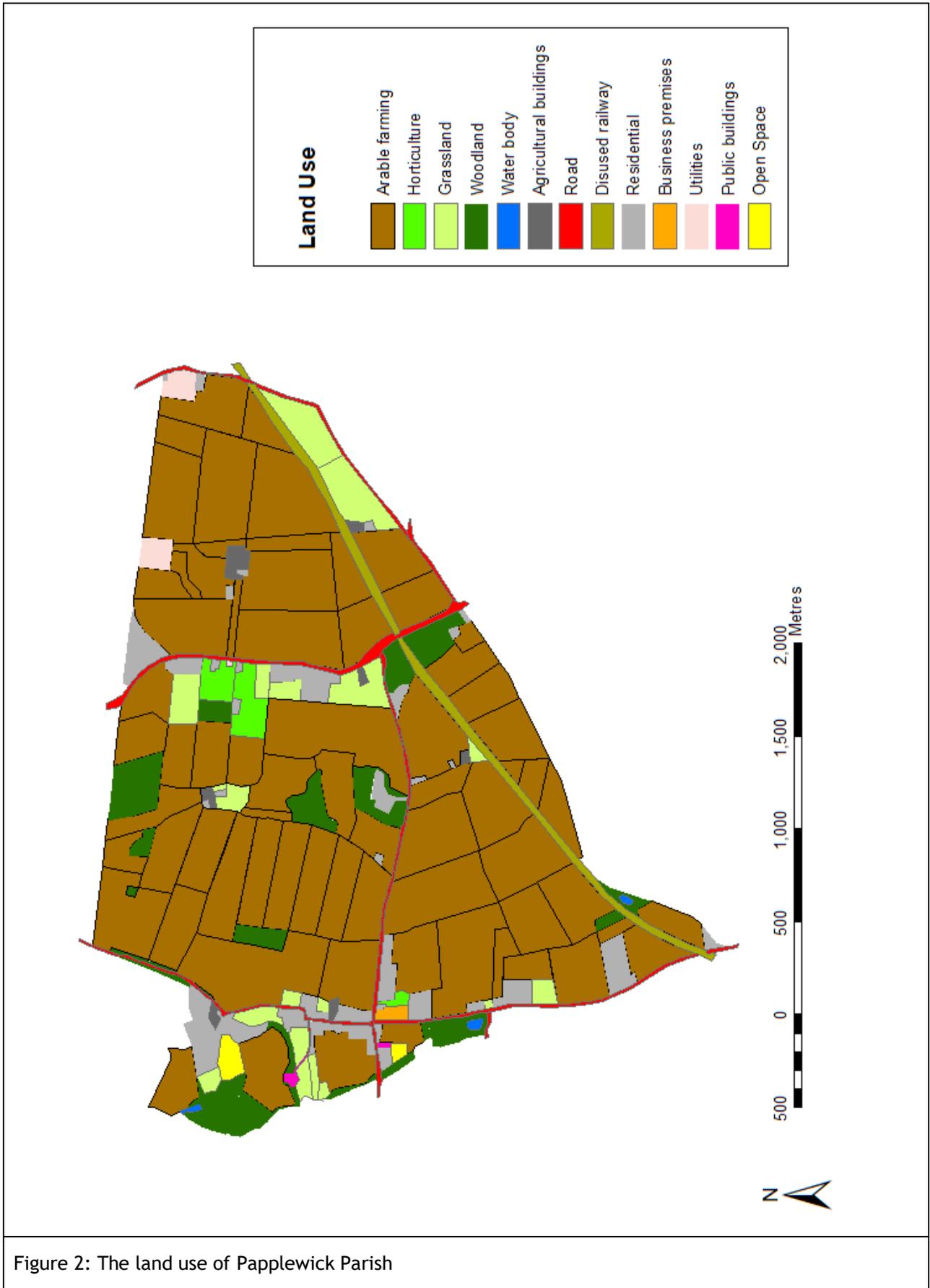


Figure 2: The land use of Papplewick Parish

Woodland

Papplewick lies within the medieval Sherwood Forest. However, woodland within the parish is mainly the remnants of 18th century parkland planning. In the 1790s, Frederick Montagu created four woodland plantations to replace timber which had been lost in the previous century. Each commemorated a naval commander or victory in the Napoleonic wars - Nelson, Howe, Warren, Duncan and Vincent. Each originally contained an inscribed stone obelisk, of which two survive. The surviving sections of Howe, Warren and Vincent plantations now contain residential sites. Woodland still occupies the site of Nelson plantation, but there are very few old trees remaining. The smallest, Duncan plantation was felled in 1920 and replaced with a coniferous wood.

In the area around Papplewick Hall there are scattered mature trees which have survived from the 18th century parkland. Along the A60 (Mansfield Road) there is a surviving line of old, mature chestnut trees which were probably planted alongside the turnpike road in the 1780s.



2- Moor Pond Wood

The Moor Pond Woods project area (which straddles the boundary between Papplewick and Linby, and between Papplewick and Hucknall) occupies the site of the mill-ponds and leats developed in the 1780s to supply water to cotton spinning mills. Moor Pond Wood was planted by the Montagu estate in the 1850s. It is now a mature mixed woodland of mainly ash, oak and sweet chestnut. Papplewick Dam Wood occupies the site of Upper Pond, which was created in 1782 and drained in 1946. It is a wet-woodland where the dominant species are willow and alder. It contains a diversity of plant and animal species including the endangered great crested newt, English crayfish and water vole. Moor Pond Woods are a valuable resource for recreation and it is a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC).

The disused railway known as the *Calverton mineral line* is also a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation. Since closure, it has been colonised by scrub vegetation which forms an important wildlife corridor linking the Leen valley with the hills to the east.

Farmland

Farmland on the sandy soils in the east of the parish is characterised by smaller fields, divided by hedgerows. The flatter land of Papplewick Moor is farmed in larger fields with few physical boundaries. The open fields, particularly on Papplewick Moor, support brown hare and birds such as lapwing, skylarks and reed bunting. Hedgerows in the parish form important corridors for wildlife - including badgers and foxes; small birds such as yellowhammer, finches, great tits and blue tits; and invertebrates including dragonflies, moths and butterflies. Small woodland areas also provide important habitat for many species including the tawny owl and great spotted woodpecker. Additionally, watercourses provide an important habitat for water vole.



3- Papplewick Moor looking east towards Stanker Hill

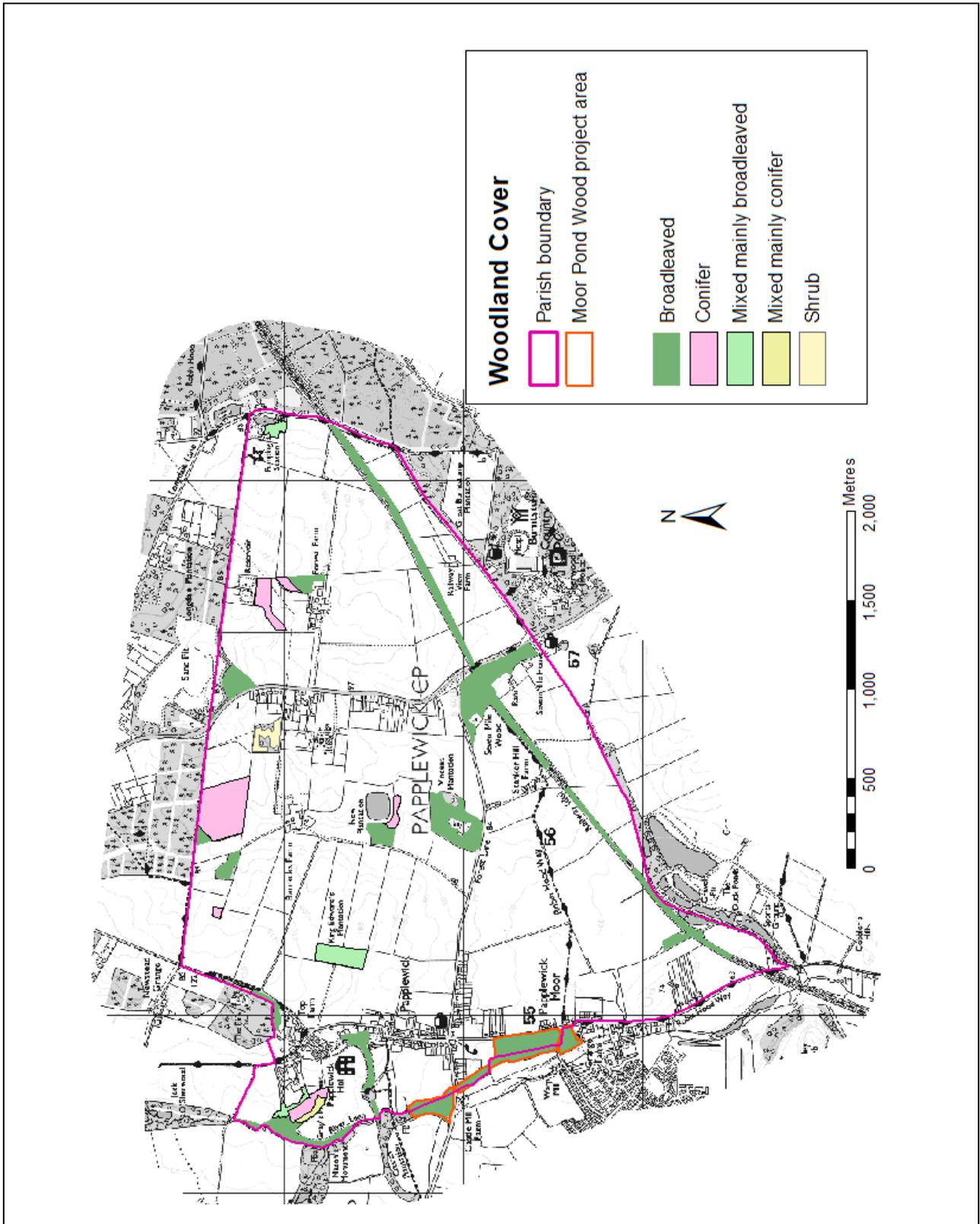


Figure 3: Woodland within Papplewick Parish

4: Cultural Character

Land use

As described in the ‘physical character’ section, arable farming is the main land use within the parish (see figure 2). This dominates the eastern half of the parish and blocks of farmland also enfold residential areas in the west.

The main residential development is found in two areas within the parish - Papplewick village centre in the west and linear development along Mansfield Road towards the east. Elsewhere there are scattered properties and farms, some isolated and others in small clusters. Community facilities include a place of worship (St James' Church), the Griffin's Head public house, the Village Hall and the Queen Elizabeth playing field, which are all located in the village.

Roads, paths and public rights of way

The B683 (known locally as Moor Road, Main Street and Blidworth Waye) is the route of the ancient ‘post road’ through the Leen valley, and appears on Overton's map of Nottinghamshire (1714). It was one section of an ancient route linking Nottingham Castle to the West Riding of Yorkshire, through Sherwood Forest, The road originally passed the front of the hall and was diverted in 1785 (creating the double bend at the end of Main Street). The A60 (Mansfield Road) across Papplewick Forest, is an ancient routeway that became the main turnpike road between Nottingham and Mansfield by Act of Parliament in 1787. The B6011 (known locally as Linby Lane and Forest Lane) links the A60 through Papplewick to Linby and the A611. This was constructed in the 1790s for the use of the cotton mills.

These three main roads carry a high volume of traffic. There is a safe walking route alongside the A60 throughout the section within the parish. Linby Lane has a pavement extending from Papplewick to Linby. Forest Lane, Main Street and Moor Road have pavements between the village centre and the end of the houses along each route. All of these could be used by cyclists but are not designated cycle routes (because they are too narrow). In addition, Church Lane and Ash Lane are small roads which offer safe cycling routes. Figure 4 shows the network of paths and roads.

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4- Rights of Way (FP7)

A small network of rights of way (RoW) links the village to outlying districts. These are all footpaths, and, strictly speaking, are not accessible by cyclists. Nevertheless cycle traffic will be encountered.

a. Definitive RoW FP1: Links Papplewick village to Linby. It runs westwards from Church Lane, Papplewick to the parish boundary (known as ‘the Meadows Path’).

b. Definitive RoW FP2: Links ‘the Meadows Path’ to St James’ church.

c. Definitive RoW FP3: Links Papplewick village to Newstead, Annesley and Mansfield. It runs northwards from Blidworth Waye at Top Farm, along Hall Lane, into Newstead Abbey Park.

d. There is no FP4 on the definitive map.

e. Definitive RoW FP5: Links Papplewick village with the A60. It runs from the junction of Moor Road, Papplewick across Stanker Hill to the A60 near Seven Mile House (also known as the ‘Moors Path’).

f. Definitive RoW FP6: Provides a safe route for pedestrians along the east side of Walter’s Hill (Blidworth Waye), between Top Farm and Break Lane, from Papplewick village towards Ravenshead.

g. Definitive RoW FP7: Provides a continuation of the safe route along the east side of Walter’s Hill (Blidworth Waye), between Break Lane and Newstead Grange Farm entrance, from Papplewick towards Ravenshead.

The Robin Hood Way long distance trail passes through the parish, combining paths 3, 5, 6 and 7. It also follows the verge of Moor Road towards Bestwood.

Within Moor Pond Woods, a network of concessionary footpaths is accessible to the public, linking the Meadows Path to Linby Lane and Papplewick Lane.



5- The Robin Hood Way

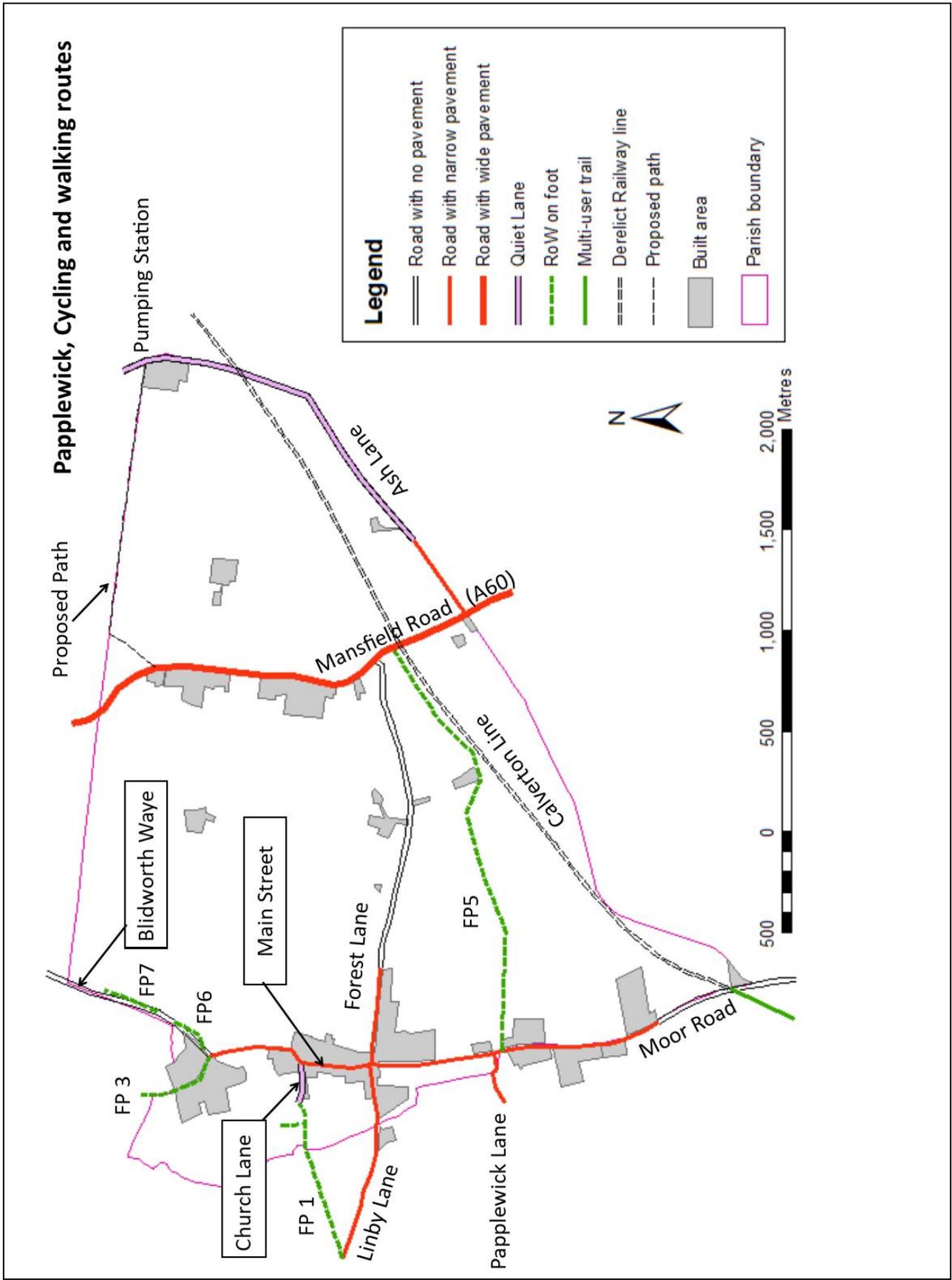


Figure 4: Walking and cycling routes within Papplewick Parish

Settlement pattern

Within Papplewick village, building is concentrated around the crossing of Main Street, Forest Lane, Moor Road, and Linby Lane and linear development follows these four routes. Along Main Street (particularly on the western side), houses are densely packed, with short front gardens. There are two rows of terraced cottages and clusters of former farm-buildings, interspersed with more modern, detached and semi-detached, houses. Building on Linby Lane and Forest Lane is less dense and set further back from the road. Residential development along Moor Road is also relatively low density, but with longer front gardens. Many, particularly at the southern end, also have substantial rear gardens, originally used as small-holdings.

The other cluster of settlement within the parish is along Mansfield Road (A60). This is a ribbon development along the west side of the road, constructed after 1930 and largely completed in the 1950s. The development has low density housing set back from the road occupying large garden plots.

Figure 5 shows the morphology of the village. Using cartographic sources and architectural evidence, five morphological zones can be defined. The evidence for the earliest development is the Montagu Estate Map of 1847. The 19th century buildings are characterised by their magnesian limestone walls and pan-tiled roof, whilst buildings constructed later in the century have a slate roof. After the break-up of the estate in 1922, new buildings in brick became the norm, with the ‘art and crafts movement’ influencing design before 1940. After the Second World War, there was the addition of new housing on Main Street (and at Stanker Hill) for estate workers, mainly in short



6- Main Street looking north in about 1910

terraces or semi-detached forms. Private housing from this time is characterised by the use of brick and cement rendering. Additional infilling occurred in the 1960s, and some housing was built on redeveloped sites after 1980.

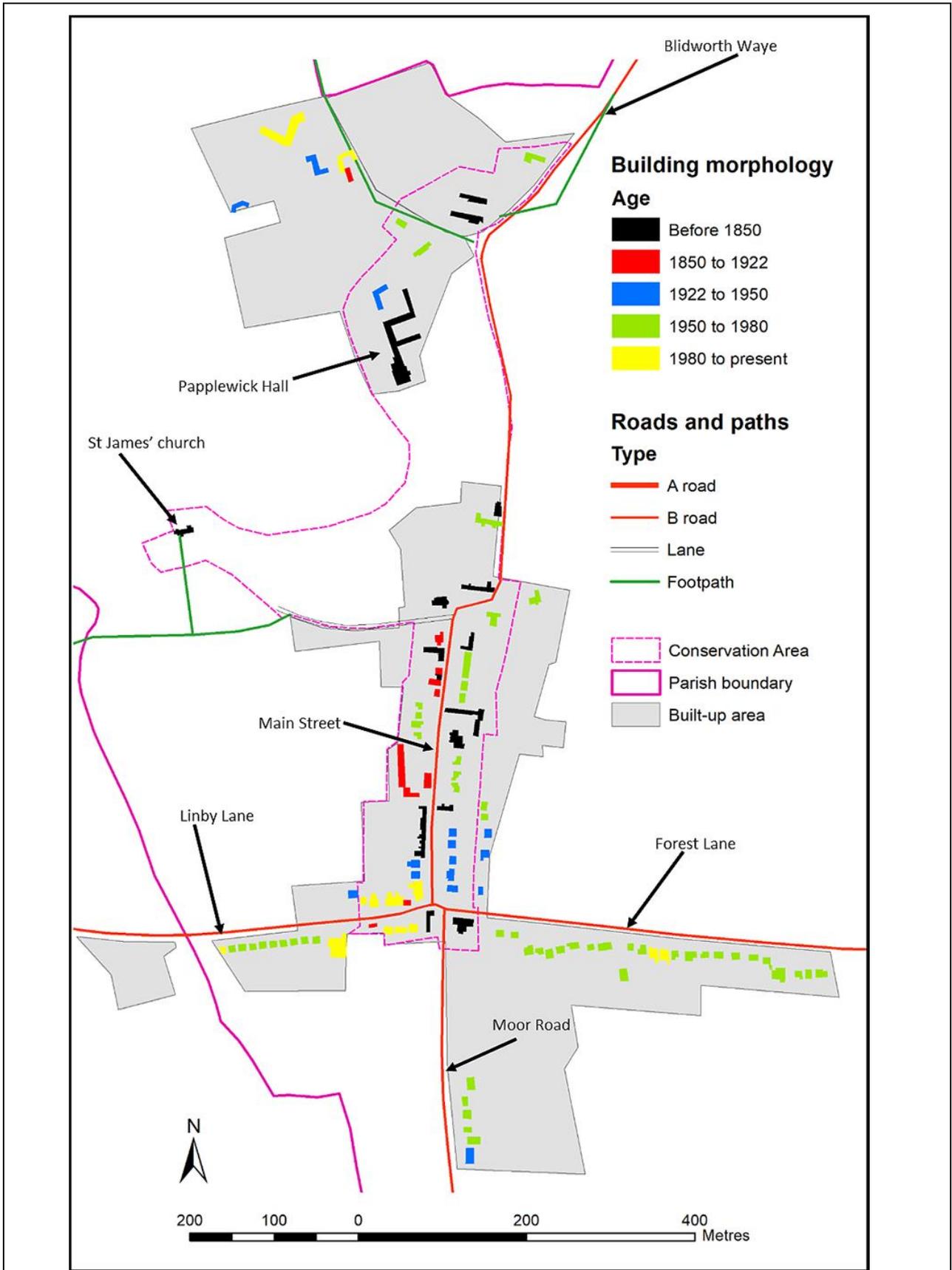


Figure 5: The morphology of Papplewick Village.

Historic assets

Within the parish of Papplewick there are several notable historic features. Appendix 1 lists the designated structures and the location of the historic assets is shown on figure 6. Land and property around Papplewick Hall, St James' church and the village centre was designated as a conservation area by the District Council in 1973 (see figure 7). The boundary of the Conservation Area was reviewed in 2011, but the changes were not adopted.



7- Papplewick Hall

Papplewick Hall was built between 1781 and 1787 for the Hon. Frederick Montagu. He laid out parkland around the Hall, and also established woodland plantations to commemorate the great naval victories of his time i.e. the battles of St Vincent (Feb 1797), the Nile (Aug 1798) and Trafalgar (Oct 1805). The grounds of

Papplewick Hall are included in the Register of Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest. This designation extends to several of the parkland trees which now lie outside the present boundary of the Hall. An additional six listed structures lie within the Hall curtilage.

The parish church of St James' lies to the west of the village, occupying a secluded site bordering the river Leen. The church is of great historical interest, thought to have been built in the 12th century. The present tower dates from the 14th century. The nave and chancel were rebuilt by the Hon. Frederick Montagu in 1795 after he had rebuilt the Hall. St James' church is a grade 1 listed structure, and several features within the churchyard have also been listed.



8- St James' church

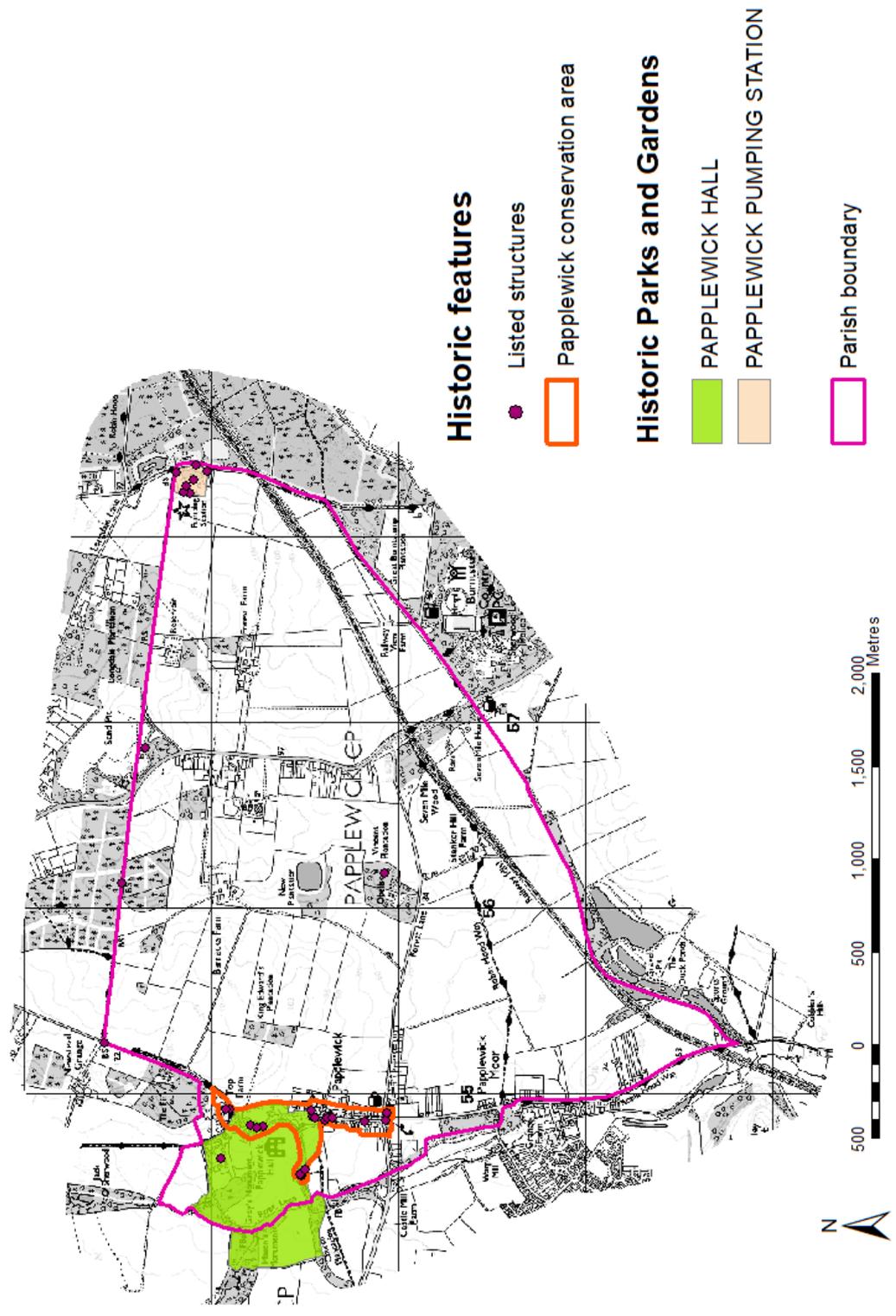


Figure 6: The location of historic assets within Papplewick Parish.

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The village centre contains eighteen listed structures, including former farm buildings, Papplewick Lodge, Old Post Office and two rows of cottages.



9- Listed cottages on Main Street

The Griffin's Head stands at the crossroads in the village. It has been a public house since the eighteenth century, known until 1825 as 'The Blue Bell'. In addition, there are five listed monuments elsewhere in the parish, including memorial obelisks and boundary stones.

In the 1780's, the Robinson family constructed cotton-spinning mills and homes for their workers. Within Moor Pond Woods, there are extensive archaeological remains associated with water control for the cotton mills. These have been explored and conserved by the efforts of the 'Friends of Moor Pond Woods'. The surviving two rows of cottages, on Moor Road, are no longer within the parish (Having been transferred into Hucknall in 1935). Castle Mill, dating from 1782, on Linby Lane is a listed structure within the parish of Linby, which forms the gateway to Papplewick Village.

At the eastern extremity of the parish, Papplewick Pumping Station is a scheduled ancient monument and the grounds are a listed parkland. Within the grounds there are six listed structures. The pumping station with its two beam engines and ornate brick buildings opened in 1884, and the grounds were to be maintained by the Nottingham Parks Department. It is a nationally recognised historic site, being one of the few steam-powered pumping stations which are still in operating condition.

Architectural vernacular / details

The architectural styles of the housing stock correspond to the growth of Papplewick. The earliest surviving dwellings in the village are the terraced cottages on Main Street and Papplewick Hall. Many of these houses date from the late 18th and 19th centuries, and they set the main architectural style dominant in Papplewick until the 2nd World War. Local magnesian limestone was used in the construction of almost all of the older existing buildings and remains the predominant material. The Montagu Estate was broken up and sold in the 1920s, and this led to suburban development along the principal roads. Development of detached and semi-detached residences began after 1920 along Moor Road, Linby Lane, Forest Lane and Mansfield Road, and was largely completed in the 1950s. There are also brick-built estate-workers' houses dating from this time. Mass produced brick has been the principal building material for housing in Papplewick since the 1920s, with only the colour generally being altered with each development.

Papplewick Hall was sold in the 1980s. Since that time, older buildings in the Hall grounds have been rebuilt or refurbished, and new houses have been added within the parkland (for example within the historic walled garden). The Site of Clover Farm, (south west of the crossroads) was redeveloped with additional brick and stone houses in the 1980s. The closure of the garage at the crossroads allowed the site northwest of the crossroads to be redeveloped with new brick and stone houses (Blacksmith's Court). The other significant development was the construction of a new Village Hall on Linby Lane in the 1990s. Despite twentieth century development within the village, the historic core of the agricultural settlement remains relatively intact and retains its rural character and traditional built form. Some redundant stone farm buildings on Main Street have been rebuilt for housing.



10- Houses in the 'Arts and Crafts' style

The predominant building height is of 2 storey with dormer windows used on some houses. These features have also been employed on some of the modern houses. Whilst the overall styles of 20th century houses are conservative and the use of brick is pre-dominant, each development is characterised by different colours and styles. Architectural details have generally conformed with building designs

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fashionable at the time that the various developments took place - from Arts and Crafts and the occasional Art Deco designs through to the plainer work of the late nineteen-fifties and sixties. The buildings are most frequently simple in design, and unadorned with decorative detail.

There are a number of exceptions, where decorative features such as coped gables, kneelers, keystones, or ashlar dressings do appear. Traditional buildings are constructed of coursed and squared rubble, generally with segmental heads or stone lintels to doors and windows. Timber horizontal sliding sash windows are typical, although mullioned windows with side-hung casements do occur. Roof pitches tend to be steep, generally varying from around 30 to 45 degrees.

Pantiles are the most frequently occurring roofing material on stone buildings, although grey slates are also used on a number of the older buildings within the village. The traditional roofing of the mid-20th century suburban houses was rosemary tiles.

Papplewick developed as an agricultural community, it still contains a number of important farms which not only contribute to the built character of the village but also to the wider rural landscape



11- Farm buildings converted as residences

character. The conversion of former agricultural buildings has enabled the sustainable re-use of vacant buildings and provided additional accommodation. The historic barns of West View Court are an attractive feature on Main Street. Similarly, the old buildings

of Morton's farm have been converted to residential use and is the location of a Tea-Room.

Within the village of Papplewick itself, there is a mixture of boundary treatments enclosing property. These include hedges, stone and brick walls, and fences. Image 6 illustrates how little has changed in more than 100years, with hedges walls and simple wrought iron boundaries still evident. Throughout the village, most residential plots are rectilinear, at right-angles to the street. Along Linby Lane, Moor Road and Forest Lane, houses are set back from the road and



12- The Linby Lane 'gateway' to the village

separated by front gardens. Each block of houses is built along one side of the road, and faces open fields. This contrasts with Main Street, where houses have a varied setback, and some open straight onto the road.

Local distinctiveness in Papplewick village has been identified through

the draft Papplewick Conservation Area Appraisal and by local residents as including:

- Traditional construction materials - particularly the predominant cream local stone, used for buildings, boundary walls and embankments, which provides a 'sense of place';
- The retention of historic architectural details - particularly with regard to door and window openings, and use of timber as the material of choice;
- The sense of enclosure (provided by either greenery or the stone buildings) along Church Lane, Blidworth Way (to the north of Top Farm), Linby Lane, and Main Street.

Open space

The parish has a number of public open spaces - each with a different character. These include Moor Pond Woods, Papplewick Dam woods, the Queen Elizabeth II playing field, the churchyard of St James', Papplewick Cricket Club, and the field behind The Griffin's Head public house.

The village playing field was purchased for recreational use in 1947, and became the responsibility of the Parish Council in 1972. In 2012 it was re-dedicated as the Queen Elizabeth II Playing Field, to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee. The Council maintain play equipment suitable for smaller children (like swings, roundabout and climbing frame), a small skateboard facility and several pieces of outdoor gym equipment suitable for all ages. The field is also used to hold events such as the village's annual firework display and annual Gedling Play Day.

The development of Moor Pond Woods as a recreational resource was adopted by Papplewick Parish Council as a Millennium Project. The woods are managed to conserve and enhance habitats and to preserve the archaeological remains of the 18th century water system. The woods offer a variety of walks, with features such as interpretation panels, benches, dipping platforms and a barbeque area (in Papplewick Dam Wood). The majority of these features have been installed by the 'Friends of Moor Pond Wood' group, who are active in the parish.

The Cricket ground is a secluded site within the curtilage of Papplewick Hall and the historic parkland, and provides views across the surrounding historic buildings and farmland.

Cultural associations

Papplewick has a cultural association with Robin Hood - legend has it that Robin met Alan-a-Dale (the minstrel) at St James's Church in Papplewick. A cave in the sandstone cliffs, bordering Blidworth Way, is known as *Robin Hood's Larder*. The church was also the burial place of the Sherwood Foresters (the village being their headquarters) and the yew tree in the grounds was reputedly used for making bows.

The cotton spinning mills established by the Robinson family in 1778, and operated until 1828. In 1785, the mills became the location of the first steam engine ever to provide rotary motion to a textile factory.

The Hon. Frederick Montagu of Papplewick Hall was, in his time, an influential politician. He entertained the poets William Mason (1724-79) and Thomas Gray (1716-71), who were both commemorated with monuments in the grounds of the Hall. Gray's book, *The English Garden*, was written (in part) at Papplewick. In the 19th century the Hall was let to a succession of tenants; Henry Walter, a proprietor of *The Times*, lived there for many years.

Views

See figure 8, and additional Information can be found in appendix 4. The village has a strong visual connection to the surrounding farmland, and the Moor Pond Woods. The village setting is established by the juxtaposition of suburban housing and hedges on the western and eastern approaches. There are particularly important countryside vistas along Moor Road and Forest Lane, looking south eastwards across the agricultural land towards Stanker Hill. In addition, there are countryside views along Blidworth Way, and from Linby Lane looking west towards the village of Linby. The views from the A60 across the Barracks Farm valley to the southwest and Forest Farm

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to the south east exemplify the rolling farmland of the Sherwood Sandstone area. St James' Church is key landmark, visible northwards from Linby Lane. It is also visible from a number of public footpaths in the area, and from the grounds of Papplewick Hall.

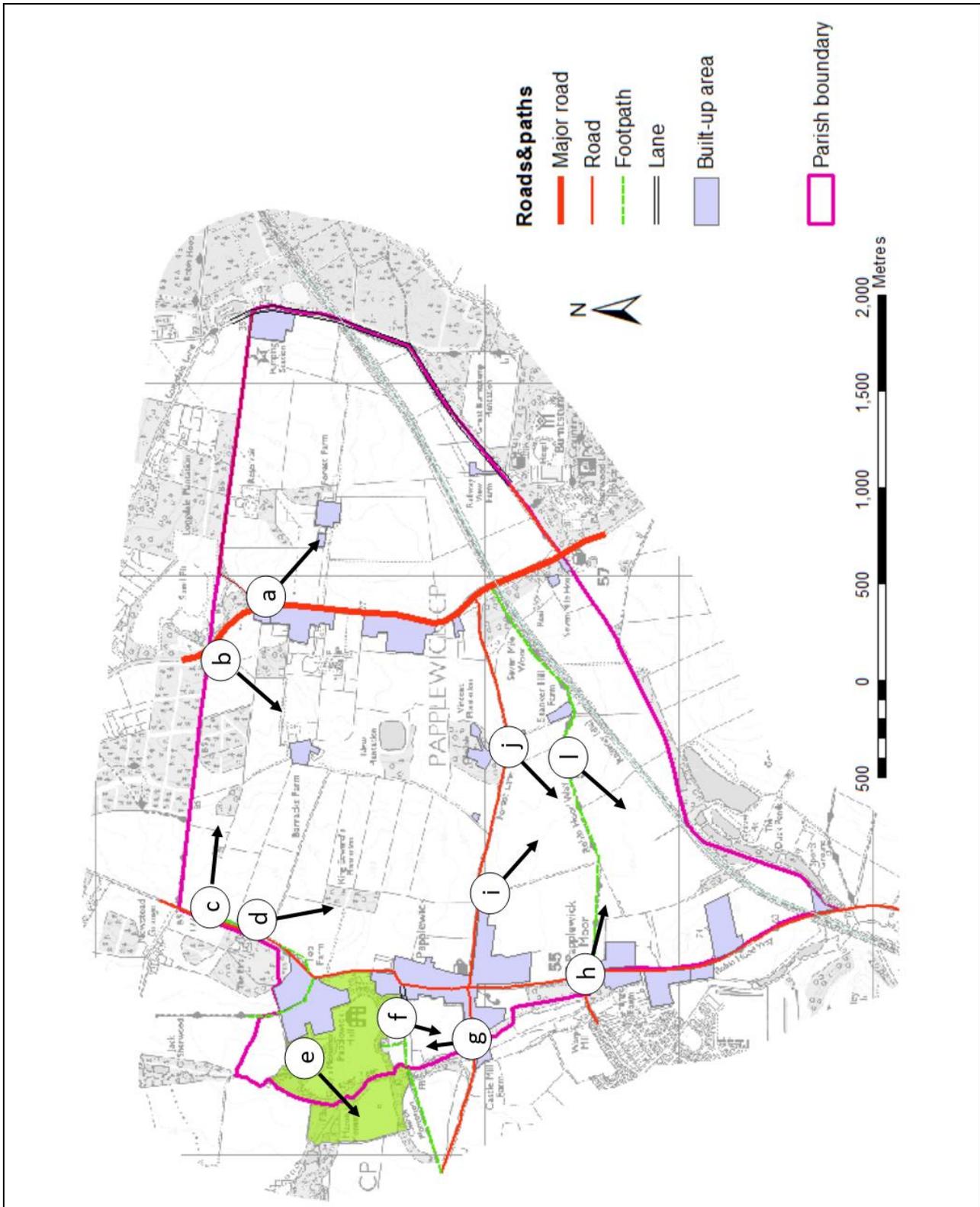


Figure 8: Key views and vistas within Papplewick Parish.

Papplewick Hall is a particular landmark within the north of the village. In addition, the offset crossroads at the centre of the village, with the adjacent Griffin's Head pub, is also a notable visual feature.

5: Key characteristics

Characteristics

Within Papplewick Parish, there are a number of key characteristics which influence both the landscape character and the cultural heritage. These include:

- Gently rolling topography including the valley of the River Leen, as well as a dry secondary valley. The parish includes a number of high points including Stanker Hill.
- The main concentration of settlement within the parish is in the west of the Parish, centred on the crossroads between Main Street, Forest Lane, Moor Road and Linby Lane. There is also a secondary concentration of settlement along Mansfield Road, to the east of the Parish.
- Arable farming is a key land use within the Parish, with a small number of grazing areas situated adjacent to the main settlement concentrations.
- Use of hedges, and local stone walls, simple wrought iron fences and embankments as boundary markers help to maintain Papplewick's rural character;
- There are a number of blocks of broad-leaved woodland throughout the Parish; these are largely plantation woodlands and parkland remnants. One of the largest blocks of woodland is Moor Pond Woods, which is now a key recreational feature within the Parish.
- A number of valuable public open spaces exist within the Parish - these include Moor Pond Woods, Papplewick Dam woods, the Queen Elizabeth II playing field, the churchyard of St James', Papplewick Cricket Club, and the field adjacent to The Griffin's Head public house.
- The Parish is crossed by several Public Rights of Way. A number of these form a section of the Robin Hood Way - a long distance route which runs from south to east within the Parish boundary. This links the parish to Worksop in the north and Nottingham in the south.
- Use of magnesian limestone as a building material on the traditional buildings within the parish - accompanied by either a pantile or grey slate roof.

Positive aspects

- ‘Green-washed’ character to the village with close links and ease of access between the village and the adjacent farmland / woodland.
- Strong visual links between the village and the surrounding countryside, in the south-west of the Parish.



13- Papplewick Moor

- Sense of time-depth within the landscape provided by the strong links within the village to the agricultural past, as well as the presence of listed buildings and structures such as Papplewick Hall and St James’ Church.
- Local distinctiveness through traditional building materials such as magnesian limestone for walling and pantile / grey slate roofs, and historic structures in an agricultural vernacular style.
- Good quality farm-building conversions which retain and reinforce the agricultural character.

Negative aspects

- Lack of a village centre, a situation exacerbated by the busy B6011 dividing the village.
- The volume and speed of traffic passing through the parish, with attendant noise and air pollution.
- Poor connections between the main village and the secondary settlement on Mansfield Road.
- Lack of identity within the settlement on Mansfield Road and poor integration with the rest of the community.
- Poor footpath links to the south - no connection with the multi-user trail which follows the old railway line through to Bestwood Country Park and Mill Lakes.
- Some recent built development which is prominently positioned, but does not reflect or tie in with the local vernacular.
- Recent ‘improvements’ using inappropriate materials for doors, windows and dormers on heritage structures, which diminishes the visual harmony of the conservation area.

6: Future change

Strengths

- A sense of community.
- Strong visual links between the historic village and the surrounding farmland.
- The character and architectural style of the majority of the buildings within the historic core of the village.
- The quality, good condition and coherence of the rural landscape, owing to the survival of coherent field patterns, and the presence of ecological habitat throughout the parish.
- The success of the Moor Pond Woods Project, and the development of paths and interpretation in the woods.

Weaknesses

- The lack of community identity within the Mansfield Road housing area.
- The poor physical links between the village and Mansfield road suitable for pedestrians and cycling. This forces residents to use vehicles and increases a sense of isolation.

Opportunities

- Opportunity to reinforce and conserve existing hedgerows, and for small scale planting projects to conserve and enhance wildlife corridors throughout the parish. (See appendix 3)
- Possibilities for habitat improvement and countryside access would be offered if the Calverton Mineral Line could be developed.
- Potential to develop circular walks and cycleways, and to create facilities for improved health and wellbeing.
- The tourist potential of the historic structures, the archaeology of Moor Pond Woods and Papplewick Pumping Station.
- Sympathetic conversion of the remaining derelict farm buildings on Main Street could reinforce the character of the Conservation Area.

Threats

- The influence of continued inappropriate development, brought about by lax planning control (especially within the Conservation Area) and the absence of a comprehensive Conservation Area appraisal.
- The negative impact of traffic on the environment of the parish.
- The increase in traffic volume brought about by large scale housing development in the surrounding parishes.

7: Recommended Action

It is recommended that the relevant actions identified in the NCC Landscape Character Policy Zones are applied. These can be summarised as-

In relation to the rural environment:

- Conserve roadside hedgerows with mature trees, conserve the hedgerow trees where they exist and increase their number through new planting where appropriate, particularly along roads and around arable fields.
- Enhance the landscape pattern through replacement of hedgerows where they have been lost.
- Reinforce and enhance hedgerows through replacement planting where fragmentation is occurring.
- Enhance the condition of the woodlands through maintenance and management.
- Conserve and enhance riparian woodland along the river and around pools and lakes through continued management.

In relation to the built environment:

- Conserve the integrity and rural character of the landscape by concentrating new developments around the existing urban fringe of Ravenshead to the north and along transport corridors.
- Conserve the character and architectural style of Papplewick village
- Conserve the existing field pattern by locating new small scale development within the existing field boundaries.
- Promote large-scale woodland planting to contain and soften urban fringe development

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- Promote sensitive design and siting of new agricultural buildings.
- Create small scale woodland/tree planting to soften new development, preferably in advance of development.
- Enhance the landscape condition through screening of vertical elements, such as lighting columns, by roadside tree planting to reduce urbanising effects of these features.

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Appendix 1: Heritage features

Part A: Listed features

Grade I

Papplewick Hall, off Blidworth Way (Formerly Main Street)
Church of St. James', Church Lane

Grade II*

Engine House, Boiler House and workshop at Papplewick Pumping Station, Longdale Lane

Grade II

Chetwynd House and Boundary Wall, off Blidworth Way (Formerly Main Street)
Stable range at Papplewick Hall off Blidworth Way, (Formerly Main Street)
Walled kitchen garden 100 metres north of Papplewick Hall, Off Blidworth Way
Top Farmhouse and adjoining stables, Blidworth Way
Barn and stable at Top Farmhouse, Blidworth Way
Gate piers and boundary wall, Church of St. James, Church Lane
Various headstones and chest tomb at the Church of St. James, Church Lane
Obelisk north-west of Vincent Lodge, Forest Lane
The Griffins Head, Forest Lane
No 1 and The Barn, Linby Lane
Boiler house chimney at Papplewick Pumping Station
Smithy, stable and cartshed at Papplewick Pumping Station
Cooling pond at Papplewick Pumping Station (Formerly listed as Retaining Walls to Reservoir)
Deputy's house at Papplewick Pumping Station
Superintendent's house at Papplewick Pumping Station
Boundary wall and gates at Papplewick Pumping Station
9a, 9b, 11, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25 Main Street
49 (Pembroke Cottage), 51 and 53 Main Street
The Old Post Office, 55 Main Street
Morton's Farmhouse, 57 Main Street
Stable and garage to south of Morton's Farm, Main Street
Papplewick Lodge and adjoining stables, Main Street
Sundial north of Papplewick Lodge, Main Street
67, 69, 71, 73 Main Street (Formerly listed as Nos 68-71)
Howe Plantation Obelisk, north-east of Woodland Grange, Mansfield Road

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Boundary stone 500 yards west of Mansfield Road

Boundary stone 30 metres north of Howe Plantation Obelisk, Mansfield Road

Boundary stone to north of Papplewick Pumping Station, Longdale Lane, at SK 58357 52201

Boundary stone to north of Papplewick Pumping Station, Longdale Lane, at SK 57454 52320

Boundary stone at entrance to Newstead Grange at SK 55276 52573

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Papplewick Pumping Station

Historic Park and Garden Grade II*

Papplewick Hall

Historic Park and Garden Grade II

Papplewick Pumping Station

Part B: Other locally important Heritage Assets

Gateway to Papplewick Hall, Blidworth Way

Wheelwrights Cottage, 30 Main Street

West View Farmhouse and adjoining outbuildings, 46 Main Street

West View Court, Main Street

Gardener's Cottage, Hall Lane

Ward Cottage, Blidworth Way

'Forge Cottage' 11 Linby Lane

Former forge at Blacksmiths Court

Stokers Cottages adjacent to Papplewick Pumping Station

Dovecote at Forest Farm

Seven Mile cottages

See Appendix 2 for more information about these features.

Appendix 2: Additional heritage features.

The following heritage features are also of local importance.

Gateway to Papplewick Hall, Blidworth Way

Papplewick Hall was built by Frederick Montague between 1781 and 1786, after he retired from public life in London. He replaced the much older house on the site, inherited by him in 1759, although the stable and cellar still survive. Papplewick Hall is a Grade I Listed Building and the Hall grounds are a Grade II* Historic Parkland. The gateway is strongly linked to the Parkland which gives it historic importance and significance.

Wheelwrights Cottage, 30 Main Street

Papplewick is primarily an agricultural settlement, typified by irregular plot widths and building line. Until the early 20th century, most buildings within the village were farmhouses, cottages, and associated buildings. These included, for example, barns, a wheelwright's workshop, and a smithy. Generally, subsidiary buildings stand gable-end to the street, while dwellings face it - their size determined by plot



14: Wheelwrights Cottage

width. One notable exception is Wheelwrights Cottage, which stands gable-end to Main Street. Its connection to the village wheelwright gives it historic importance and significance. The architectural quality is also drawn from the design and juxtaposition to the road.

West View Farmhouse and adjoining outbuildings, 46 Main Street

West View Farmhouse was built around 1850, when the Montagu Estate modernised and improved their holdings in the parish. The former farmhouse has an unusual double gable with a central gully. The front elevation has bay windows and roof dormers. Alongside, are the stone pantiled outbuildings, presently disused.



15: West View Farmhouse

West View Court, Main Street

This cluster of agricultural buildings surround a courtyard. The massive barn which borders the road was built in the 1850s, probably from stone recovered from the derelict cotton mills. It has a rare example of a reducing slate roof, constructed of Swithland Slate. This cluster of adjoining outbuildings is known as West View Court and was converted to residential use in the 1980s. (See figure 11)

Gardener's Cottage, Hall Lane

This building is included on the Nottinghamshire County Council Historic Environment Record. It sits between the Grade II Listed walled former kitchen garden to Papplewick Hall and Hall Lane. It has a close functional connection to the overall Historic Park and Garden of Papplewick Hall and the enclosed kitchen garden, whose 4 metre high mid-eighteenth century brick wall is listed.

Ward Cottage, Blidworth Way

This building is included on the Nottinghamshire County Council Historic Environment Record. Ward Cottage was originally a pair of stone cottages on the Hall estate which have since been combined. The cottages date from before the 1835, because they are shown on Sanderson's map.



16: Ward Cottage

Forge Cottage, 11 Linby Lane

This building is included on the Nottinghamshire County Council Historic Environment Record. It was occupied for many years by the village blacksmith. The stone structure appeared on Sanderson's map of 1835 and is known locally as 'Forge Cottage'.

Former forge, Blacksmiths Court



16: Village forge about 1920

The building on Linby Lane was used for many years as the village forge. It is shown on Sanderson's (1835) map. It was included within the 'Crossroads Garage' complex in the 1950s. The pantile roof was retained and the walls received a pebble-dash covering. When the garage closed, and houses were built on the site, the

former forge was renovated and incorporated within Blacksmiths Court.

Stokers Cottages adjacent to Papplewick Pumping Station

Papplewick Pumping Station was built between 1882 and 1884 to supplement the water supply for the growing city of Nottingham. The Engine House is a Grade II* Listed Building, the Pumping Station is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and the grounds are a Grade II Historic Parkland. The Stokers Cottages do not fall within the Pumping Station grounds, unlike the Superintendent's House and Deputy's House, however they are inextricably linked to the pumping station and this connection gives them historic importance and significance. Their architectural quality is drawn from the architectural harmony with the Pumping Station.

Dovecote at Forest Farm

Forest Farm (including a dovecote) was built in the 1850s, by Curtis Machin. In *'The dovecotes of Nottinghamshire'* (Joseph Whittaker (1927)) it was said that this was the last great dovecote built in the county and probably in the country. It has three hundred and seventy nesting boxes of uniform size. It has fourteen entrance holes, fourteen inches apart, and nine inches between rows. The ledges are five inches wide.

Seven Mile cottages

These small stone cottages were built to house the shepherds who tended sheep on Papplewick Forest. They were occupied by the toll-keeper on the turnpike road after 1789, and appear on Sanderson's map of 1835.

Appendix 3: Species lists

Nottinghamshire County Council suggests the following species lists for planting in the Landscape Policy zones.

Magnesian Limestone County Landscape Character Area

The following list includes native tree and shrub species that are commonly found within the **Magnesian Limestone County Landscape Character Area** and are suitable for inclusion in planting schemes. These are important for determining the area's regional character. A range of native species may also be appropriate to particular locations or sites. In these cases professional advice should be sought from Nottinghamshire County Council's nature conservation officer or the Landscape and Reclamation team.

All plant material should be of local provenance or at least of British origin. The document 'Using local stock for planting native trees and shrubs' - Forestry Commission - Practice Note August 1999 by George Herbert, Sam Samuel and Gordon Patterson; provides guidance in this respect. A list of suppliers is provided on the Flora Locale website – www.floralocale.org

TREES	Botanical name	Woodlands	Hedges	Hedgerow trees	Wet areas/ streamsid es
Alder (Common)	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
Birch (Silver)	<i>Betula pendula</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Cherry (Wild)	<i>Prunus avium</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Crab apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Elm (English)	<i>Ulmus minor var. vulgaris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Elm (Wych)	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Maple (Field)	<i>Acer campestre</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Oak (Common)	<i>Quercus robur</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Willow (Crack)	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Willow (White)	<i>Salix alba</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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SHRUBS	Botanical name	Woodlands	Hedges	Hedgerow trees	Wet areas/ streamsides
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckthorn (Purging)	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Dogwood (Common)	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Guelder Rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	■	■	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hawthorn (Midland)	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Osier	<i>Salix viminalis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Privet (Wild)	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Rosa (Dog)	<i>Rosa canina</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

- Dominant species
- Other species present

Sherwood County Landscape Character Area

The following list includes native tree and shrub species that are commonly found within the **Sherwood County Landscape Character Area** and are suitable for inclusion in planting schemes. These are important for determining the area's regional character. A range of native species may also be appropriate to particular locations or sites. In these cases professional advice should be sought from the Nottinghamshire County Council's nature conservation officer or the Landscape and Reclamation team.

All plant material should be of local provenance or at least of British origin. The document 'Using local stock for planting native trees and shrubs' - Forestry Commission - Practice Note August 1999 by George Herbert, Sam Samuel and Gordon Patterson; provides guidance in this respect. A list of suppliers is provided on the Flora Locale website – www.floralocale.org

TREES	Botanical name	Woodlands	Hedges	Hedgerow trees	Wet areas/ streamsides
Alder (Common)	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>				■
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>		□	■	■
Birch (Downy)	<i>Betula pubescens</i>	□			
Birch (Silver)	<i>Betula pendula</i>	■	□	□	
Cherry (Wild)	<i>Prunus avium</i>		□	□	
Crab apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>		□		
Elm (English)	<i>Ulmus minor var. vulgaris</i>		□		
Elm (Wych)	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	□	□	□	
Maple (Field)	<i>Acer campestre</i>		■	□	
Oak (Common)	<i>Quercus robur</i>	■	■	■	
Oak (Sessile)	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	□		□	
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	□		□	
Willow (Crack)	<i>Salix fragilis</i>				■

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Willow (White)	Salix alba				<input type="checkbox"/>
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SHRUBS	Botanical name	Woodlands	Hedges	Hedgerow trees	Wet areas/ streamsides
Broom	Cytisus scoparius	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Dogwood (Common)	Cornus sanguinea		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Gorse	Ulex europaeus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	<input type="checkbox"/>	■	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hawthorn (Midland)	Crataegus laevigata		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hazel	Corylus avellana	<input type="checkbox"/>	■		
Holly	Ilex aquifolium	<input type="checkbox"/>	■		
Rosa (Dog)	Rosa canina	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

- Dominant species
- Other species present

Appendix 4: Detail of viewpoints and vistas

Vista	Viewpoint	Direction	Scale	Description
a	At the track end east of the A60	Looking SE	middle	A view across the valley towards Forest farm and, in the distance, Sansom Woods
b	On the west side of the A60 at the Devils Elbow bend	Looking SW	middle	A view across the valley towards Barracks Farm, with arable land and woodland copses.
c	From the RoW alongside Walters Hill	Looking E	narrow	A view across the rolling farmland typical of the Sherwood uplands.
d	From the RoW alongside Walters Hill	Looking SSE	middle	A glimpse down into the Leen valley, across Papplewick.
e	From the Papplewick Hall Cricket Ground	Looking SW	middle	A view through the valley containing Papplewick Hall Park, framed by woodland.
f	From the seat beside the RoW at the end of Church Lane	Looking SSW	narrow	View point with glimpses of Moor Pond Woods and St James' church.
g	From the pavement alongside Dam Banks Wood	Looking N	narrow	View into the Papplewick Hall Parkland and St James' church.
h	From the RoW at the junction of Papplewick Lane and Moor Road.	Looking E	middle	View across the rolling arable fields of the Goosedale valley, towards Raceground Hill
i	From the end of the farm track at the end of the houses on Forest Lane	Looking SE	middle	A glimpse towards Stanker hill between the houses.
j	From the roadside at end of Stanker Hill Farm track.	Looking SW	middle	A view across the valley towards the village.
l	From the RoW at the top of the scarp slope.	Looking W, SW and S	wide	A wide panorama encompassing the Leen valley, stretching towards Annesley Hills and Ratcliffe on Soar in the distance

Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan - Landscape Character Appraisal

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Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2028

Landscape Character Appraisal Evidence Base January 2018

Submission of the Neighbourhood Plan in accordance with
Regulation 15 of Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012

Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan is led by a Working Group made
up of local volunteers and Parish Councillors supported by
Papplewick Parish Council
www.papplewick.org/NeighbourhoodPlan/NPlan_main.html

Papplewick Parish Council



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