The Limestone Plateau character type is located directly to the east of the Coalfield Farmlands. This one of the most distinctive character types, which is closely associated with the magnesium limestone plateau which forms the underlying geology and runs in a continuous band from the south to north of the Borough. The elevated gently rolling landform dips gently to the east and more steeply as an escarpment to the west. It is a strongly rural landscape with intensive arable fields and occasional pasture. The field pattern is bounded by hedges in varying condition. Some are thick especially next to roads and others fragmented or missing altogether. Some smaller scale field patterns exist around village settlements. Settlements consist of the compact historic stone built nucleated villages along with industrial brick built 20th Century mining villages with associated spoil tips. Other industrial influences include limestone quarries. Historic parklands are found here with associated mature trees and pastoral landscape. There are several ancient woodlands and scattered tree cover throughout the LCA. Water has a minor influence on the landscape with occasional springs, streams and ponds. The Limestone Plateau is crossed by major road routes, including the M18 and the A1M and there is good access via roads and public rights of way. This together with Doncaster and surrounds are the strong urban influences impinging on the central eastern edges of this character type. Much of the area has an open feel with extensive views to the east and west.

The Limestone Plateau is physically divided into three discreet LCAs by the Limestone River Valleys of the Don, the Hampole and the Went. They are as follows:

- C1 – Stainton to Edlington Limestone Plateau
- C2 – Cadeby to Adwick Limestone Plateau
- C3 – Carcroft to Norton Limestone Plateau
C1 - Stainton to Edlington Limestone Plateau

Key Characteristics

- Area of magnesium limestone.
- Gently rolling landform dipping gently to the north and east with a steep escarpment to the west.
- Large scale intensive arable farmland with some pasture around settlements.
- Hedgerows often with gaps or missing altogether from field boundaries.
- Some smaller scale fields in the south west of the LCA.
- Stone gate posts found on field boundaries throughout the LCA.
- Sparsely scattered farmsteads and traditional stone built nucleated settlements.
- Some modern influences including two motorways that cut through the area.
- Industrial style red brick mining settlements and spoil heaps associated with former deep coal mining.
- Some large scale limestone quarrying.
- Occasional springs, ponds and also streams in localised dips in the landform.
- Ancient woodlands, many small blocks trees and wooded strips along roads and watercourses.
- Network of minor roads and some public rights of give good access into the area
- Very rural and tranquil in some areas.
- Mature roadside hedges restrict views but elsewhere there is an open feel with extensive views to the east and west.
Landscape Description

This area is defined by its raised landform and the magnesium limestone geological deposits. The highest elevation in the Borough at almost 150 metres AOD is found in the south west corner of the LCA near Micklebring. From here the rolling land dips gently to the north and east to the edges of the low lying river valleys. To the west the land slopes away sharply as an escarpment. The landscape is dominated by fertile farmland with a large scale pattern of intensive arable with few and fragmented hedges and some pasture which create a seasonal patchwork. Some pasture is found near settlements. Stone gateposts on field boundaries are a characteristic feature that are found throughout the LCA. There are sparsely scattered farmsteads along with nucleated villages such as Braithwell, Micklebring and Clifton which have a distinctive character comprising traditional buildings constructed from local limestone with red clay pantile roofs. The south west of the LCA, where the nucleated settlements are concentrated, has more smaller scale fields. There is a strong rural character which has been overlaid in places by more modern influences including the A1M and M18 motorways. The impact of 20th century deep mining includes red brick settlements which have expanded to serve the deep mines and associated spoil heaps to the north eastern area and edges of the area. Other large industrial influences include the limestone quarries found at Warmworth and Stainton which have a dramatic effect on landform and also on the level of heavy traffic on the nearby roads. The influence of water on the landscape is not highly visible with occasional springs, ponds and also streams in localised dips in the landform. The tree cover is variable with some areas having very few hedgerow trees. There are ancient woodlands such as Edlington Wood and many small blocks of trees and wooded strips along roads and streams which breaks up the large scale pattern. A network of minor roads and some public rights of give good access into the area. Many roads are enclosed by mature hedgerows restricting views. Depending on the viewpoint there are some extensive views to the east and west.

Recent Landscape Impacts

- Settlements such as New Edlington are expanding and almost joining with Doncaster urban area.
- There may be pressure for development in the vicinity of the two major motorways in the LCA.
- Intensification of arable farmland has resulted in the removal and fragmentation of hedgerows.
- Mobile phone masts in prominent locations are relatively recent additions to the landscape.
C1 - Stainton to Edlington Limestone Plateau

Landscape Value and Quality

Overall this landscape is considered to be distinctive, intact and of high quality but with some areas of lower quality in the disturbed urban areas to the north and north east. There are many nature sites of local and international importance, including the ancient hilltop woodlands of Stainton and Edlington, some conservation areas and a registered park. The southern most tip and south-western edge of this area is currently designated as an Area of Special Landscape Value. The major urban influences in the north and the north east of the LCA reduce the sense of remoteness and tranquillity in those areas. Overall this area is considered to have a high landscape value.

The landscape strategy for C1 – Stainton to Edlington Limestone Plateau is to Conserve.

Viewers

Sensitive viewers within this area are residents on the edges of existing settlements, those living in the many farmsteads scattered throughout the LCA and those using the many public rights of way. There are also many sensitive viewers outside the LCA including residents on the edges of the adjacent urban suburbs of Maltby, Conisborough and Doncaster. Less sensitive viewers are the many travellers using the roads and motorways passing through or past the area, although many are screened as described previously.

Visibility across the LCA varies according to elevation, landform and local screening. There are some extensive views to both east and west from some locations.
Broad Landscape Capacity for Housing Development

Much of the LCA has a strong rural character with nucleated villages and scattered farmsteads which is overlain in places by more modern influences such as larger settlements and transport corridors. Large scale housing development would not be in keeping with the scale, historic nature and simplicity of the existing smaller settlements and farmsteads. It would be more in keeping with the scale of the larger settlements in the north and east and the more diverse influences that are present in their vicinity such as the Doncaster urban edge and spoil heaps. Visual impacts will be dependant on the local conditions as levels of visibility are variable and depend on the landform, trees and woodland in the vicinity. In general, visual impacts are likely to be less against a backdrop of areas with a greater existing urban influence such as the large settlements of New Edlington.

The potential for mitigation is considered limited and in addition to the development guidance detailed in part 3 of this document it could be achieved by the following:

- Reduce scale of development if necessary to fit with existing rural settlements.
- Locate so that existing landscape elements such as hollows, woodland or thick hedges provide screening.
- Replace lost hedges and plant additional trees in keeping with the scale and pattern of existing trees and woodland blocks.
- Outline of the development to follow the landform.
- Use characteristic local materials such as red brick near the industrial mining settlements and local limestone near the older villages with red pantile roofs.
- Avoid merging settlements.

The landscape capacity for housing in C1 – Stainton to Edlington Limestone Plateau is judged to be low to none.
**Detailed Housing Survey for South East Edge of Conisborough**

Conisborough is a historic hilltop settlement that expanded rapidly as a mining town. Its southern and eastern edges border this LCA and are dense and compact with some new housing. Generally the rural landscape running up to the housing edges is fairly representative of the Limestone Plateau character type being medium scale arable field with fragmented or missing hedgerows.

The existing housing edge contains bungalows and semi detached two storey houses built in red brick with grey or red roofs which is partially hidden from the adjacent landscape by the sloping landform adjacent to the edge. There are old farm settlements close to the urban edge separated from the housing edge by a dismantled railway line and associated immature belts of woodland screen planting. Old Edlington is a compact historic settlement located to the south east and is designated as a Conservation Area. A designated nature site is located to the south-east of this urban edge.

This type of development would be in keeping with the scale of the existing settlement and some of the larger the fields in the adjacent farmland. However it could engulf the nearby farmsteads and bring the edge of Conisborough closer to the settlements of New and Old Edlington to the east. This in turn could result in merging with New Edlington and could impact on the landscape setting for Old Edlington. There are some sensitive viewers from the southern edges of Conisborough and the isolated houses and farm settlements to the east also the residents on the existing edge. However, visual impacts are likely to be limited if the development is located so that it is screened by the existing topography and does not extend along the skyline.

The potential for mitigation is considered moderate and in addition to the development guidance detailed in part 3 of this document it could be achieved by the following:

- Retain the separation between the farmsteads and the urban edge to retain the historic rural character.
- Do not to extend the Conisborough settlement edge along the skyline which could increase the perceived spread of the settlement particularly when viewed from the west.
- Development should be designed to fit with scale of the fields.
- To limit visual impacts avoid developing beyond the high points on the landform adjacent to the edge such as Clifton Hall Bridge.
- Replace missing roadside hedges and include scattered trees to help reduce visual impacts and enhance landscape character.
- Ensure that development does not impact on the landscape setting for the historic village of Old Edlington and avoid merging settlements.

The landscape capacity for housing development on the southeast edges of Conisborough in this LCA is judged to be moderate.

Other landscape character areas (A1, B1, D1) surround the southern, western edges and northern sides of Conisborough and those housing edges are considered separately in those LCAs.
C1 - Stainton to Edlington Limestone Plateau

Broad Landscape Capacity for Strategic Employment

Large scale industrial development would not be in keeping with the rural and historic character found across a large part of the LCA. In the northern and eastern areas which contain more urban influences, it is judged that strategic employment developments would still have some negative impact as it would result in further loss of characteristic landscape elements and pattern. Alterations to the minor road network to provide access for such as development are likely to result in a significant change in landscape character. Due to the high elevation relative to the rest of the Borough, the development is also likely to be visible for some distance. Visual impacts could be high both against the backdrop of the more rural areas and in the north and east which already has some level of visual intrusion but with greater numbers of nearby sensitive viewers.

The potential for mitigation is considered limited and in addition to the development guidance detailed in part 3 of this document it could partially be achieved by the following:

- Build on a much smaller scale to limit visual impacts.
- Located so that existing landscape elements such as landform or woodlands provide screening.
- Locate in the areas that are already disturbed.
- Allow existing hedges to grow, replace missing hedges and plant more trees characteristic of the area to help reduce visual impacts and enhance landscape character.
- Use existing main roads for access and avoid upgrading or altering minor road network.
- Use green roofs to integrate the development into the landscape and help to create a sustainable image for Doncaster Borough.
- Avoid fragmenting the landscape between historic sites including intact traditional settlements.
- Do not site on or near designated nature or historic sites.

The landscape capacity for strategic employment in C1 – Stainton to Edlington Limestone Plateau is judged to be low to none.

Broad Landscape Capacity for Mineral Workings

The extraction of limestone is a traditional and existing land use in this LCA along with some former deep coal mining. Such as development would fit with the scale of the existing fields, limestone quarries and spoil heaps found in the LCA. Upgrading minor roads would result in a change in landscape character and a further loss of tranquillity due to quarry noise and increased traffic movement of large lorries. Visual impacts would be dependant on the relationship of the development to the existing screening in the landscape such as woodland and landform. In some locations it could be visible for some distance due to elevation of some parts of the LCA relative to the rest of the Borough.

The potential for mitigation is considered moderate in some areas and limited in others. In addition to the development guidance detailed in part 3 of this document it could be achieved by the following:

- Careful choice of location using existing screening and landform to reduce or eliminate visual impacts.
- Additional screening by trees should be in keeping with the pattern and scale of existing woodland in the vicinity.
- Replace missing or fragmented hedges to help reduce visual impacts and enhance landscape character.
- Do not fragment the landscape between historic settlements.
- Do not site on or near designated nature or historic sites.

The landscape capacity for mineral workings in C1 – Stainton to Edlington Limestone Plateau is judged to be moderate.
Detailed Mineral Working Survey for the Area West of Warmsworth Quarry

The area considered for further extension of the existing workings is immediately to the south-west of Warmsworth Quarry between Warmsworth and Conisborough to the north of the already very busy A630 main road. Warmsworth Quarry is barely visible from the adjacent main road due to the landform and screening by a strip of trees. The landscape to the west of the existing quarry appears fairly representative of the LCA with a large scale arable field, a few fragmented hedges and a farmstead. To the west of the area assessed is a steeply sloping woodland which contains some nationally designated nature sites. The settlement of New Edlingleton is visible to the south. The land slopes down gently to the north towards the adjacent Limestone River Valley LCA. Immediately to the north of the quarry is a public right of way and a railway line with wide strips of trees alongside.

It is considered that extension of the existing quarry into this area would have minor negative impacts on landscape character as limestone quarrying is already present in the immediate vicinity and in the LCA as a whole. It would fit with the large scale of the farmland and the landscape pattern in the area is already somewhat disrupted. There is some potential for enhancing landscape character by replacing lost hedges both as screening of the operations or on restoration. The development may affect a few sensitive viewers to the north including users of the adjacent public right of way, and possibly residents on the opposite side of the valley in the settlement of Sprotborough. To the south residents on the north-eastern edges of New Edlington and many less sensitive viewers from the busy A630 are likely to experience some change in existing views due to screen planting.

Mitigation could eliminate many identified impacts and in addition to the development guidance detailed in part 3 of this document it could be achieved by the following:

- Retain public right of way to the north and retain existing trees adjacent to this route to limit visual impacts.
- Avoid encroaching on neighbouring nature sites and maintain a buffer zone between them and the quarry.
- Create tree and hedge screening similar to that which has been used at the existing quarry site, perhaps in the form of a more informal field hedgerow along the A630.
- Enhance the landscape on restoration by planting trees and hedges.

In view of the above the landscape capacity for mineral workings west of Warmsworth Quarry is judged to be high.
C1 - Stainton to Edlington Limestone Plateau

Broad Landscape Capacity for Compost facilities

The landscape capacity for compost facilities is largely driven by location relative to major roads and the character of the individual farm rather than by landscape character area. There are many scattered farms in the LCA with most being accessed from the network of lanes and farm tracks. There are only a few which are located adjacent to or near to main roads and in such cases landscape and visual impacts would be minimal, with negligible changes causing little or no impacts on landscape character, aesthetics or changes in views. However in locations where changes to many or long sections of minor roads or lanes were necessary, then there may be impacts on landscape character and some impacts on the scale, pattern and sense of movement in the landscape. Landscape capacity is likely to be higher where the landscape is already disturbed, diverse, larger scale and modern in character; where the agricultural barns and associated farm buildings are medium to large scale and modern not historic in character; and where the farm yard and access roads are well screened.

In addition to the development guidance detailed in part 3 of this document, mitigation could be achieved by the following:

- Screen any roads with obviously increased levels of traffic
- Screen yards to visual movement and some noise
- Use existing roads for access to reduce loss of character area
- Replace any hedges trees and ditches removed for road widening
- Locate facilities on modern large scale farms.

The landscape capacity for compost facilities in C1 – Stainton to Edlington Limestone Plateau is judged to be dependant on the factors described above. Each proposed facility should be judged individually against these criteria.

Broad Landscape Capacity for Windpower

Windpower would introduce a new type of development into a highly valued and high quality landscape. However, it may be more in keeping with the areas already affected by urban intrusions to the north and east of the LCA. It would fit with the large scale of the fields and the simple form of wind turbines would fit with the simple landscape. The movement of the blades may result in some loss of tranquility in the less disturbed parts of the LCA. However, there may be potential to place them in already disturbed areas next to the motorway as a landmark. The turbines are likely to be visible for some distance particularly if located on the more elevated and open areas of the LCA.

The potential for mitigation is considered moderate and in addition to the development guidance detailed in part 3 of this document it could be achieved by the following:

- Locate in the more disturbed areas where views are already disrupted by manmade elements such as near the major road corridors.
- Make a feature or landmark of the development by locating next to the motorways.
- Avoid locating near historic elements and conservation areas.
- Locate in hollows in the landform and possibly use existing woodland to screen lower parts.
- Screen lower parts of the structures by replacing lost hedges on field boundaries.
- Avoid constructing new access tracks and use existing farm tracks for installation and maintenance access.
- Locate away from settlement edges.

The landscape capacity for windpower in C1 – Stainton to Edlington Limestone Plateau is judged to be moderate.
**Broad Landscape Capacity for Biomass**

Willow biomass is not a traditional crop of this area and is not ecologically suited to a limestone plateau. There are other areas in the Borough where biomass would be more in keeping with the ecology of the landscape. Its use would not affect long distance viewers, but it may affect closer viewers by increasing enclosure on public rights of way and reducing the pattern of fields by hiding hedges. The introduction of incinerators and chimneys would not be appropriate in the historic and intact rural areas, but may be appropriate in areas with more urban influences to the north and north-eastern edges of the LCA.

The potential for mitigation is considered moderate and in addition to the development guidance detailed in part 3 of this document it could be achieved by the following:

- Plant behind existing trees, hedgerows or woodland to reduce loss of views.
- Replace lost hedges and trees to reinstate clear field pattern where it has been lost.
- Plant on a scale which fits with the existing field pattern, that is not in adjacent fields.
- Avoid losing the existing pattern of crop and land use by not planting in adjacent fields or in a greater proportion than other crops or pasture.
- Plant away from public rights of way and lanes to reduce the effects of enclosure where views presently exist.
- Avoid designated scheduled monuments or nature sites.

The landscape capacity for biomass in C1 — Stainton to Edlington Limestone Plateau is judged to be **low to none**.

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**Broad Landscape Capacity for Large Scale Forestry**

The amount of tree cover is variable across the LCA with larger areas of woodlands which include some areas of conifers such as Edlington Wood and Wadworth Wood and many small blocks of trees and wooded strips along roads and streams. Large scale forestry would fit with the scale of existing larger woodlands, in some parts of the LCA and also with the large scale of the arable farmland. However, it would not fit with the scale or pattern of the smaller tree blocks. Large scale forestry would increase enclosure and result in loss of views in the more open areas.

The potential for mitigation is moderate and in addition to the development guidance detailed in part 3 of this document it could be achieved by the following:

- Include mixed species planting especially around the edges to blend with existing tree and hedge cover.
- Locate away from existing public rights of way.
- Reduce scale where necessary to suit scale of existing woodland and to fit with existing patterns of woodland.
- Plant so that edges follow the landform.
- Avoid designated scheduled monuments or nature sites.

The landscape capacity for large scale forestry in C1 — Stainton to Edlington Limestone Plateau is judged to be **moderate**.
C2 - Cadeby to Adwick Limestone Plateau

Key Characteristics

- Area of magnesium limestone.
- Gently rolling landform dipping gently to the north and east with a steep escarpment to the west.
- Large scale intensive arable farmland with some pasture around settlements.
- Hedgerows often with gaps or missing altogether from field boundaries.
- Stone gate posts found on field boundaries throughout the LCA.
- Sparsely scattered farmsteads and traditional stone built nucleated settlements concentrated in the west.
- Some modern influences including a motorway that cuts through the area.
- Industrial style red brick mining settlements and spoil heaps associated with former deep coal mining in the east.
- Some large scale limestone quarrying.
- Historic parklands with mature trees and pasture.
- Water is almost absent with one stream and a few ponds.
- Tree cover is evident throughout with areas of ancient woodland, parkland trees, small blocks of trees in farmland and wooded strips along roads.
- Good access with a motorway, main roads and minor roads.
- Public rights of way linking settlements and concentrated in the north west.
- Very rural and tranquil in some areas.
- In some locations there is an open feel with extensive views to the east and west.
Landscape Description
This area is defined by its raised elevation and the magnesium limestone geological deposits. The highest land in the LCA is found in the east near Hickleton and from here the rolling land dips gently to the north, south and east to the edges of the low lying river valleys. To the west the land slopes away sharply as an escarpment. With its fertile soils, much of the landscape consists of large scale intensive arable farmland with a few fragmented hedges. There are smaller fields of pasture mainly around settlements. Stone gateposts are found on field boundaries throughout the LCA. The A1M motorway cuts through the LCA running from north to south and subdivides the landscape with more diverse, modern influences to its east. Here the impacts of 20th century deep mining are evident including larger red brick settlements such as Adwick-Le-Street and Woodlands which have expanded to serve the deep mines, and associated spoil heaps. This part of the LCA also contains several country parks. The area to the west of the A1M motorway retains its distinctive rural character with sparsely scattered farmsteads and compact historic limestone built villages such as Cadeby, Hickleton, Hooton Pagnell and Brodsworth. Stone walls are a characteristic feature found in the vicinity of these villages. Limestone quarrying is carried out at Cadeby on the southern edge of the LCA, but has a limited influence on landscape character due to its location on the lower slopes on the edge of the LCA. Historic parklands and designed landscapes are a characteristic feature with associated parkland trees and pastoral land including Brodsworth Park, Melton Park and Cusworth Park. Water is almost absent with just one stream and a few ponds. There are few hedgerow trees, but tree cover is evident throughout with areas of ancient woodland such as Melton Wood, parkland trees, small blocks of trees within farmland and wooded strips along roads. The area is easily accessible with a motorway, several main roads, a network of minor roads and public rights of way linking settlements and with a concentration of paths in the north west. Depending on the viewpoint there are some extensive views to the east and west.

Recent Landscape Impacts
- Proliferation of urban influences in the east and in the vicinity of the A1M and busy A638 roads.
- Intensification of arable farmland has resulted in the removal and fragmentation of hedgerows.
- Mobile phone masts in prominent locations are relatively recent additions to the landscape.
- Fly tipping in lay-bys which obstructs access and creates a degraded appearance.
**Landscape Value and Quality**

The area to the west of the A1M is an intact and moderately distinctive rural landscape character with few modern intrusions. On the eastern side of the A1M more recent urban influences including the settlements and spoil heaps associated with the deep mining formerly carried out in the area and the landscape quality here is considered to be lower. As a whole the character area is judged to be of moderate landscape quality. There are many designations across the area including nature sites of local and national importance, many conservation areas and some registered parks across the whole area. A large proportion of the landscape to the west of A1M is currently designated as an Area of Special Landscape Value. The area also includes several country parks for recreational use. For these reasons the LCA as a whole is judged to be of high landscape value.

The landscape strategy for **C2 – Cadeby to Adwick Limestone Plateau** is to **Conserve and Strengthen**.

**Viewers**

Sensitive viewers within this area are residents on the edges of existing settlements, those living in the farmsteads and those using the public rights of way and country parks. There are also many sensitive viewers outside the LCA including residents on the edges of the adjacent urban suburbs of Doncaster. Less sensitive viewers are the many travellers using the roads and motorway passing through the area, although some of their views are already screened.

Visibility across the LCA varies according to elevation, landform and local screening. There are some extensive views to both east and west from some locations.
Broad Landscape Capacity for Housing Development

The settlement pattern varies across the LCA. Housing development would not be in keeping with the scale and historic nature of the existing rural settlements to the west of the A1M. In the east where the settlements are larger and the historic landscape pattern has been reduced this type of development would fit better but could result in the merging of settlements. Development here could also result in further loss and fragmentation of the remaining farmland. Visual impacts would be high in the strongly rural areas to west, and slightly less in the east against due to the backdrop of the existing urban influences but with larger numbers of sensitive viewers.

The potential for mitigation is considered moderate and in addition to the development guidance detailed in part 3 of this document it could be achieved by the following:

- Reduce the scale of the development where adjacent to existing rural settlements.
- Locate the development so that existing landscape elements such as dips in the landform, woodland and thick hedges provide screening.
- Additional screening should fit with the scale and character of existing landscape elements and could include replacing lost field boundary hedges.
- Outline of the development to follow the landform.
- Use characteristic local materials such as red brick near the industrial mining settlements and local limestone with red pantile roofs near the older villages.
- Avoid merging settlements.
- Avoid historic features and areas and designated nature sites.
- Avoid further fragmentation of rural pockets surrounding the urban areas.

The landscape capacity for housing in C2 – Cadeby to Adwick Limestone Plateau is judged to be low to none.

Detailed Housing Survey for Woodlands-East, Western and Southern Edges

The Western edge of the settlement is very neatly and well contained by the old Roman Road and the southern section of this edge is a designated conservation area. It is recommended that housing development does not extend to the other side of this historic feature. The Southern edge is contained by the dismantled railway, Trans Pennine Trail and Highfields Country Park, which is a designated local nature site, so it is considered that development would not be appropriate here.

The landscape capacity for housing on Woodlands-East, Western and Southern Edges is judged to be low to none.
Detailed Housing Survey for Woodlands-East and Adwick, Eastern Edges

This eastern edge is generally well contained by the B1220. It includes the original settlement which is designated as a Conservation Area, and incorporates traditional stone built houses with red pantile roofs and a stone church with a tower. There is also newer housing development of red brick and red roofed houses nestled adjacent to the old village. Along the southern parts of this edge is semi-detached housing in red brick with red roofs and some rendering.

The small area of remaining farmland to the east of this edge is divided from the adjacent LCA by a railway line. It has characteristically large arable fields with fragmented hedges, a sewage works, a stream and associated vegetation and the recreational route, the Trans-Pennine Trail, running alongside it. There are views to the adjacent flat Settled Clay Farmlands LCA and the Thorpe Marsh cooling towers beyond.

Housing development in this location could result in the loss of a relatively intact farmland to the south and east which separates this settlement from Scawthorpe and Bentley. It would fit with the scale of the large fields but could have a detrimental impact on the setting for the Conservation Area at Adwick. Sensitive viewers including users of the Trans Pennine Trail and residents on the northern edge of Scawthorpe may be affected by a change in some views and increase the sense of enclosure, but this will be limited by the existing screening in the form of trees alongside the stream. The views of travellers on the B-road along the edge and rail passengers would also be affected, but are less sensitive viewers.

The potential for mitigation is considered moderate and in addition to the development guidance detailed in part 3 of this document it could be achieved by the following:

- Create a buffer zone between the development and the Trans Pennine Trail.
- Do not extend development to the south of the stream to avoid merging with Scawthorpe.
- Avoid impacts on the landscape setting for Adwick Conservation Area by locating the development on the southern part of the edge and plant additional screening characteristic of the area such as replacing lost hedges.
- Conserve key landscape features including the stone gateposts, roadside hedges, the stream and tree belt alongside it.
- Enhance existing screening such as the tree belt alongside the stream to reduce visual impacts on sensitive viewers.

The landscape capacity for housing development on the Eastern edges of Woodlands-East and Adwick-le-Street in this LCA is considered to be moderate.
**C2 - Cadeby to Adwick Limestone Plateau**

**Detailed Housing Survey for Adwick-le-Street Northern Edge**

This settlement edge is located in a slight hollow and partially encloses a small fragmented arable farmland which is bounded by the urban edge to the south west and south east. The farmland runs up to the neatly contained housing edge. The landscape is not highly distinctive as there are some missing field boundary hedges. However, there are some roadside hedges and a few remaining stone gateposts characteristic of this LCA. To the north is a minor road, Red House Lane, with a small cemetery on the opposite side and adjacent smaller arable fields. Beyond that is LCA D2 containing a stream with clumps of trees alongside, a railway line and a restored spoil heap which provides enclosure. There are no public rights of way in this area, but there are a number of informal footpaths indicating its use as a cut through from the housing edges.

The housing is a mix of brown and red brick bungalows, semi-detached houses and a few three-storey buildings. To the east of Red House Lane the urban edge is very stark as it is bounded mostly by timber panel fencing without any planting. To the west of Red House Lane there is more screening and softening of the edge with mature amenity trees and a slightly raised landform. To the north west, the edge of the settlement is well contained by the A638 road which also is screened by rows of mature tree.

This type of development would fit with the scale of the fields and the scale and geometric layout of the existing settlement. It would result in further fragmentation of a remnant of farmland, but these impacts will be limited as this is fairly isolated from other farmland by the major transport corridors in the vicinity. The area is fairly contained with limited numbers of sensitive viewers including residents from the settlement using the area as a short cut and visitors to the nearby cemetery which is currently set back from the housing edge. The large numbers of travellers on the rail and roads may be affected but are less sensitive.

The potential for mitigation is moderate and in addition to the development guidance detailed in part 3 of this document it could be achieved by the following:

- Keep edges to any new development clear cut and geometric as on the existing edge.
- Soften and screen the development edges by planting trees characteristic of the area and by replacing missing hedges.
- Avoid developing to the north of Red House Lane and include a buffer zone between the cemetery and the development edge to maintain the landscape setting for the cemetery.
- Enhance the roadside hedges along Red House Lane to limit visual impacts.
- Conserve key landscape features including stone gate posts in roadside hedgerows and the small watercourse to the north-east edge and its associated vegetation.

The landscape capacity for housing development on the northern edges of Adwick-le Street in this LCA is judged to be **moderate**.
C2 - Cadeby to Adwick Limestone Plateau

**Broad Landscape Capacity for Strategic Employment**

Large scale industrial development is not in keeping with the rural and historic character of a large proportion of this LCA. In the eastern areas which are already more built up it is considered that this kind of development would result in further loss of character and pattern.

The potential for mitigation is considered limited and in addition to the development guidance detailed in part 3 of this document it could be achieved by the following:

- Avoid fragmenting the rural landscape by locating on the edges of existing settlements.
- Build on a much smaller scale to fit with the scale of nearby built up areas and to limit visual impacts.
- Use traditional building materials that are characteristic of the area such as limestone.
- Locate near existing major roads to avoid creating new roads or changing minor roads, incurring further loss of landscape character.
- Screen from sensitive viewers, where possible use existing landform and or trees, hedges and woodland.
- Allow existing hedges to grow, replace missing hedges and plant more trees characteristic of the area.
- Careful selection of colour to integrate into the background for long distance viewers such as natural colours for field and woodlands or whites and greys when set against skylines.
- Use green roofs to integrate the development into the landscape and help to create a sustainable image for Doncaster Borough.
- Avoid merging settlements.

The landscape capacity for strategic employment in **C2 – Cadeby to Adwick Limestone Plateau** is judged to be **low to none**.

**Broad Landscape Capacity for Mineral Workings**

The extraction of limestone is a traditional, historic and existing land use in the LCA. However, the existing quarry at Cadeby is located on the lower slopes on the edge of the LCA and so its current influence on the landscape character is limited. There may be significant impacts from such a development, including further loss of tranquillity due to quarry noise and increased traffic movement of large lorries and loss of rural landscape. Visual impacts would be dependant on the relationship of the development to the existing screening in the landscape such as woodland and landform. In some locations it could be visible for some distance due to elevation of some parts of the LCA relative to the rest of the Borough.

The potential for mitigation is considered moderate and in addition to the development guidance detailed in part 3 of this document it could be achieved by the following:

- Locate near existing busy main roads.
- Careful choice of location using existing screening and landform to reduce or eliminate visual impacts.
- Additional screening by trees should be in keeping with the pattern and scale of existing woodland in the vicinity.
- Replace missing or fragmented hedges to help reduce visual impacts and enhance landscape character.
- Do not fragment the landscape between historic settlements.
- Do not site on or near designated nature or historic sites.

The landscape capacity for mineral workings in **C2 – Cadeby to Adwick Limestone Plateau** is judged to be **moderate**.
Detailed Mineral Working Survey of Land to the West of Cadeby Quarry

The landscape to the west of Cadeby Quarry has a historic and intact character, typical of the LCA. It has gently rolling medium to large arable fields on the plateau top with some far reaching views along with steeply wooded scarp. The existing working quarry at Cadeby is nestled into the south-western edge of the LCA, immediately to the north of Sprotborough Gorge in LCA D1. The whole of the existing quarry site is designated as a national nature site and the wooded scarp from Sprotborough Gorge to Cadeby Village are also designated local nature sites. The recreational route, the Trans Pennine Trail runs around the southern boundary in this area skirting the immediate edge of the existing quarry and the area immediately to the west of the existing quarry. At present the quarry is screened from Cadeby village by the gently rolling top to the plateau, it is screened from Sprotborough by woodland, and is not presently visible from the northern edge of Conisborough.

Possible landscape impacts of extending the mineral workings into this area include alterations to the characteristic rural setting for the historic Cadeby Village, major alterations to landform and loss of an open elevated viewpoint which is characteristic of the LCA. It may also result in upgrading of minor roads and loss of tranquillity. Extending mineral workings into this area may result in significant visual impacts on sensitive viewers in Cadeby village and on the opposite side of the valley including residents on the edges of Warmsworth and New Edlington to the east, Conisborough in the south and Cadeby village to the north and possibly for the less sensitive viewers on the railway and A630 road depending on the location and orientation of the quarry. There are also likely to be visual impacts for recreational Trans Pennine Trail users adjacent to the area.

The potential for mitigation is considered moderate and in addition to the development guidance detailed in part 3 of this document it could be achieved by the following:

- Retain and protect the nature sites.
- Retain the existing country lane to south of Cadeby and avoid upgrading it.
- Retain the rural setting for Cadeby village by incorporating a buffer zone between the village and the extended quarry area.
- Locate and orientate the quarry to limit visual impacts for sensitive viewers.
- Avoid or limit alterations to the skyline which will be visible to many sensitive viewers.
- Screen the quarry face from sensitive viewers using trees and hedgerow characteristic of area.
- Restore to recreational use and/or nature site in keeping with present use of the adjacent Don River Valley and Gorge.
- Conserve key landscape features including roadside hedgerows and trees, and roadside stonewalls and gateposts.

The landscape capacity for extending mineral workings to land west of Cadeby Quarry is judged to be low to none.
C2 - Cadeby to Adwick Limestone Plateau

**Broad Landscape Capacity for Compost Facilities**

The landscape capacity for compost facilities is largely driven by location relative to major roads and the character of the individual farm rather than by landscape character area. There are farms scattered across the LCA, several of which have access to major roads via short farm tracks. In such cases landscape and visual impacts would be minimal, with negligible changes causing little or no impacts on landscape character, aesthetics or changes in views. However if changes to many or long sections of minor roads or lanes were necessary, then there may be impacts on landscape character and some impacts on the scale, pattern and sense of movement in the landscape. Landscape capacity is likely to be higher where the landscape is already disturbed, diverse, larger scale and modern in character; where the agricultural barns and associated farm buildings are medium to large scale and modern not historic in character; and where the farm yard and access roads are well screened.

In addition to the development guidance detailed in part 3 of this document, mitigation could be achieved by the following:

- Screen any roads with obviously increased levels of traffic
- Screen yards to visual movement and some noise
- Use existing roads for access to reduce loss of character area
- Replace any hedges trees and ditches removed for road widening
- Locate facilities on modern large scale farms.

The landscape capacity for compost facilities in C2 – Cadeby to Adwick Limestone Plateau is judged to be dependant on the factors described above. Each proposed facility should be judged individually against these criteria.

**Broad Landscape Capacity for Windpower**

Windpower is a new type of development in this LCA. It may disrupt a high quality and high value landscape in the west of the LCA, but may be more in keeping with the areas affected by urban intrusions to the east of the LCA. The development would fit with the large scale of the fields and the simple form of wind turbines may fit with the simple landscape, but the movement of the blades may result in a further loss of tranquility in the less disturbed parts of the LCA. There may be potential to place them as a landmark in disturbed areas next to the motorway. The turbines are likely to be visible for some distance particularly if located on the more elevated and open areas of the LCA.

The potential for mitigation is considered moderate and in addition to the development guidance detailed in part 3 of this document it could be achieved by the following:

- Locate in the more disturbed areas where views are already disrupted by manmade elements such as near the major road corridors.
- Make a feature or landmark of the development by locating next to the motorways.
- Avoid locating near historic elements and conservation areas.
- Locate in hollows in the landform and possibly use existing woodland to screen lower parts.
- Screen lower parts of the structures by replacing lost hedges on field boundaries.
- Avoid constructing new access tracks and use existing roads and tracks for installation and maintenance access.
- Locate away from settlement edges.
- Use existing landscape elements to guide the layout of the turbines.

The landscape capacity for windpower in C2 – Cadeby to Adwick Limestone Plateau is judged to be moderate.
**C2 - Cadeby to Adwick Limestone Plateau**

**Broad Landscape Capacity for Biomass**

Willow biomass is not a traditional crop of this area and is not ecologically suited to a limestone plateau. There are other areas in the Borough where it is more in keeping with the ecology of the landscape. Its use would not affect long distance viewers, but it may affect other closer viewers by increasing enclosure on public rights of way and reducing the pattern of fields by hiding hedges. The introduction of incinerators and chimneys would not be appropriate in the historic rural areas, but may be appropriate in areas with more urban influences to the eastern edges of the LCA.

The potential for mitigation is considered moderate and in addition to the development guidance detailed in part 3 of this document it could be achieved by the following:

- Plant behind existing trees, hedgerows or woodland to reduce loss of views.
- Replace lost hedges and trees to reinstate clear field pattern where it has been lost.
- Plant on a scale which fits with the existing field pattern, that is not in adjacent fields.
- Avoid losing the existing pattern of crop and land use by not planting in adjacent fields or in a greater proportion than other crops or pasture.
- Plant away from public rights of way and lanes to reduce the effects of enclosure where views presently exist.
- Avoid designated scheduled monuments or nature sites.

The landscape capacity for biomass in C2 – Cadeby to Adwick Limestone Plateau is judged to be **low to none**.

**Broad Landscape Capacity for Large Scale Forestry**

There are few hedgerow trees, but tree cover is evident throughout with areas of ancient woodland, parkland trees, small blocks of trees within farmland and wooded strips along roads. Large scale forestry would be in keeping with the scale of the larger woodlands in this area and also with the large scale of the arable farmland. However, it would not fit with the scale or pattern of the smaller areas or strips of trees. It could also increase enclosure and result in loss of views in the more open areas.

The potential for mitigation is moderate and in addition to the development guidance detailed in part 3 of this document it could be achieved by the following:

- Reduce scale where necessary to suit scale of existing woodland and to fit with existing patterns of woodland.
- Plant so that edges follow the landform.
- Avoid designated scheduled monuments or nature sites.
- Include mixed species planting especially around the edges to blend with existing tree and hedge cover.
- Locate away from existing public rights of way.
- Reduce scale and plant in linear blocks of mixed species to follow land form and other landscape elements similar to existing patterns.

The landscape capacity for large scale forestry in C2 – Cadeby to Adwick Limestone Plateau is judged to be **moderate**.
C3 - Carcroft to Norton Limestone Plateau

Key Characteristics

- Area of magnesium limestone.
- Highest area in the north west of the LCA is at a lower elevation than the other Limestone Plateau areas.
- Gently rolling landform dipping gently to the north, south and east.
- Arable farming in irregular patchwork of large to small fields with some pasture around settlements.
- Slightly smaller scale landscape pattern than other Limestone Plateau areas.
- Many fragmented or lost field boundary hedges but where they remain they often contain mature trees.
- Stone gateposts are found on field boundaries and stone walls are common near settlements.
- Farmsteads scattered throughout the area.
- Compact historic villages constructed in stone with pantile roofs in the east.
- Larger merged brick built settlements to the south.
- Some limestone quarrying.
- Historic parklands with associated groups of mature trees.
- Occasional springs, streams and small water bodies.
- Tree cover scattered throughout the LCA in a small scale organic pattern with some mature hedgerow trees, ancient woodland and many small groups of trees.
- Network of minor lanes and tracks with some public rights of way.
- Major well screened transport corridor, the A1, cuts through the area from south to north.
- The area feels less open and with fewer long distance views than the other Limestone Plateau area due to the lower elevation and enclosure by the scattered tree cover.
C3 - Carcroft to Norton Limestone Plateau

Landscape Description

This area is defined by its raised elevation and the magnesium limestone geological deposits which runs in a continuous belt from the south to the north of the Borough. The limestone deposits also continue beyond the Borough boundary to the west of this LCA. The highest area in the north west of the LCA is at a lower elevation than the other Limestone Plateau areas. The rolling landform slopes away gently to the north, south and east to the edges of the adjacent low lying river valleys. Overall the scale of the landscape is smaller than is found in the other Limestone Plateau LCAs. This is a strongly rural area in which farmland predominates with an irregular patchwork of various field shapes which range from large to small. With the fertile soils, the farmland is mainly arable fields with some pasture found around settlements. Many field boundary hedges have been fragmented or lost but where they remain they often contain mature trees. Stone gateposts are found on field boundaries throughout the LCA and stone walls are common near settlements. There are farmsteads scattered evenly throughout the LCA with settlements on the eastern and southern edges. To the east there are the compact historic villages of Campsall and Burghwallis which have buildings constructed in stone with pantile roofs and to the south are the larger merged brick built settlements of Carcroft and Skellow. Limestone quarrying is carried out on the south western edge of the LCA. Historic parklands with associated groups of mature trees are found to the west of Campsall and Owston. Water is found as occasional springs and streams and small water bodies. Tree cover is a scattered throughout the LCA in a small scale organic pattern with some mature hedgerow trees, ancient woodland such as Barnsdale Wood, many small groups of trees. The area has a network of minor lanes and tracks with some public rights of way. The major transport corridor, the A1 which is well screened by trees cuts through the area from south to north. As the area is less elevated than the other Limestone Plateau areas and due to the enclosure by the scattered tree cover, the area feels less open and with fewer long distance views.

Recent Landscape Impacts

- The A1 major road cuts through disturbing the tranquillity of this otherwise rural area.
- Intensification of arable farmland has resulted in the removal and fragmentation of hedgerows.
- Proliferation of post and rail fences around farms.
- Fly tipping in lay-bys which obstructs access and creates a degraded appearance.
Landscape Value and Quality

Landscape quality is considered to be high as it is a good intact strongly rural which is only slightly affected by views of the Thorpe Marsh cooling towers to the east.

The whole area is scattered with designated nature sites including Barnsdale ancient woodland and many conservation areas including Campsall, Burghwallis and Skellow. The area to the east of the A1 is designated as an Area of Special Landscape Value which covers over half of the LCA. There are also large registered parks around Ovston and Campsall. There are many areas which are quite tranquil and remote and the area is judged to be of high landscape value.

The landscape strategy for C3 – Carcroft to Norton Limestone Plateau is to Conserve.

Viewers

Sensitive viewers include residents of the existing larger settlements, the rural villages, farmsteads and possibly also residents in settlements outside of the LCA. There are likely to be moderate numbers of sensitive leisure users of the public rights of way. Development in any part of the LCA could also affect less sensitive viewers travelling through the area by road, including the A1, where it is not well-screened. There are some open, more elevated areas although frequent small woodlands and the rolling landform provide some screening and break up views.
C3 - Carcroft to Norton Limestone Plateau

Broad Landscape Capacity for Housing Development

Housing development would not be in keeping with the character and historic nature of the existing rural settlements and may merge existing settlements where they are already very close together. Depending upon the location the visual impacts are likely to be moderate to high.

The potential for mitigation is considered limited and in addition to the development guidance detailed in part 3 of this document it could be achieved by the following:

- Reduce scale of development if necessary to fit with existing rural settlements.
- Site the development with careful consideration to enable the removal of visual impacts, for example, locate using existing screening elements such as hollows or woodland or thick hedges characteristic of the location.
- Avoid large scale screening which would not out of scale with the existing tree cover and reduce the openness of the LCA.
- Outline of the development to follow the landform.
- Use characteristic local materials such as limestone and red pantile roofs or red brick.
- Avoid historic features and areas and designated nature sites.
- Avoid further fragmentation of the pockets of farmland surrounding the urban areas.

The landscape capacity for housing in C3 – Carcroft to Norton Limestone Plateau is judged to be 
low to none.

Broad Landscape Capacity for Strategic Employment

Large scale industrial development is not in keeping with the rural and historic character, the pattern of built form or the scale of the landscape in a large proportion of this LCA.

The potential for mitigation is considered limited and in addition to the development guidance detailed in part 3 of this document it could be achieved by the following:

- Avoid fragmenting the rural landscape by locating on the edges of existing settlements.
- Build on a much smaller scale to fit with the scale of nearby built up areas and to limit visual impacts.
- Use traditional building materials that are characteristic of the area such as limestone.
- Screen from sensitive viewers, where possible use existing landform and or trees, hedges and woodland.
- Allow existing hedges to grow, replace missing hedges and plant more trees characteristic of the area.
- Careful selection of colour to integrate into the background for long distance viewers such as natural colours for field and woodlands or whites and greys when set against skylines.
- Use green roofs to integrate the development into the landscape and help to create a sustainable image for Doncaster Borough.
- Avoid merging settlements
- Avoid fragmenting rural landscape
- Locate next to existing major road route A1 and avoid creating new roads or changing minor roads, incurring further loss of landscape character.

The landscape capacity for strategic employment in C3 – Carcroft to Norton Limestone Plateau is judged to be 
low to none.
Broad Landscape Capacity for Mineral Workings

The extraction of limestone is a traditional, historic and existing land use of the character area. However there may be significant impacts from such a development, such as a further loss of tranquillity due to quarry noise, increased traffic movement of large lorries and loss of rural landscape. Also road widening may cause loss of landscape character if development is located away from existing main road access. Visual impacts would be dependant on the relationship of the development to the existing screening in the landscape such as woodland and landform. In some locations it could be visible for some distance due to its raised elevation.

Overall the potential for mitigation is considered moderate and in addition to the development guidance detailed in part 3 of this document it could be achieved by the following:

- Locate near existing busy main roads such as the A1.
- Careful siting using existing screening and landform could reduce or eliminate some visual impacts.
- Additional screening by trees should be in keeping with the pattern and scale of existing woodland in the vicinity.
- Replace missing or fragmented hedges to help reduce visual impacts and enhance landscape character.
- Do not fragment the landscape between historic settlements.
- Do not site on or near designated nature or historic sites.

The landscape capacity for mineral workings in C3 – Carcroft to Norton Limestone Plateau is judged to be low to none.

Broad Landscape Capacity for Compost facilities

The landscape capacity for compost facilities is largely driven by location relative to major roads and the character of the individual farm rather than by landscape character area. There are farms scattered across the LCA, but only a few have access to major roads via short farm tracks. In such cases landscape and visual impacts would be minimal, with negligible changes causing little or no impacts on landscape character, aesthetics or changes in views. Many of the farms are located on the network of minor roads and lanes and if changes to these were necessary, then there may be impacts on landscape character and some impacts on the scale, pattern and sense of movement in the landscape. Landscape capacity is likely to be higher where the landscape is already disturbed, diverse, larger scale and modern in character; where the agricultural barns and associated farm buildings are medium to large scale and modern not historic in character; and where the farm yard and access roads are well screened.

In addition to the development guidance detailed in part 3 of this document, mitigation could be achieved by the following:

- Select farms where road widening is not necessary and use existing roads for access to reduce loss of character area.
- Use existing tree and hedge screening to reduce visual movement and possibly some noise.
- Screen any roads with obviously increased levels of traffic
- Screen yards to visual movement and some noise
- Replace any hedges trees and ditches removed for road widening
- Locate facilities on modern large scale farms.

The landscape capacity for compost facilities in C3 – Carcroft to Norton Limestone Plateau is judged to be dependant on the factors described above. Each proposed facility should be judged individually against these criteria.
C3 - Carcroft to Norton Limestone Plateau

Broad Landscape Capacity for Windpower

Windpower is a new type of development in this area which may disrupt a high quality and value landscape which is strongly rural and relatively undisturbed. The development would fit with the scale of some of the larger fields but not with the smaller fields. The simple form of wind turbines may fit with the simple landscape, but the movement may induce a further loss of tranquility. The turbines are likely to be visible for some distance particularly if located on the more elevated and open areas of the LCA.

The potential for mitigation is considered limited and in addition to the development guidance detailed in part 3 of this document it could be achieved by the following:

- Avoid locating near or fragmenting historic elements and conservation areas.
- Avoid locating too near settlements.
- Locate in hollows in the landform and possibly use existing woodland to screen lower parts.
- Make a feature or landmark of the development by locating next to A1.
- Use existing landscape elements such as the landform to guide layout of turbines.
- Use smaller scale turbines to fit better with the scale of the landscape and to reduce visual impacts.

The landscape capacity for windpower in C3 – Carcroft to Norton Limestone Plateau is judged to be low to none.

Broad Landscape Capacity for Biomass

Willow biomass is not a traditional crop of this area and is not ecologically suited to a limestone plateau. There are other areas in the Borough where it is more in keeping with the ecology of the landscape. Its use would not affect long distance viewers, but it may affect other closer viewers by increasing enclosure on public rights of way and reducing the pattern of fields by hiding hedges. Introduction of incinerators and chimneys would not be appropriate due to the strongly rural character of much of the area.

The potential for mitigation is considered limited to moderate some and in addition to the development guidance detailed in part 3 of this document it could be achieved by the following:

- Plant behind existing trees, hedgerows or woodland to reduce loss of views.
- Replace lost hedges and trees to reinstate clear field pattern where it has been lost.
- Plant on a scale which fits with the existing field pattern, that is not in adjacent fields.
- Avoid losing the existing pattern of crop and land use by not planting in adjacent fields or in a greater proportion than other crops or pasture.
- Plant away from public rights of way and lanes to reduce the effects of enclosure where views presently exist.
- Avoid designated scheduled monuments or nature sites.

The landscape capacity for biomass in C3 – Carcroft to Norton Limestone Plateau is judged to be low to none.
**C3 - Carcroft to Norton Limestone Plateau**

**Broad Landscape Capacity for Large scale Forestry**

The existing tree cover is a scattered throughout the LCA in a small scale organic pattern with some mature hedgerow trees, ancient woodland such as Barnsdale Wood, many small groups of trees. Large scale forestry would not be in keeping with the scale or the organic pattern of much of the woodland in this area. It would not fit with the scale of the smaller fields. It could also increase enclosure and result in loss of views in the more open areas.

The potential for mitigation is moderate and in addition to the development guidance detailed in part 3 of this document it could be achieved by the following:

- Reduce scale where necessary to suit scale of existing woodland and to fit with existing patterns of woodland.
- Plant so that edges follow the landform.
- Avoid designated scheduled monuments or nature sites.
- Include mixed species planting especially around the edges to blend with existing tree and hedge cover.
- Locate away from existing public rights of way.
- Reduce scale and plant in linear blocks of mixed species to follow land form and other landscape elements similar to existing patterns.

The landscape capacity for large scale forestry in **C3 – Carcroft to Norton Limestone Plateau** is judged to be **low to none**.