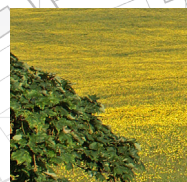
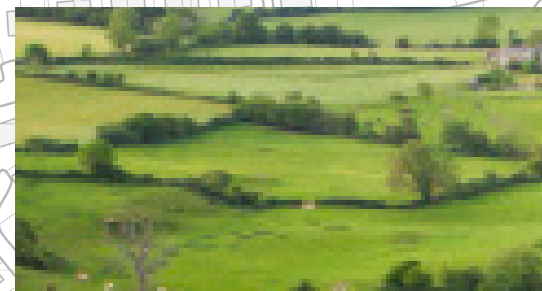
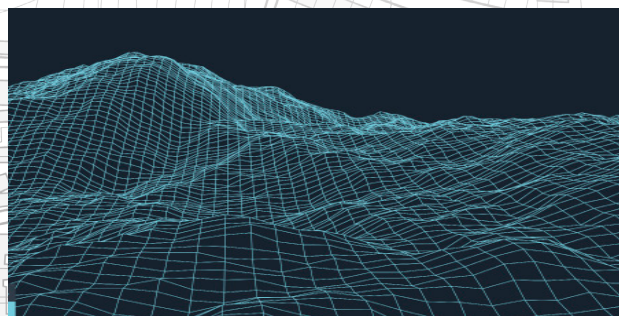
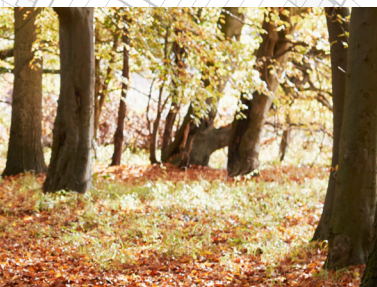


County Durham Plan

County Durham Landscape Value Assessment

2019



Altogether better



County Durham Landscape Value Assessment

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1 Introduction

1.1 Scope and purpose

- 1.1.1 The Landscape Value Assessment (LVA) has been carried out to provide information on the value of local landscapes across County Durham to inform policies and allocations in the County Durham Plan.

1.2 Background

National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018)

- 1.2.1 The *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) requires that planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes....(in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan) (Paragraph 170)

It further requires that development plans should:

distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework (Paragraph 171)

- 1.2.2 NPPF does not define the term ‘valued landscapes’. *National Policy Framework* (March 2012) required that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- *protecting and enhancing valued landscapes* (Paragraph 109)

This was qualified in the *National Policy Framework: Draft text for consultation* (March 2018) as follows.

a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes..... (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality) (Paragraph 168)

The additional qualification given in NPPF (July 2018) of identified quality *in the development plan* indicates that the term is intended to cover both (and only) landscapes covered by a national designation which has a formal statutory basis and landscapes which are of or have a quality identified in a development plan.

- 1.2.3 In order for the County Durham Development Plan to meet the requirement of paragraph 170 that its policies protect and enhance valued landscapes, and paragraph 171 that it should allocate land with the least environment quality, it will be necessary for the Plan to identify landscapes of local value.

1.3 Published guidance

- 1.3.1 There is no national guidance on the identification of locally valued landscapes. The emphasis in recent years has been on character-led approaches to landscape planning and national guidance has been published on that subject including *Landscape Character Assessment: Guidance for England and Scotland* (2002) and *An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment* (2014). This approach was consistent with the *European Landscape Convention*, of which the UK is a signatory, which placed less emphasis on special landscapes and emphasised the value of all landscapes.

- 1.3.2 The development of character-based rather than evaluative tools was supported by Government Planning Policy, *Planning Policy Statement 7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas* (2004) provided the following advice.

The Government recognises and accepts that there are areas of landscape outside nationally designated areas that are particularly highly valued locally. The Government believes that carefully drafted, criteria-based policies in LDDs, utilising tools such as landscape character assessment, should provide sufficient protection for these areas, without the need for rigid local designations that may unduly restrict acceptable, sustainable development and the economic activity that underpins the vitality of rural areas. (Paragraph 24)

- 1.3.3 The *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment: Third Edition* (2013) published by the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, which post-dates the use of the term *valued landscapes* in NPPF (2012), gives guidance on establishing the value of the landscape in the context of landscape and visual impact assessment. This identifies national and local designations as indicators of value. In the absence of such designations it advises as follows.

Landscape Character Assessments and associated planning policies and/or landscape strategies and guidelines may give an indication of which landscape types or areas, or individual elements or aesthetic or perceptual aspects of the landscape are particularly valued. A stated strategy of landscape conservation is usually a good indicator of this. (Paragraph 5.27)

- 1.3.4 County Durham has been the subject of a detailed landscape character assessment, the *County Durham Landscape Character Assessment* (2008) and has an adopted landscape strategy, the *County Durham Landscape Strategy* (2008). These documents provide information on the key characteristics and attributes of the county's landscapes. The Landscape Strategy identifies *Landscape Conservation Priority Areas* and *Landscape Improvement Priority Areas (Figure X)*. These are mapped at a level of detail finer than generally used to identify landscape designations and are intended to guide decision making in both landscape management and landscape planning.

- 1.3.5 The *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA)* advises as one approach to identifying valued landscapes in the LVIA process that the assessment should draw on a range of factors generally agreed to influence value. The factors it identifies (based on work by Swanwick and Land Use Consultants 2002) are as follows.

Landscape quality (condition): *A measure of the physical state of the landscape. It may include the extent to which typical character is represented in individual areas, the intactness of the landscape and the condition of individual elements.*

Scenic quality: *The term used to describe landscapes that appeal primarily to the senses (primarily but not wholly the visual senses).*

Rarity: *The presence of rare elements or features in the landscape or the presence of a rare landscape type.*

Representativeness: *Whether the landscape contains a particular character and/or feature or elements which are considered particularly important examples*

Conservation interests: *The presence of features of wildlife, earth science or archaeological or historical and cultural interest can add to the value of the landscape as well as having value in their own right.*

Recreation: *Evidence that the landscape is valued for recreational activity where experience of the landscape is important.*

Perceptual aspects: *A landscape may be valued for its perceptual qualities notably wildness and/or tranquillity*

Cultural associations: *Some landscapes are associated with particular people such as artists or writers, or events in history that contribute to perceptions of the natural beauty of the area. (GLVIA Box 5.1)*

2 Methodology

2.1 Overview

Landscape typology

2.1.1 The *County Durham Landscape Character Assessment* (2008) identifies a range of landscape types and character areas at different scales from the national/regional to the local.

- County Character Areas (equivalent to National Character Areas)
- Broad Landscape Types
- Broad Character Areas
- Local Landscape Types
- Local Landscape Sub-types

2.1.2 This assessment uses Broad Landscape Types and Broad Character Areas to assess value. Within Broad Landscape Types the value of the landscape may vary considerably. For example the *Coalfield Upland Fringe* broad type contains areas that are heavily developed and areas that are very rural. The assessment for each Broad Landscape Type is therefore expressed as a range rather than a single score. Broad Landscape Types are subdivided into Broad Character Areas in the CDLCA. In some landscapes this allows the assessment to be narrowed down to a more focussed single score. In many cases the attributes assessed vary at a more local scale. Where this is notable, and can be refined by further subdivision, the assessment sub-divides the character area into sub-areas.

2.1.3 Each assessment unit was assessed for the following factors, based on those given in GLVIA (2013).

- Condition
- Scenic quality
- Rarity
- Representativeness
- Conservation interests: Natural environment
- Conservation interests: Historic environment
- Recreation.
- Perceptual aspects
- Cultural associations

2.1.4 For each of those factors a set of criteria was developed to score the value of each assessment unit from low to high. The assessment was largely undertaken as a desk-top study. The units were interrogated against a range of mapped elements in GIS. Values given for scenic quality were reviewed using public domain photography in Google Maps Streetview and checked in the field in cases where there was doubt. Values given for rarity were informed by consideration of key characteristics for the landscape types given in the CDLCA.

2.2 Condition

A measure of the physical state of the landscape. It may include the extent to which typical character is represented in individual areas, the intactness of the landscape and the condition of individual elements (GLVIA Box 5.1)

- 2.2.1 The condition of a landscape may be assessed in terms of the condition of individual features, the overall condition of the landscape as an assemblage of features or the presence or absence or condition of particularly important or characteristic features.
- 2.2.2 Evidence of condition is captured in some parts of the CDLCA Landscape Database. For example the *Field Pattern* field identifies tracts where field patterns are fragmented or relatively intact, the *Boundary* field identifies tracts where hedges have been replaced by fences, the *Landuse* field distinguishes between heather and grass moorland, and between intact and modified blanket bog. Other data fields can be interrogated to identify where the topography is natural, modified or damaged.
- 2.2.3 The database doesn't contain a single field for condition, but condition factors all affect the *Landscape Strategy* field. For example ancient woodland will have a strategy of *conserve* while modified ancient woods and PAWS will have a strategy of *conserve & restore*. In general tracts of land in good condition will have strategies of *conserve*, those in moderate or moderate to good condition will have strategies of *conserve & restore*, and those in moderate to poor or poor condition will have strategies of *restore, enhance or restore or enhance*.
- 2.2.4 Landscape strategies can only be taken as broad proxy values for condition as they don't include other condition-related attributes such as the presence of detractors. The scale of mapping in the database is more detailed than the 'character area' scale of assessment being used for the Value assessment. In some cases it will necessary to generalise about an area or sub-area.
- 2.2.5 The database was developed between 2004 and 2008 and some landscapes will have changed since that time. This will include areas that have deteriorated in condition and others that have improved, for example restored opencasts sites which have developed in their maturity or newly planted woodlands. In some cases it may be appropriate to anticipate the likely trajectory of the condition of the landscape through the plan period when this can be done with a reasonable degree of certainty.

2.2.6 Assessment criteria

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Low | Damaged or degraded land. |
| Low-moderate | Landscapes in poor condition |
| Moderate | Landscapes in moderate condition or where condition varies across the assessment unit |
| Moderate-high | Landscapes in generally good condition. |
| High | Landscapes in particularly good condition. |

2.2.7 Mapped elements informing the assessment include:

- Figure 2.1: Condition: landform (source: CDLCA database)
- Figure 2.2: Condition: field boundary (source: CDLCA database)
- Figure 2.3: Condition: field pattern (source: CDLCA database)
- Figure 2.4: Condition: moorland (source: CDLCA database)
- Figure 2.5: Landscape Strategy (source: CDLCA database)

2.3 Scenic quality

The term used to describe landscapes that appeal primarily to the senses (primarily but not wholly the visual sense) (GLVIA Box 5.1)

2.3.1 Scenic quality is a complex and subjective matter. Factors which might contribute in varying degrees to perceptions of scenic quality include:

- Availability of wide or deep views and vistas.
- Presence of elements perceived to be attractive and in keeping with the view.
- Absence of elements perceived to be ugly, intrusive or out of keeping.
- Attributes such as simplicity, coherence, harmony and variety.
- Presence of landmark features- whether natural, topographical or man-made.

2.3.2 Existing landscape designations are indicative of landscapes which have been held in the past to have particular scenic qualities. Designed landscapes such as parks and gardens have been designed specifically to appeal to the senses and can be therefore generally be taken as an indicator of scenic quality.

2.3.3 The CDLCA Landscape Database doesn't record scenic quality in any of its fields although it does record many attributes that might contribute to scenic quality such as topography, tree and woodland cover, and indicators of condition referred to above which might contribute in varying degrees.

2.3.4 Scenic quality can be experienced at a range of different scales in the landscape. In some landscapes scenic quality is consistently high across the landscape whether experienced in local views or wider panoramas. In other landscapes wider views may always include detractive elements and scenic quality may vary at different scales or within a view.

2.3.5 Some local landscapes that might have a low scenic quality at a local level may form part of a landscape with a higher scenic quality in wider views.

2.3.6 Assessment criteria

| Table | |
|--------------|---|
| Low | Unattractive land dominated by detractive elements |
| Low-moderate | Landscapes with few positive scenic attributes and/or some detractive elements |
| Moderate | Landscapes with some positive scenic attributes and/or some detractive elements |

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Moderate-high | Landscapes with many positive scenic attributes and/ or some detractors |
| High | Landscapes with many positive scenic attributes and few or no detractors |

2.3.7 Mapped elements informing the assessment include

- Figures 2.1 – 2.5: Condition
- Figure 2.6: Landscape designations – AONB AHLV ALV
- Figure 2.7: Designed landscapes
- Figure 2.8: Major infrastructure.
- Figure 2.9: Settlement pattern (CDLCA database)
- Figure 2.10: Topography (CDLCA database)
- Figure 2.11: Tree cover (CDLCA database)
- Figure 2.12: Woodland pattern (CDLCA database)
- Figure 2.13: Sea views (ZTV of sea)

2.3.8 Values for scenic quality predicted by analysis of mapped were reviewed in views from public highways using photography in Google Earth Streetview. Where this was considered insufficient to come to a judgement on the scenic quality of the landscape values were reviewed in the field.

2.4 Rarity

The presence of rare elements or features in the landscape or the presence of a rare landscape type. (GLVIA Box 5.1)

- 2.4.1 The rarity or otherwise of a landscape is partly a matter of context: landscape or features can be rare at a local, regional or national scale.
- 2.4.2 All landscapes possess to some degree a quality of uniqueness arising from the place-specific idiosyncrasies of their geography or history. This gives them some base-line value as unique objects or artefacts, but that kind of uniqueness is itself commonplace, being true of all places.
- 2.4.3 Landscapes are likely to be less valuable for their rarity if they are very similar to many other landscapes elsewhere. They are more likely to be valuable for their rarity if they are not comparable to many others.
- 2.4.4 Condition can affect rarity in that a landscape which has lost many of its place-specific features will be of less value in terms of its uniqueness or distinctiveness than one which retains them in good numbers.
- 2.4.5 The presence of unique, idiosyncratic or otherwise strongly recognisable features – notable topography, landmarks, designed elements – will increase the ‘uniqueness’ of a landscape.
- 2.4.6 Within a broader landscape some local landscape types may be characteristic but uncommon and valued for that reason. For example wooded denes may be a characteristic feature of a landscape but only occupy a relatively small area. They would therefore be considered more valuable on the grounds of rarity than the extensive areas of more generic farmland that lies between them.

2.4.7 Some uncommon local landscape types or features may not be considered valuable for their rarity if they are not in themselves characteristic of a landscape or considered to make a positive contribution to character or distinctiveness. An example of that might be an active quarry or a major road.

2.4.8 Assessment criteria

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Low | Landscapes made up of generic features |
| Low-moderate | Relatively commonplace landscapes in poor condition |
| Moderate | Relatively commonplace landscapes in moderate or good condition |
| Moderate-high | Less common landscapes or landscape containing uncommon features |
| High | Particularly rare landscapes or landscapes containing rare features |

2.5 Representativeness

Whether the landscape contains a particular character and/or feature or elements which are considered particularly important examples (GLVIA Box 5.1)

2.5.1 To have particular value in this respect a landscape must be strongly representative of its type and/or contain features which are particularly characteristic of the type.

2.5.2 Condition has a strong influence on representativeness in that a landscape which has lost many of its characteristic features, or which contains uncharacteristic detractive elements, will generally be poorly representative of the type. This will always entail a balanced judgement as at a character area scale. A landscape may be in poor condition in some respects but may still contain some types of features that are highly characteristic of its type.

2.5.3 As noted under Condition above, the CDLCA Landscape Database doesn't contain a single field for condition, but condition factors all affect the *landscape strategy* field which can be taken as a broad proxy for condition.

2.5.4 Assessment criteria

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Low | Disturbed or degraded landscapes |
| Low-moderate | Landscapes weakly representative of their type and/or in poor condition. |
| Moderate | Landscapes representative of their type and/or in moderate condition. |
| Moderate-high | Landscapes strongly representative of their type and/or in good condition. |
| High | Landscapes strongly representative of their type, in good condition and containing characteristics and/or features which are considered particularly important examples. |

2.5.5 Mapped elements informing the assessment include:

- Figure 2.1: Condition: landform (source: CDLCA database)
- Figure 2.2: Condition: field boundary (source: CDLCA database)
- Figure 2.3: Condition: field pattern (source: CDLCA database)
- Figure 2.4: Condition: moorland (source: CDLCA database)
- Figure 2.5: Landscape Strategy (source: CDLCA database)

2.6 Conservation interest: Natural Environment

The presence of features of wildlife, earth science interest can add to the value of the landscape as well as having value in their own right. GLVIA Box 5.1

- 2.6.1 It isn't the purpose of this assessment to analyse or rank the ecological value, or value to biodiversity and geodiversity, of different landscapes. Its purpose is to broadly assess the contribution that features of wildlife or earth science interest make in different landscapes to the way an area is experienced, understood and valued as landscape
- 2.6.2 In most rural landscapes, the presence of features of earth science or wildlife interest, including natural topography and wild species, contribute to the experience of the landscape and the value attached to it. Most landscapes have some baseline value in that respect; typically in containing relatively common features or supporting relatively common species
- 2.6.3 In some landscapes this is elevated above the ordinary by the abundance of features supporting relatively common species. The condition of the landscape – its intactness and the condition of its elements – will in many cases be a good indicator of this. Other landscapes contain less common features and habitats or habitats supporting assemblages of less common or otherwise notable species. This will often be reflected in designation at an international, national or local level.

2.6.4 Assessment criteria

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Low | Land with no nature conservation interest. |
| Low-moderate | Land containing few features or habitats of interest. |
| Moderate | Land containing features and habitats of general interest supporting relatively common wild species. |
| Moderate-high | Land containing abundant features and habitats supporting common wild species and / or some rare habitats and species which may include some areas designated for their wildlife value. |
| High | Land containing substantial areas of land designated for its conservation value at an international, national or local level. |

2.6.5 Mapped elements informing the assessment include:

- Figure 2.14: Internationally designated sites
- Figure 2.15: Nationally designated sites
- Figure 2.16 Locally designated sites
- Figure 2.17 Ancient woodland
- Figure 2.18 Woodland Trust & Wildlife Trust sites

- Figure 2.19 Ecological networks (DCC)
- Figure 2.20 Rivers and wetlands (OS MMap)
- Figure 2.21 DBAP Habitats
- Figure 2.22 DBAP species

2.7 Conservation interest: Historic Environment

The presence of features of archaeological or historical and cultural interest can add to the value of the landscape as well as having value in their own right. GLVIA Box 5.1

- 2.7.1 It isn't the purpose of this assessment to analyse or rank the historical or archaeological value of different landscapes. Its purpose is to broadly assess the contribution that features of archaeological or historical and cultural interest make in different landscapes to the way an area is experienced, understood and valued as landscape.
- 2.7.2 In most rural landscapes, the presence of features of archaeological or historical and cultural interest contribute to the experience of the landscape and the value attached to it. Most landscapes have some 'time-depth' and therefore some baseline value in that respect, typically in containing relatively common or generic features such as field boundaries.
- 2.7.3 In some landscapes this is elevated above the ordinary by the abundance, intactness or good condition of those relatively common features. The condition of the landscape measured elsewhere will in many cases be a good indicator of this. In other landscapes such features may have been lost through removal or neglect, sometimes comprehensively so in areas of intensive agriculture or surface mining.
- 2.7.4 Some landscapes contain features of particular or special interest. This will often be reflected in the designation of heritage assets at an international, national or local level. There are, however, many heritage assets that contribute to the sense of time-depth in the landscape that are not designated. In County Durham notable examples include parks and gardens of local interest and relict industrial landscapes.
- 2.7.5 Assessment Criteria

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Low | Landscapes with no features of historical interest. |
| Low-moderate | Landscapes containing few features of historical interest. |
| Moderate | Landscapes containing features of general historical interest (such as generic field systems) and few or only occasional DHA/NDHA. |
| Moderate-high | Landscapes containing features of both general and of particular historical interest including notable DHA/NDHA. |
| High | Landscapes containing substantial areas / numbers of features of particular historical interest including notable DHA/NDHA. |

2.7.6 Mapped elements informing the assessment include:

- Figure 2.23 Designated Heritage Assets
- Figure 2.24 County Durham & Darlington Historic Landscape Characterisation

- Figure 2.25 Relic landscapes
- Figure 2.26 Opencast coal sites
- Figure 2.27 Historic parish boundaries

2.8 Recreation

Evidence that the landscape is valued for recreational activity where experience of the landscape is important (GLVIA Box 5.1)

- 2.8.1 The purpose of the assessment is to broadly assess the relative value of different landscapes for recreation, and specifically for those forms of recreational activity where experience of the landscape is important to that activity.
- 2.8.2 For some sporting activities experience of the landscape is not a primary consideration. Facilities such as sports pitches are not mapped in this exercise for that reason. In other sports, such as golf, the experience of the landscape may have some importance.
- 2.8.3 Many forms of outdoor recreation are focussed on, or engaged with, the experience of landscape. Examples include walking, cycling, horse riding and driving for the purposes of enjoying scenery.
- 2.8.4 Some landscapes have limited opportunities for recreation due to the lack of public access other than on highways. These can nevertheless have some value for recreational enjoyment of the countryside by car, bike or horseback. There may also be opportunities for recreation by private-access where the landscape contributes to the experience. Examples include equestrian facilities, golf courses and fisheries.
- 2.8.5 Other landscapes are relatively rich in opportunities for recreation, possessing well-developed networks of public rights of way, cycle paths and little used roads, recreational facilities such as country parks and picnic areas, community woods and forests, and areas of access land. Levels of recreational use of such facilities are likely to be highest in areas close to settlements and landscapes or features promoted regionally or nationally.
- 2.8.6 Assessment Criteria

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Low | Landscapes with no public access. |
| Low-moderate | Landscapes with limited public access. E.g. countryside that can be enjoyed from minor roads and lanes but with few PROW. |
| Moderate | Landscapes with some public access. E.g. countryside that can be enjoyed from minor roads and lanes and some PROW. |
| Moderate-high | Landscapes with good public access E.g. Countryside with well-developed networks of PROW, cycleway, access land/public open space. |
| High | Landscapes with high levels of public access. E.g. Countryside with very well-developed networks of PROW, cycleway and/or containing substantial areas of access land, public open space, community woodland or national and regional trails. |

2.8.7 Mapped elements informing the assessment include:

- Figure 2.28 Access land and other rural land with public access
- Figure 2.29 Footpaths and cycle routes
- Figure 2.30 Open Space Needs Assessment

2.9 Perceptual aspects

A landscape may be valued for its perceptual qualities notably wildness and/or tranquillity (GLVIA Box 5.1)

2.9.1 Tranquillity can be a complex issue to map as it can be perceived at a range of scales.

2.9.2 Tranquil landscapes will include those where noise and movement levels are low and arise largely from natural forces. Less tranquil landscapes will include those where noise and movement levels are high and are largely man made.

2.9.3 Tranquil landscapes will include those with few artificial sources of light and dark skies. Less tranquil landscapes will include those with high levels of artificial light.

2.9.4 Density of settlement can be used to some extent as broad proxy for tranquillity. The CDLD identifies the following categories of settlement pattern.

- Rural: no settlement
- Rural: dispersed farms
- Settled rural: villages and farms
- Settled rural: villages and wayside clusters
- Semi-rural: mining towns and villages
- Urban

2.9.5 Other factors that can be readily mapped include busy roads, wind turbines and street lighting.

2.9.6 The Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE) carried out an assessment of tranquillity against a wider range of factors. This is shown in Figure 2.52

2.9.7 Assessment Criteria

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Low | Urban or industrial landscapes dominated by artificial noise, light and movement. |
| Low-moderate | Semi-rural landscapes. Notable levels of artificial noise, light and movement. |
| Moderate | Settled rural landscapes. Noise and movement arise largely from natural forces or agriculture. Some road noise or artificial light. |
| Moderate-high | Rural landscapes with a sense of remoteness. Noise and movement arise largely from natural forces or agriculture. Low levels of artificial light |
| High | Landscapes with a strong sense of wildness or naturalness. Noise and movement arise largely from natural forces. Very low levels of artificial light. |

2.9.8 Mapped elements informing the assessment include:

- Figure 2.31 Tranquillity: settlement, street lighting, roads and wind turbines
- Figure 2.32 CPRE Tranquillity map

2.10 Cultural associations

Some landscapes are associated with particular people such as artists or writers, or events in history that contribute to perceptions of the natural beauty of the area (GLVIA Box 5.1)

2.10.1 Associations between a landscape and particular people vary in their nature and their contribution to the experience of landscape.

2.10.2 In the case of designed landscape, associations with an individual designer are noteworthy in that they will have often physically affected the landscape itself, which may therefore enshrine particular attitudes to landscape, nature or design. Information on the relationship of designer to designed landscapes can be found in Historic England's citations of registered parks & gardens and in the County Durham Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes Local List evidence base.

2.10.3 Some landscapes are associated with painters who have taken the landscape as their subject. Notable examples in the county include JMW Turner and John Sell Cotman's paintings of Teesdale and Durham. Other landscapes are associated with writers who have either taken the landscape as their subject, such as Alfred Wainwright writing on the North Pennines, or used the landscape as a backdrop to their fiction, such as Charles Dickens in Nicholas Nickleby.

2.10.4 Associations with notable individuals with a place, for example a birthplace, can add some resonance to the experience of landscape as can associations with events in history such as famous battles.

2.10.5 A detailed assessment of cultural associations with the landscape was not possible within the time available for this assessment. Some well-known associations were noted and information was drawn from the recent (2018) assessment of Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Local Interest on particular associations between individuals and designed landscapes. Where associations were noted they were assessed against the broad criteria given below. Where associations have not been noted the assessment reads 'none recorded'.

2.10.6 Assessment Criteria

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Low | Not used in this assessment. |
| Low-moderate | Not used in this assessment |
| Moderate | Association with figures / events of local significance |
| Moderate-high | Association with figures / events of regional significance |
| High | Association with figures / events of national significance |

2.11 Mapped elements

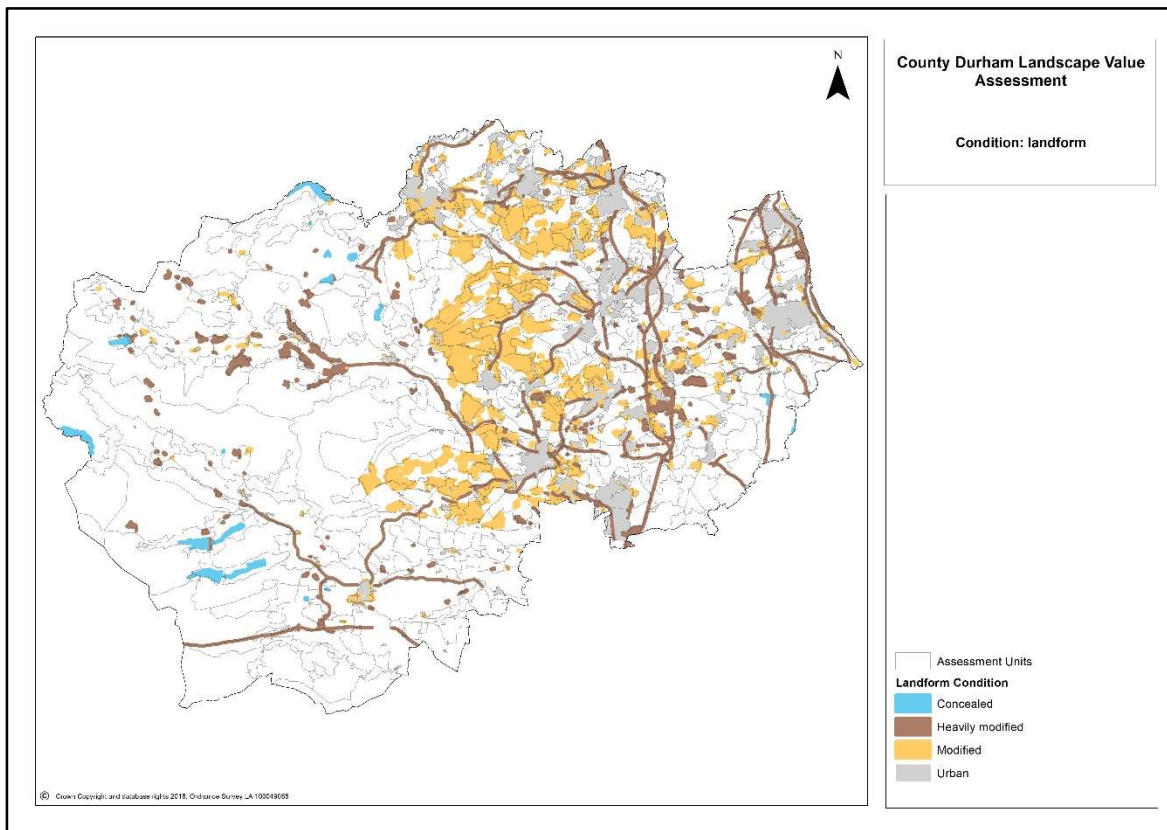


Figure 2.1: Condition: landform (source: CDLCA database)

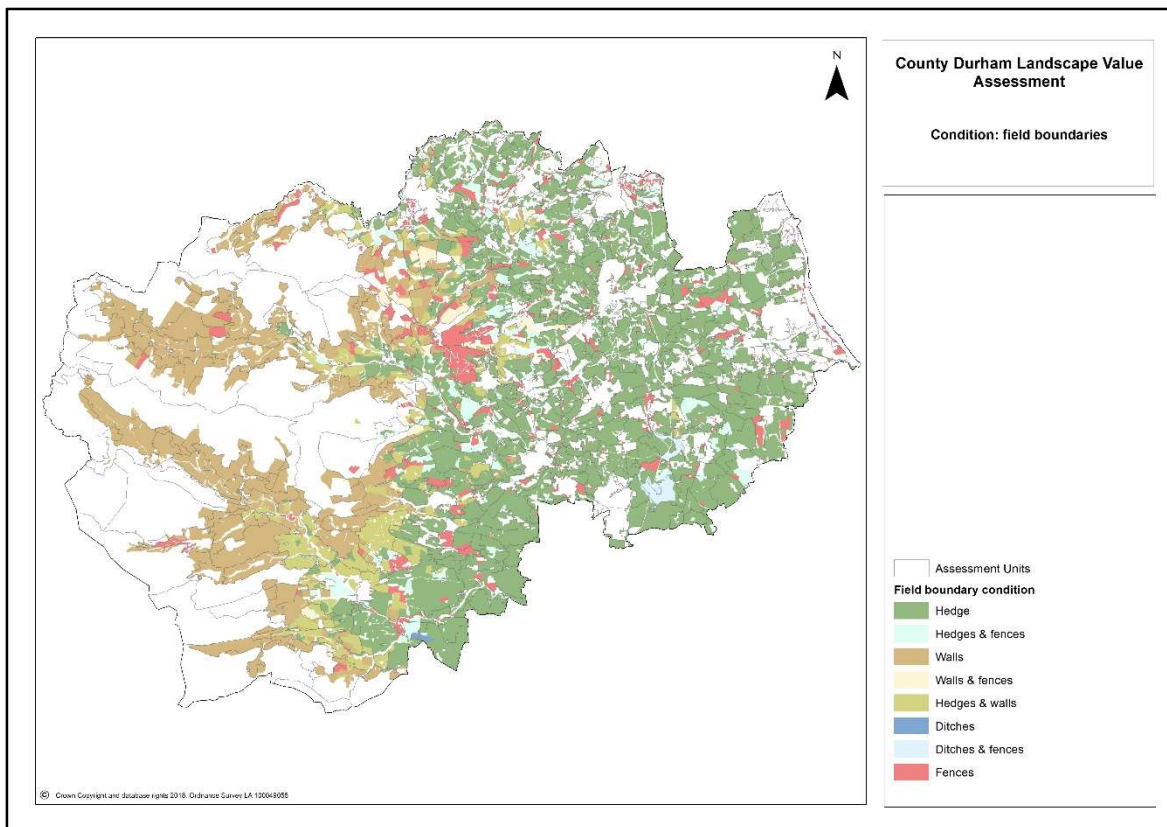


Figure 2.2: Condition: field boundaries (source: CDLCA database)

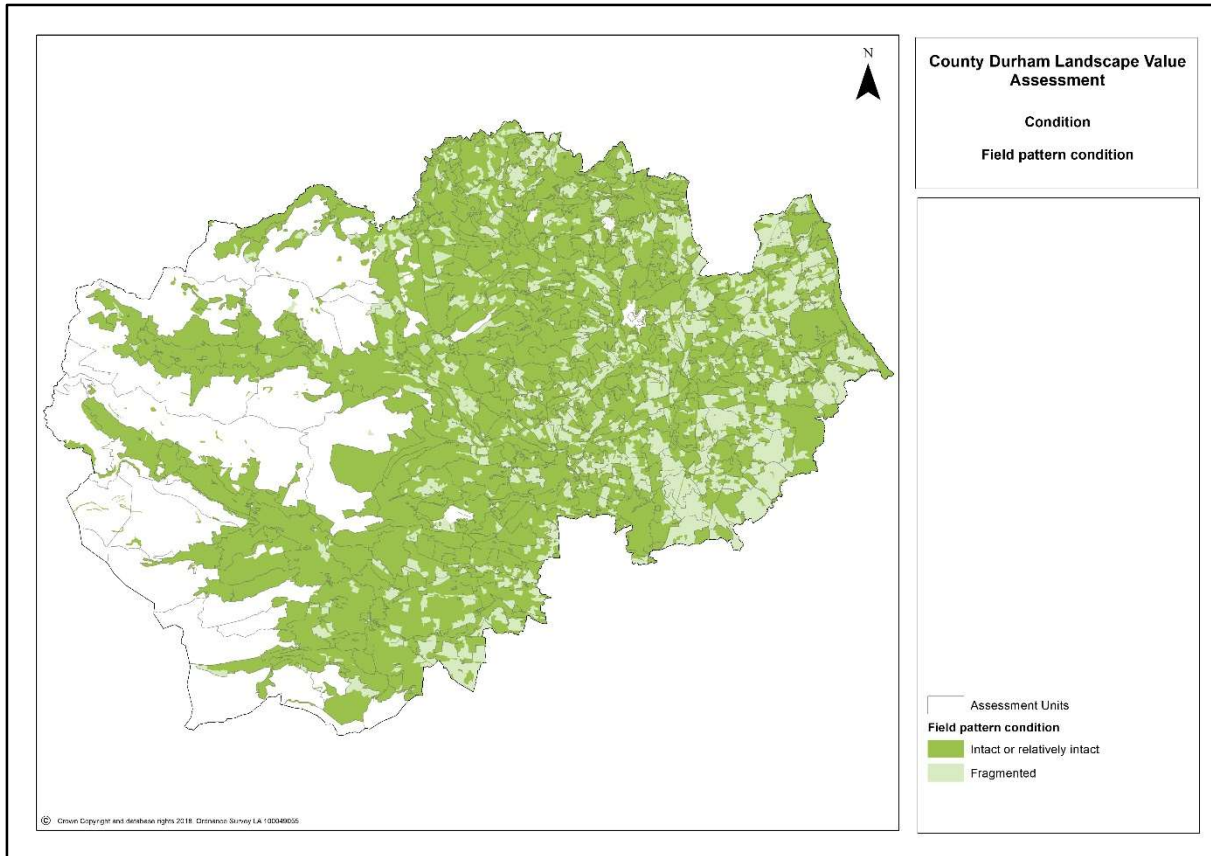


Figure 2.3: Condition: field pattern (source: CDLCA database)

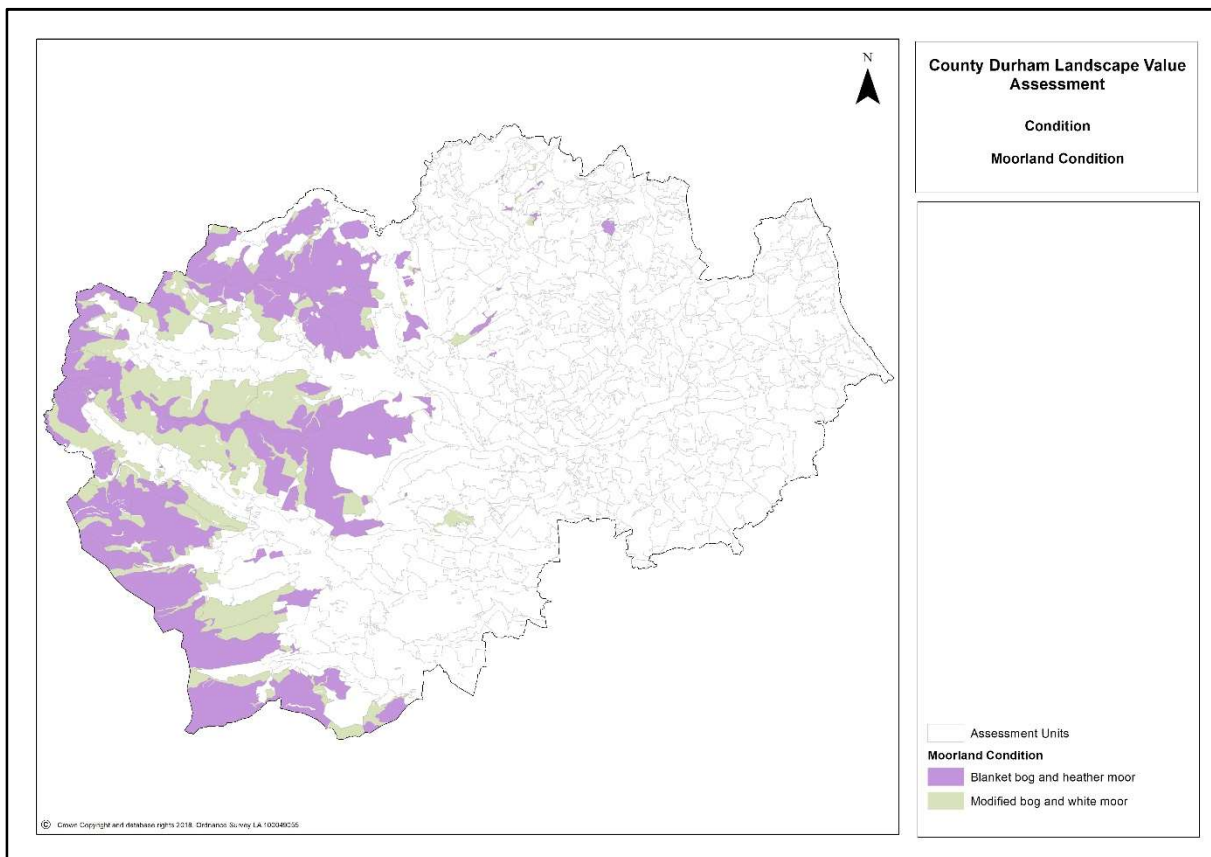


Figure 2.4: Condition: moorland condition (source: CDLCA database)

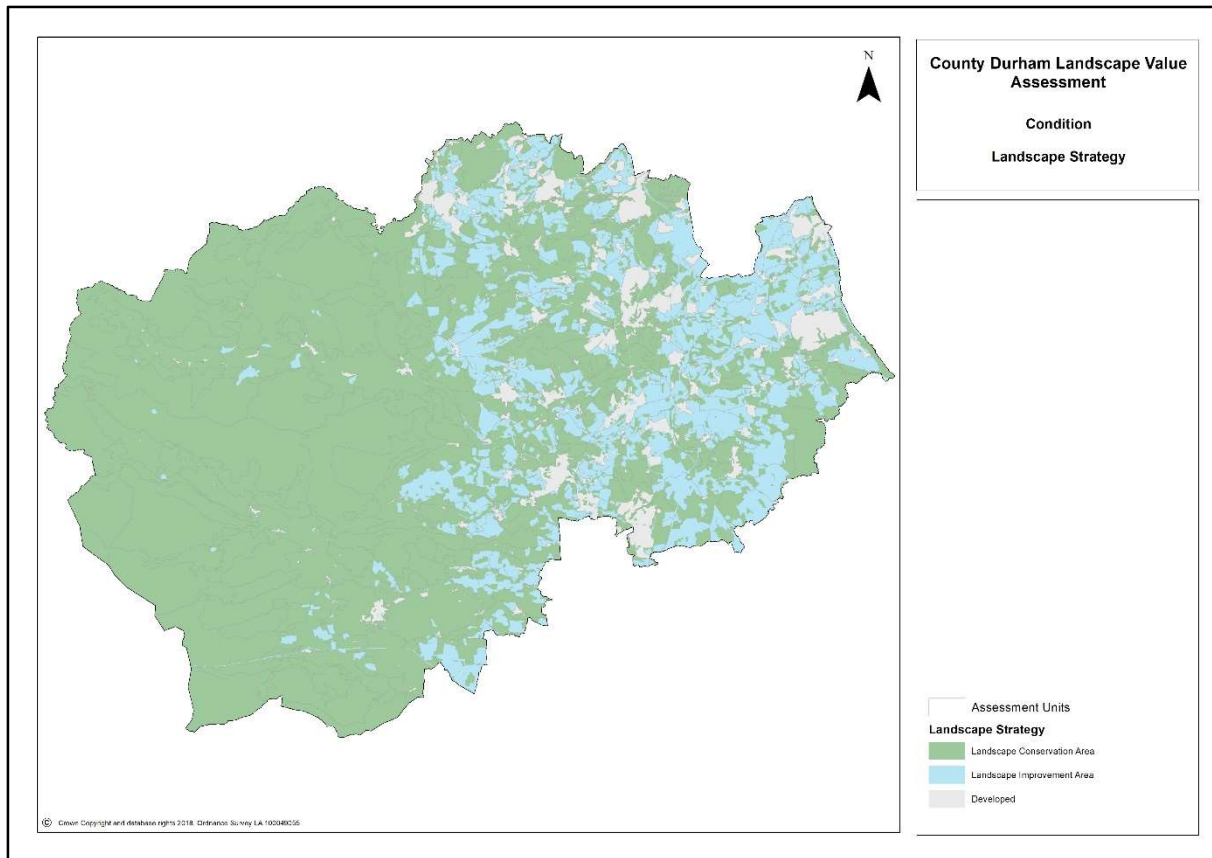


Figure 2.5: Landscape Strategy (source: CDLCA database)

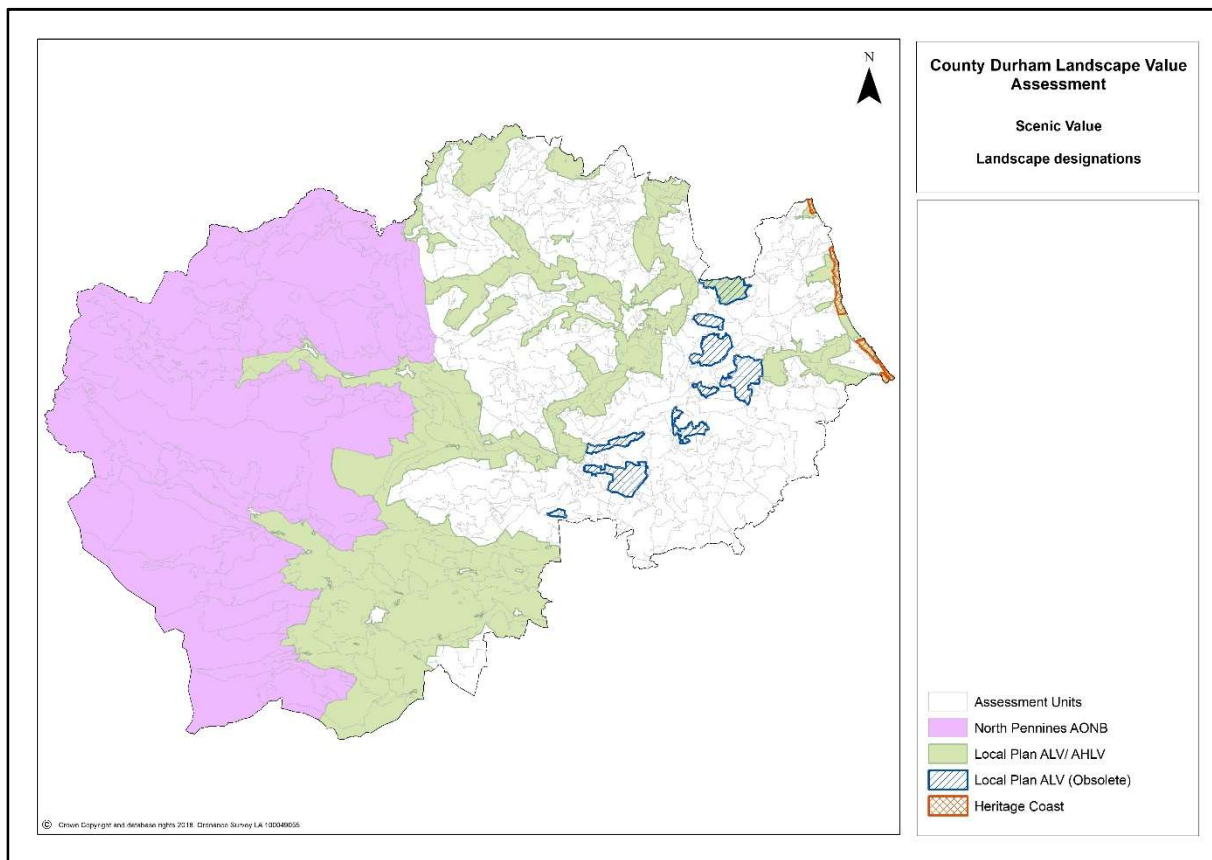


Figure 2.6: Landscape designations

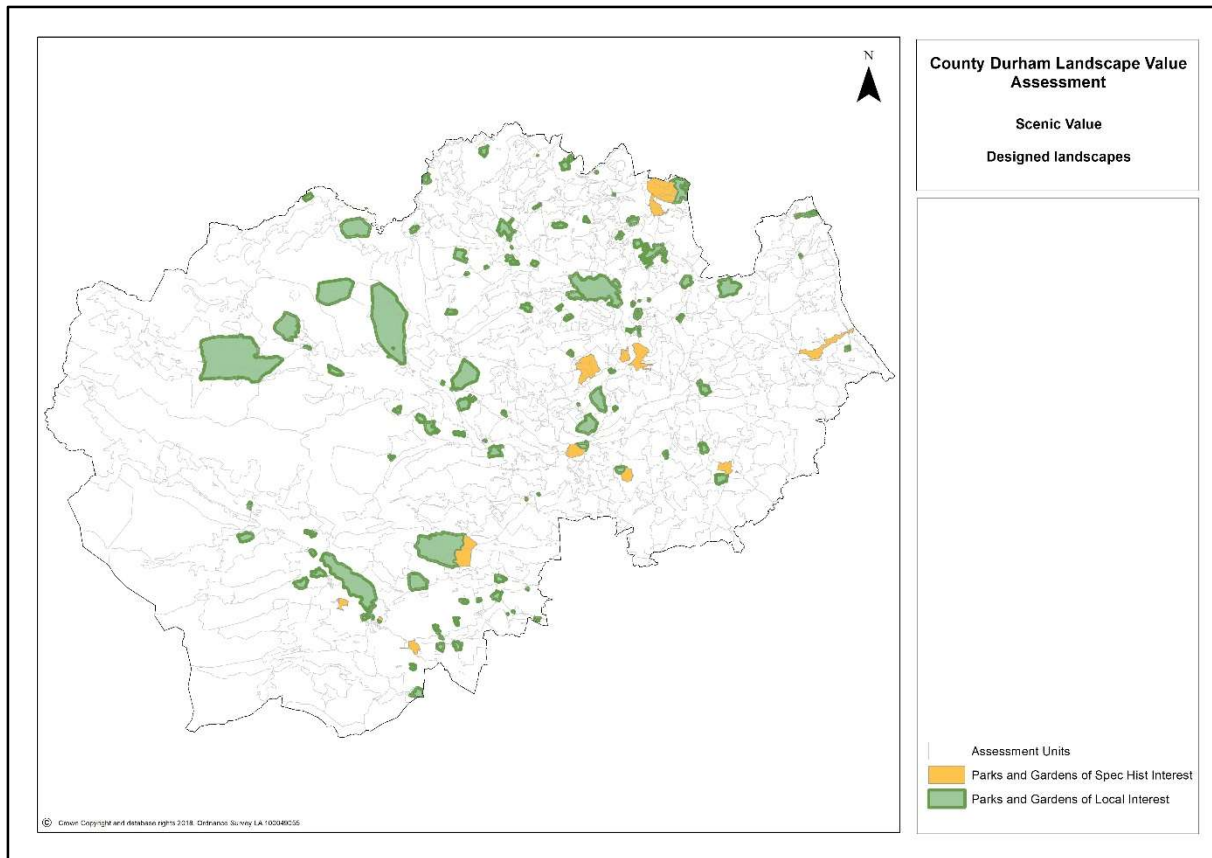


Figure 2.7: Designed landscapes

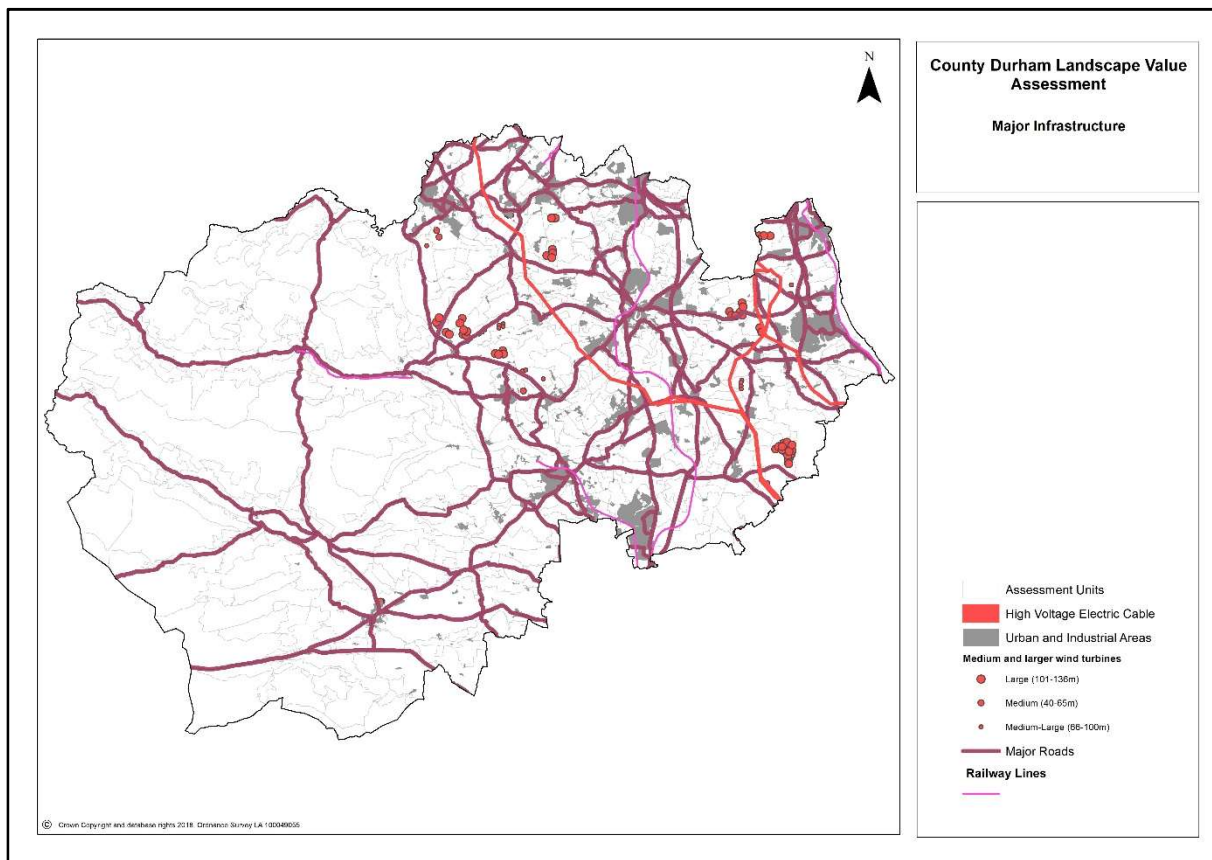


Figure 2.8: Major infrastructure

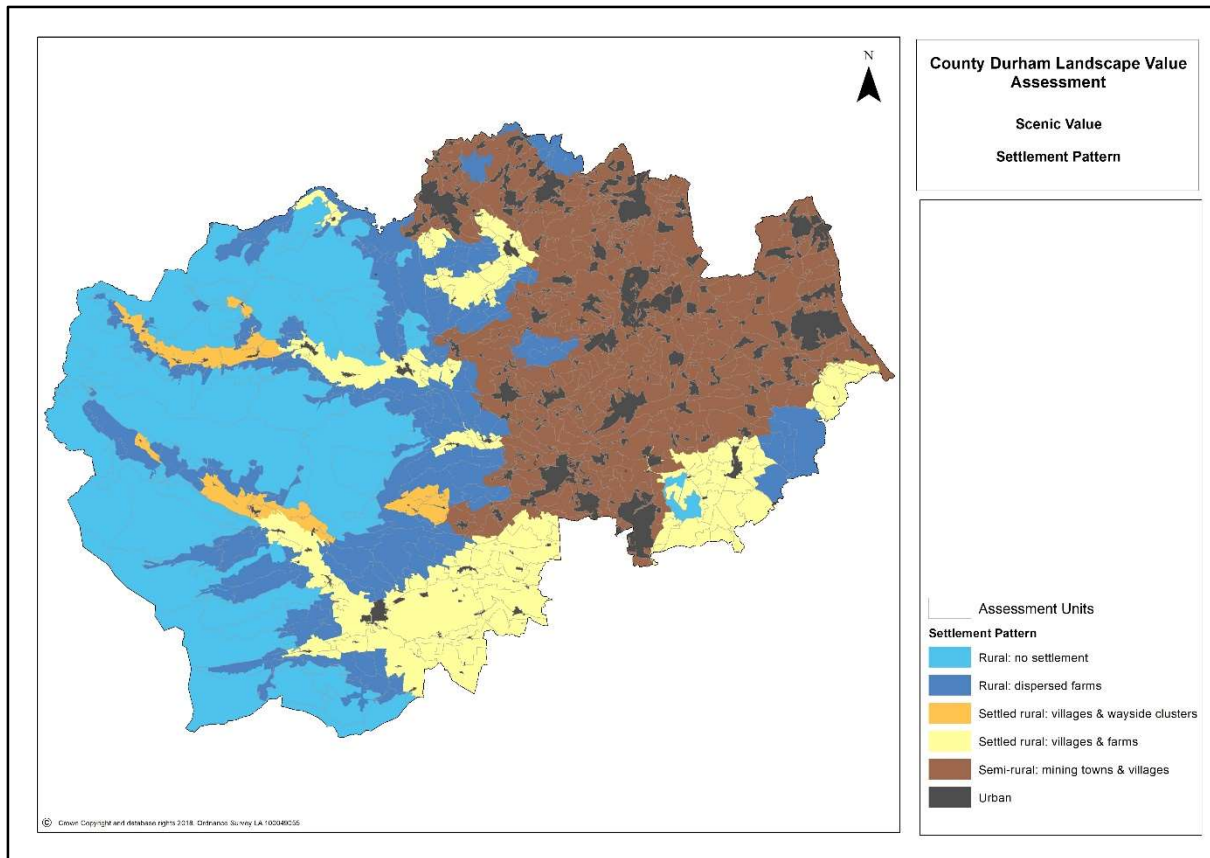


Figure 2.9: Settlement pattern

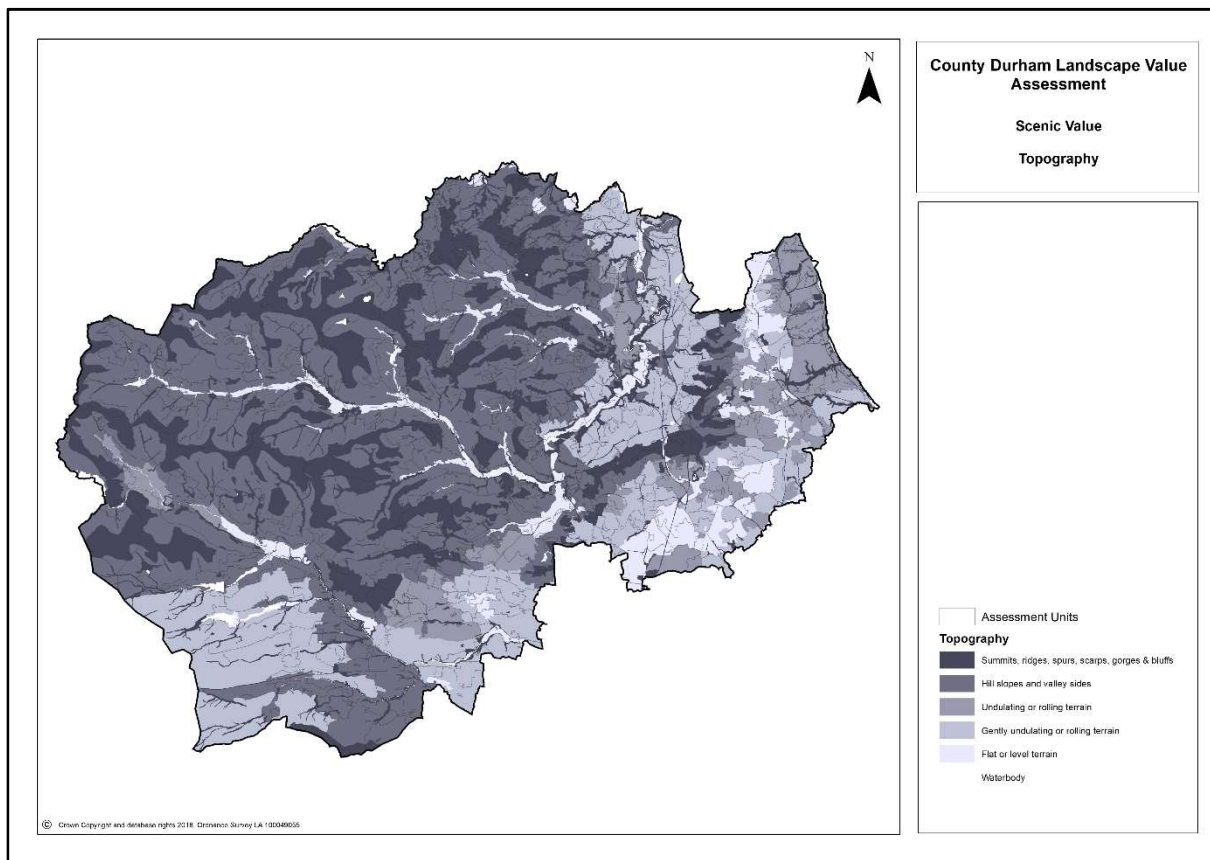


Figure 2.10: Topography

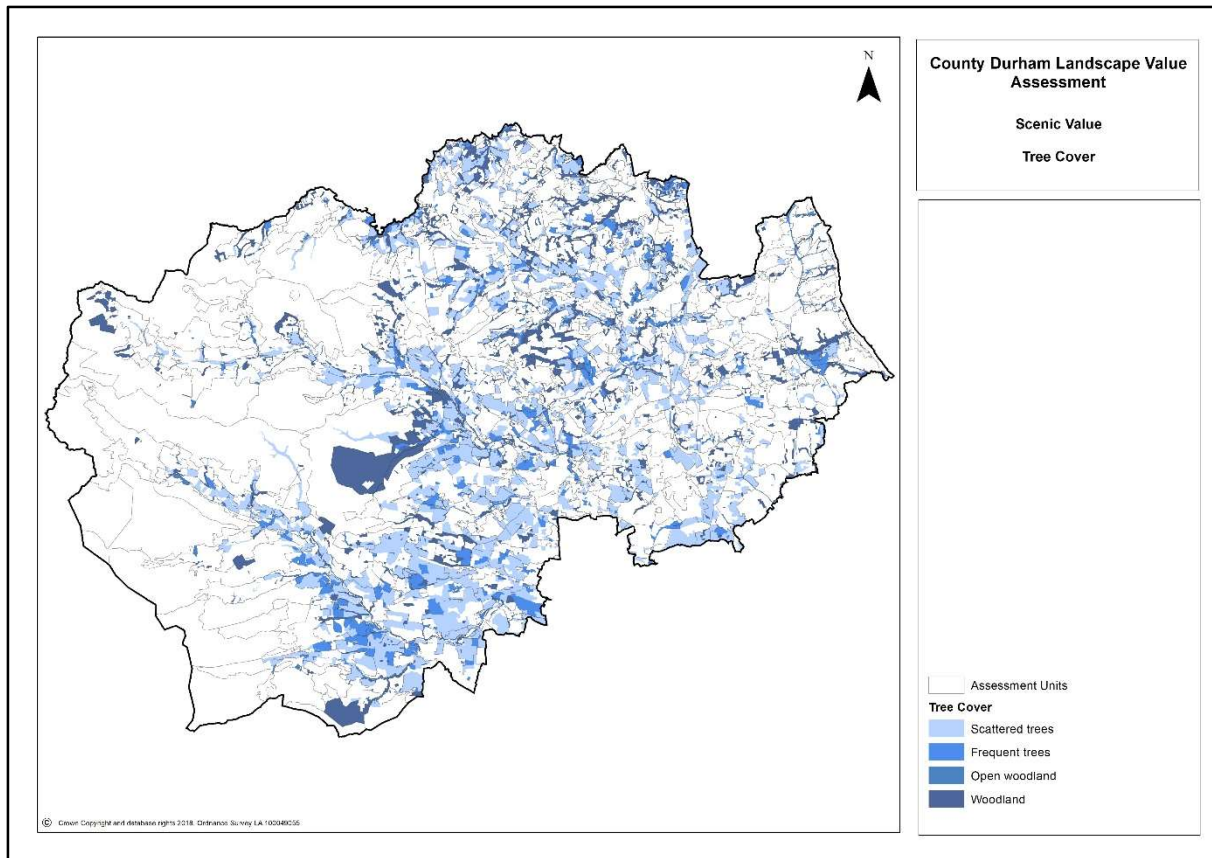


Figure 2.11: Tree cover

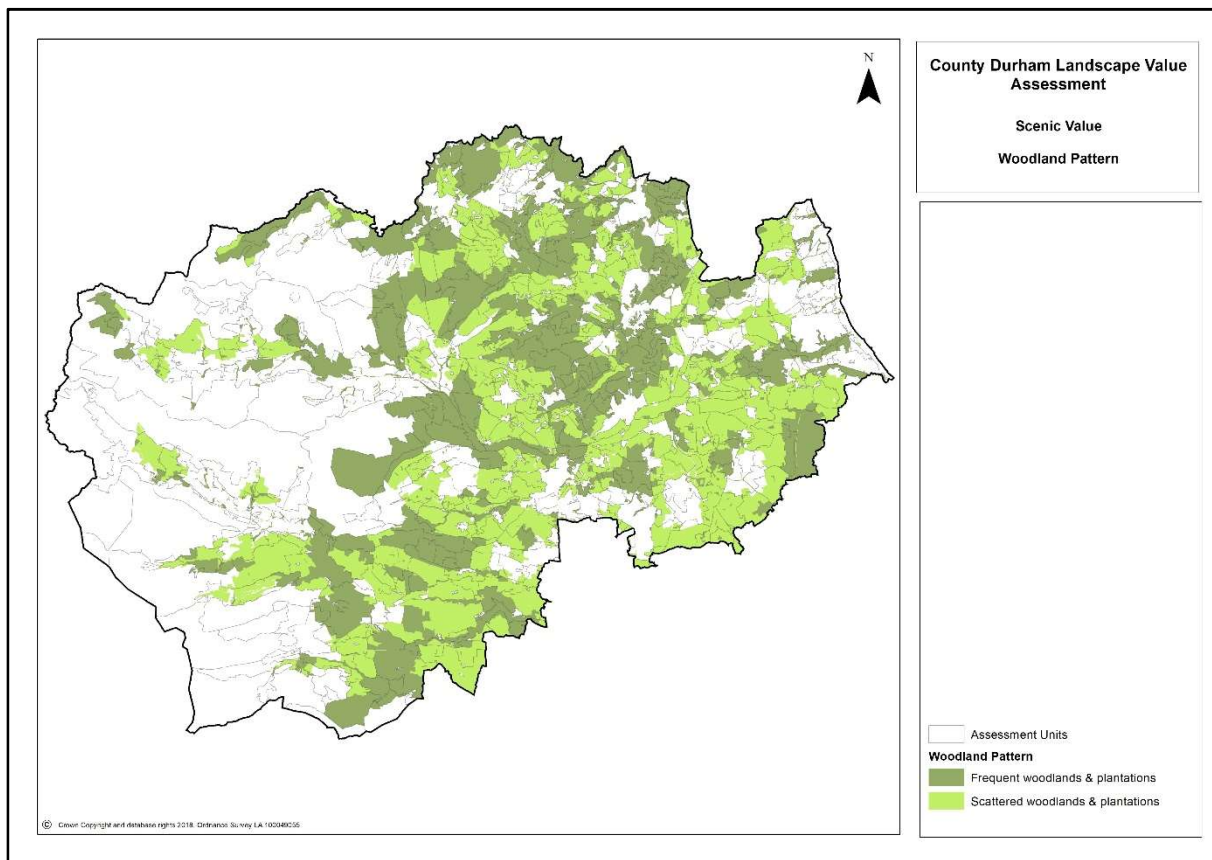


Figure 2.12: Woodland pattern

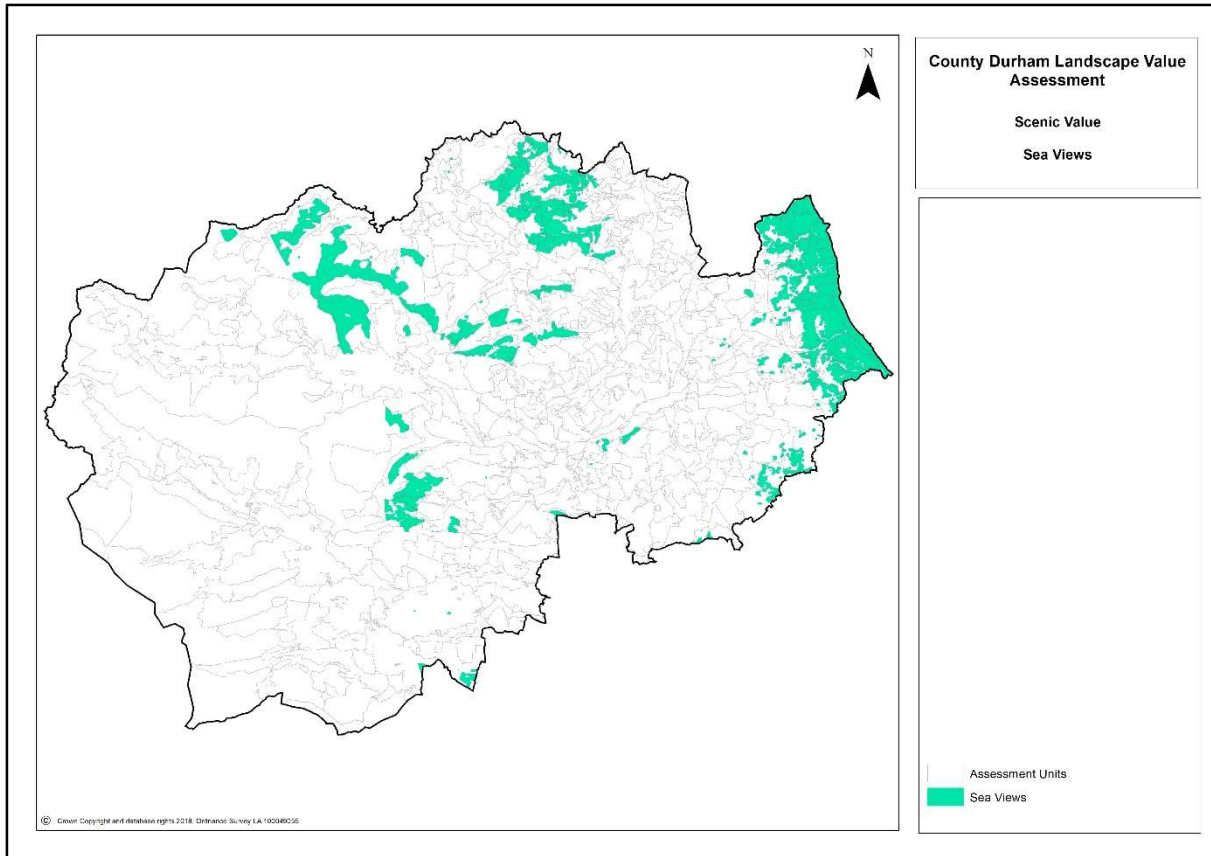


Figure 2.13: Sea views

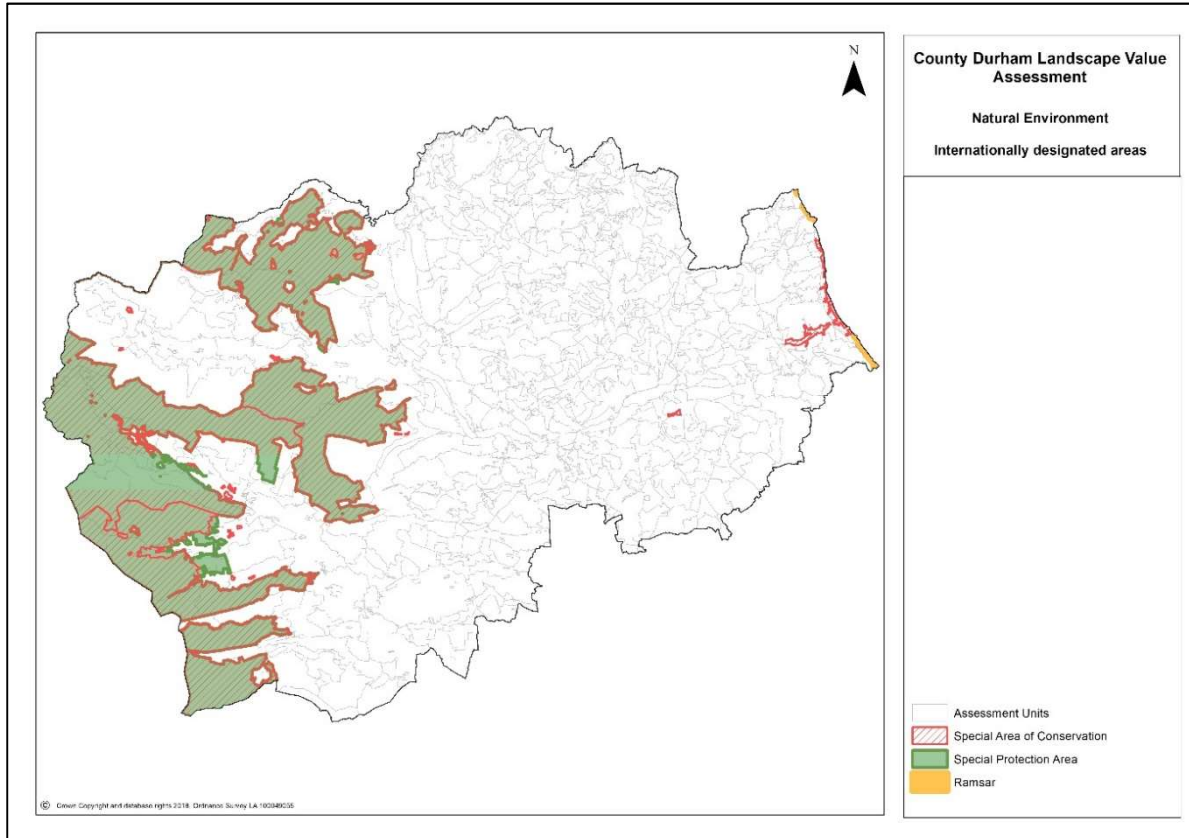


Figure 2.14: Internationally designated areas

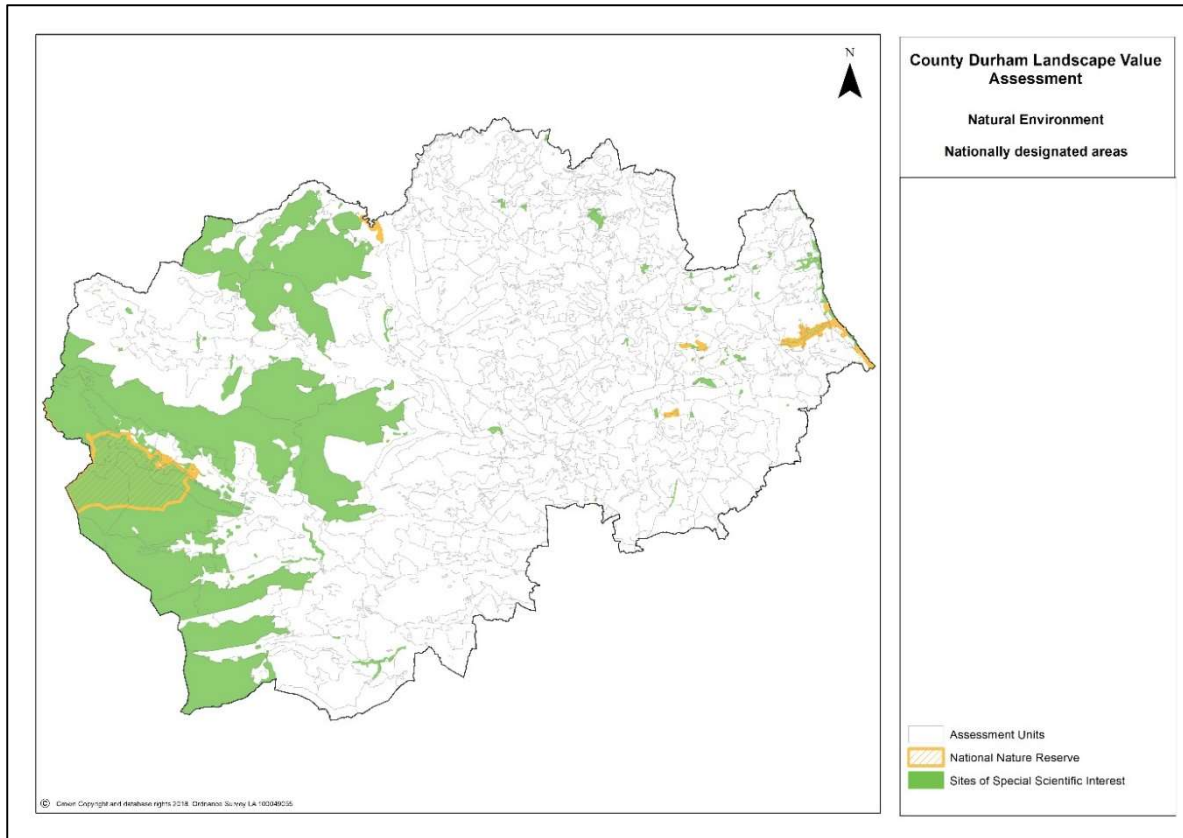


Figure 2.15. Nationally designated areas

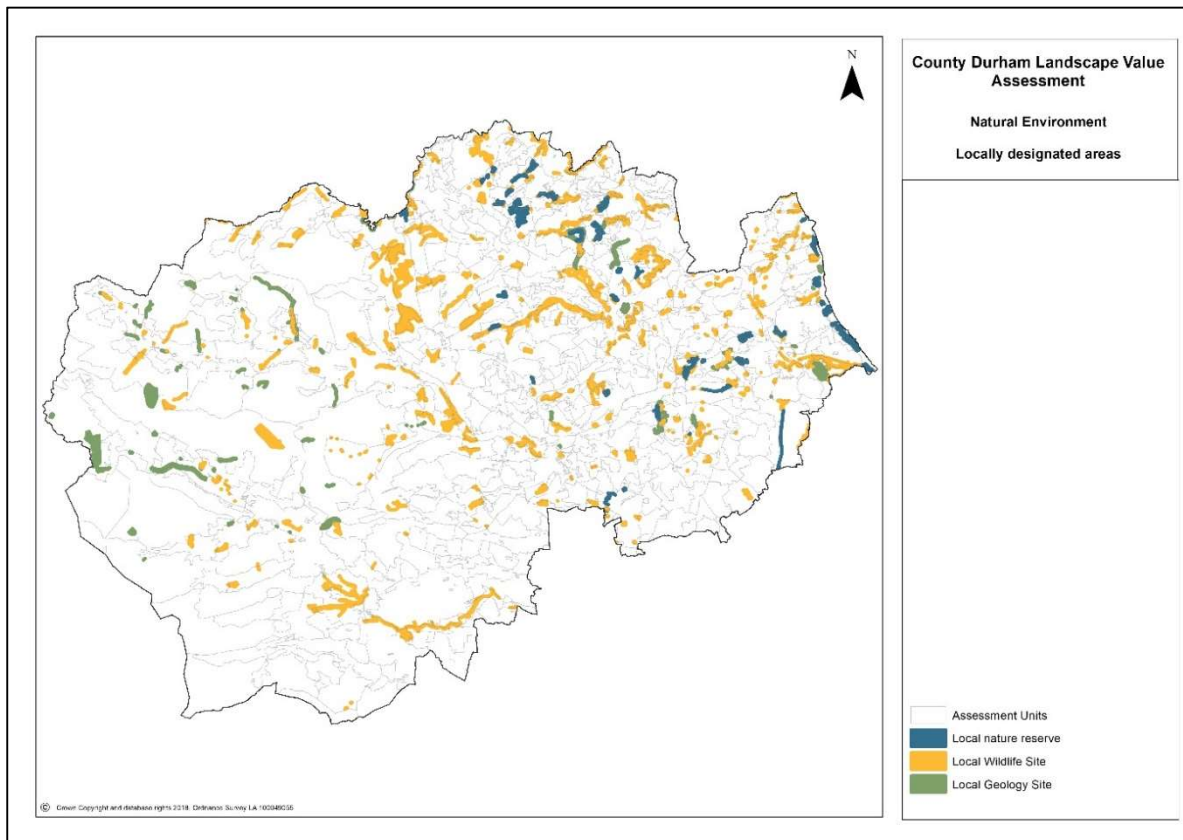


Figure 2.16: Locally designated areas

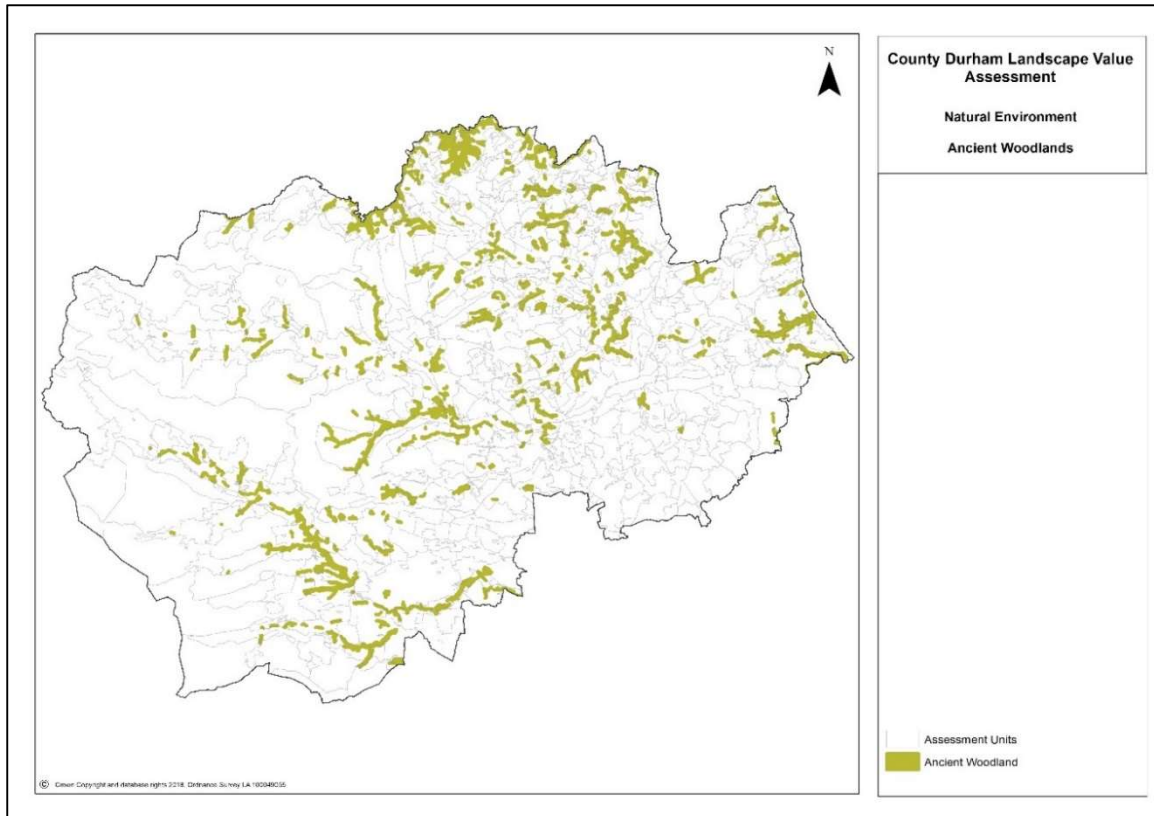


Figure 2.17: Ancient woodland

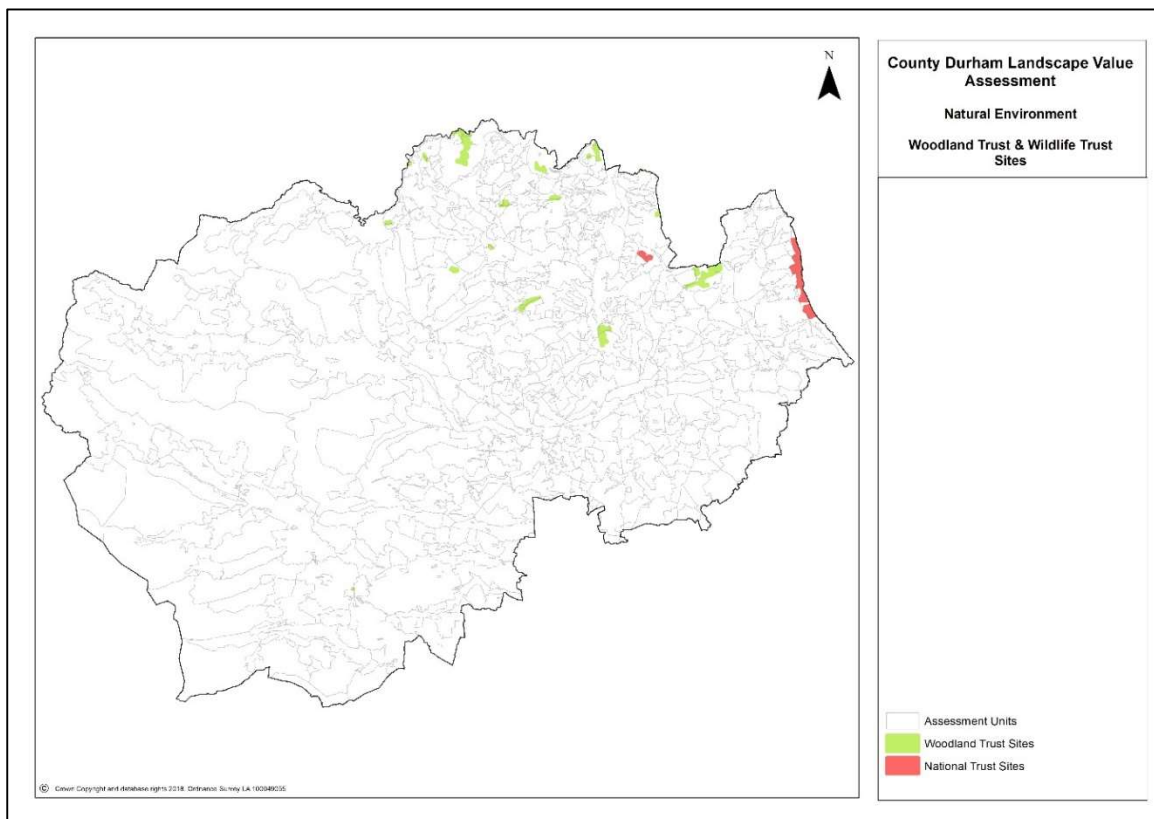


Figure 2.18: Woodland Trust and Wildlife Trust sites

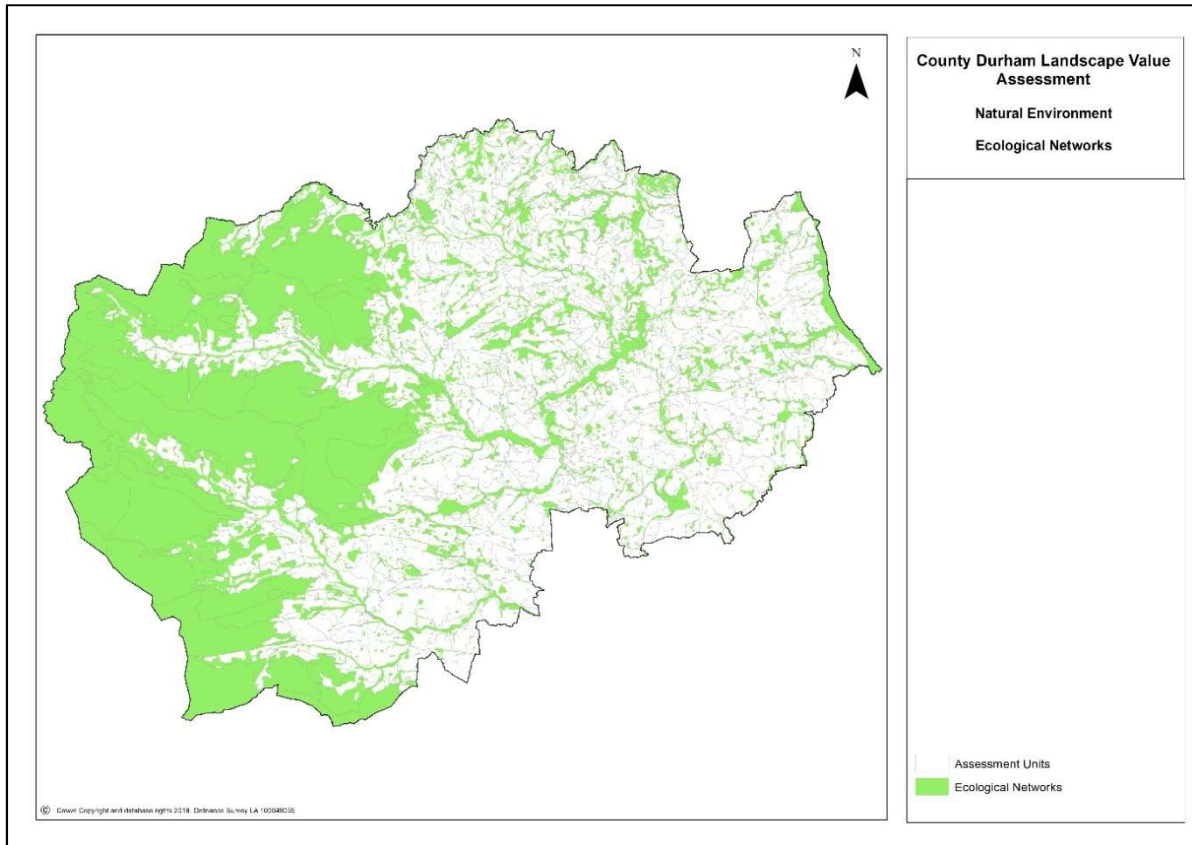


Figure 2.19: Ecological networks

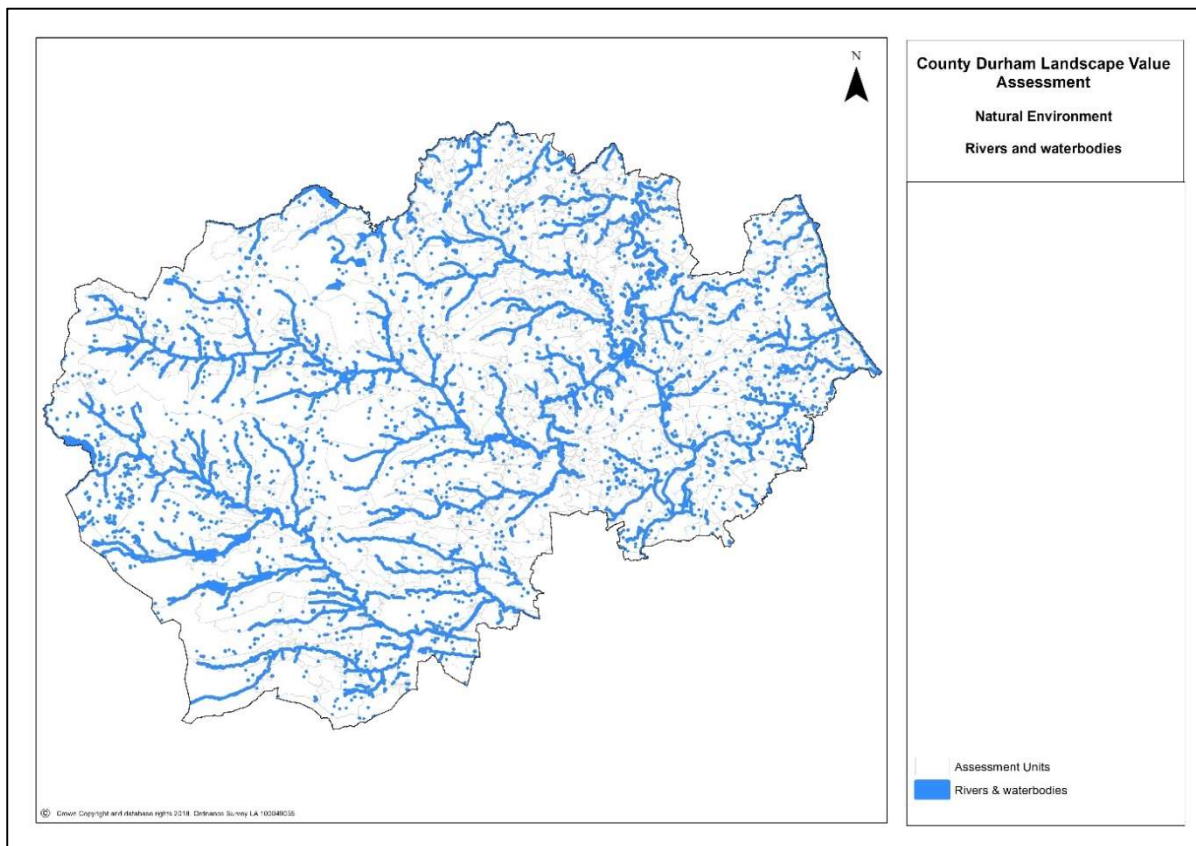


Figure 2.20: Rivers and wetlands

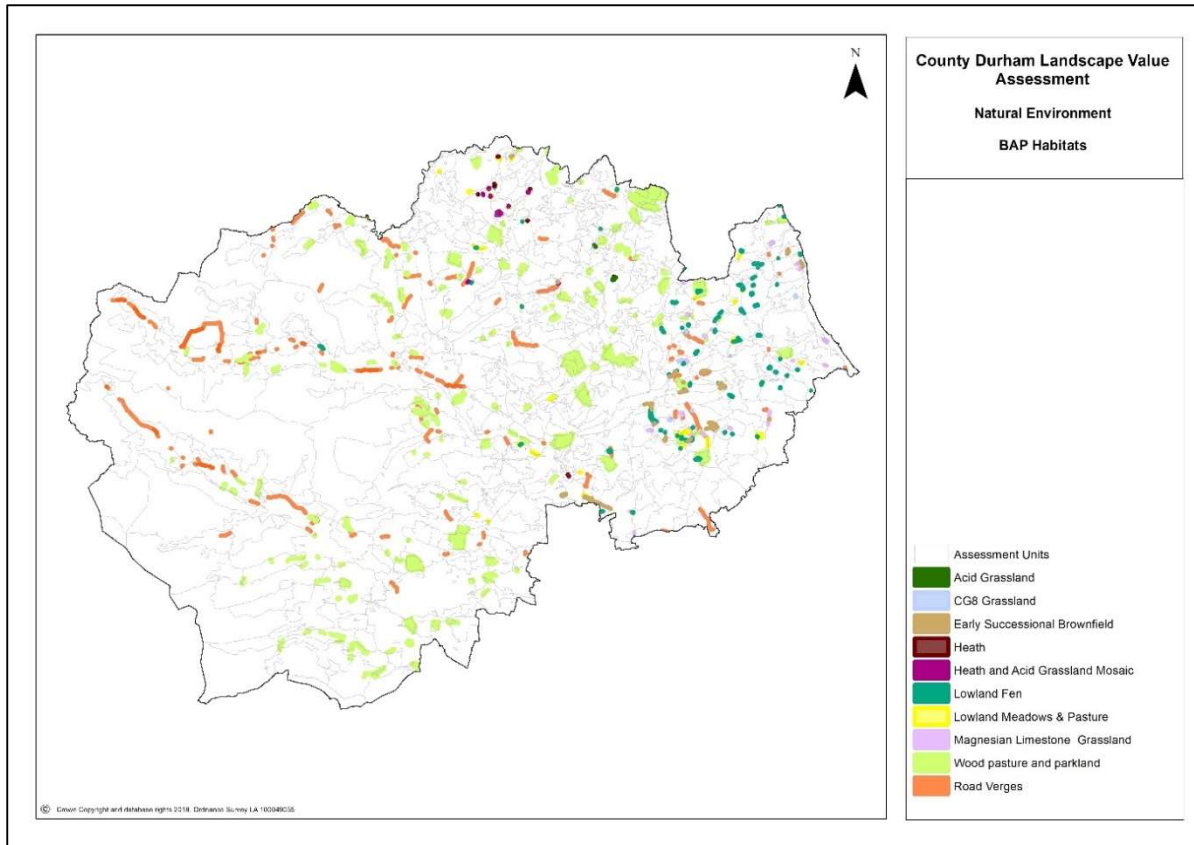


Figure 2.21: BAP habitats

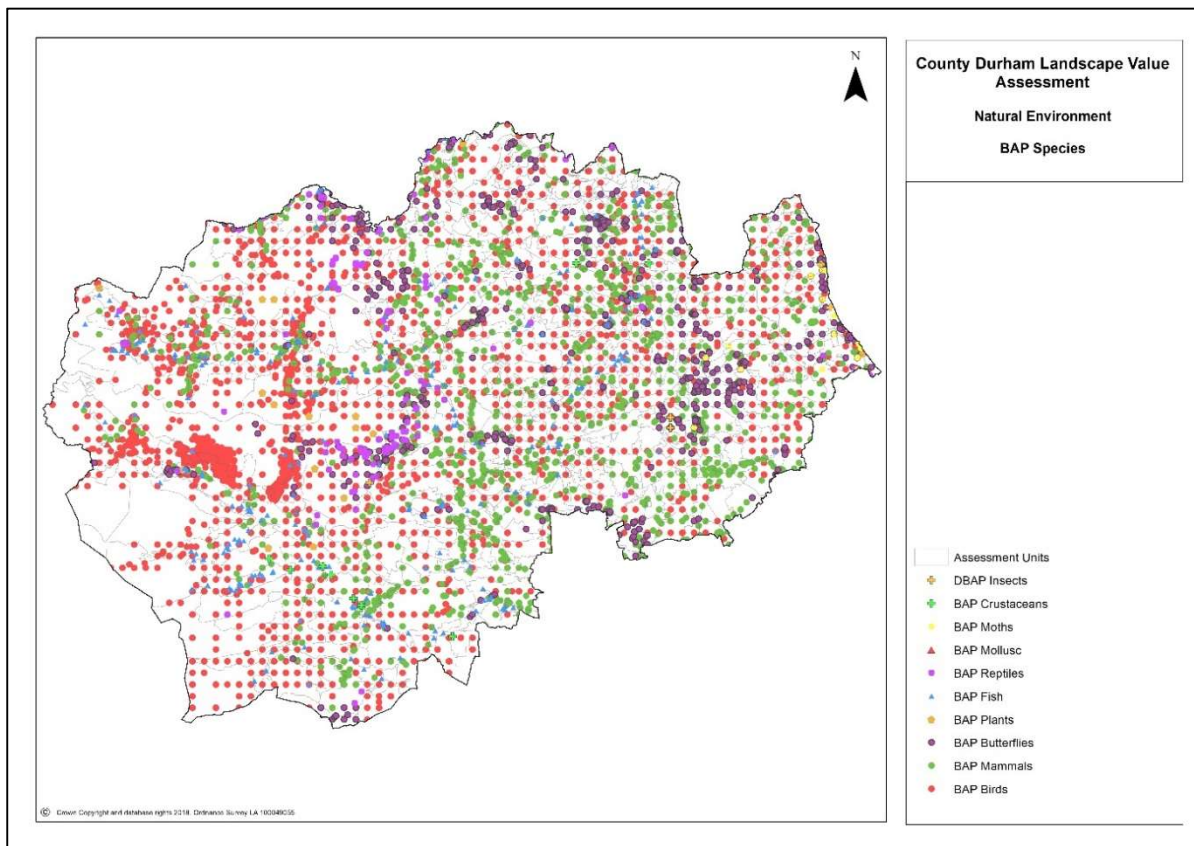


Figure 2.22: BAP species

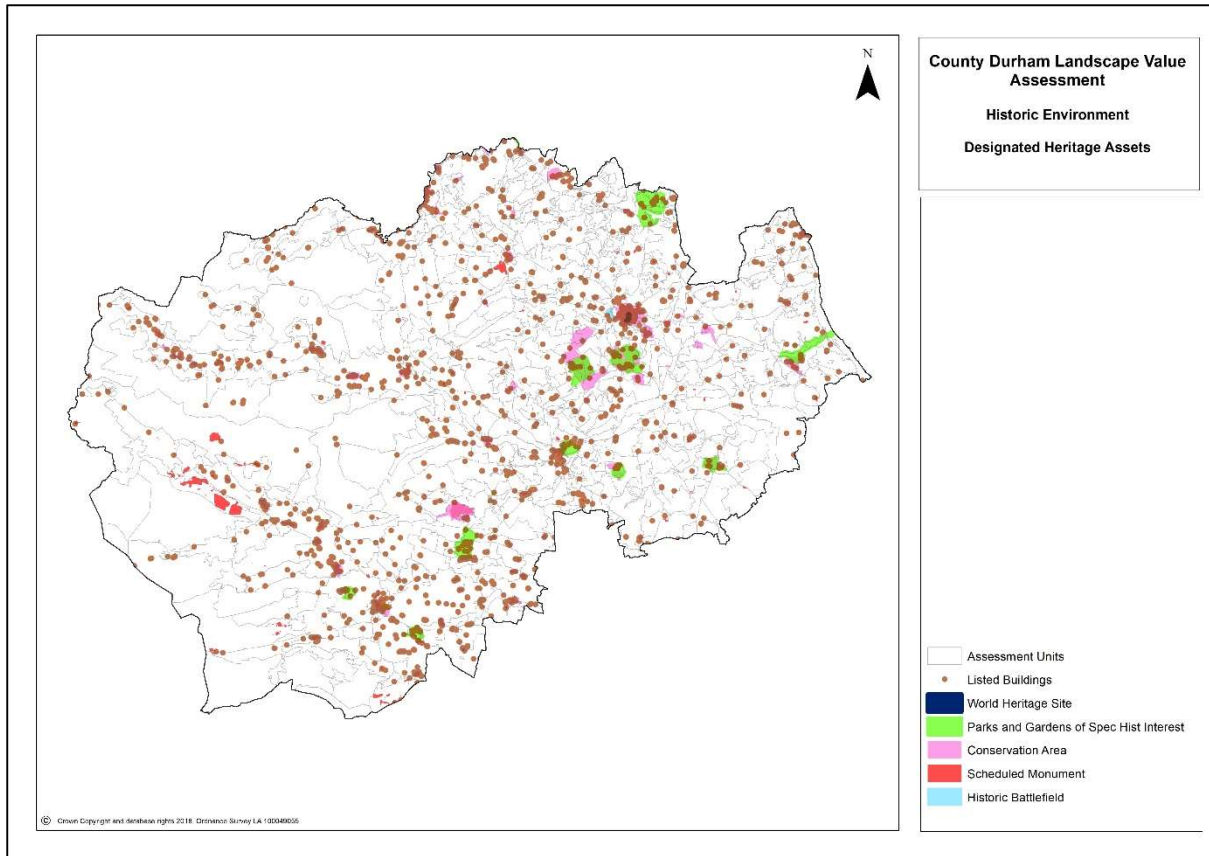


Figure 2.23 Designated Heritage Assets

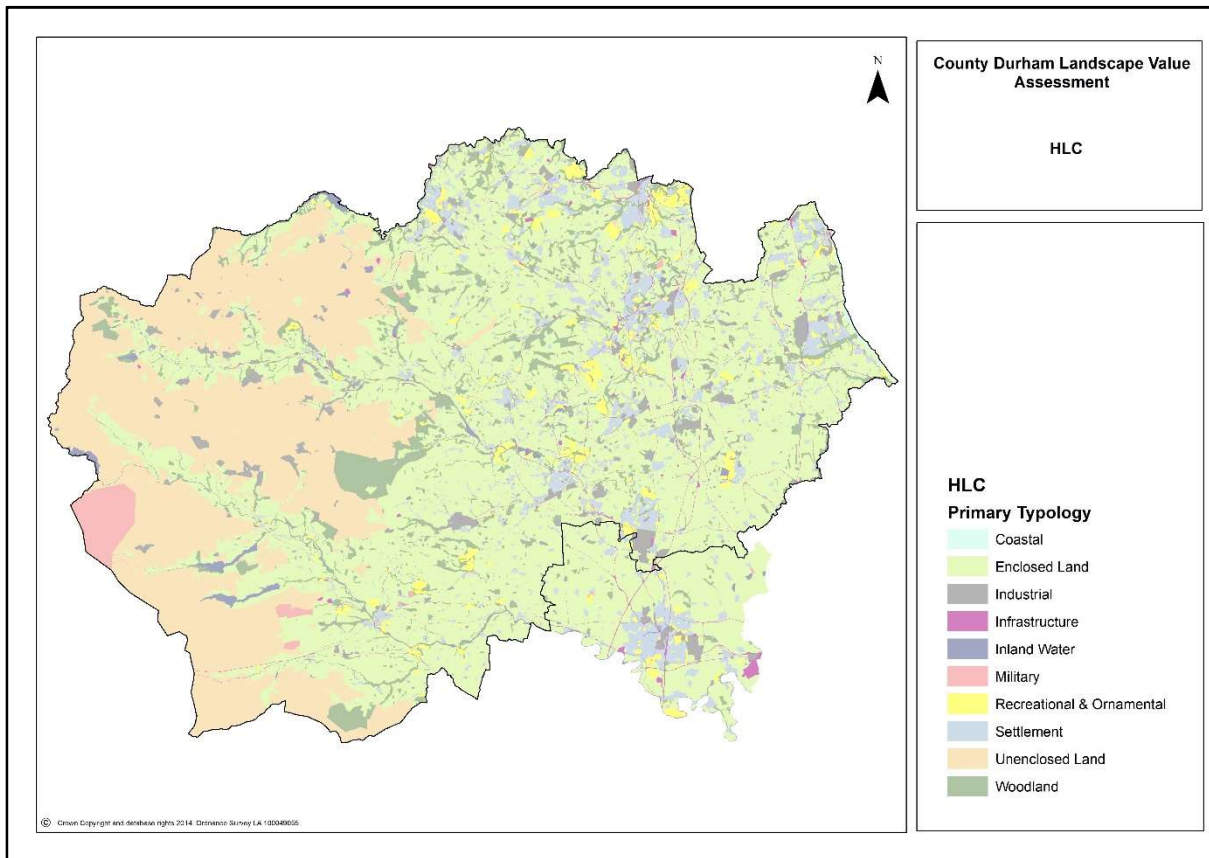


Figure 2.24 County Durham & Darlington Historic Landscape Characterisation

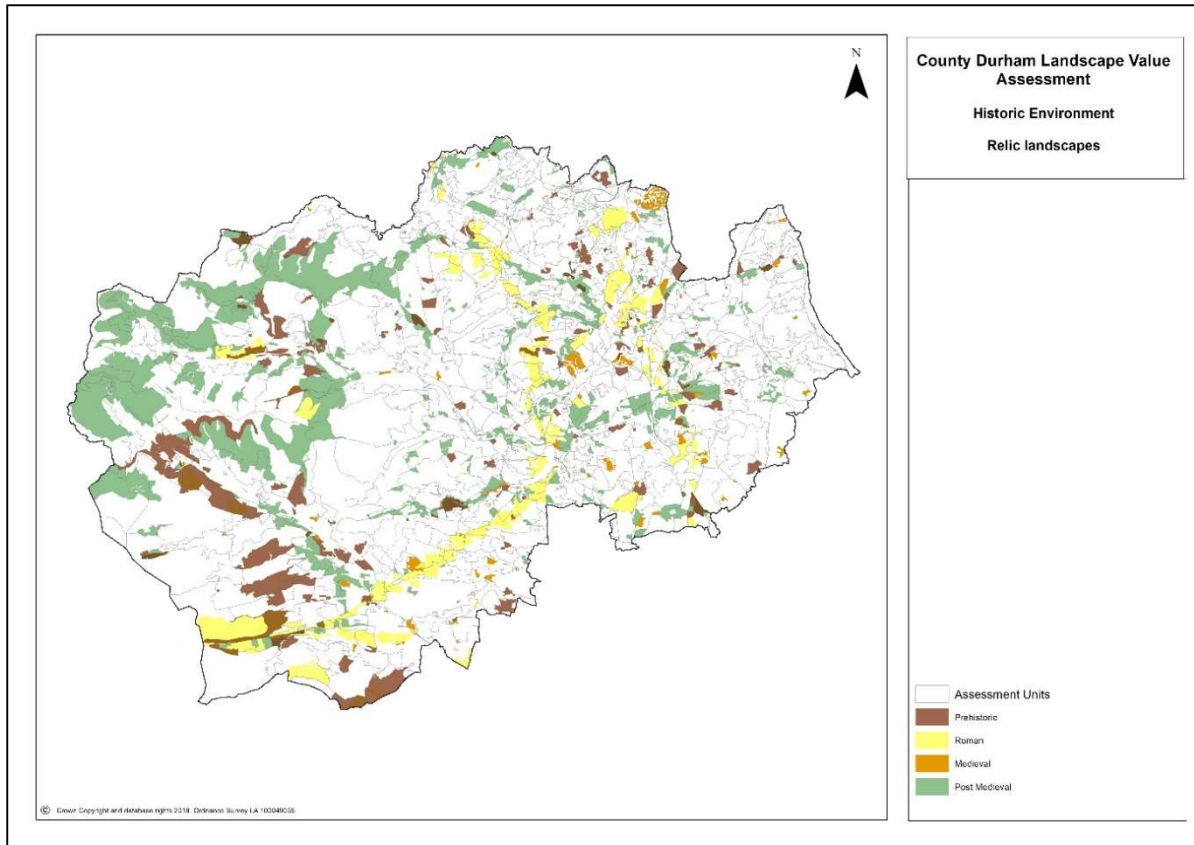


Figure 2.25 Relic landscapes

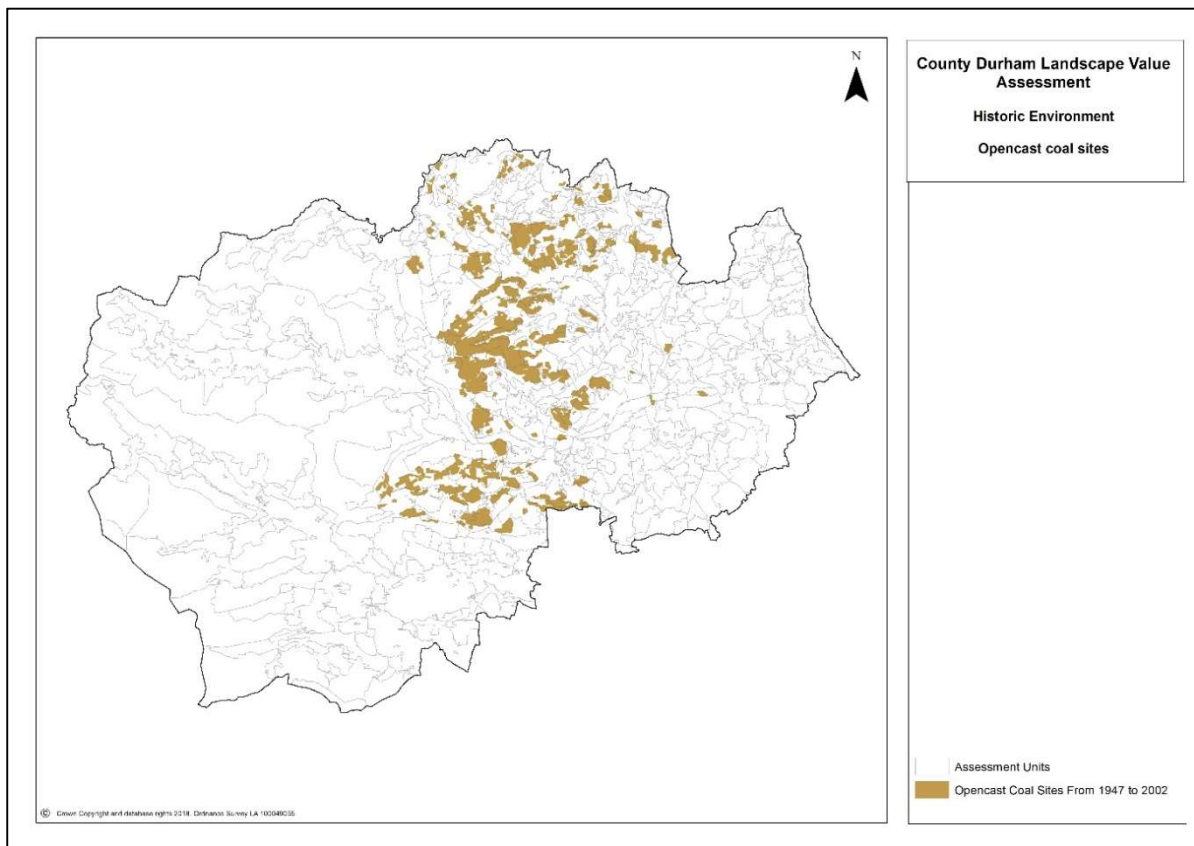


Figure 2.26 opencast coal sites

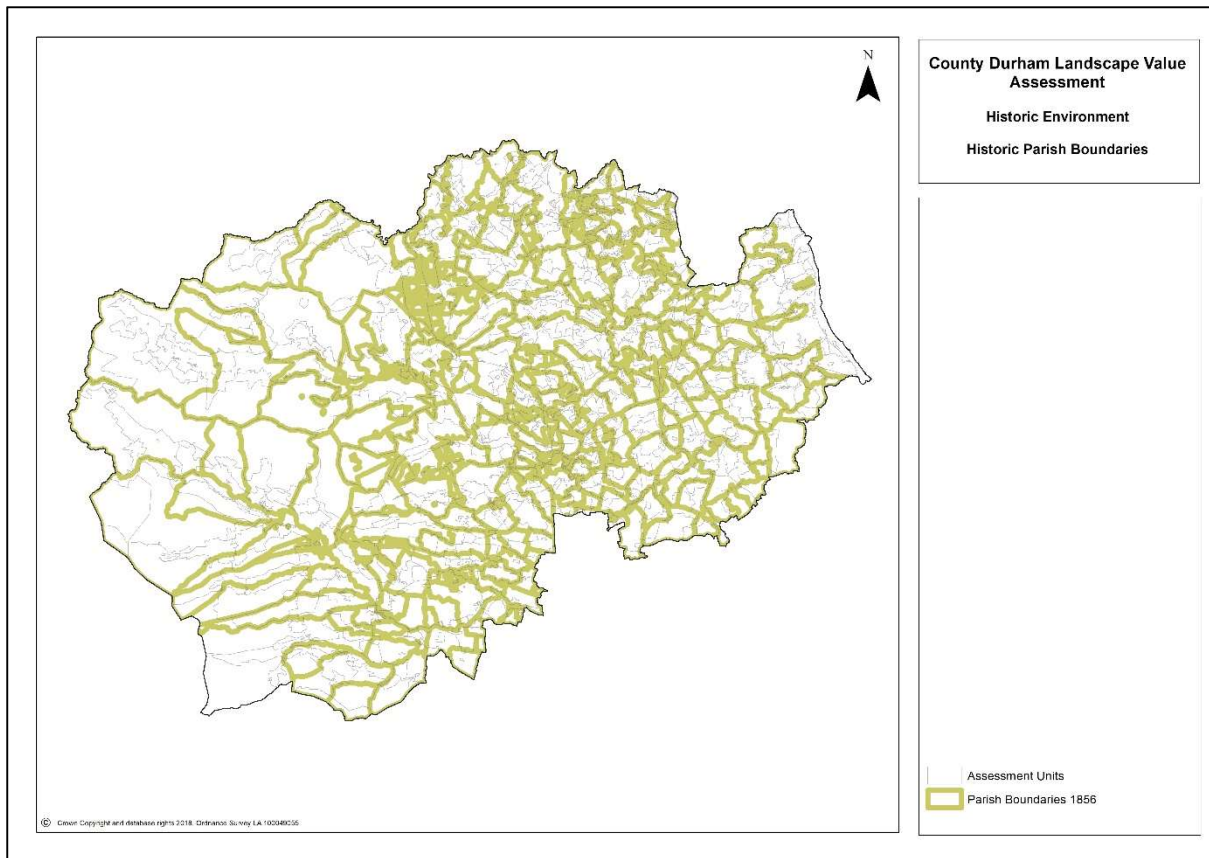


Figure 2.27 Historic parish boundaries

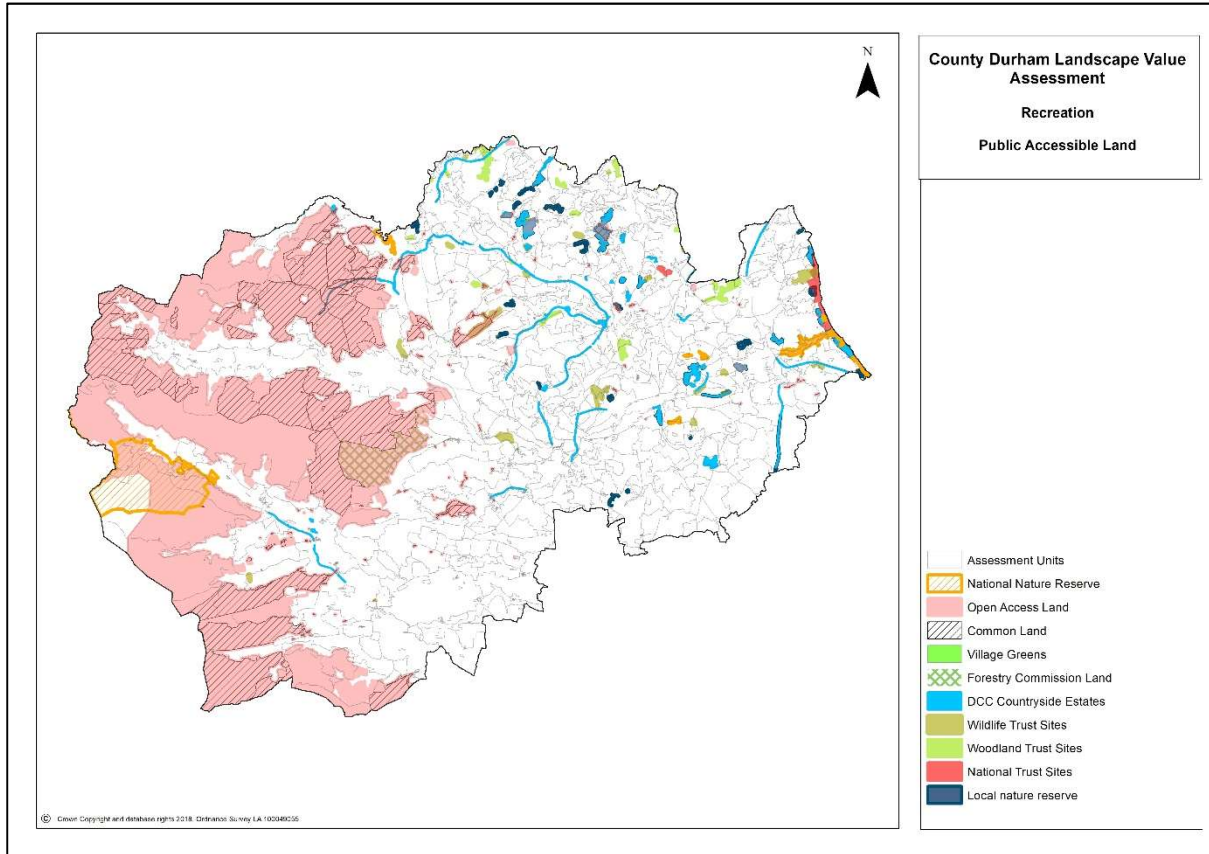


Figure 2.28 Access land and other rural land with public access

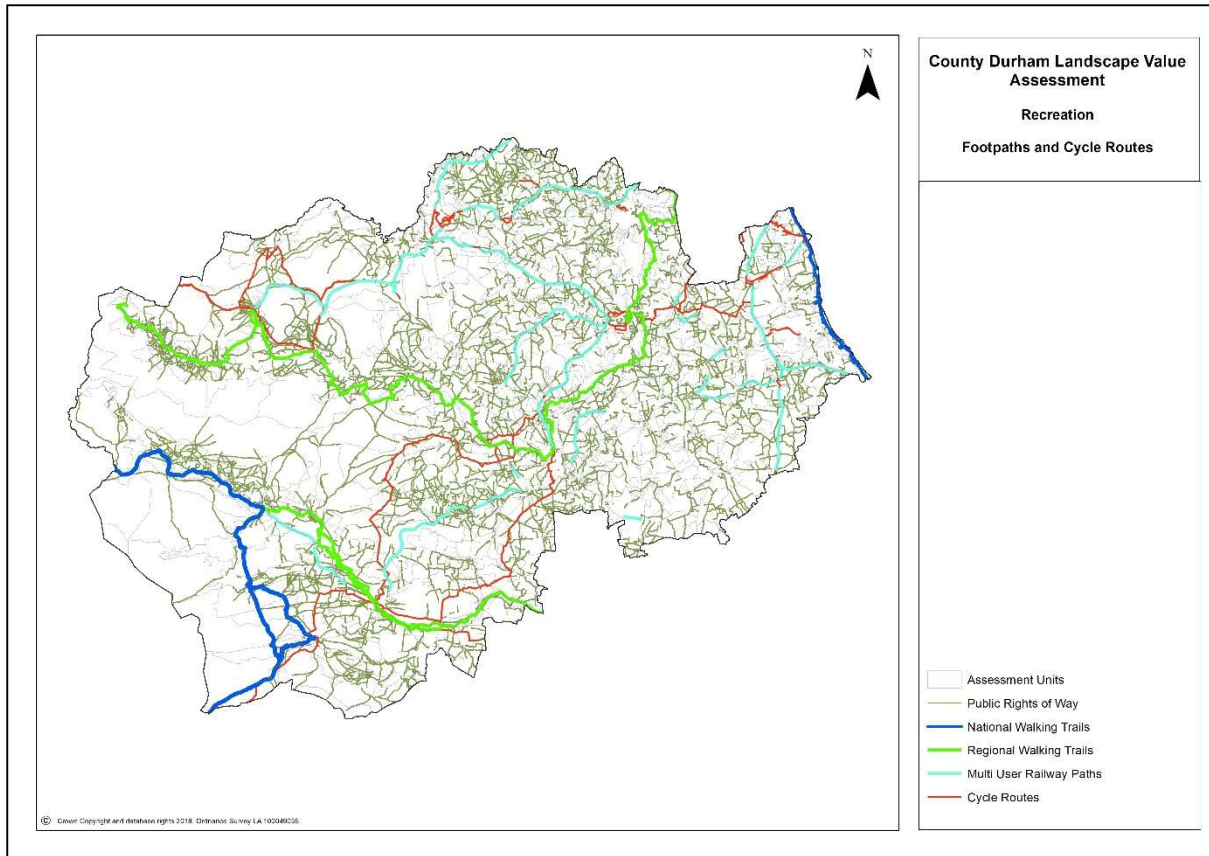


Figure 2.29 Footpaths and cycle routes

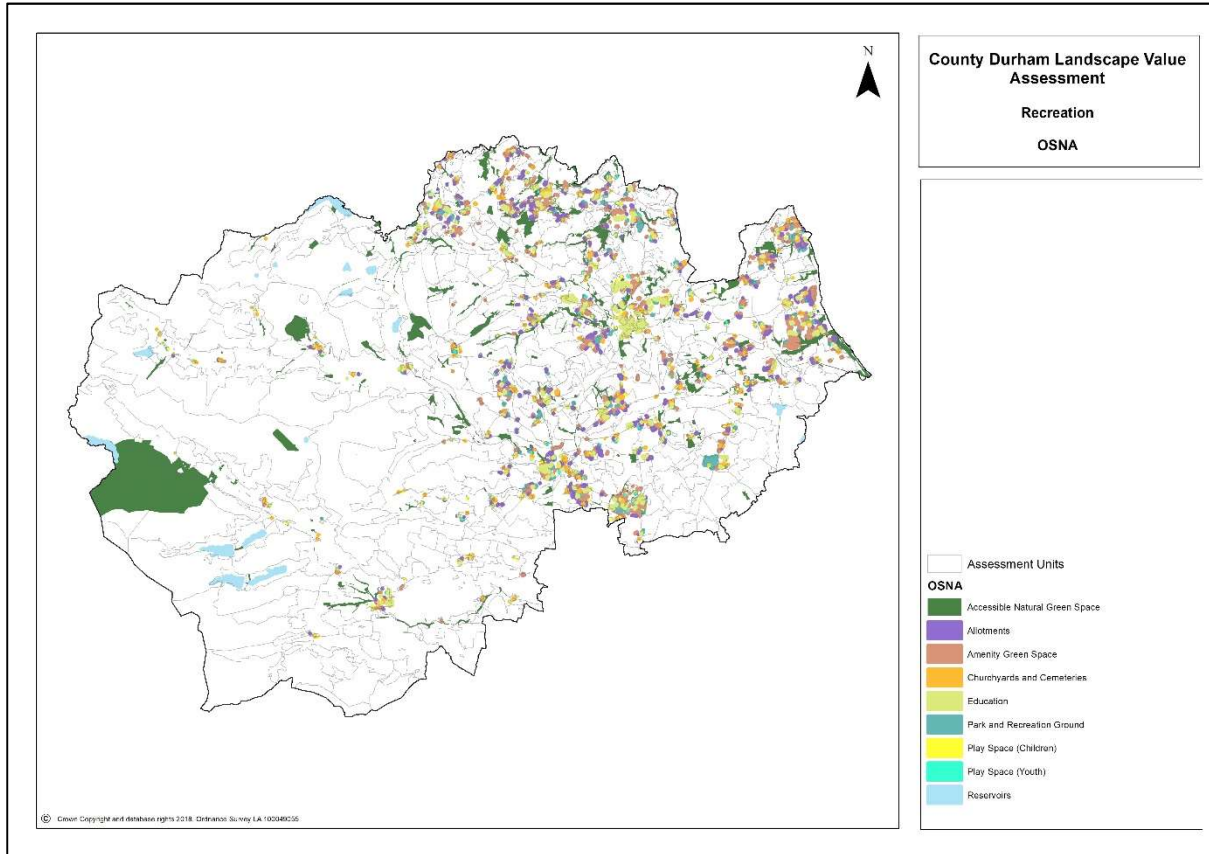


Figure 2.30 Open Space Needs Assessment

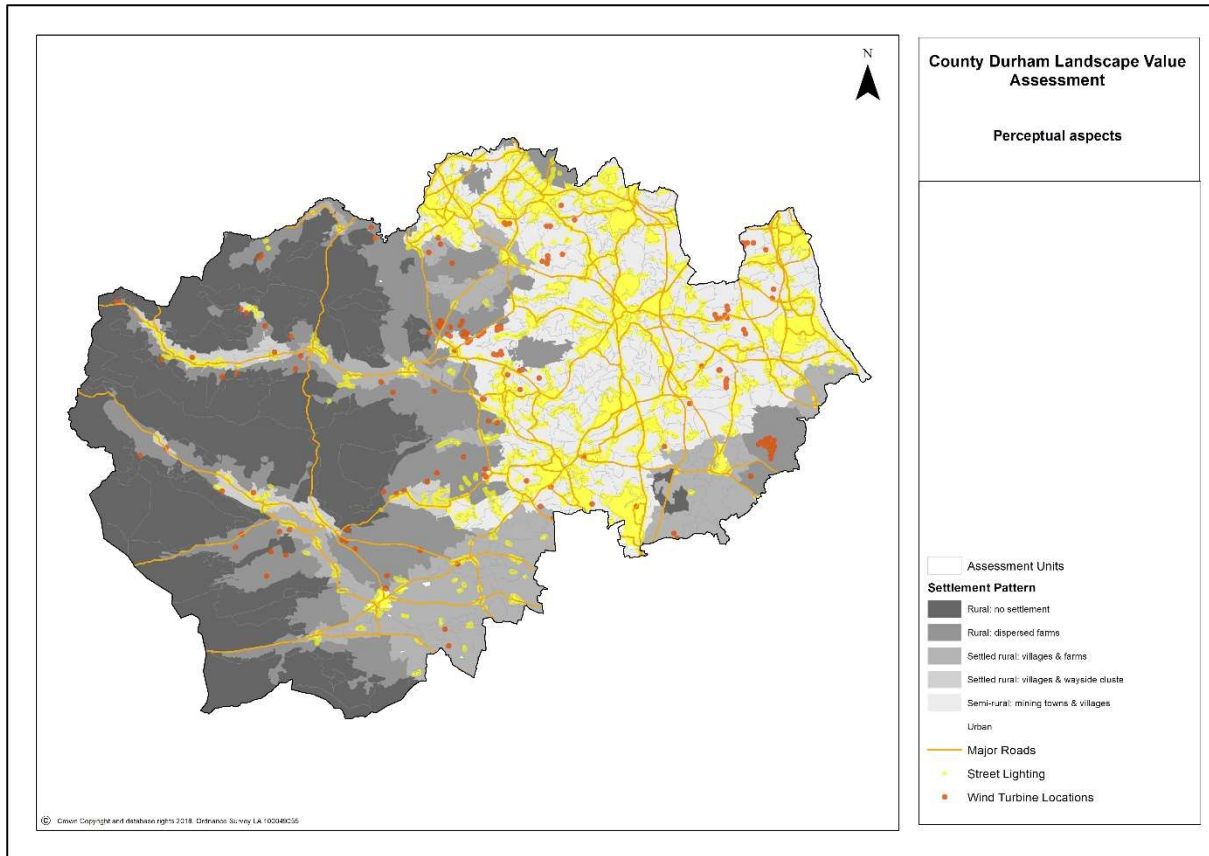


Figure 2.31 Tranquillity: settlement, street lighting, roads and wind turbines

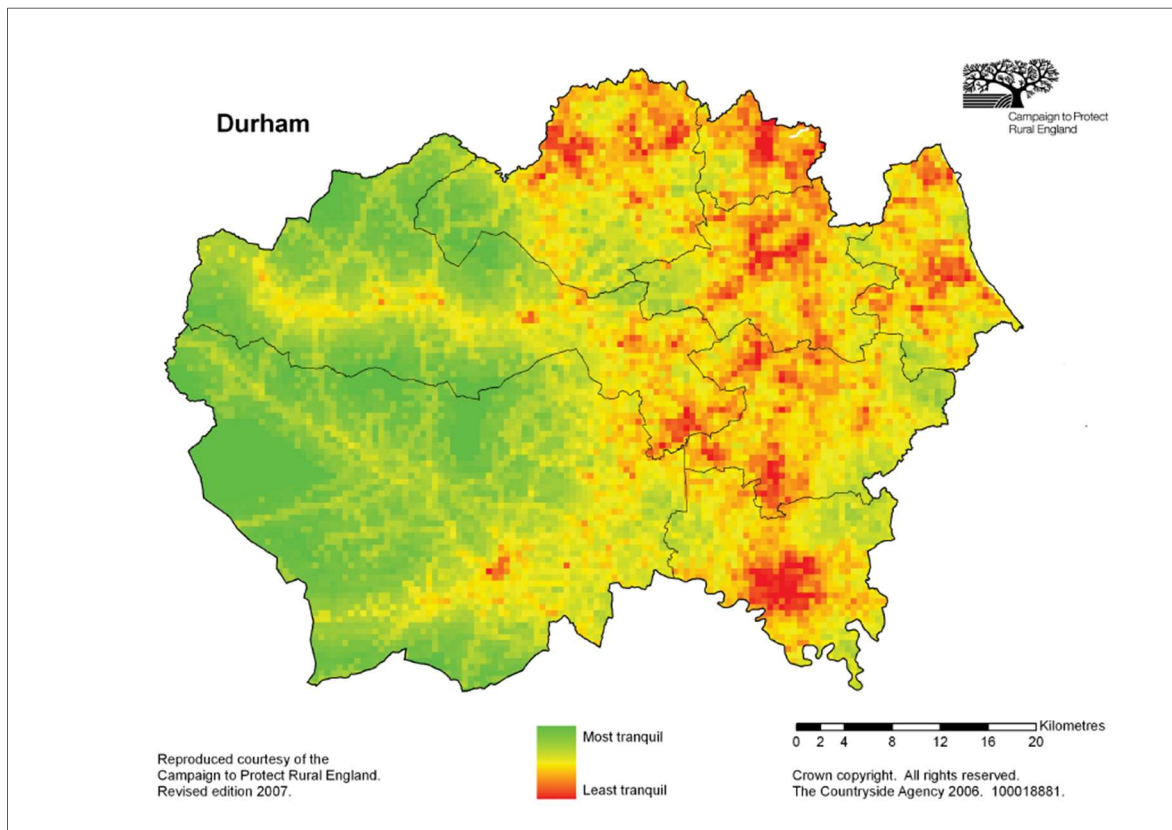


Figure 2.32 CPRE tranquillity map

3.1 BLT1 Moorland ridges & Summits

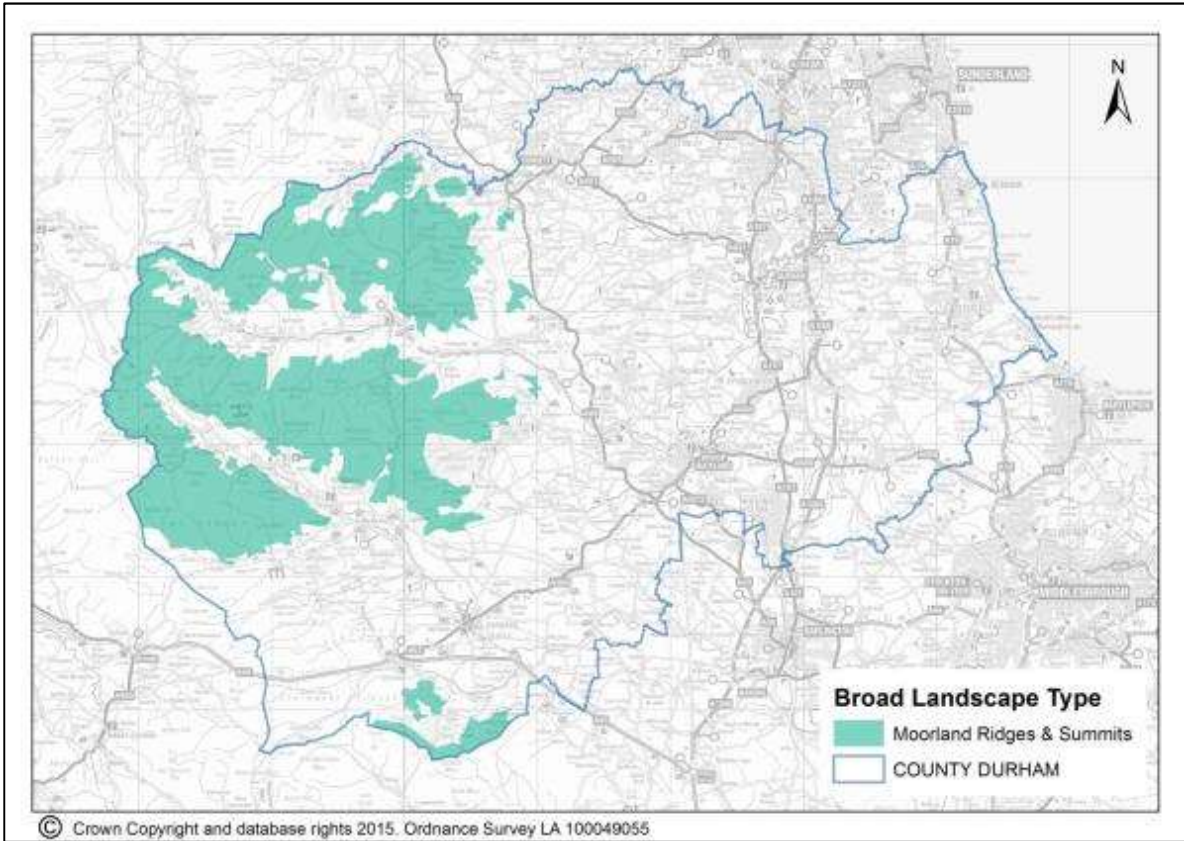


Figure 3.1A: Map of BLT1 Moorland ridges & Summits

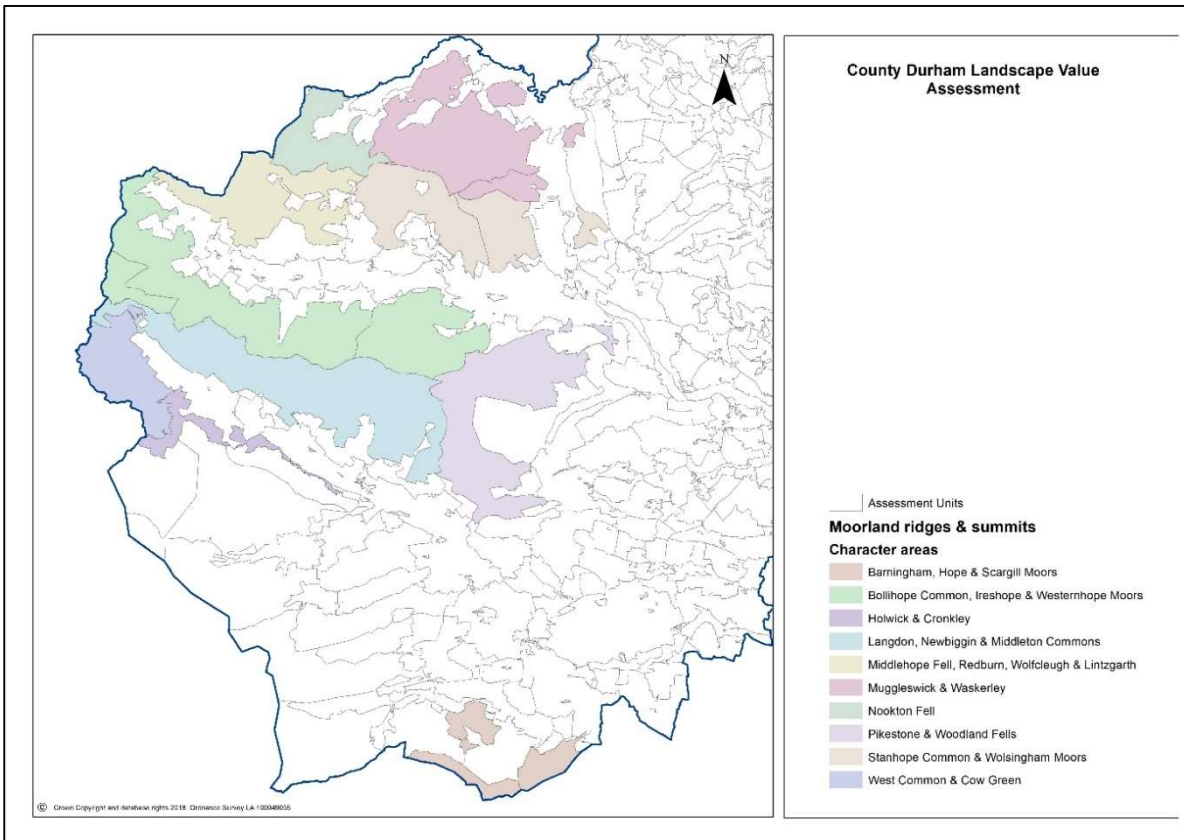


Figure 3.1B: Broad Character Areas and assessment units BLT1

| Table 3.1A : Value profile of BLT1 Moorland ridges & Summits | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Attribute | Value | | | | |
| | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| Condition | | | | Moderate-high | High |
| | Much of the moorland is in good condition reflected in SSSI status. Some areas of moorland are gripped or over-grazed (white moor). | | | | |
| Scenic quality | | | | Moderate-high | High |
| | A visually very open landscape with deep panoramic views across adjoining dales and shallower panoramic views across sequential ridges. Prominent open skylines for the most part wholly undeveloped. Detractive elements almost entirely absent: very occasional masts and service poles. Generally high scenic quality. Most of the LCT is designated as AONB. | | | | |
| Rarity | | | | Moderate-high | High |
| | Moorland ridges and summits belong to a relatively uncommon landscape type in a regional and national context. Some contain particularly rare or unique features – particularly geological features and associated flora. | | | | |
| Representative-ness | | | | Moderate-high | High |
| | Landscapes within this LCT are generally strongly representative of the type. In some cases land-cover elements may be in poorer condition (white moor) which reduces their value to some degree, although other characteristics remain strong. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: natural | | | | Moderate-high | High |
| | Much of the moorland is designated as SSSI/ SPA /SAC. Some areas of moorland are undesignated but of conservation interest with extensive areas of semi-natural habitats supporting common species and rarer species associated with adjacent SPA. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: historic | | | | Moderate-high | High |
| | Much of this LCT has some conservation interest, containing notable relic landscapes dating from a range of periods from the prehistoric to the post-medieval industrial period (lead working). Much of this is non-designated but some LCA contain notable assemblages of Scheduled Monuments. | | | | |
| Recreation Value | Low | | | | High |
| | Much of the LCT is designated as Access Land. It is crossed by a number of national/ regional trails. Some localised areas have restricted access on MOD firing ranges | | | | |
| Perceptual aspects | | | | | High |
| | A remote and elemental landscape with a near wilderness quality in places. Very tranquil. Very little movement other than natural forces. | | | | |
| Cultural associations | | | | | High |
| | The LCT has not been fully assessed. Some LCA have been identified as having strong associations with national figures (author and illustrator Alfred Wainwright, artist JMW Turner) | | | | |

| Table 3.1B: Value assessment of BLT1 Character Areas | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|----------|
| Character area / Sub-area | Condition | scenic | rarity | Represent | CI: natural | CI: historic | Recreation | Perceptual | Cultural |
| 1a Barningham, Hope & Scargill Moors. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1a i Hope Moor. | MH | H | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | H | |
| 1a ii Scargill Low Moor | MH | H | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | H | |
| 1a iii Barningham Moor. | MH | H | MH | H | MH | H | H | H | |
| 1b Bollihope, Ireshope & Westernhope | | | | | | | | | |
| 1b i Bollihope Common | H | H | MH | H | H | MH | H | H | |
| 1b ii Ireshope & Westernhope | MH | H | MH | MH | H | MH | H | H | H |
| 1b iii Burnhope Seat | H | H | MH | H | H | MH | H | H | |
| 1c Holwick & Cronkley. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1c Holwick & Cronkley. | H | H | H | H | H | H | H | H | H |
| 1d Langdon, Newbiggin & Middleton Common. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1d Langdon, Newbiggin & Middleton Common. | H | H | MH | H | H | MH | H | H | H |
| 1e Lune Forest & Mickle Fell. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1e i Holwick Fell & Crossthaite Common. | H | H | H | H | H | H | H | H | H |
| 1e ii Mickle Fell. | H | H | H | H | H | MH | L | H | H |
| 1e iii Lune Forest | H | H | H | H | H | MH | H | H | H |
| 1f Middlehope, Redburn, Wolfcleugh & Lintzgarth. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1f Middlehope, Redburn, Wolfcleugh & Lintzgarth. | MH | H | MH | H | MH | MH | H | H | H |
| 1g Muggleswick & Waskerley. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1g i Muggleswick & Waskerley. | H | H | MH | H | H | MH | H | H | H |
| 1g ii Muggleswick Common | H | H | MH | H | H | MH | H | H | |
| 1g iii Waskerley South. | H | H | MH | H | MH | MH | H | H | |
| 1g iv Whitehall Moss | H | H | MH | H | H | MH | H | H | |
| 1h Nookton Fell. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1h Nookton Fell. | H | H | MH | H | H | MH | H | H | H |
| 1i Pikestone & Woodland Fells. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1i i Pikestone & Woodland Fells. | H | H | MH | H | H | M | H | H | |
| 1i ii Knitsley Fell. | H | MH | MH | H | H | MH | H | H | |
| 1j Stanhope Common & Wolsingham Moors. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1j i Stanhope Common | H | H | MH | H | H | MH | H | H | H |
| 1j ii Wolsingham Park Moor. | H | H | MH | H | MH | M | H | H | |
| 1j iii Wolsingham North Moor. | H | H | MH | H | H | MH | H | H | |
| 1k West Common & Cow Green. | H | H | H | H | H | MH | H | H | H |

3.2 BLT2 Moorland Plateau

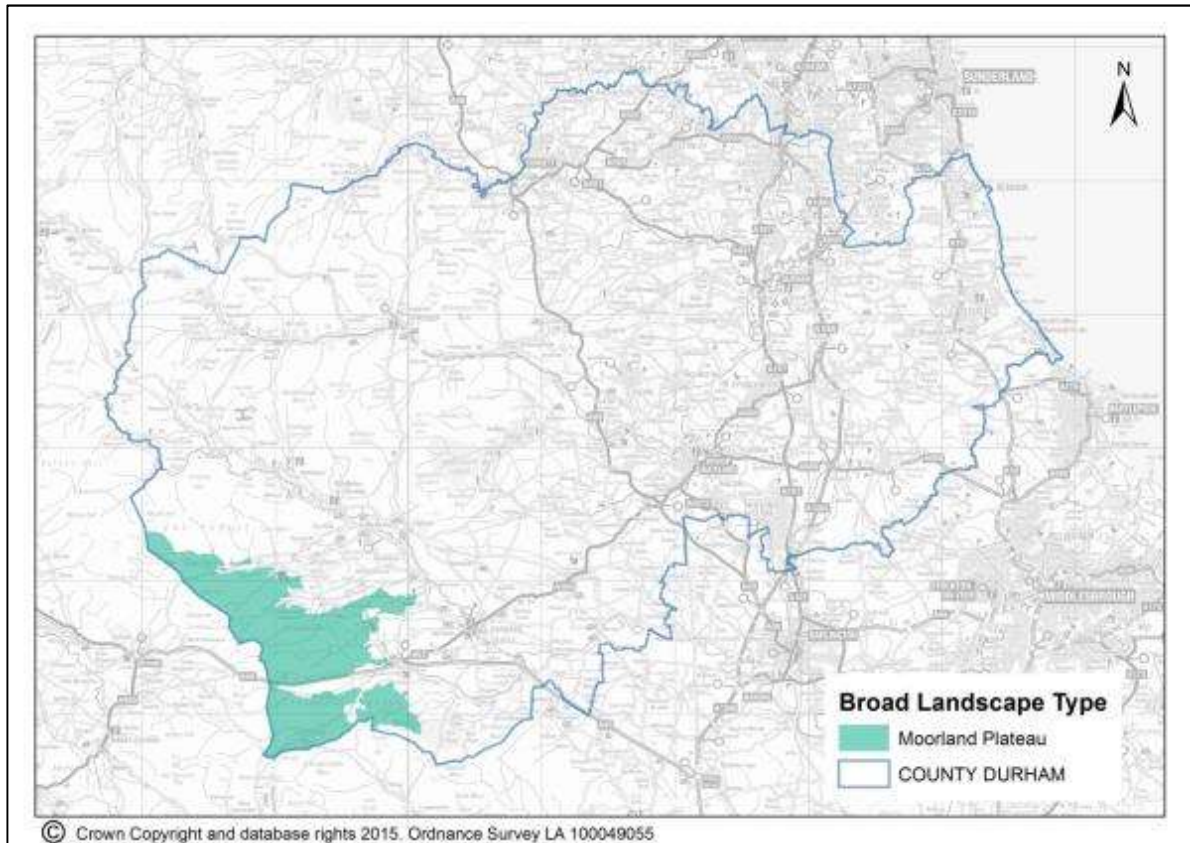


Figure 3.2A: Map of BLT2 Moorland Plateau

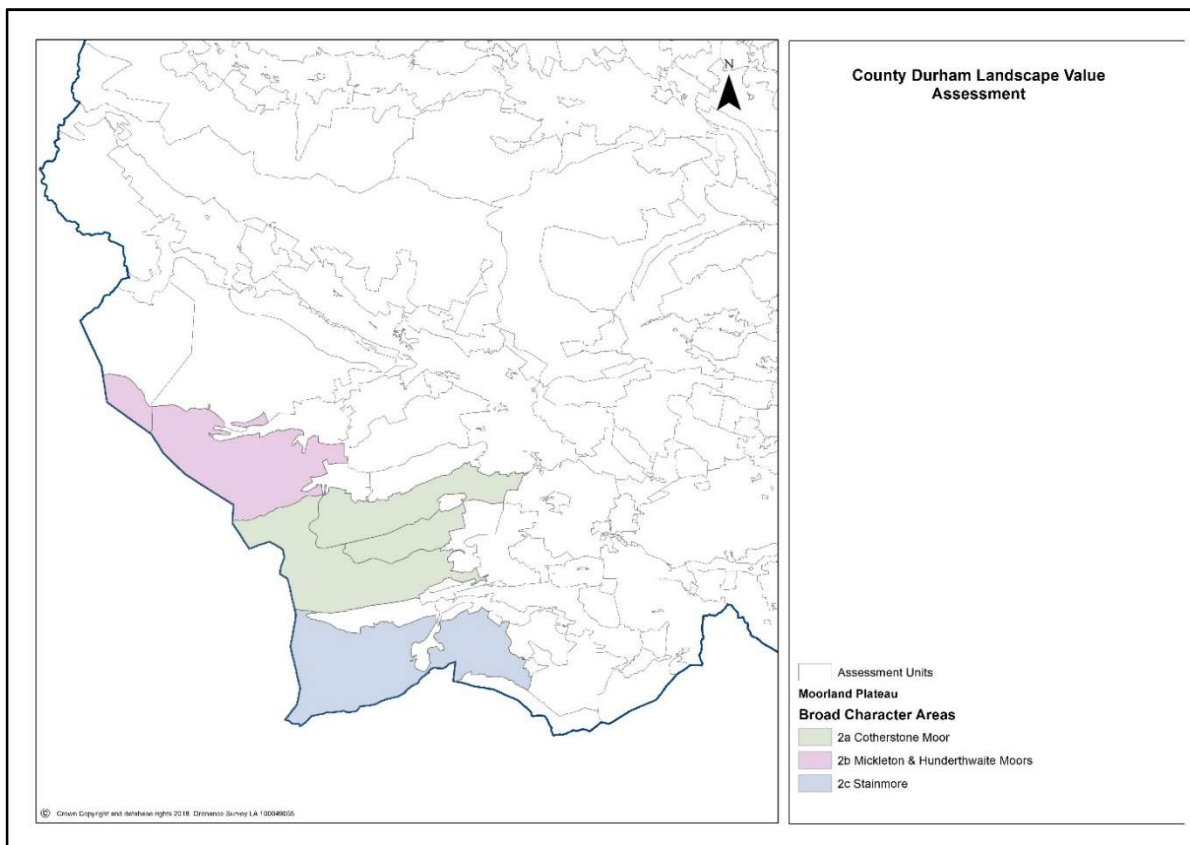


Figure 3.2B: Broad Character Areas and assessment units BLT2

| Table 3.2A : Value profile of BLT2 Moorland Plateau | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Attribute | Value | | | | |
| | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| Condition | | | | Moderate-high | High |
| | Much of the moorland is in good condition reflected in SSSI status. Some areas of moorland are gripped or over-grazed (white moor). Almost all of the area is identified and LCPA. | | | | |
| Scenic quality | | | | | High |
| | A visually very open landscape with long uninterrupted shallow panoramic views across the plateau to the higher ground of Moorland Ridges and Summits LCT to the north and south and the distant ridges of upland fringes to the east. Prominent open skylines for the most part wholly undeveloped. Detractive elements almost entirely absent: very occasional masts and service poles. Generally high scenic quality. All of the LCT is designated as AONB. | | | | |
| Rarity | | | | | High |
| | Moorland plateaux belong to a rare landscape type in a regional and national context. | | | | |
| Representative-ness | | | | Moderate-high | High |
| | Landscapes within this LCT are generally strongly representative of the type. In some cases land-cover elements may be in poorer condition (white moor) which reduces their value to some degree, although other characteristics remain strong and particularly important features such as landmark summits may be present. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: natural | | | | Moderate-high | High |
| | Much of the moorland is designated as SSSI/ SPA /SAC. Some areas of moorland are undesignated but of conservation interest with extensive areas of semi-natural habitats supporting common moorland species and rarer species associated with adjacent SPA. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: historic | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Much of this LCT has some conservation interest, containing notable relic landscapes dating from a range of periods from the prehistoric to the post-medieval industrial period (lead working). Much of this is non-designated but some LCA contain notable assemblages of Scheduled Monuments. | | | | |
| Recreation Value | Low | | | | High |
| | Much of the LCT is designated as Access Land. It is crossed by a number of national/ regional trails. Some very localised areas have restricted access on MOD firing ranges | | | | |
| Perceptual aspects | | | | | High |
| | A remote and elemental landscape with a near wilderness quality in places. Very tranquil. Very little movement or noise other than natural forces. Locally affected by busy A66. | | | | |
| Cultural associations | | | | | High |
| | The LCT has not been fully assessed. All LCA have been identified as having strong associations with a national figure (author and illustrator Alfred Wainwright). | | | | |

| Character area / Sub-area | Condition | scenic | rarity | Represent | CI: natural | CI: historic | Recreation | Perceptual | Cultural |
|--|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 2a Cotherstone Moor. | | | | | | | | | |
| 2a i Ravock and Lartington High Moor | H | H | H | H | H | H | H | H | H |
| 2a ii Cotherstone Moor | MH | H | H | H | H | MH | H | H | H |
| 2a iii Great Allotment | MH | H | H | MH | MH | MH | H | H | H |
| 2b Mickleton and Hunderthwaite Moors. | | | | | | | | | |
| 2b i Mickleton and Hunderthwaite Moors. | H | H | H | H | H | MH | H | H | H |
| 2b ii Lune Head. | H | H | H | H | H | M | H | H | H |
| 2c Stainmore. | | | | | | | | | |
| 2c Stainmore. | H | H | H | H | H | M | H | H | H |

3.3 BLT3 Moorland Fringe

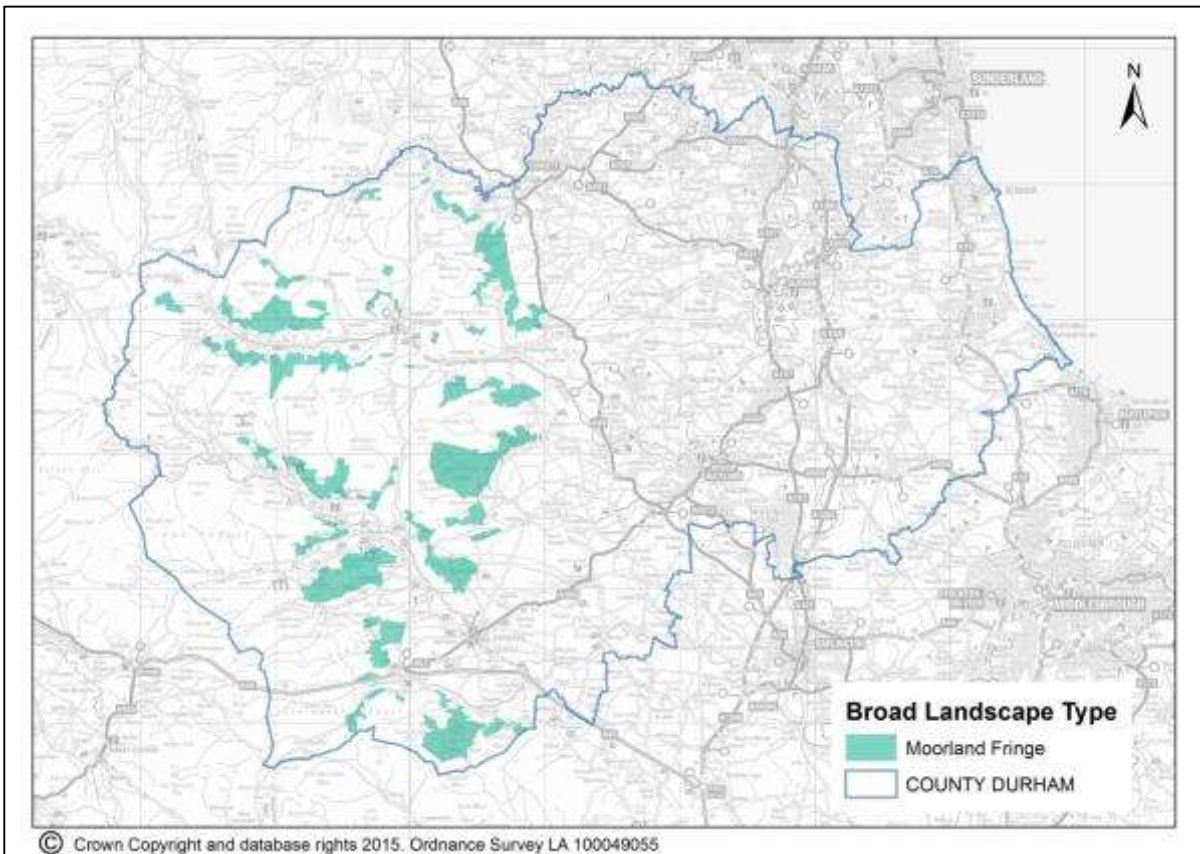


Figure 3.3A: Map of BLT3 Moorland Fringe

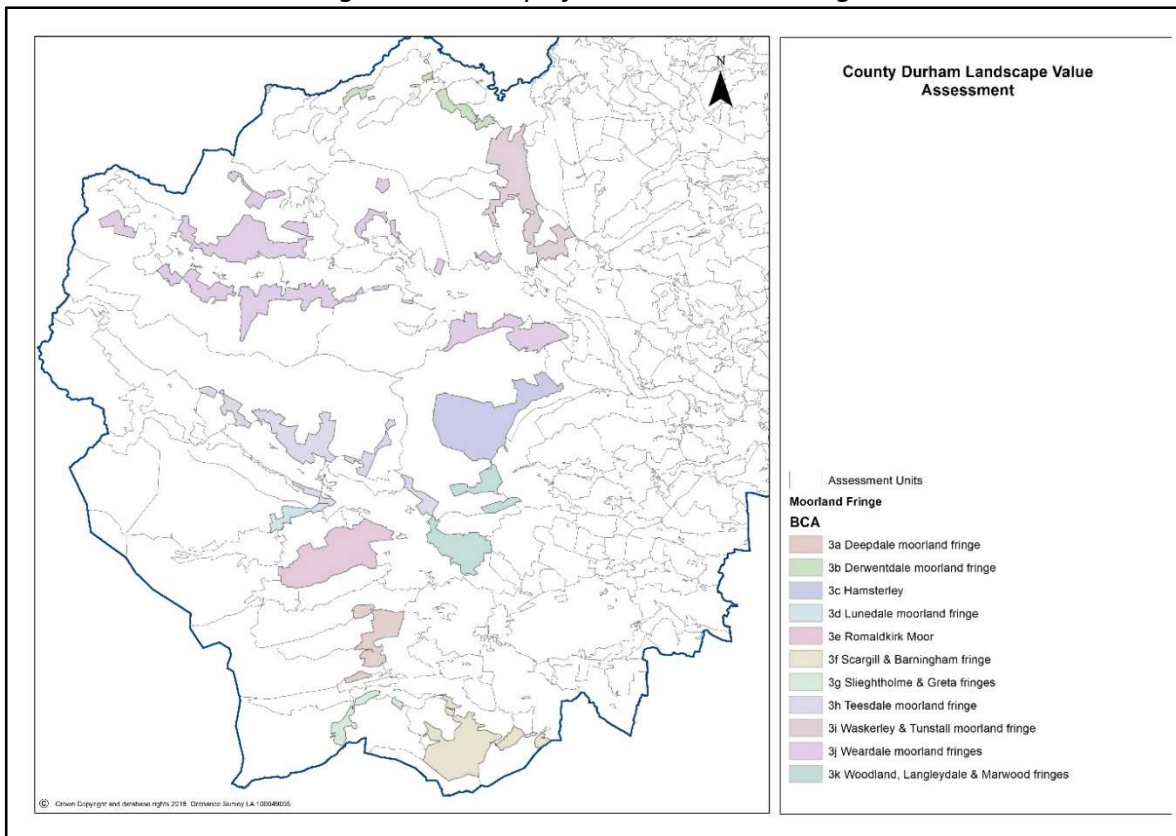


Figure 3.3B: Broad Character Areas and assessment units BLT3

| Table 3.2A : Value profile of BLT3 Moorland Fringe | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Attribute | Value | | | | |
| | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| Condition | | | | Moderate-high | |
| | The moorland fringe contains a range of local types of a transitional nature where condition is difficult to assess. Almost all of the area is identified as LCPA. | | | | |
| Scenic quality | | | | Moderate-high | High |
| | Other than in afforested areas a visually very open landscape with deep panoramic views across adjoining dales and shallower panoramic views across moorland ridges. Skylines occasionally prominent but generally formed by adjacent moorland LCTS. Some vertical elements including masts and service poles but these are generally sparse Generally moderate or high scenic quality but usually forming part of wider views of high scenic quality. Much of the LCT is designated as AONB. Areas outside of the AONB lie within areas identified in past development plans as AHLV. | | | | |
| Rarity | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | Moorland fringe landscapes belong to a relatively common landscape type forming part of a wider suite of moorland and upland fringe landscape types across the north of England. Most landscapes within this LCT are in moderate or good condition for the type. Some form an integral part of less common landscapes, or contain rare features, and may have an elevated value in that respect. | | | | |
| Representative-ness | | | | Moderate-high | |
| | Landscapes within this LCT are generally strongly representative of the type though generally lacking in particularly important characteristics or features. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: natural | | | | Moderate-high | High |
| | Much of the moorland fringe has some conservation interest with extensive areas of rough semi-improved pasture, gill woodland and forestry. Localised areas are designated as SSSI/ SPA / LWS. Some areas border onto designated sites and contain habitats important to citation species. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: historic | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A variable LCT sometimes containing features of only general historical interest but often containing notable relic landscapes from a range of periods from the pre-historic to the post medieval (largely non-designated assets) and occasional listed buildings. | | | | |
| Recreation Value | | Low-moderate | | Moderate-high | High |
| | Most areas have well-developed network of PROW and locally crossed by national / regional trails. Typically forms part of wider landscape of high recreational value. Contains some areas of open access land forestry some of which have high levels of recreational use (Hamsterley). Some localised areas with poor access. | | | | |
| Perceptual aspects | | | | Moderate-high | |
| | A generally remote and tranquil landscape. Little movement other than natural forces, agricultural activities and traffic on minor roads. | | | | |
| Cultural associations | | | | | High |
| | The LCT has not been fully assessed. Some LCA have been identified as having strong associations with a national figure (author and illustrator Alfred Wainwright) | | | | |

| Table 3.3B: Value assessment of BLT3 Character Areas | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--|
| Character area / Sub-area | Condition | Scenic | Rarity | Represent | CI: natural | CI: historic | Recreation | Perceptual | Cultural | |
| 3a Deepdale Moorland fringe. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3a Deepdale Moorland fringe. | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | H | |
| 3b Derwentdale Moorland fringe. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3b Derwentdale Moorland fringe. | MH | H | M | MH | H | M | MH | MH | | |
| 3c Hamsterley. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3c Hamsterley. | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | M | H | MH | | |
| 3d Lunedale moorland fringe. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3d Lunedale moorland fringe. | MH | H | MH | MH | H | M | H | MH | H | |
| 3e Romaldkirk Moor. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3e Romaldkirk Moor. | MH | H | M | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | |
| 3f Scargill and Barningham fringe. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3f i Scargill Moorland fringe. | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | M | H | MH | | |
| 3f ii Barningham Moorland fringe. | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | M | LM | MH | | |
| 3g Sleightholme & Greta Moorland Fringes. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3g Sleightholme & Greta Moorland Fringes. | MH | H | MH | MH | H | MH | H | MH | H | |
| 3h Teesdale moorland fringes. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3h Teesdale moorland fringes. | MH | H | MH | MH | H | MH | H | MH | H | |
| 3i Waskerley & Tunstall Moorland fringe. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3i Waskerley & Tunstall Moorland fringe. | MH | H | M | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | | |
| 3j Weardale Moorland fringes. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3j Weardale Moorland fringes. | MH | H | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | |
| 3k Woodland, Langleydale and Marwood fringes. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3k Woodland, Langleydale and Marwood fringes. | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | | |

3.4 BLT4 Upper Dale

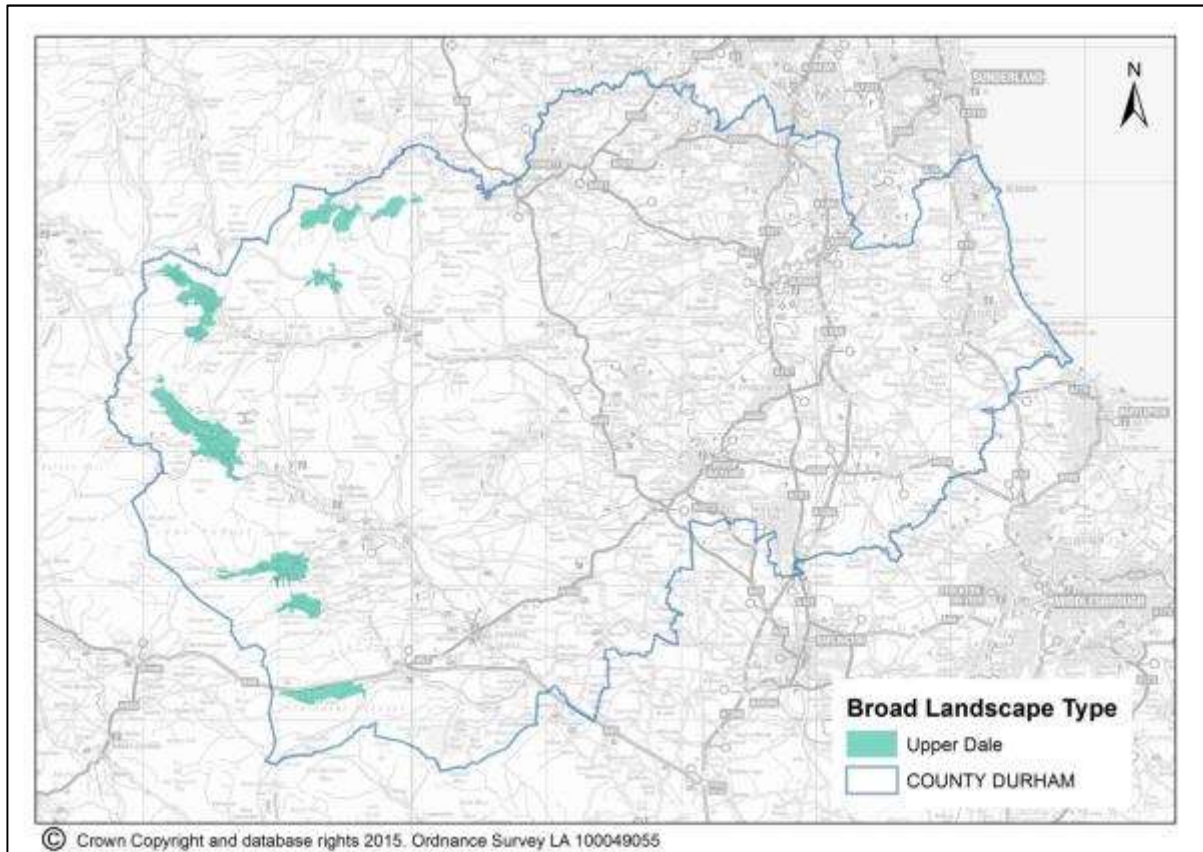


Figure 3.4A: Map of BLT4 Upper Dale

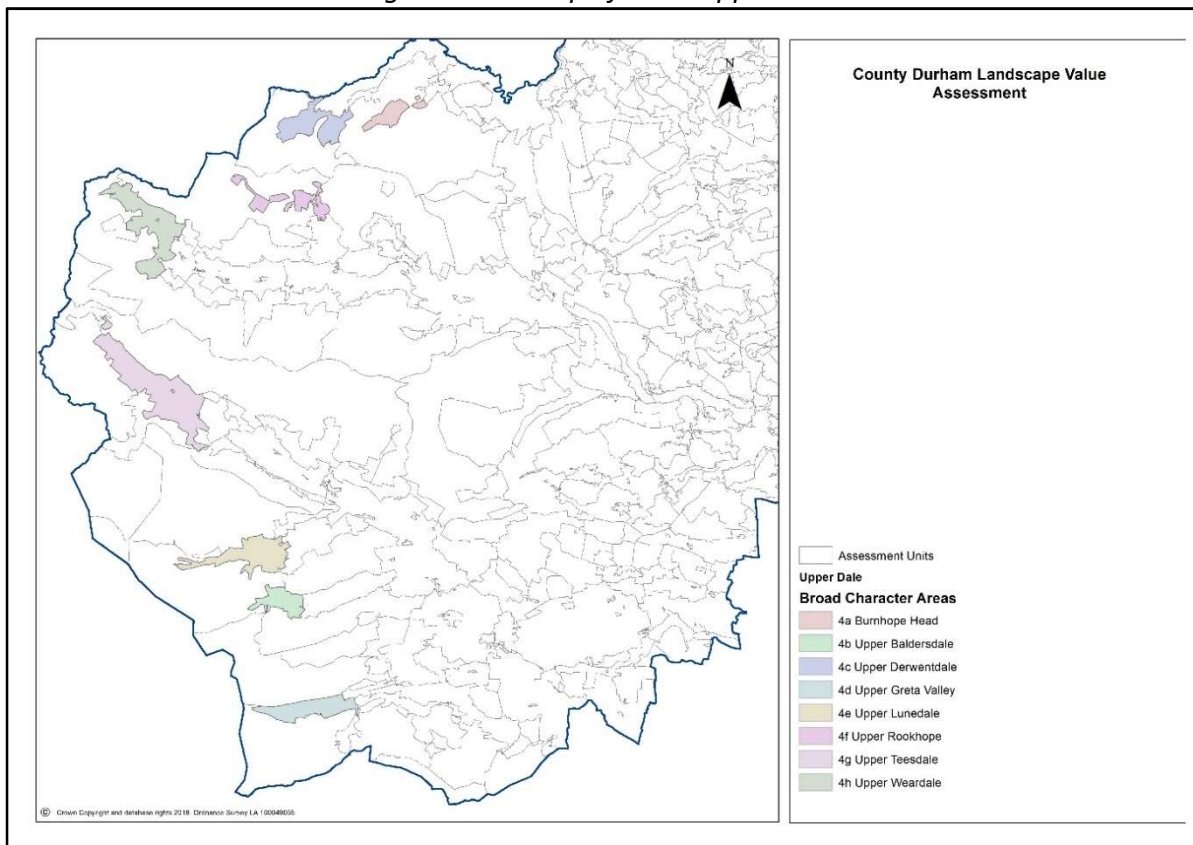


Figure 3.4B: Broad Character Areas and assessment units BLT4

| Table 3.4A : Value profile of BLT4 Upper Dale | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Attribute | Value | | | | |
| | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| Condition | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Varied but typically good condition for landscapes transitional between the dales and moors. Some areas affected by C20th mineral workings and some by recent forestry clearances and early stage moorland restoration. All of the LCT is identified as LCPA. | | | | |
| Scenic quality | | | | Moderate-high | High |
| | Other than in localised wooded areas a visually open landscape with deep views along the dale and of rising dale-sides. Widely overlooked from encircling higher ground in open near and middle distance views. Skylines generally formed by adjacent moorland LCTs. Some vertical elements including masts and service poles but these are generally sparse Typically high scenic quality and forming part of wider views of high scenic quality. All of the LCT is designated as AONB. | | | | |
| Rarity | | | | Moderate-high | High |
| | Upper Dales belong to a relatively uncommon landscape type in a regional and national context and each has a distinctive character. Upper Teesdale is particularly notable for its geological features and distinctive farmsteads. | | | | |
| Representativeness | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Landscapes within this LCT are generally representative or strongly representative of the type. In some cases land-cover elements may be in poorer condition which reduces their value to some degree, although other characteristics remain strong and particularly important features such as upland hay meadows and lead mining complexes may be evident. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: natural | | | | Moderate-high | High |
| | Much of the Upper Dale has some conservation interest with extensive areas of semi-improved and rush pasture, upland hay meadow, gill woodland and forestry. Some areas are designated as SSSI/ SPA / SAC/ LWS. Some areas border onto designated sites and contain habitats important to citation species. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: historic | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A variable LCT sometimes containing features of only general historical interest but often containing relic landscapes from a range of periods from the pre-historic to the post medieval (largely non-designated assets) and occasional listed buildings and scheduled monuments. | | | | |
| Recreation Value | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Most areas have well-developed network of PROW and locally crossed by national / regional trails. Typically forms part of wider landscape of high recreational value. Locally may contains visitor attractions (Killhope Lead Mining Museum), areas of open access land and car park/picnic areas. | | | | |
| Perceptual aspects | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A generally remote and tranquil landscape. Little movement other than natural forces, agricultural activities and traffic on minor roads. One LCA locally affected by busy A66. | | | | |
| Cultural associations | | | | | High |
| | The LCT has not been fully assessed. Some LCA have been identified as having strong associations with a national figures (author and illustrator Alfred Wainwright) and regional figures (Farmer Hannah Hauxwell). | | | | |

| Table 3.4B: Value assessment of BLT4 Character Areas | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Character area / Sub-area | Condition | Scenic | Rarity | Represent | CI: natural | CI: historic | Recreation | Perceptual | Cultural |
| 4a Burnhope Head. | | | | | | | | | |
| 4a Burnhope Head. | MH | H | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | |
| 4b Upper Baldersdale. | | | | | | | | | |
| 4b Upper Baldersdale. | MH | H | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | H |
| 4c Upper Derwentdale. | | | | | | | | | |
| 4c Upper Derwentdale. | MH | H | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | MH | H |
| 4d Upper Greta Valley. | | | | | | | | | |
| 4d Upper Greta Valley. | MH | H | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | M | H |
| 4e Upper Lunedale. | | | | | | | | | |
| 4e Upper Lunedale. | MH | H | MH | MH | H | M | M | MH | H |
| 4f Upper Rookhope | | | | | | | | | |
| 4f Upper Rookhope | M | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | MH | MH | H |
| 4g Upper Teesdale. | | | | | | | | | |
| 4g Upper Teesdale. | H | H | H | H | H | MH | MH | MH | H |
| 4h Upper Weardale. | | | | | | | | | |
| 4h Upper Weardale. | M | H | MH | H | MH | H | H | MH | |

3.5 BLT5 Middle Dale

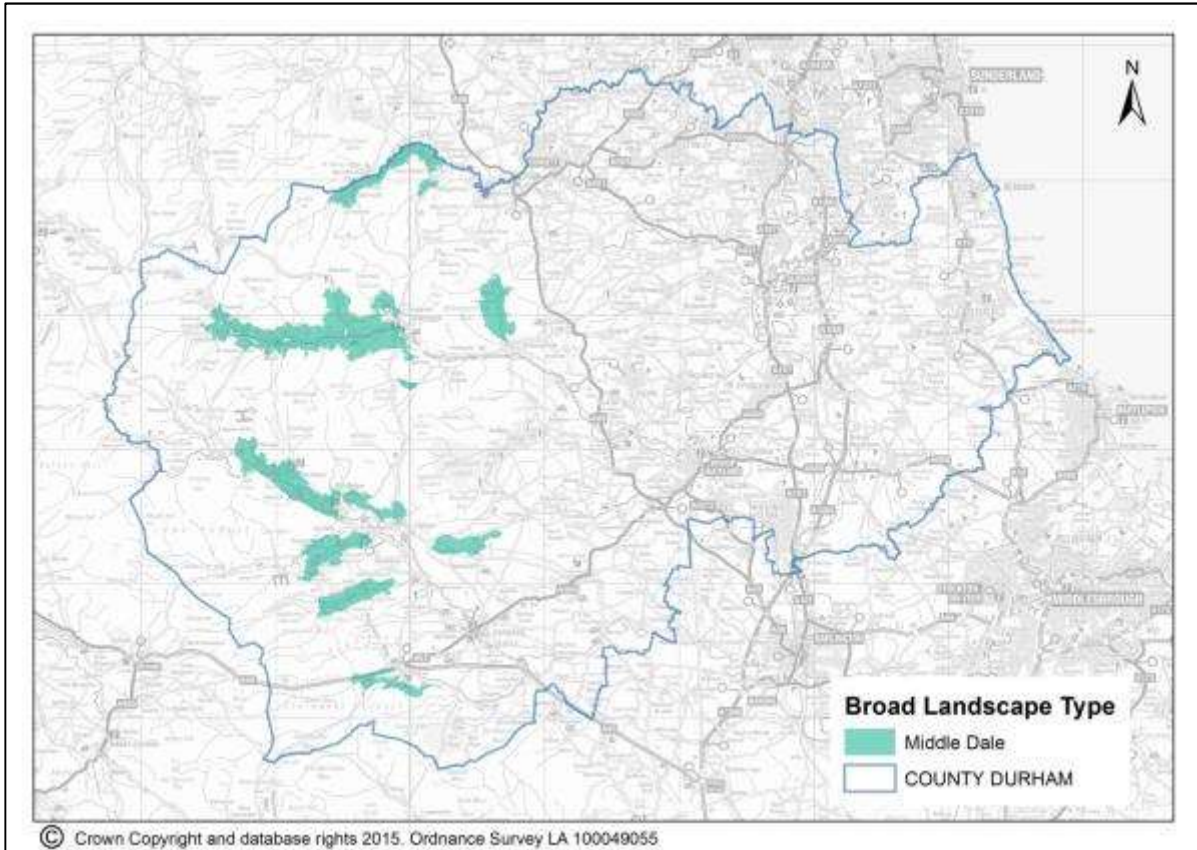


Figure 3.5A: Map of BLT5 Middle Dale

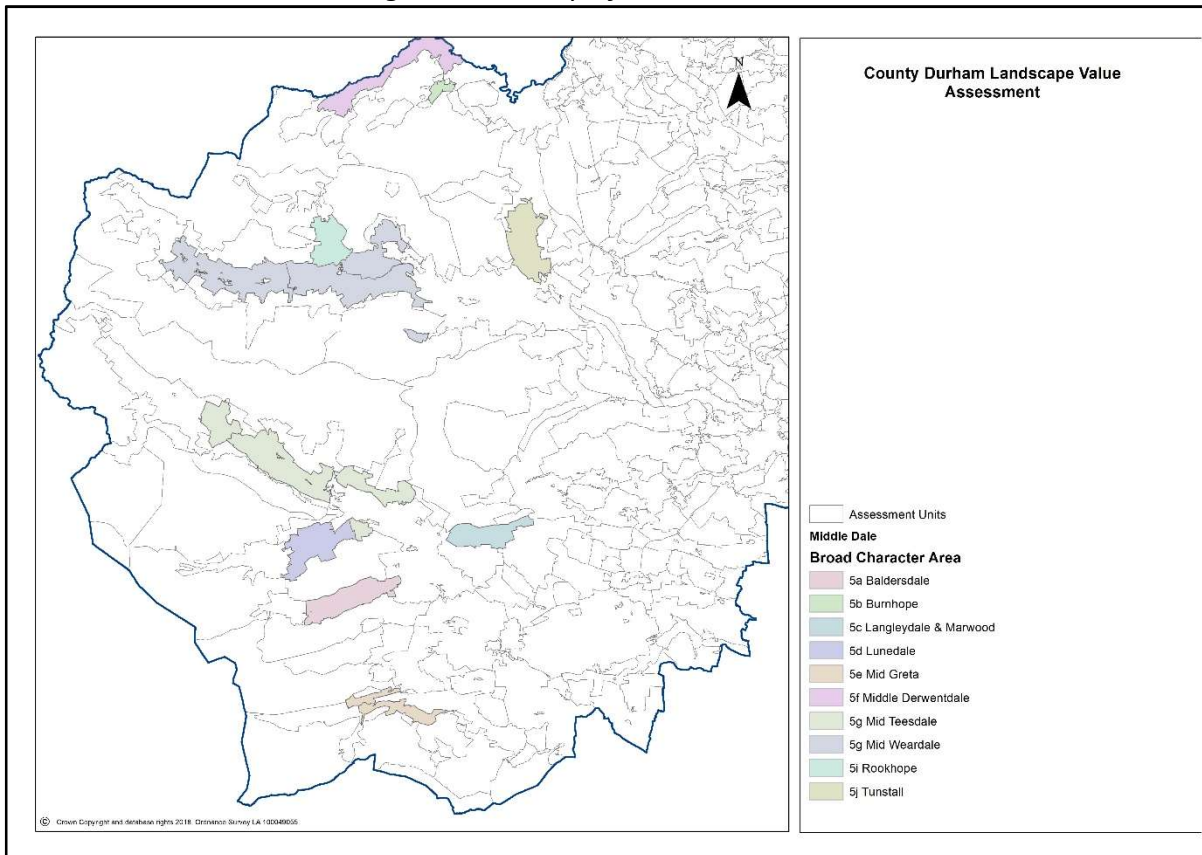


Figure 3.5B: Broad Character Areas and assessment units BLT5

| Table 3.5A : Value profile of BLT5 Middle Dale | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------|----------|---------------|------|
| Attribute | Value | | | | |
| | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| Condition | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Varied but typically good condition. Some areas locally affected by C20th mineral workings. Most of the LCT is identified as LCPA. | | | | |
| Scenic quality | | | | Moderate-high | High |
| | Other than in localised wooded areas a visually open landscape with deep views along the dale and of rising dale-sides. Widely overlooked from encircling higher ground in open near and middle distance views. Skylines generally formed by adjacent moorland LCTs. Some vertical elements including masts and service poles but these are generally sparse Typically high scenic quality and forming part of wider views of high scenic quality. Much of the LCT is designated as AONB. Areas outside of the AONB lie within areas identified in local development plans as AHLV. | | | | |
| Rarity | | | | Moderate-high | High |
| | Middle Dales belong to a relatively uncommon landscape type in a regional and national context and each has a distinctive character. | | | | |
| Representative-ness | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Landscapes within this LCT are generally representative or strongly representative of the type. In some cases they may be small or poorly legible examples of the type which reduces their value to some degree, although other characteristics remain strong. In some areas particularly important features such as settlement patterns, walling systems, upland hay meadows, waterfalls and geological features may be notable. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: natural | | | | Moderate-high | High |
| | Much of the Middle Dale has some conservation interest with areas of semi-improved pasture, upland hay meadow, gill and riparian woodland. Some areas are designated as SSSI/ SPA / SAC/ LWS. Some areas border onto designated sites and contain habitats important to citation species. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: historic | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Much of the Middle Dale has some conservation interest, often containing notable relic landscapes from a range of periods from the pre-historic to the post medieval (largely non-designated assets) and assemblages of listed buildings, conservation area villages and occasional scheduled monuments. | | | | |
| Recreation Value | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Most areas have well-developed network of PROW and locally crossed by national / regional trails. Typically forms part of wider landscape of high recreational value. Locally may contains visitor attractions (High Force; Bowlees) and large reservoirs with associated car park/picnic areas providing for recreational activities (sailing, fishing) and walking. | | | | |
| Perceptual aspects | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A relatively remote and tranquil landscape. In minor dales there is little movement other than natural forces, agricultural activities and traffic on minor roads. Locally affected by traffic on busier roads in the main dales. | | | | |
| Cultural associations | | | | | High |
| | The LCT has not been fully assessed. Some LCA have been identified as having strong associations with a national figures (author and illustrator Alfred Wainwright, artist JMW Turner) regional figures (Farmer Hannah Hauxwell) and local figures (Poet Richard Watson). | | | | |

| Table 3.5B: Value assessment of BLT5 Character Areas | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--|
| Character area / Sub-area | Condition | Scenic | Rarity | Represent | CI: natural | CI: historic | Recreation | Perceptual | Cultural | |
| 5a Baldersdale | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5a Baldersdale. | MH | H | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | MH | H | |
| 5b Burnhope | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5b Burnhope. | MH | H | MH | M | MH | MH | M | MH | | |
| 5c Langleydale & Marwood | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5c Langleydale & Marwood. | MH | H | MH | M | MH | M | M | MH | | |
| 5d Lunedale. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5d Lunedale. | MH | H | MH | MH | H | MH | MH | MH | H | |
| 5e Mid Greta | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5e i Mid Greta North | MH | H | MH | M | MH | MH | LM | M | H | |
| 5e ii Mid Greta South | MH | H | MH | M | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | |
| 5f Mid Derwentdale. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5f Mid Derwentdale. | MH | H | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | |
| 5g Mid Teesdale. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5g i High Force & Ettersgill | H | H | MH | H | H | H | H | MH | H | |
| 5g ii Middleton. | H | H | MH | H | H | H | H | M | H | |
| 5h Mid Weardale | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5h i Westgate. | MH | H | MH | H | MH | MH | H | M | H | |
| 5h ii Stanhope | MH | H | MH | MH | MH | | H | M | | |
| 5h iii Eastgate & Newlandside | M | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | H | |
| 5h iv Bollihope | MH | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | M | MH | | |
| 5i Rookhope. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5i Rookhope. | MH | H | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | M | H | |
| 5j Tunstall. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5j Tunstall. | MH | H | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | | |

BLT6 Lower Dale

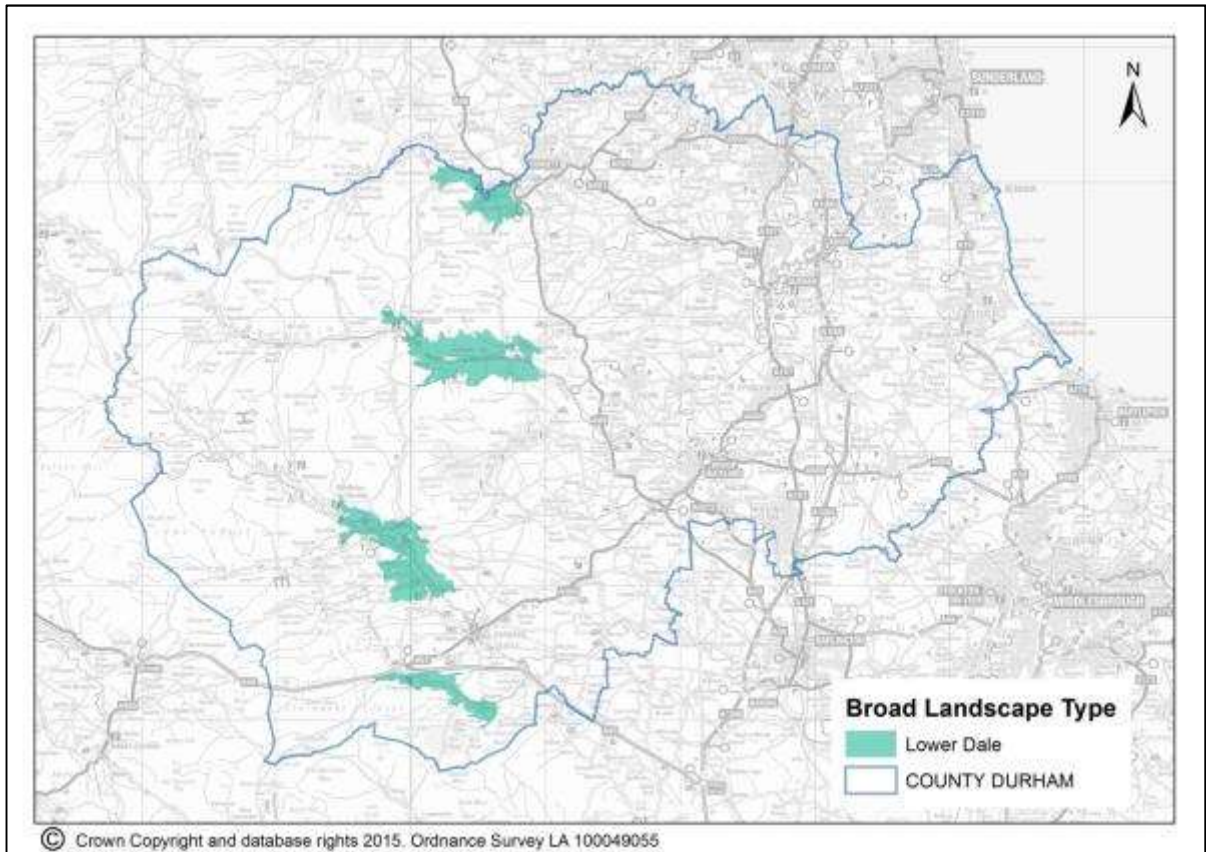


Figure 3.6A: Map of BLT6 Lower Dale

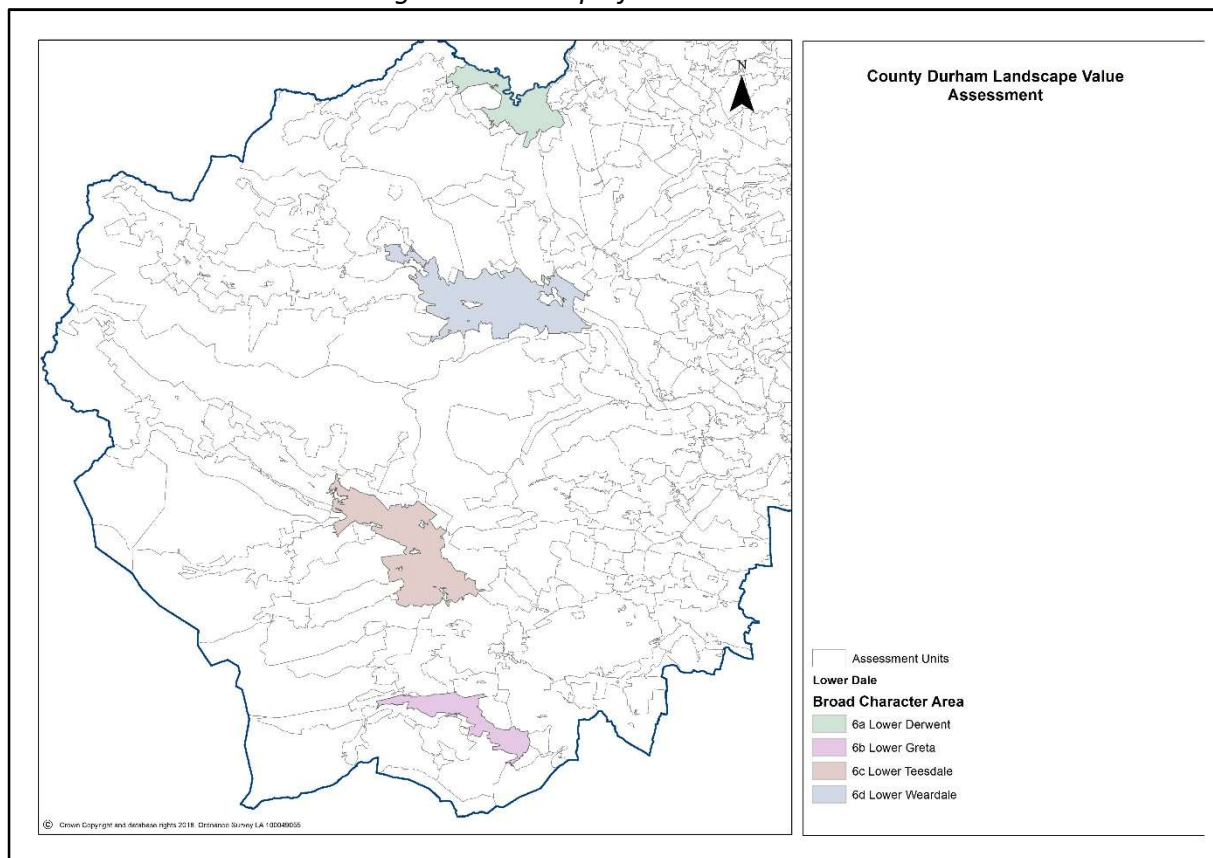


Figure 3.6B: Broad Character Areas and assessment units BLT6

| Table 3.6A : Value profile of BLT6 Lower Dale | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Attribute | Value | | | | |
| | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| Condition | | | | Moderate-high | |
| | Varied but typically good condition. Some areas locally affected by C20th mineral workings. Most of the LCT is identified as LCPA. | | | | |
| Scenic quality | | | | Moderate-high | High |
| | A varied visual environment with shallow views along the dale floor often filtered or enclosed by vegetation but with deeper and more open views from and of the rising dale-sides. Widely overlooked from higher ground in near and middle distance views. Skylines generally formed by adjacent moorland LCTs. Some vertical elements including masts and service poles but these are generally sparse. Typically high scenic quality and forming part of wider views of high scenic quality. Small parts of the LCT are designated as AONB. Areas outside of the AONB lie within areas identified in local development plans as AHLV. The lower dales form part of important and highly attractive 'gateway' views of the dales and AONB. | | | | |
| Rarity | | | | Moderate-high | |
| | Lower Dales belong to a relatively uncommon landscape type in a regional and national context and each has a very distinctive character. | | | | |
| Representative-ness | | | | Moderate-high | High |
| | Landscapes within this LCT are generally strongly representative of the type. In some areas particularly important features such as settlement patterns and wooded gorges may be notable. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: natural | | | | Moderate-high | High |
| | Much of the Lower Dale has some conservation interest with areas of semi-improved pasture and ancient gill and gorge woodland. Some areas are designated as SSSI/ SAC/ LWS. Some areas border locally onto designated sites and contain habitats important to citation species. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: historic | | | | Moderate-high | |
| | Much of the Lower Dale has some conservation interest, often containing notable relic landscapes from a range of periods from the pre-historic to the post medieval (largely non-designated assets) and assemblages of listed buildings, conservation area villages and occasional scheduled monuments. | | | | |
| Recreation Value | | | | Moderate-high | High |
| | Most areas have well-developed network of PROW and locally crossed by national / regional trails. Typically forms part of wider landscape of high recreational value. Locally may contains visitor attractions (Eggleston Hall, Bowes castle, Weardale Railway) and car park/picnic areas. | | | | |
| Perceptual aspects | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A deeply rural and relatively tranquil landscape. In minor dales little movement other than natural forces, agricultural activities and traffic on minor roads. Locally affected by traffic on busier roads in the main dales. | | | | |
| Cultural associations | | | | | High |
| | The LCT has not been fully assessed. Some LCA have been identified as having strong associations with a national figures (artists JMW Turner and Hablot Knight-Browne; writer Charles Dickens) and regional /local figures (Poet Richard Watson; photographer Elijah Yeoman; designers Rosemarie Gray and Gordon Long; diarist Christopher Sanderson) | | | | |

| Table 3.6B: Value assessment of BLT6 Character Areas | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Character area / Sub-area | Condition | Scenic | Rarity | Represent | CI: natural | CI: historic | Recreation | Perceptual | Cultural |
| 6a Lower Derwent. | | | | | | | | | |
| 6a Lower Derwent. | MH | H | MH | H | H | MH | MH | MH | |
| 6b Lower Greta | | | | | | | | | |
| 6b Lower Greta | MH | H | MH | MH | H | MH | MH | MH | H |
| 6c Lower Teesdale. | | | | | | | | | |
| 6c Lower Teesdale. | MH | H | MH | H | MH | MH | H | M | H |
| 6d Lower Weardale | | | | | | | | | |
| 6d Lower Weardale | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | M | |

3.7 BLT7 Coalfield Upland Fringe

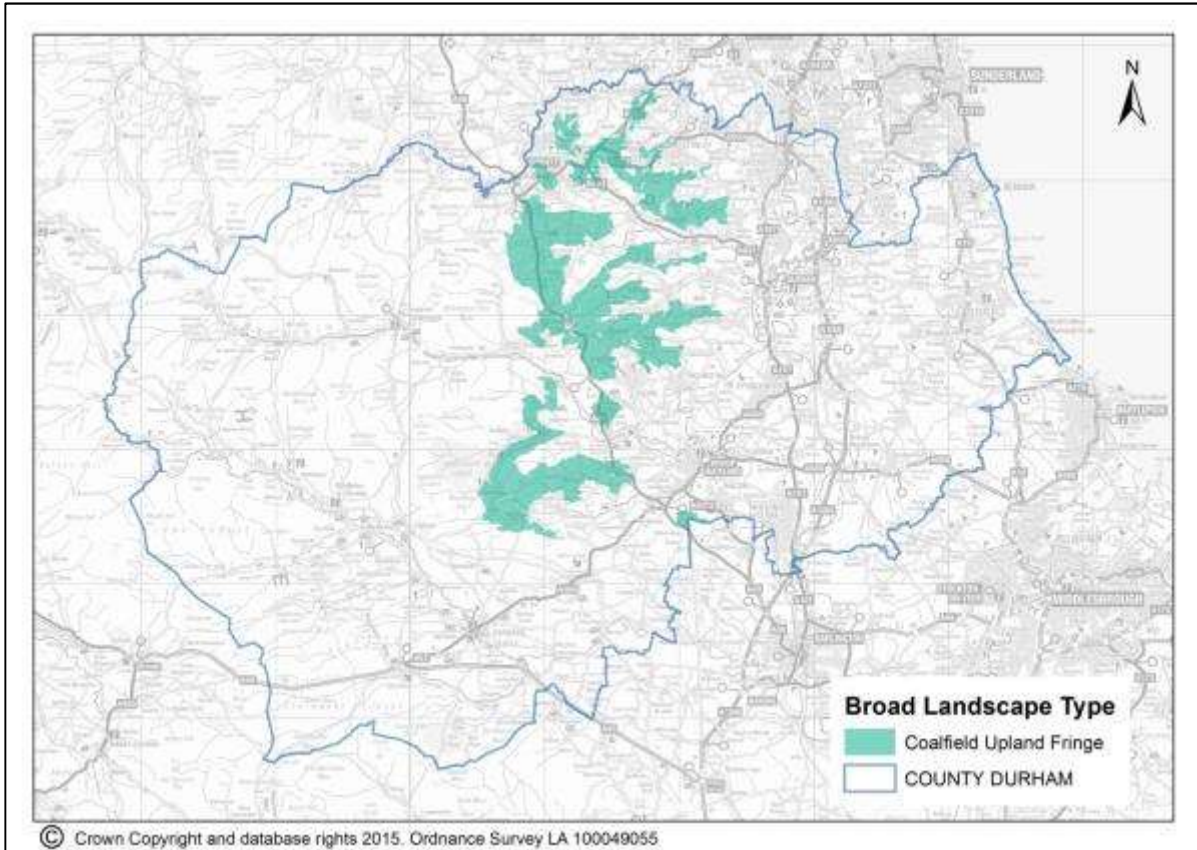


Figure 3.7A: Map of BLT7 Coalfield Upland Fringe

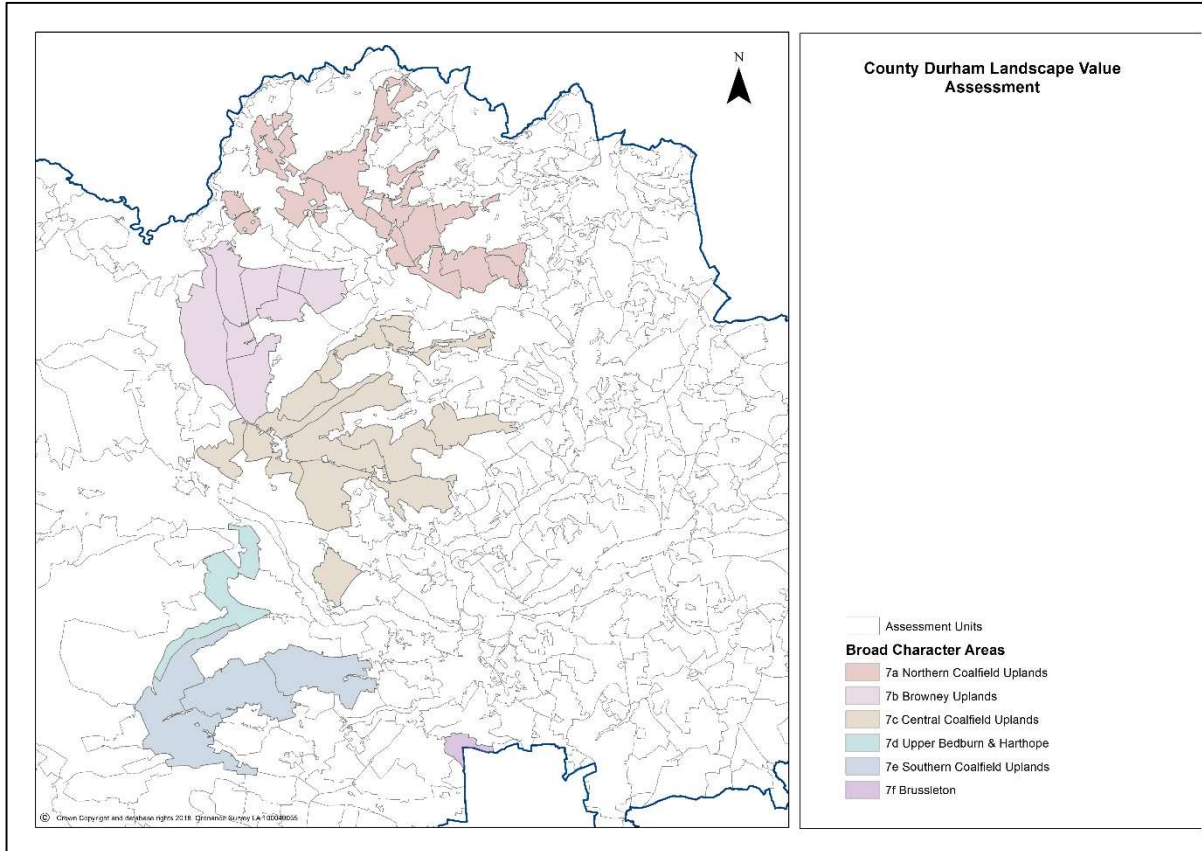


Figure 3.7B: Broad Character Areas and assessment units BLT7

| Attribute | Value | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------|----------|---------------|------|
| | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| Condition | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | Varied. Some areas affected by urban and industrial development, mineral workings and agricultural intensification. Parts of the LCT are identified as LCPA and parts as LIPA. | | | | |
| Scenic quality | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A visually open landscape with panoramic views across adjoining valleys and sequential ridges. The LCT is of very variable scenic quality being heavily influenced in places by urban and industrial development or by surface mining. It also includes areas of attractive countryside of moderate or high scenic quality containing few detractors, and areas which take in views of a high scenic quality across neighbouring valley and moorland landscapes. Some areas west of the A68 lie within the AONB and have scenic views across the moors to the west. Other areas on the edge of the AONB were identified in the Teesdale Local Plan as Area of High Landscape Value (Bedburn, Upper Linburn and Upper Gaunless valleys). There are few historic parks in this LCT: a single park of local interest is found at Woodlands Hall in the Smallhope burn valley which has some scenic interest. | | | | |
| Rarity | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | Coalfield upland fringe landscapes belong to a relatively common landscape type forming part of a wider suite of upland fringe and coalfield landscape types across the north of England. Some lcas contain uncommon features such as mid-altitude heathland, dene and bluff woodlands, designed parklands and historic villages and may have an elevated value in that respect. | | | | |
| Representative-ness | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Landscape within this LCT vary from weakly to strongly representative of the type, depending largely on their condition. In some areas particularly important features such as mid-altitude heaths may be notable. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: natural | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A very variable LCT including some areas, particularly those made up of restored or reclaimed land, containing few features of interest and other areas containing notable tracts of ancient woodland, mid-altitude heath and semi-improved and rush pasture, together with localised brownfield habitats. Some areas are notable for supporting pre-breeding flocks of SPA species. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: historic | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A variable LCT often containing features of only general historical interest and with some areas extensively worked for coal by surface mining with very little time depth. Some LCA contain features of greater interest including minor parklands and relic landscapes from the industrial period and occasional listed buildings. | | | | |
| Recreation Value | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A variable LCT. Some areas have well-developed networks of public rights of way and there are locally some areas of access land (forestry & heathland) and local nature reserves. Crossed in places by regional trails (railway paths). Some areas contain few paths but networks on minor enclosure roads are used for walking, cycling and hacking. | | | | |
| Perceptual aspects | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A varied landscape, densely settled in some areas but with a relatively remote and tranquil quality in its most rural parts. | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------|
| Cultural associations | | | | | | | | | | | High |
| | The LCT has not been fully assessed. Some LCA have been identified as having strong associations with a national figures (landscape architects Thomas White the Elder & Thomas White the Younger) and notable films (Get Carter) regional figures (architect Alfred Waterhouse; horticulturalists the Backhouse family) | | | | | | | | | | |

| Character area / Sub-area | Condition | Scenic | Rarity | Represent | Cl: natural | Cl: historic | Recreation | Perceptual | Cultural | |
|--|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|----------|--|
| 7a: Northern Coalfield Uplands | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7a (i): Charlaw Fell East | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | | |
| 7a (ii): Medomsley Edge | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | M | LM | | |
| 7a (iii): Sacriston Woods | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | MH | M | LM | | |
| 7a (iv): Charlaw Fell | M | MH | M | M | M | M | M | LM | | |
| 7a (v): Burnhope | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | LM | M | LM | | |
| 7a (vi): Craghead | MH | MH | M | M | MH | M | H | LM | | |
| 7a (vii): Pontop | M | LM | M | M | MH | MH | MH | LM | | |
| 7a (viii): Leadgate | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | M | LM | | |
| 7a (ix): Templetown | M | LM | LM | M | M | LM | M | LM | | |
| 7a (x): Burnopfield | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | M | MH | LM | | |
| 7a (xi): Iveston | M | M | MH | M | LM | MH | M | LM | | |
| 7a (xii): High Bradley | MH | MH | M | MH | M | M | MH | LM | | |
| 7a (xiii): Medomsley Grange | M | M | M | M | M | MH | MH | LM | | |
| 7a (xiv): Chapman's Well | M | M | M | M | H | LM | H | LM | | |
| 7a (xv) Oxhill | LM | LM | LM | LM | MH | MH | MH | LM | | |
| 7a (xvi) Maiden Law | M | MH | M | M | M | MH | M | LM | | |
| 7a (xvii): Wagtail | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | | |
| 7a (xviii) Annfield Plain South | LM | LM | LM | LM | H | M | MH | LM | | |
| 7b: Browney Uplands | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7b (i) Salters Gate | MH | MH | M | MH | H | M | LM | MH | | |
| 7b (ii) Rowley | M | M | M | M | M | M | LM | M | | |
| 7b (iii) Butsfield | MH | MH | M | MH | H | MH | M | MH | | |
| 7b (iv) Drover House | MH | M | M | MH | M | M | LM | LM | H | |
| 7b (v) Longedge | LM | M | LM | M | LM | M | LM | MH | | |
| 7b (vi) Sawmill Wood | MH | MH | M | MH | M | MH | LM | MH | H | |
| 7b (vii) Woodlands Park | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | LM | MH | H | |
| 7b (viii) Humber Hill | LM | M | LM | LM | M | M | LM | M | | |
| 7c: Central Coalfield Uplands | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7c (i): Cornsay & Hamsteels | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | MH | M | M | | |
| 7c (ii): Quebec | M | M | M | M | M | LM | M | LM | | |
| 7c (iii): Esh | M | MH | MH | M | M | MH | MH | LM | | |
| 7c (iv) Stonefoot & South Shields | LM | M | LM | LM | M | LM | M | LM | | |
| 7c (v): Tow Law Common & Hedleyhope Fell | MH | M | MH | H | H | MH | H | LM | | |
| 7c (vi) Deerness Uplands | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | LM | M | LM | | |
| 7c (vii) Ball Hill, Wooley Hill & Stanley Hill | MH | MH | M | MH | M | LM | MH | MH | | |
| 7c (viii): Pithouse | M | MH | M | M | M | LM | MH | M | | |
| 7c (ix) White Lea | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | LM | MH | LM | | |
| 7c (x) Stockley Lane | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | LM | | |
| 7c (xi): Gibbet Hills | LM | LM | LM | M | LM | LM | M | M | | |
| 7c (xii) Houselop | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | MH | LM | M | | |
| 7c (xiii) Tow Law | LM | M | LM | LM | LM | M | M | LM | | |
| 7d Upper Bedburn & Harthope Valleys | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7d Upper Bedburn & Harthope Valleys | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | MH | H | |
| 7e Southern Coalfield Uplands | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7e (i) Woodland & Copely | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|----|--|
| 7e (ii) Crane Row & Softley | LM | M | LM | M | LM | M | MH | MH | |
| 7e (iii) Morley & Toft Hill | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | |
| 7f: Brussleton | | | | | | | | | |
| 7f Brussleton | M | M | M | M | MH | M | MH | LM | |

3.8 BLT8 Coalfield Valley

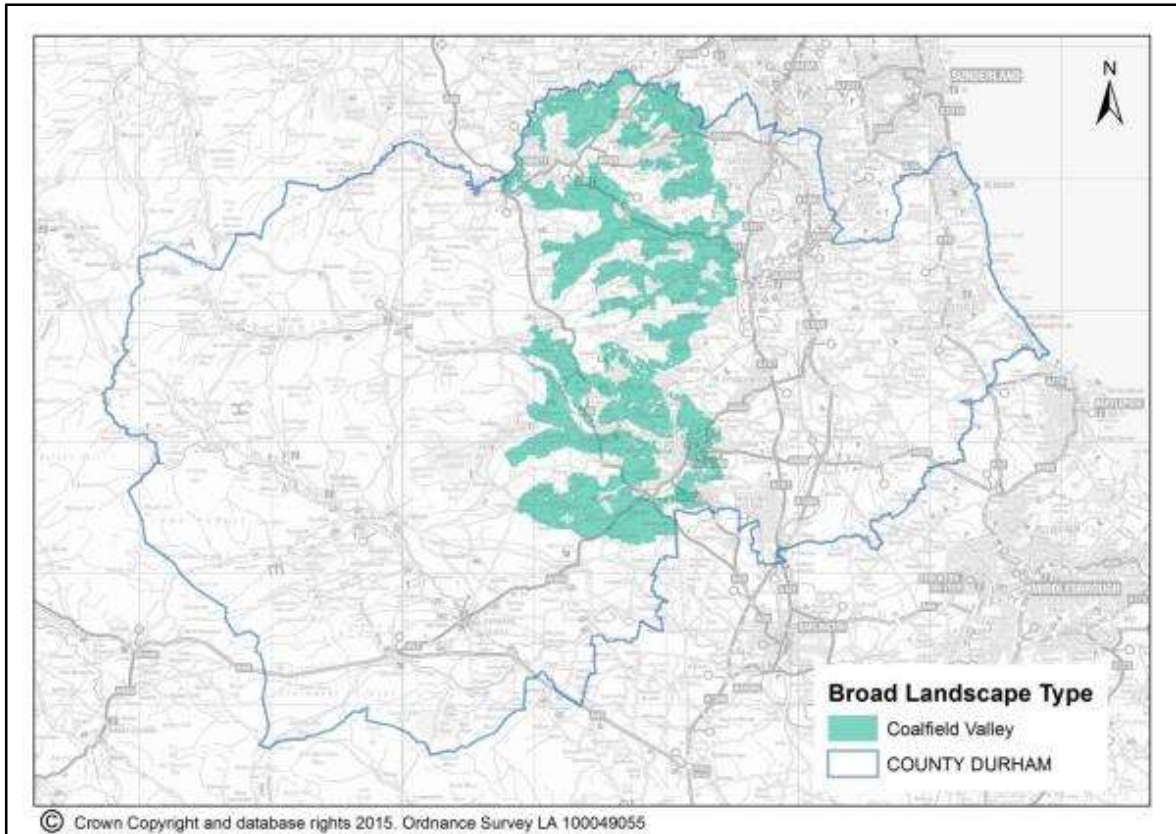


Figure 3.8A: Map of BLT8 Coalfield Valley

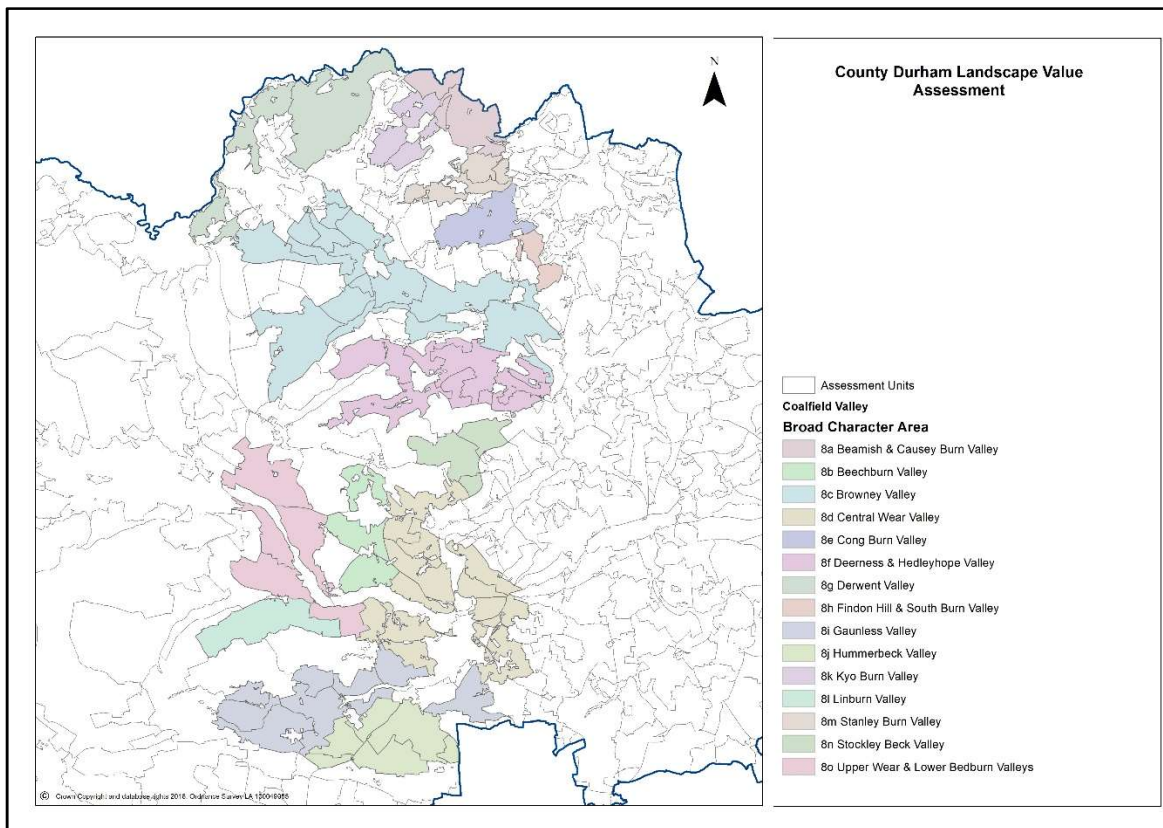


Figure 3.8B: Broad Character Areas and assessment units BLT8

| Attribute | Value | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------|----------|---------------|------|
| | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| Condition | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | Varied. Some areas affected by urban and industrial development, mineral workings and agricultural intensification. Parts of the LCT are identified as LCPA and parts as LIPA. | | | | |
| Scenic quality | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Typically a visually open landscape defined by enclosing ridgelines but with a high degree of enclosure in more wooded areas. There are deep views along and across valleys and panoramic views from higher ground, including views across the Wear Lowlands to the east. The LCT is of variable scenic quality being heavily influenced in places by urban and industrial development or by past opencast coal mining but also including extensive areas of attractive countryside of moderate or high scenic quality containing few detractors. A number of areas have been identified in past development plans as Area of High Landscape Value including parts of the Wear, Linburn, Bedburn, Hummerbeck, Deerness, Hedleyhope, Derwent, Pont, Knitsley Burn and Beamish Burn valleys. The LCT is notable for the number of historic parklands it contains including the registered Auckland Castle Park (II*) and a number of parks of local interest which are of a high scenic value. | | | | |
| Rarity | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Coalfield valley landscapes belong to a relatively common landscape type forming part of a wider suite of coalfield lowland and valley landscape types across the north of England. Some LCAs contain uncommon features such as dene woodlands, designed parklands and historic villages and may have an elevated value in that respect. | | | | |
| Representative-ness | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Landscape within this LCT vary from weakly to strongly representative of the type, depending largely on their condition. In some areas particularly important features such as complexes of ancient dene woodlands and historic parkland may be notable. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: natural | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A very variable LCT including some areas, particularly those made up of restored or reclaimed land, containing few features of interest and other areas containing notable tracts of ancient woodland, mid-altitude heath and semi-improved and rush pasture, wetlands and localised brownfield habitats. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: historic | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A variable LCT often containing features of only general historical interest and with some areas extensively worked for coal by surface mining with very little time depth. Some LCA contain features of greater interest including historic parklands (registered and locally listed) and relic landscapes from a range of periods from the pre-historic to the post-medieval industrial period together with assemblages of listed building, conservation area villages and occasional scheduled monuments. | | | | |
| Recreation Value | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A variable LCT. Some areas have well-developed networks of public rights of way and there are locally areas of access land (heathland), community woodland, historic parks and local nature reserves. The main valleys are very often followed by regional trails (railway paths, Weardale Way) and parts of the national cycle network. Some localised areas contain fewer paths but contain minor roads used for walking, cycling and hacking. There are a number of heritage based outdoor visitor attractions (Beamish Museum, Causey Arch, Derwentcote Forge, and Harperley Camp). | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|----------|---------------|------|
| Perceptual aspects | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A varied landscape, densely settled in some areas but with a relatively remote and tranquil quality in its most rural parts. | | | | |
| Cultural associations | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | The LCT has not been fully assessed. Some LCA have been identified as having strong associations with a national and regional figures: artists Hieronymous Grimm and Herbert Cooper, landscape architects Thomas White the Elder & Thomas White the Younger; architects John Dobson and William Hedley; writers Sir Walter Scott, Robert Smith Surtees, Thomas Gray, Dora Greenwell, Henry Swinburne, William Mason and John McBain; surveyor & astronomer Jeremiah Dixon, Quakers Anthony Pearson, George Fox and James Naylor ; industrialist George Hutton Wilkinson; engineer William Hedley; antiquarians Rev George Ornsby and Canon Greenwell, physician Thomas Wharton. | | | | |

Table 3.8B: Value assessment of BLT8 Character Areas

| Character area / Sub-area | Condition | Scenic | Rarity | Represent | Cl: natural | Cl: historic | Recreation | Perceptual | Cultural |
|---|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|----------|
| 8a Beamish & Causey Burn Valley. | | | | | | | | | |
| 8a i Marley Hill | LM | M | M | LM | MH | M | MH | M | |
| 8a ii Causey Road | M | MH | M | M | M | M | MH | LM | |
| 8a iii Beamish & Causey | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | M | |
| 8b Beechburn Valley. | | | | | | | | | |
| 8b (i) Upper Beechburn Valley. | M | LM | M | M | M | M | MH | LM | |
| 8b (ii) Middle Beechburn Valley. | MH | M | M | M | M | M | M | LM | |
| 8b (iii) Lower Beechburn Valley. | M | MH | M | M | M | M | MH | M | |
| 8c Browney Valley | | | | | | | | | |
| 8c i Upper Browney Valley | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | MH | M | M | H |
| 8c ii Colepike & Ragpathside | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | M | M | M | |
| 8c iii Ragpath & Hamsteels Banks | LM | M | LM | LM | M | M | M | M | |
| 8c iv Langley | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | M | M | LM | M |
| 8c v Greenland | M | M | M | M | M | M | LM | LM | |
| 8c vi Bearpark | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | H | MH | LM | |
| 8c vii Aldin Grange | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | MH | LM | |
| 8c viii Findon Hill | LM | M | LM | LM | LM | M | LM | LM | |
| 8c ix Logoviccium | MH | M | H | MH | M | H | LM | M | H |
| 8c x Burnhopside & Greenwell Ford | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | M | H |
| 8c xi Greencroft | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | LM | MH |
| 8c xii Lanchester West | MH | M | M | MH | M | MH | MH | M | |
| 8c xiii Newbiggin & Hurbuck | LM | M | LM | LM | M | LM | M | M | |
| 8c xiv Knitsley | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | MH | M | LM | |
| 8c xv Little Greencroft | MH | MH | M | MH | M | M | L | LM | |
| 8c xvi Stockerley | LM | M | LM | LM | M | M | LM | LM | |
| 8c xvii Woodside & Durham hill | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | M | M | LM | |
| 8c xviii Brooms | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | M | M | LM | |
| 8d Central Wear Valley | | | | | | | | | |
| 8d i Willington & Crook East | M | M | M | M | MH | M | M | LM | |
| 8d ii Helmington | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | M | MH | LM | |
| 8d iii Hunwick West | M | LM | M | M | M | M | MH | LM | |
| 8d iv Binchester | LM | M | LM | LM | LM | M | M | LM | H |
| 8d v Dene Valley | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | M | MH | LM | |
| 8d vi Woodhouses | LM | M | LM | LM | M | M | M | LM | |
| 8d vii Witton Park | LM | M | LM | LM | LM | MH | M | LM | |
| 8d viii Woodside & Escomb | MH | M | M | MH | MH | M | M | LM | |
| 8d ix South Church | M | LM | M | M | M | M | M | LM | |
| 8d x Bracks Farm | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | M | MH | LM | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 8d xi Auckland Park | MH | H | H | H | MH | H | MH | M | H |
| 8d xii Coundon West | M | M | M | M | M | M | MH | LM | |
| 8d xiii Vinovia | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | M | LM | |
| 8d xiv Toronto | MH | MH | M | MH | M | M | M | LM | |
| 8e Cong Burn Valley | | | | | | | | | |
| 8e Cong Burn Valley. | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | LM | H |
| 8f Deerness & Hedleyhope Valley | | | | | | | | | |
| 8f i Hedleyhope Valley | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | |
| 8f ii Upper Deerness Valley | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | MH | MH | LM | |
| 8f iii Deerness northern flanks | LM | M | LM | LM | M | LM | M | LM | |
| 8f iv Middle Deerness | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | MH | MH | LM | |
| 8f v Deerness southern flanks | LM | MH | LM | LM | LM | MH | M | M | |
| 8f vi Lower Deerness | MH | MH | M | MH | H | MH | MH | LM | |
| 8f vii Brandon North | MH | MH | M | MH | M | MH | M | LM | |
| 8f viii Broom Hill | LM | M | M | LM | LM | M | MH | LM | |
| 8g Derwent Valley | | | | | | | | | |
| 8g i Upper Derwent valley | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | LM | |
| 8g ii Middle Derwent valley | M | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | LM | |
| 8g iii Lower Derwent & Pont Valley | MH | MH | MH | H | MH | MH | MH | LM | H |
| 8h Findon Hill & South Burn Valley. | | | | | | | | | |
| 8h i Daisy Hill | LM | M | LM | M | MH | M | MH | LM | |
| 8h ii Findon Hill | LM | M | LM | M | LM | M | LM | LM | |
| 8i Gaunless Valley. | | | | | | | | | |
| 8i i Butterknowle | MH | M | M | MH | MH | M | MH | M | |
| 8i ii Cockfield | MH | M | H | MH | MH | H | H | M | |
| 8i iii High Lands & Low Lands | M | M | M | M | MH | LM | MH | LM | |
| 8i iv Morley | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | M | M | MH | |
| 8i v Ramshaw | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | M | M | M | H |
| 8i vi Etherley | M | M | M | M | M | MH | M | LM | |
| 8i vii Thrushwood | M | M | M | M | M | LM | MH | LM | |
| 8i viii Shildon West | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | LM | |
| 8i ix South Side | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | M | MH | M | |
| 8j Hummerbeck Valley. | | | | | | | | | |
| 8j i Keverstone | MH | MH | M | MH | M | M | LM | M | |
| 8j ii Bucks head & Cockshaw Hill | LM | M | LM | LM | M | LM | M | LM | |
| 8j iii Hilton | MH | MH | M | MH | M | M | M | M | |
| 8j iv Lutterington | MH | MH | M | MH | M | M | M | M | |
| 8j v Crook Beck | M | M | M | M | M | M | LM | LM | |
| 8j vi Bildershaw | LM | M | LM | LM | LM | M | M | M | |
| 8k Kyo Burn Valley. | | | | | | | | | |
| 8k i Bushblades | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | M | M | LM | |
| 8k ii East Kyo | LM | LM | LM | LM | MH | M | MH | LM | |
| 8k iii Tanfield Lea | M | LM | MH | M | H | M | MH | LM | |
| 8k iv Tanfield | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | M | MH | LM | |
| 8l Linburn Valley | | | | | | | | | |
| 8l Linburn Valley | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | M | MH | |
| 8m Stanley Burn Valley. | | | | | | | | | |
| 8m i Upper Stanley Burn | LM | M | LM | LM | MH | M | MH | LM | MH |
| 8m ii Lower Stanley Burn | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | MH | MH | LM | |
| 8m iii Eden Hill & Twizell Hall | LM | M | LM | LM | LM | M | M | LM | |
| 8m iv Twizell Dykes | MH | M | M | MH | M | M | M | LM | |
| 8n Stockley Beck Valley. | | | | | | | | | |
| 8n i Stockley Beck Valley. | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | M | LM | M | |
| 8n ii Park House. | MH | MH | M | LM | LM | M | M | LM | |
| 8n iii Scription Gill | MH | MH | M | MH | M | MH | M | M | |
| 8o Upper Wear & Lower Bedburn Valleys. | | | | | | | | | |
| 8o i Thornley & Helme Park | MH | H | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | |
| 8o ii Harperley | MH | H | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | M |
| 8o iii Shipley | MH | H | M | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | |
| 8o iii Lower Bedburn | MH | H | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | |
| 8o iv Witton Castle | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | M | |

3.9 BLT9 Coalfield Valley Floodplain

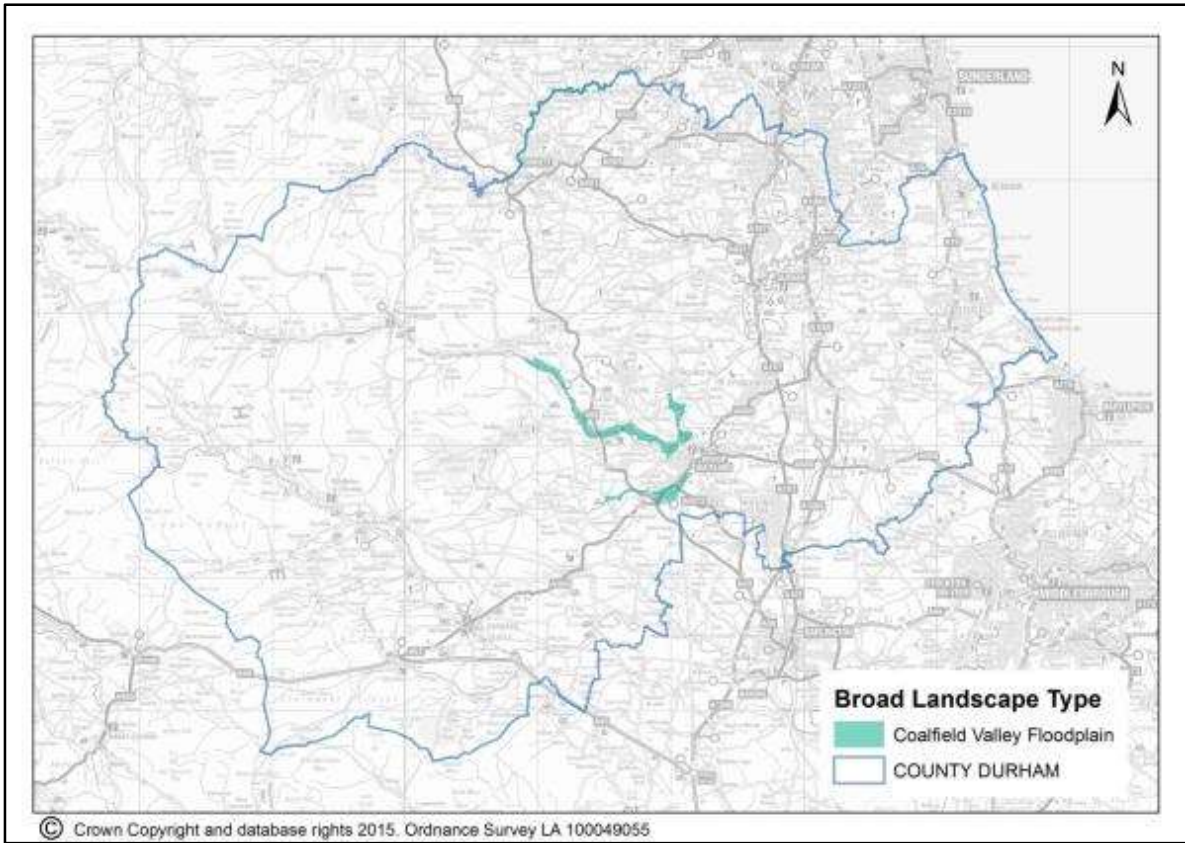


Figure 3.9A: Map of BLT9 Coalfield Valley Floodplain

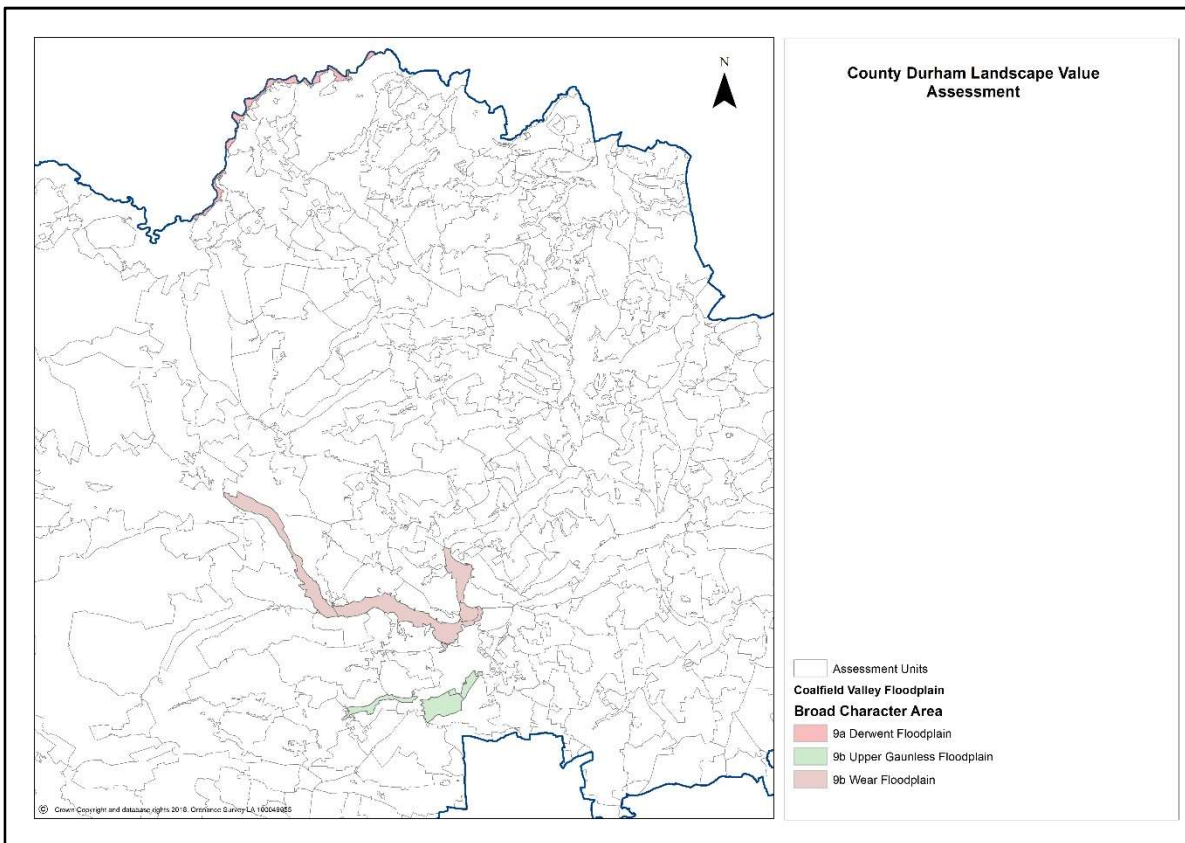


Figure 3.9B Broad Character Areas and assessment units BLT9

| Table 3.9A : Value profile of BLT9 Coalfield Valley Floodplain | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Attribute | Value | | | | |
| | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| Condition | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | Varied. Some areas affected by urban and industrial development, mineral workings and agricultural intensification. Parts of the LCT are identified as LCPA and parts as LIPA. | | | | |
| Scenic quality | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Typically a visually open landscape defined by enclosing valley slopes but with a high degree of enclosure in more wooded areas. There are often deep views along valleys. Floodplains are widely overlooked from higher ground in panoramic views. Prominent and varied skylines often formed by neighbouring Coalfield Valley and Coalfield Upland Fringe LCT, locally clean and undeveloped but containing buildings and other structures in places. The LCT is of variable scenic quality being influenced in places by built development or gravel workings but also including areas forming part of attractive wider river valley landscapes of high scenic quality containing few detractors. The Wear and Derwent floodplains lie in areas identified in past development plans as Area of High Landscape Value. | | | | |
| Rarity | | | | Moderate-high | |
| | Coalfield Valley Floodplains landscapes belong to a relatively uncommon landscape type. Although forming part of a wider suite of river floodplains they are geographically restricted to the floor of main river valleys. | | | | |
| Representative-ness | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | Landscape within this LCT vary from weakly to strongly representative of the type, depending largely on their condition but partly on their legibility and the presence or absence of characteristic floodplain features. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: natural | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A variable LCT with some areas of farmland of only general interest but more often containing important riparian habitats, ancient woodlands and wetlands designated as SSSI or LWS. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: historic | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A variable LCT often containing features of only general historical interest. Some LCA contain features of greater interest including historic parklands (registered and locally listed) and relics from a range of periods from the pre-historic to the post-medieval industrial periods together with assemblages of listed building, conservation area villages and occasional scheduled monuments. | | | | |
| Recreation Value | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A variable LCT. Some areas have well-developed networks of public rights of way and there are locally areas of accessible woodland, historic parks, nature reserves and country parks. The valley floors are followed in places by regional trails (railway paths, Weardale Way) and parts of the national cycle network. Some localised areas contain fewer paths. There are locally some facilities for active recreation (fishing) in former gravel pits. | | | | |
| Perceptual aspects | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A varied landscape, densely settled in some areas but with a relatively remote and tranquil quality in its most rural parts | | | | |
| Cultural associations | | | | | |
| | The LCT has not been assessed. | | | | |

| Table 3.9B: Value assessment of BLT9 Character Areas | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Character area / Sub-area | Condition | Scenic | Rarity | Represent | CI: natural | CI: historic | Recreation | Perceptual | Cultural |
| 9a Derwent Floodplain | | | | | | | | | |
| 9a Derwent Floodplain | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | |
| 9b Gaunless floodplain | | | | | | | | | |
| 9b i Upper Gaunless floodplain | M | M | MH | M | MH | MH | MH | LM | |
| 9b ii Middle Gaunless floodplain | M | M | MH | M | MH | MH | M | LM | |
| 9b iii Lower Gaunless Floodplain | LM | LM | M | LM | M | M | LM | LM | |
| 9c Wear floodplain | | | | | | | | | |
| 9c i Wear floodplain west | MH | H | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | MH | |
| 9c ii Wear floodplain central | M | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | |
| 9c iii Wear floodplain north | LM | M | MH | LM | M | M | MH | LM | |

3.10 BLT10 Gritstone Upland Fringe

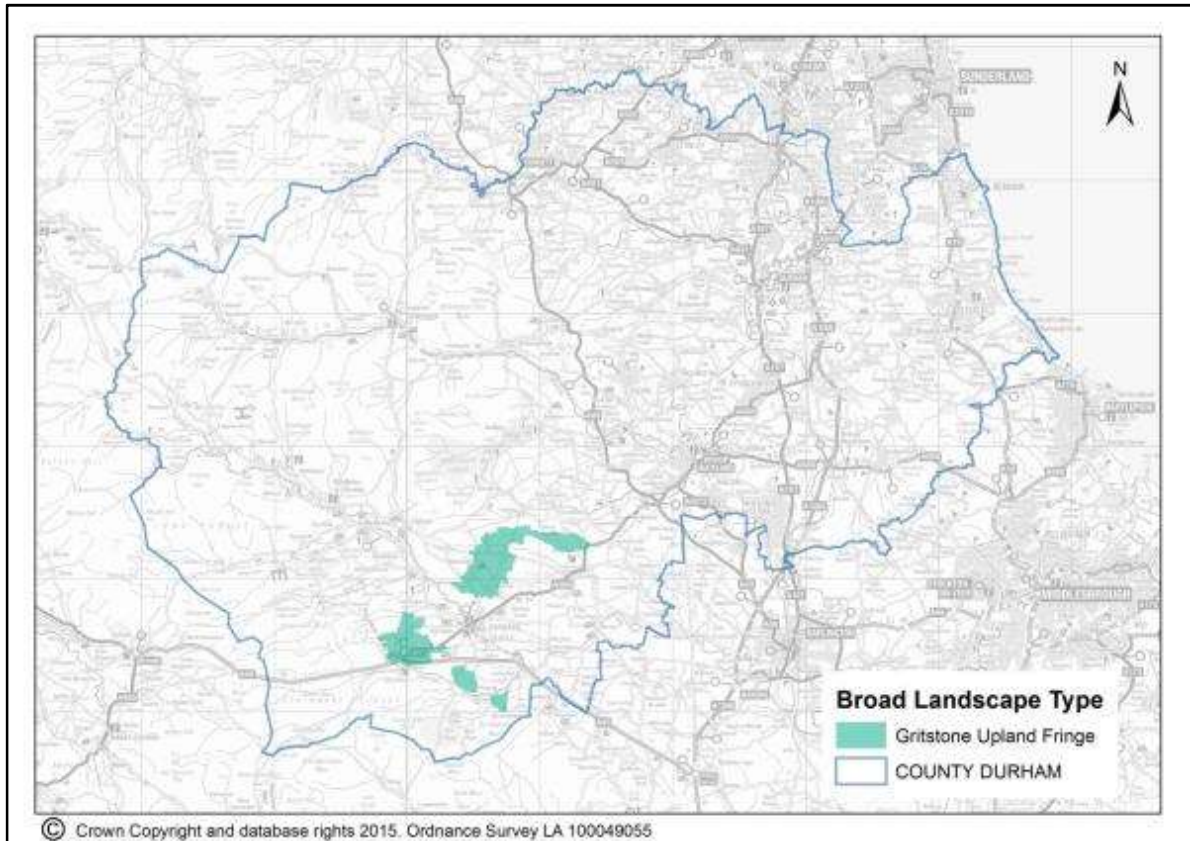


Figure 3.3.1 Map of BLT10 Gritstone Upland Fringe

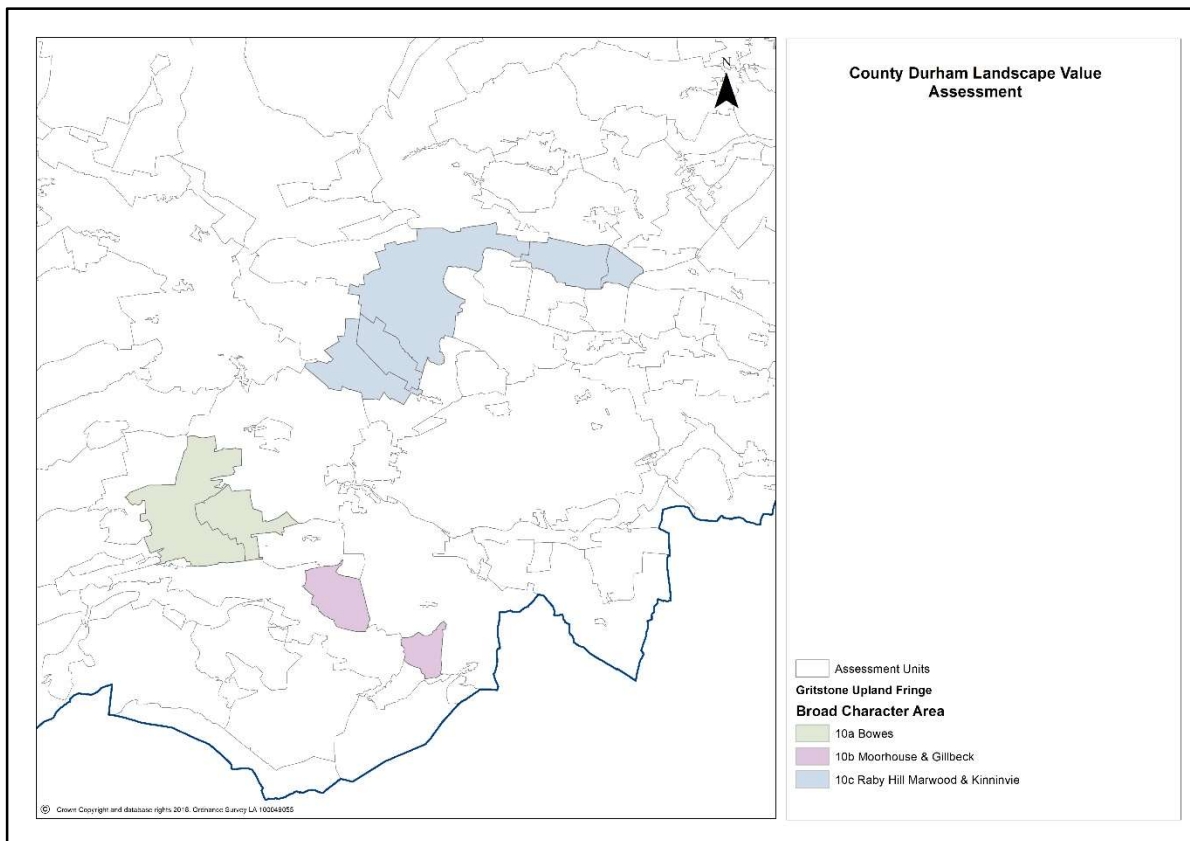


Figure 3.3.2 Broad Character Areas and assessment units BLT10

| Table 3.10A : Value profile of BLT10 Gritstone Upland Fringe | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------|----------|---------------|------|
| Attribute | Value | | | | |
| | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| Condition | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Condition is generally good although with some localised tracts where field boundaries are absent or relict and other areas affected by active limestone quarrying. Much of the LCT is identified as LCPA with localised pockets of LIPA. | | | | |
| Scenic quality | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A visually very open landscape with shallow interior views and occasional deeper panoramic views from higher ground. Skylines occasionally prominent but not generally distinctive other than those formed by adjacent moorland LCTs. The area is of consistently good scenic quality as attractive countryside with few detractors and often forms part of wider views of high scenic quality. Locally affected by the busy A66 and Hulands Quarry. All of the LCT falls within areas identified in the Local Plan as Area of High Landscape Value. Some views within the LCT, and particularly from its western edges, take in the AONB. Parts of the Raby Hill character area lie within the parkland and designed estate farmland of Raby Park and are of notably high scenic value forming part of the Grade II* parkland and its immediate setting | | | | |
| Rarity | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Gritstone Upland Fringe landscapes belong to a relatively common landscape type forming part of a wider suite of moorland and upland fringe landscape types across the north of England. Most landscapes within this LCT are in moderate or good condition for the type. Some areas contain less common features such as historic parkland and may have an elevated value in that respect. | | | | |
| Representative-ness | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Landscape within this LCT are generally representative or strongly representative of the type, depending largely on their condition. In some areas particularly important features such as historic parkland may be notable. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: natural | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | Much of the LCT has some conservation interest as pastoral farmland in generally good condition and with areas of semi-natural grassland and rush pasture. Some localised areas are designated as LWS. Some areas lie close to designated sites and may contain habitats important to citation species. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: historic | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A variable LCT often containing features of only general historical interest. Some LCA contain features of greater interest including historic parklands (locally listed) and relics from a range of periods from the pre-historic to the post-medieval industrial periods together with occasional listed buildings and scheduled monuments. | | | | |
| Recreation Value | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A variable LCT. Some areas have relatively well-developed networks of public rights of way and are crossed by railway paths and parts of the national cycle network. Some localised areas contain fewer paths but contain minor roads used for walking, cycling and hacking. | | | | |
| Perceptual aspects | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A strongly rural, remote and tranquil landscape. Little movement other than natural forces, agricultural activities and traffic on minor roads. Locally affected by the A67 and busy A66. | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|-------------|
| Cultural associations | | | | | High |
| | The LCT has not been fully assessed. Some LCA have been identified as having strong associations with a national and regional figures (artists JMW Turner, John Sell Cotman & Hablot Knight Browne; landscape architects Thomas White the Elder, Thomas Wright & Joseph Spence; writer Charles Dickens; author & illustrator Alfred Wainwright). | | | | |

Table 3.10B: Value assessment of BLT10 Character Areas

| Character area / Sub-area | Condition | Scenic | Rarity | Represent | CI: natural | CI: historic | Recreation | Perceptual | Cultural |
|--|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|----------|
| 10a Bowes | | | | | | | | | |
| 10a i Bowes & Deepdale | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | M | M | MH | H |
| 10a ii Hulands and Thornberry | M | M | M | M | M | M | MH | MH | H |
| 10b Moorhouse and Gillbeck | | | | | | | | | |
| 10b i Moorhouse | MH | MH | M | MH | M | M | M | MH | H |
| 10b ii Gillbeck | MH | MH | M | MH | M | M | LM | MH | |
| 10c Raby Hill, Marwood & Kinnivie | | | | | | | | | |
| 10c i Marwood | MH | MH | M | MH | M | MH | M | MH | |
| 10c ii Bluestone | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | MH | |
| 10c iii Kinnivie | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | MH | M | MH | |
| 10c iv Raby Hill | MH | H | MH | MH | MH | H | LM | MH | H |
| 10c v Raby Park North | H | H | H | H | MH | H | LM | M | H |

BLT11 Gritstone Vale

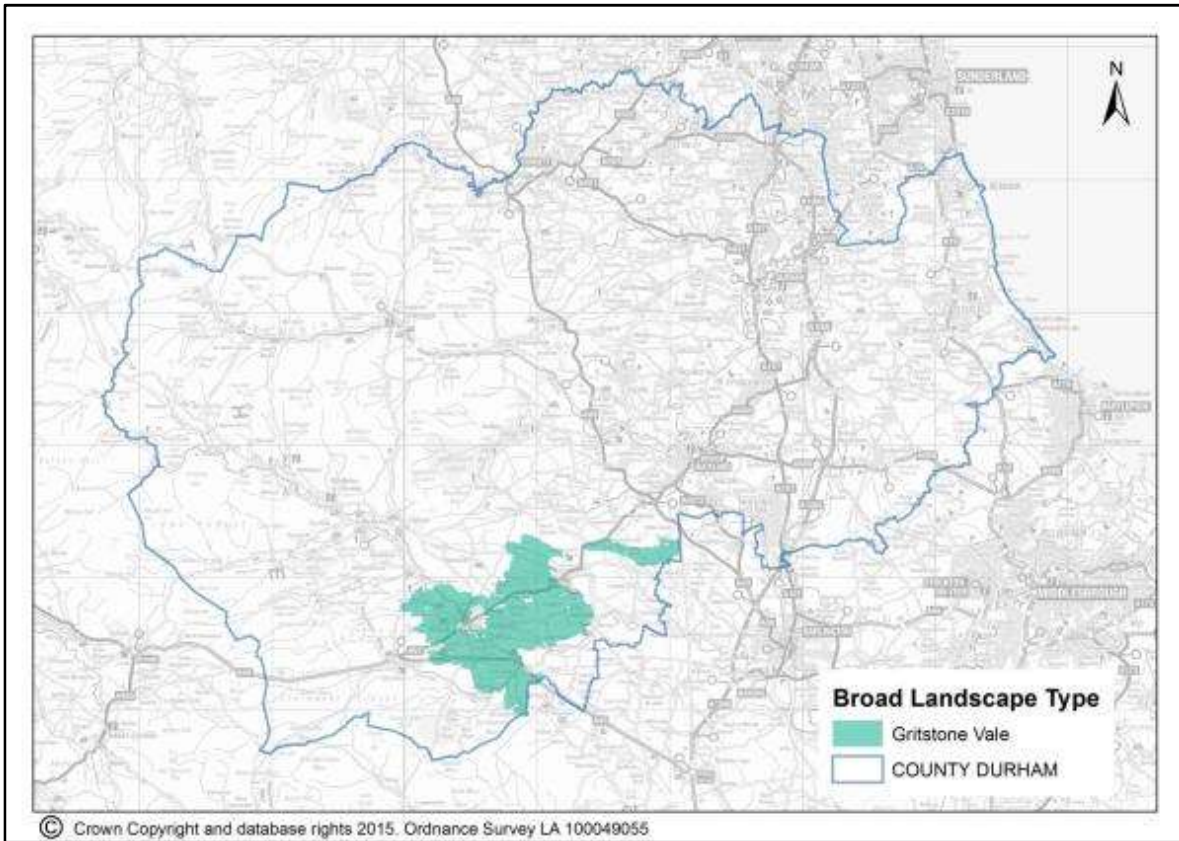


Figure 3.10A: Map of BLT11 Gritstone Vale

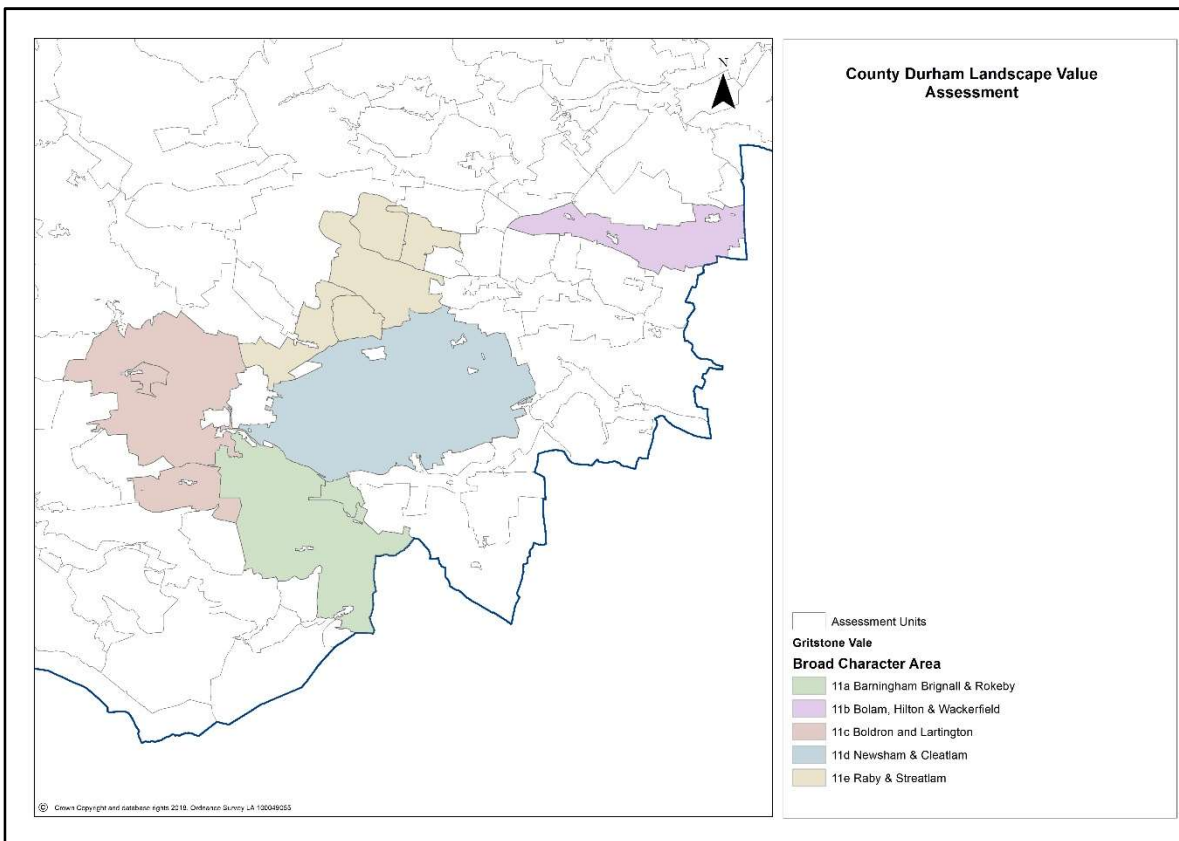


Figure 3.10B: Broad Character Areas and assessment units BLT11

| Attribute | Value | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------|----------|---------------|------|
| | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| Condition | | | | Moderate-high | High |
| | Condition is generally good although with some very localised tracts where field boundaries are absent or relict and other areas affected by active limestone or sandstone quarrying. Much of the LCT is identified as LCPA with very localised pockets of LIPA. | | | | |
| Scenic quality | | | | Moderate-high | High |
| | Within the vale the landscape is typically seen in relatively shallow views but there are deeper views from local high ground and panoramic views across the vale from around its edges, from adjoining upland fringes, and more locally from moorland fringe and moorland landscapes. Skylines occasionally prominent locally but often formed by distant high ground. The area is of consistently good scenic quality as attractive countryside with few detractors, and of locally high or very high scenic quality and particularly in and around its incised rivers and denes and historic parklands. Much of the area is identified in the Local Plan as an Area of High Landscape Value. The area contains a number of notable parklands of high scenic value including Lartington Park (Grade II), Rokeby Park (II*) and Bowes Museum Park (II) together with parts of the wider parklands of Raby (II*) and non-designated parks at Streatlam, Eastwood and Barningham. | | | | |
| Rarity | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Gritstone Vale landscapes belong to a relatively common landscape type forming part of a wider suite of transitional lowland / upland fringe landscape types across the north of England. Most landscapes within this LCT are in moderate or good condition for the type. Some areas contain less common features such as designed parkland and historic villages and may have an elevated value in that respect. | | | | |
| Representative-ness | | | | Moderate-high | High |
| | Landscape within this LCT are generally strongly representative of the type. In some areas particularly important features such as historic parkland may be notable. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: natural | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Much of the LCT has some conservation interest as mixed or pastoral farmland in generally good condition. Some area have notable tracts of ancient dene and ravine woodlands designated as LWS. Some areas lie close to designated sites (SPA) and may contain habitats important to citation species. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: historic | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A variable LCT sometimes containing features of only general historical interest. Many LCA contain features of greater interest including historic parklands (registered and locally listed) and relics from a range of periods from the pre-historic to the post-medieval together with assemblages of listed buildings, conservation area towns and villages and scheduled monuments. | | | | |
| Recreation Value | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A variable LCT. Some areas have a particularly well-developed networks of public rights of way including many following attractive feature such as riverside woods. The main valley of the Tees is followed by regional trails (railway paths, Teesdale Way) and parts of the national cycle network. Some localised areas contain fewer paths but contain minor roads used for walking, cycling and hacking. There are a number of heritage based outdoor visitor attractions (Egglestone Abbey, Rokeby Park) and opportunities for active recreation (fishing, canoeing) on the River Tees. | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|----------|---------------|------|
| Perceptual aspects | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A settled but strongly rural and generally tranquil landscape. In most areas little movement other than natural forces, agricultural activities and traffic on minor roads. Locally affected by traffic on busy roads (A688, A66, A67). | | | | |
| Cultural associations | | | Moderate | | High |
| | The LCT has not been fully assessed. Some LCA have been identified as having strong associations with a national and regional figures (artists JMW Turner, John Sell Cotman & Hablot Knight Browne; landscape architects Thomas White the Elder, Thomas Wright & Joseph Spence; architect Joseph Hansom; writers Charles Dickens and Sir Walter Scott) and local figures (physician & reformer George Edwards; photographer Elijah Yeoman). | | | | |

Table 3.11B: Value assessment of BLT11 Character Areas

| Character area / Sub-area | Condition | Scenic | Rarity | Represent | Cl: natural | Cl: historic | Recreation | Perceptual | Cultural |
|--|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|----------|
| 11a Barnigham, Brignall and Rokeby | | | | | | | | | |
| 11a i Barnigham & Brignall | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | M | H |
| 11a ii Rokeby park | H | H | H | H | H | H | M | M | H |
| 11b Bolam, Hilton & Wackerfield | | | | | | | | | |
| 11b Bolam, Hilton & Wackerfield | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | MH | M | M | |
| 11c Boldron and Lartington | | | | | | | | | |
| 11c i Boldron | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | H |
| 11c ii Lartington | MH | H | MH | H | H | MH | H | M | H |
| 11c iii Lartington park | H | H | H | MH | H | H | H | MH | H |
| 11d Newsham and Cleatlam | | | | | | | | | |
| 11d Newsham and Cleatlam | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | M | M |
| 11e Raby and Streatlam | | | | | | | | | |
| 11e i Raby Old Park | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | LM | MH | H |
| 11e ii Raby Home Farm | H | H | MH | H | MH | H | LM | MH | H |
| 11e iii Staindrop Moor | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | M | M | MH | M |
| 11e iv Streatlam Park | MH | H | MH | MH | MH | H | M | M | M |
| 11e v Stainton | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | M | M | M | H |

3.12 BLT12 Incised Lowland Valleys

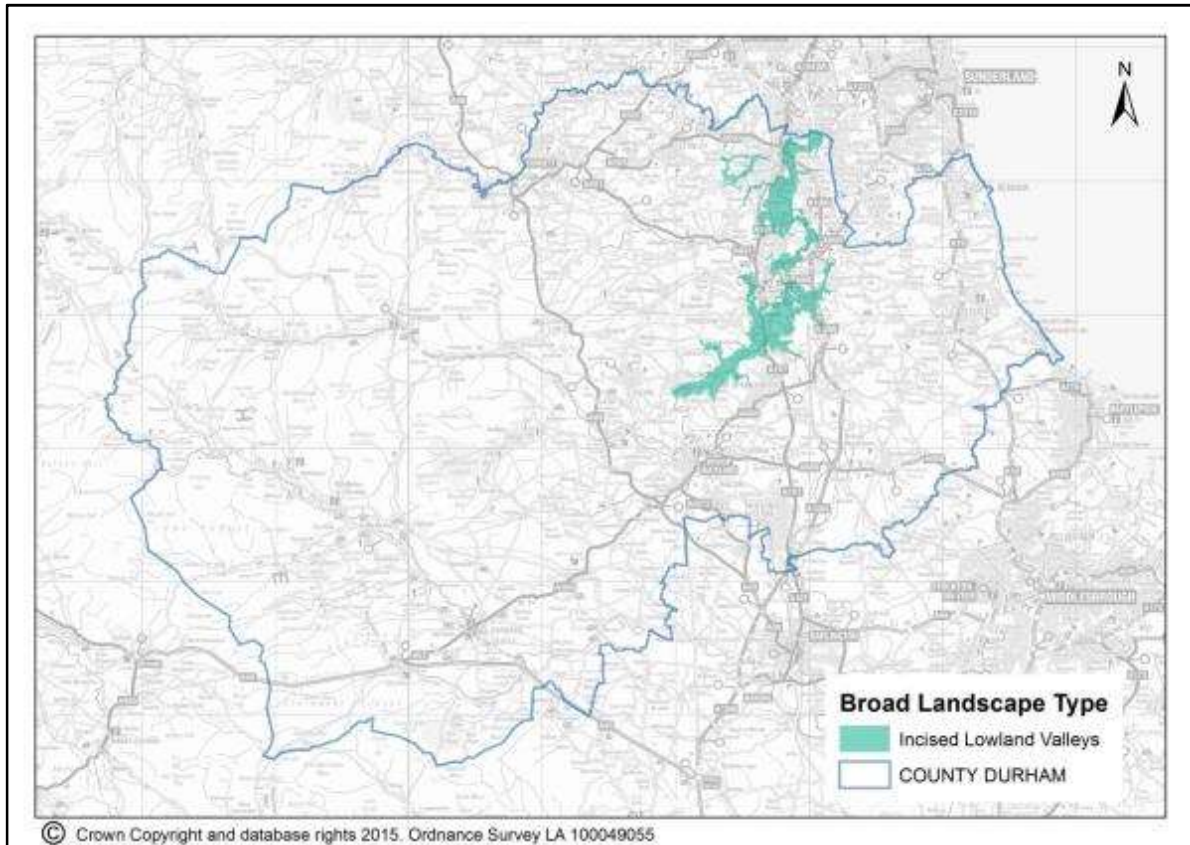


Figure 3.12A: Map of BLT12 Incised Lowland Valleys

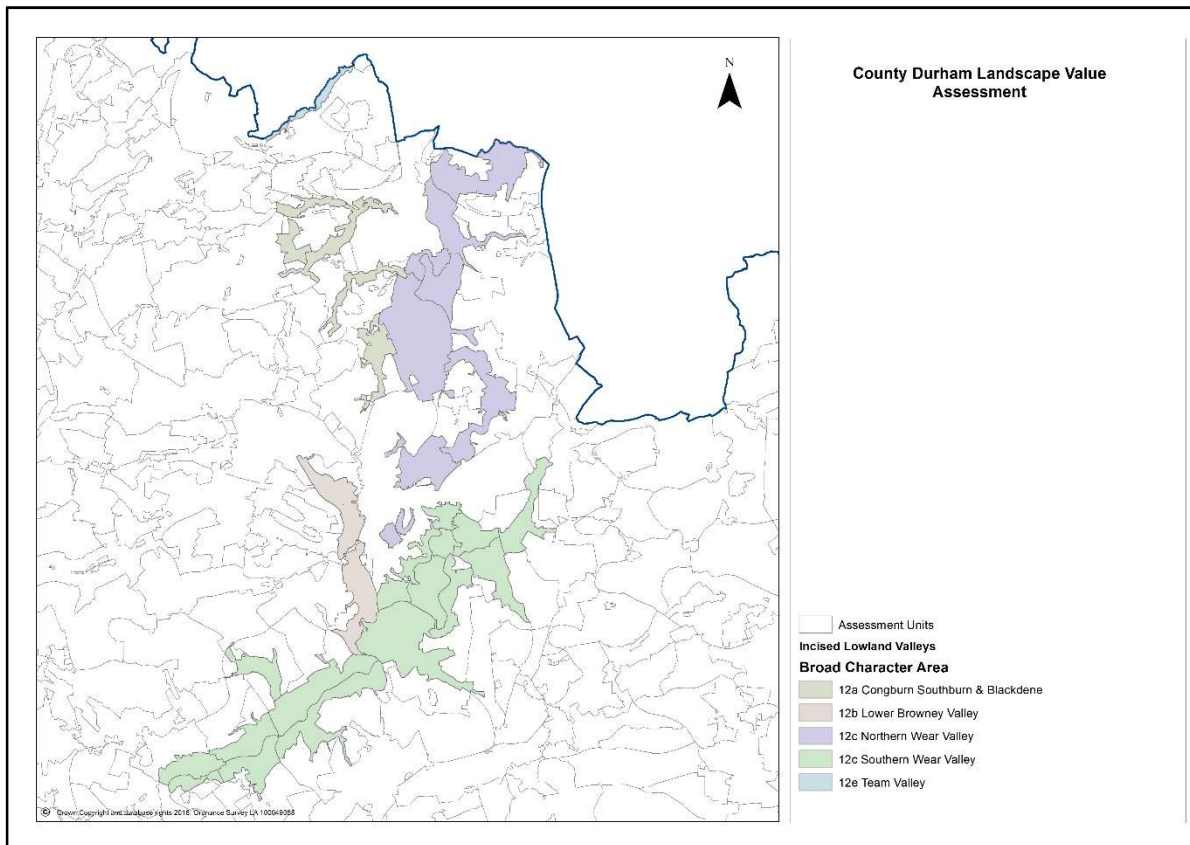


Figure 3.12B: Broad Character Areas and assessment units BLT12

| Attribute | Value | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------|----------|---------------|------|
| | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| Condition | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Condition varies in the LCT being generally good but with some localised areas where field boundaries have been lost to agricultural intensification The LCT is largely identified as LCPA with some localised areas of LIPA. | | | | |
| Scenic quality | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A visually complex landscape heavily enclosed in places giving obstructed or heavily filtered shallow views, but with deep views across and along the valleys in places and panoramic views from higher ground. High levels of inter-visibility in places with adjacent LCTs, and with the Limestone Escarpment to the east and coalfield spurs to the west. Parts of the LCT form the immediate and wider setting of the World Heritage Site. There are important views of other landmark features including castles and country houses (Lumley, Burn Hall), notable bridges and railway viaducts, and Penshaw Monument. Skylines are very varied, often prominent and locally very distinctive. Some skylines are undeveloped or with important landmark features. Urban form is prominent on other skylines, sometimes extensively so in the north with views of Chester-le-Street and the Team Valley beyond. The LCT is generally of good or high scenic quality as attractive countryside, in places highly picturesque, with only localised detractors. Much of the LCT falls within areas formerly identified in the City of Durham, Sedgfield and Chester-le-Street Local Plans as Area of High Landscape Value. The LCT is notable for the number of historic parklands it contains including registered parks of Lambton (II), Lumley(II), Burn Hall (II), Croxdale (II*) and Brancepeth (II) which are of a high scenic value. | | | | |
| Rarity | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Incised Lowland Valley landscapes belong to a relatively uncommon landscape type in a regional and national context. Although forming part of a wider suite of river valley landscapes they are geographically restricted to the corridors of incised major rivers. Some lcas contain rare features – including rocky gorges and designed parklands which elevate their value further. In other areas the stronger characteristics of the type are less evident which reduces their value to a degree. | | | | |
| Representative-ness | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Landscape within this LCT vary from weakly to strongly representative of the type, depending largely on their condition but partly on their legibility. In some areas particularly important features such as wooded gorges and historic parkland may be notable. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: natural | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A variable LCT with some areas of farmland of only general interest but more often containing important riparian habitats, ancient woodlands, historic parklands, wood-pasture and wetlands, some designated as SSSI or LWS. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: historic | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A variable LCT sometimes containing features of only general historical interest. Many LCA contain features of greater interest including historic parklands (registered and locally listed) and relics from a range of periods from the pre-historic to the post-medieval together with assemblages of listed buildings, conservation area towns and villages and scheduled monuments. | | | | |
| Recreation Value | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A variable LCT. Some areas have well-developed networks of public rights of way and there are locally areas of parks and recreation grounds, community woodland, historic parks and local nature reserves. The Wear valley is followed in places by the Weardale Way and crossed by parts of the national cycle network. Some areas contain very few paths although some have minor roads used for walking, cycling and hacking. There are a number of | | | | |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|----------|---------------|
| | heritage-based outdoor visitor attractions (Finchale Abbey, Crook Hall), several golf courses and some opportunities for active recreation (fishing, boating) on the River Wear. | | | |
| Perceptual aspects | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high |
| | A settled rural landscape. Locally tranquil but affected in places by noise and movement on busy roads (A167, A1M). | | | |
| Cultural associations | | | | Moderate-high |
| | The LCT has not been fully assessed. Some LCA have been identified as having strong associations with a national and regional figures (artists JMW Turner, John Sell Cotman, Edward Dayes, Thomas Girtin, Alfred Hunt, SM Grimm, John Ruskin; landscape architects Joseph Spence, Thomas White, George London, Charles Bridgeman & Stephen Switzer; architects John Vanbrugh, Joseph & Ignatius Bonomi, Thomas Wright; writers William Wordsworth; antiquarians Christopher Mickleton & James Raine). | | | |

Table 3.12B: Value assessment of BLT12 Character Areas

| Character area / Sub-area | Condition | Scenic | Rarity | Represent | Cl: natural | Cl: historic | Recreation | Perceptual | Cultural |
|---|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|----------|
| 12a Congburn, Southburn and Blackdene | | | | | | | | | |
| 12a i Congburn | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | MH | MH | LM | |
| 12a ii Blackdene | M | M | MH | M | H | M | LM | LM | |
| 12a iii Southburn | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | MH | MH | LM | |
| 12a iv Hett Hills South | LM | M | M | LM | LM | M | LM | M | |
| 12b Lower Browney Valley | | | | | | | | | |
| 12b Lower Browney Valley | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | MH | M | LM | H |
| 12c Northern Wear Valley | | | | | | | | | |
| 12c i Lambton | MH | H | H | H | MH | H | LM | MH | MH |
| 12c ii Lumley | MH | MH | H | MH | H | H | MH | LM | H |
| 12c iii Lumley Banks | LM | M | M | LM | M | M | M | LM | |
| 12c iv Chester-le-Street Riverside | M | MH | MH | M | MH | M | H | LM | |
| 12c v Harbour House and Cocken | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | LM | LM | H |
| 12c vi Finchale and Kepier Gorge | MH | H | H | H | H | H | MH | MH | H |
| 12c vii Aykley Heads & Frankland | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | LM | H |
| 12c viii Durham Riverbanks | H | H | H | H | H | H | H | H | H |
| 12c ix Observatory Hill and Elvet Hill | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | LM | H |
| 12d Southern Wear Valley | | | | | | | | | |
| 12d i Hollingside Mountjoy & Whinney Hill | H | H | MH | H | H | MH | MH | M | |
| 12d ii Durham Racecourse Old Durham and Pelaw | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | LM | H |
| 12d iii Old Durham Beck | M | MH | MH | M | M | MH | M | LM | |
| 12d iv Sherburnhouse Beck | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | LM | |
| 12d v Houghall and Maiden castle | LM | M | MH | LM | M | MH | MH | LM | |
| 12d vi Shincliffe east | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | M | LM | |
| 12d vii Shincliffe South | MH | H | MH | MH | H | MH | MH | MH | |
| 12d viii Houghall Farm | M | MH | MH | M | M | M | LM | MH | |
| 12d ix Burn Hall & Croxdale | MH | H | H | H | MH | H | MH | M | |
| 12d x East Park & Holywell | M | MH | MH | M | M | H | M | MH | |
| 12d xi Wihitworth & Coldstream | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | H | MH | MH | |
| 12d xii Brancepeth Park | MH | H | H | H | MH | H | LM | M | |
| 12d xiii Page bank | M | MH | MH | M | MH | M | MH | M | |
| 12d xiv Byers Green | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | M | LM | |
| 12d xv Cobey's Carr | LM | LM | M | LM | LM | M | LM | LM | |
| 12d xvi Willington Riverside | M | MH | MH | M | H | M | MH | LM | |
| 12e Team Valley | | | | | | | | | |
| 12e Team Valley | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | MH | MH | LM | |

3.13 BLT13 Lowland Valley Terraces

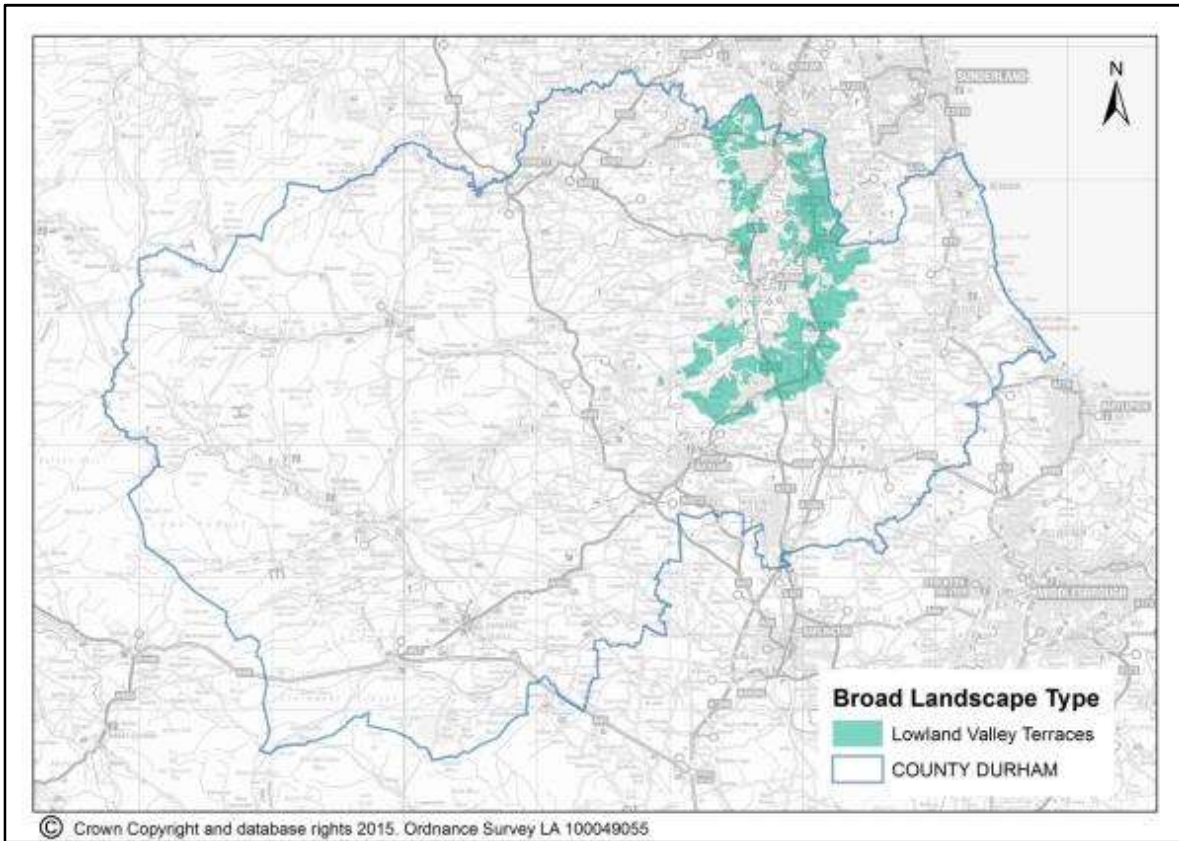


Figure 3.13A: Map of BLT13 Lowland Valley Terraces

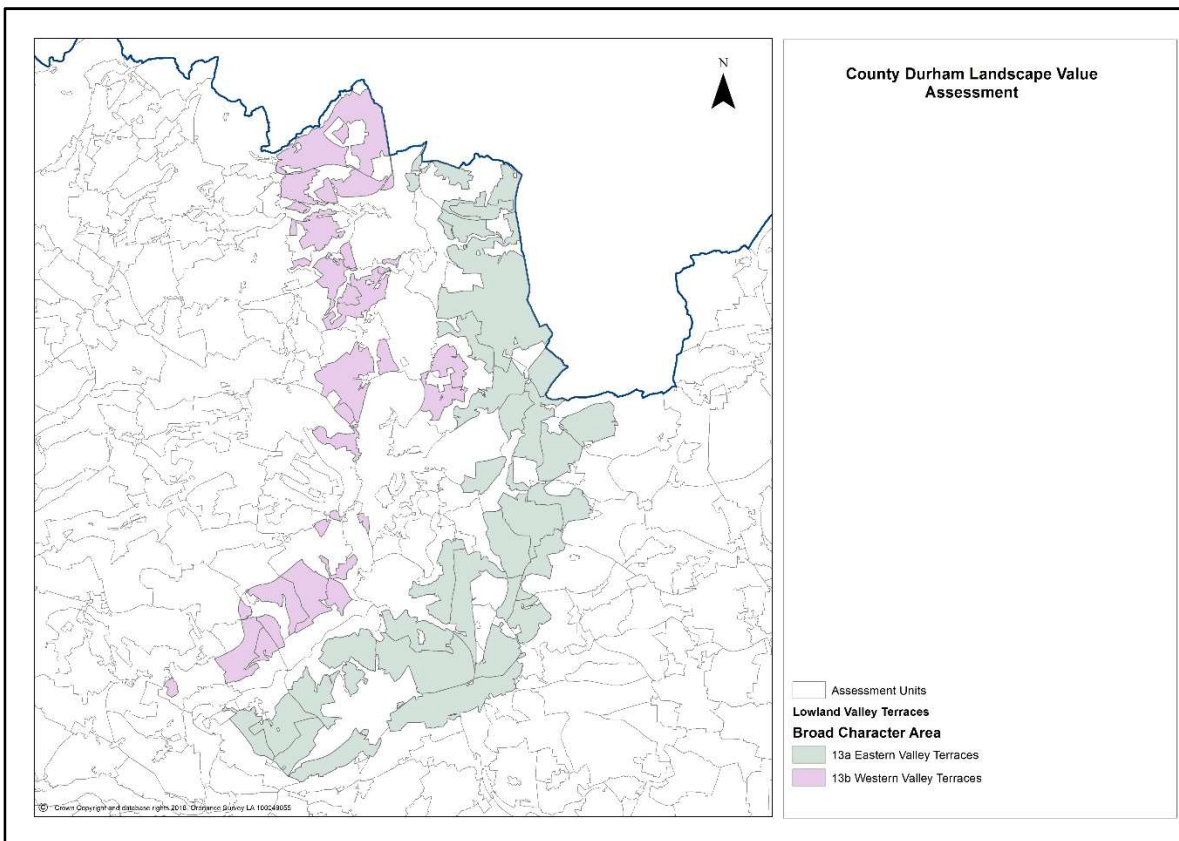


Figure 3.13B: Broad Character Areas and assessment units BLT13

| Table 3.13A : Value profile of BLT13 Lowland Valley Terraces | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Attribute | Value | | | | |
| | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| Condition | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | Condition varies in the LCT being generally good but with some localised areas where field boundaries have been lost to agricultural intensification The LCT is largely identified as LCPA with some localised areas of LIPA. | | | | |
| Scenic quality | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A visually open landscape experienced in relatively shallow views but with some long vistas along the valley. High levels of inter-visibility in places with adjacent Incised Valley LCT and with the Limestone Escarpment to the east and coalfield spurs to the west. Some parts of the LCT form the wider setting of the World Heritage Site. There are important views of other landmark features including Lumley Castle and Penshaw Monument. Some skylines are undeveloped or with important landmark features. Urban form is prominent on other skylines, sometimes extensively so in the north with views of Chester-le-Street and the Team Valley. Wind turbines feature on the eastern skyline and on more distant skylines to the west. Tall vertical elements are relatively widespread including telecoms masts and high voltage transmission lines. The area is of variable scenic quality being partly attractive countryside but having an urban fringe character with detractor elements in places. It is locally of high scenic quality in and around historic parklands, and where it lies close to the incised valley landscapes and forms part of wider views of a high scenic quality. Those parts of the LCT fall within areas formerly identified in the City of Durham, Sedgefield and Chester-le-Street Local Plans as Area of High Landscape Value. The LCT is notable for the number of historic parklands it contains including parts of registered parks of Lambton (II), Lumley (II) and Brancepeth (II) which are of a high scenic value. | | | | |
| Rarity | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Lowland Valley Terrace landscapes belong to a relatively common landscape type forming part of a wider suite of similar lowland landscape types across the north of England. Most landscapes within this LCT are in moderate or good condition for the type. Some areas contain less common features such as designed parkland and historic villages and may have an elevated value in that respect. | | | | |
| Representative-ness | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | . | | | | |
| Conservation interests: natural | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A variable LCT, very often made up of farmland of only general interest but locally containing ancient woodlands, lowland heath, historic parklands, wood-pasture and wetlands, some designated as SSSI or LWS. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: historic | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A variable LCT often containing features of only general historical interest and with some areas extensively worked for coal by surface mining with very little time depth. Some LCA contain features of greater interest including historic parklands (registered and locally listed) and relic landscapes from a range of periods from the pre-historic to the post-medieval industrial period together with occasional listed buildings and conservation area villages. | | | | |
| Recreation Value | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A very variable LCT. Some areas have well-developed networks of public rights of way and there are locally areas of access land (heathland), community woodland, historic parks and local nature reserves. Some areas are crossed by regional trails (railway paths, Weardale Way) and parts of the national cycle network. Some areas contain few opportunities for recreational access. There are a number of golf courses. | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|----------|---------------|------|
| Perceptual aspects | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A settled, in places semi-rural landscape. Locally tranquil but often affected by the noise and movement of busy roads and railway lines. | | | | |
| Cultural associations | | | | | High |
| | The LCT has not been fully assessed. Some LCA have been identified as having strong associations with a national and regional figures (artists Hieronymous Grimm and Norman Cornish; landscape architects Joseph Spence, Thomas White, George London, Charles Bridgeman & Stephen Switzer; architects John Vanbrugh, Joseph & Ignatius Bonomi & Thomas Wright; writers Thomas Grey & William Mason, Physician Thomas Wharton. | | | | |

Table 3.13B: Value assessment of BLT13 Character Areas

| Character area / Sub-area | Condition | Scenic | Rarity | Represent | Cl: natural | Cl: historic | Recreation | Perceptual | Cultural |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|----------|
| 13a Eastern Valley Terraces | | | | | | | | | |
| 13a i Picktree | LM | M | LM | LM | M | MH | LM | L | |
| 13a ii Lambton Park N | M | MH | H | M | MH | H | L | MH | MH |
| 13a iii Lambton Park E | MH | H | H | H | MH | H | LM | LM | MH |
| 13a iv Lambton Park South | MH | MH | H | MH | MH | H | L | M | MH |
| 13a v Lambton Development Area | M | MH | M | M | MH | H | LM | M | MH |
| 13a vi Lumley Park N | LM | M | M | LM | LM | H | LM | LM | H |
| 13a vii Bournmoor West | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | LM | LM | |
| 13a viii Bournmoor East | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | M | M | LM | |
| 13a ix Lumley & Leamside | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | M | MH | LM | |
| 13a x Cocken | MH | MH | M | MH | M | MH | M | LM | |
| 13a xi Moorhouse & Low Grange | M | M | M | M | MH | M | LM | LM | |
| 13a xii Field House | LM | L | L | LM | LM | LM | LM | L | |
| 13a xiii Pittington West | M | M | M | M | MH | M | MH | LM | |
| 13a xiv Ramside | M | MH | MH | M | M | MH | MH | LM | |
| 13a xv Elemore | M | MH | M | M | MH | MH | M | M | |
| 13a xvi Sherburn East | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | MH | MH | LM | |
| 13a xvii Sherburn Grange | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | LM | LM | |
| 13a xviii Byers Garth | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | LM | LM | |
| 13a xix Whitwell | M | M | M | M | MH | M | LM | LM | |
| 13a xx Bowburn East | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | LM | LM | |
| 13a xxi Shadforth Valeside | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | M | MH | LM | |
| 13a xxii Cassop Valeside | MH | MH | M | MH | M | M | LM | LM | |
| 13a xxiii Old Quarrington | LM | LM | LM | LM | MH | M | M | LM | |
| 13a xxiv Bowburn West | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | M | LM | |
| 13a xxv High Croxdale | MH | MH | M | MH | M | MH | M | M | |
| 13a xxvi Hett | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | MH | M | M | |
| 13a xxvii Tursdale | LM | LM | LM | LM | MH | M | M | LM | |
| 13a xxviii Thinford & Metal Bridge | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | M | M | LM | MH |
| 13a xxix Hett Moor | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | M | LM | |
| 13a xxx Tudhoe North | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | |
| 13a xxxi Tudhoe South | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | LM | |
| 13a xxxii Whitworth | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | H | MH | LM | |
| 13a xxxiii Old Park | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | LM | H |
| 13a xxxiv Middlestone Moor | LM | M | LM | LM | LM | M | LM | LM | H |
| 13a xxxv Middlestone Moor S | LM | LM | LM | LM | MH | M | LM | LM | MH |
| 13a xxxvi Long Lane | LM | M | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | H |
| 13b Western Valley terraces | | | | | | | | | |
| 13b i Perkinsville & Ouston | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | M | MH | LM | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| 13b ii Pelton | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | M | MH | LM | |
| 13b iii Hett Hills | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | LM | LM | |
| 13b iv Waldrige | MH | MH | H | H | H | MH | H | LM | |
| 13b v Waldrige East | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | M | LM | |
| 13b vi Hermitage | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | H | L | LM | |
| 13b vii Chester Moor | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | M | LM | LM | |
| 13b viii Plawsworth Cottage | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | LM | LM | |
| 13b ix Hagg House | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | LM | LM | |
| 13b x Sniperley & Kimblesworth | LM | M | LM | LM | M | M | LM | LM | |
| 13b xi Sniperley Park | M | MH | MH | M | M | H | LM | LM | |
| 13b xii Whitesmocks | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | M | LM | H |
| 13b xiii Brasside N & Finchale | LM | LM | LM | LM | H | M | M | LM | |
| 13b xiv Brasside S | MH | M | MH | MH | H | M | MH | LM | |
| 13b xv Merryoaks | LM | M | LM | LM | LM | M | M | LM | |
| 13b xvi Langley | M | M | M | M | MH | M | MH | LM | |
| 13b xvii Meadowfield | L | L | L | L | LM | M | LM | L | |
| 13b xviii Browney Lane | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | LM | LM | |
| 13b xix Red Barns & Nafferton | M | M | M | M | M | H | LM | LM | |
| 13b xx Brancepeth Park E | MH | H | MH | MH | MH | H | LM | M | |
| 13b xxi Brancepeth Park S | M | MH | MH | M | MH | H | M | M | |
| 13b xxii Brancepeth Park SW | M | MH | MH | M | M | MH | M | LM | |
| 13b xxiii Brancepeth West Park | M | M | M | M | M | H | LM | M | |
| 13b xxiv Willington East | LM | M | LM | LM | LM | M | M | LM | |
| 13b xxv Willington South Dene | MH | MH | M | MH | H | M | LM | LM | |

3.14 BLT14 Limestone Escarpment

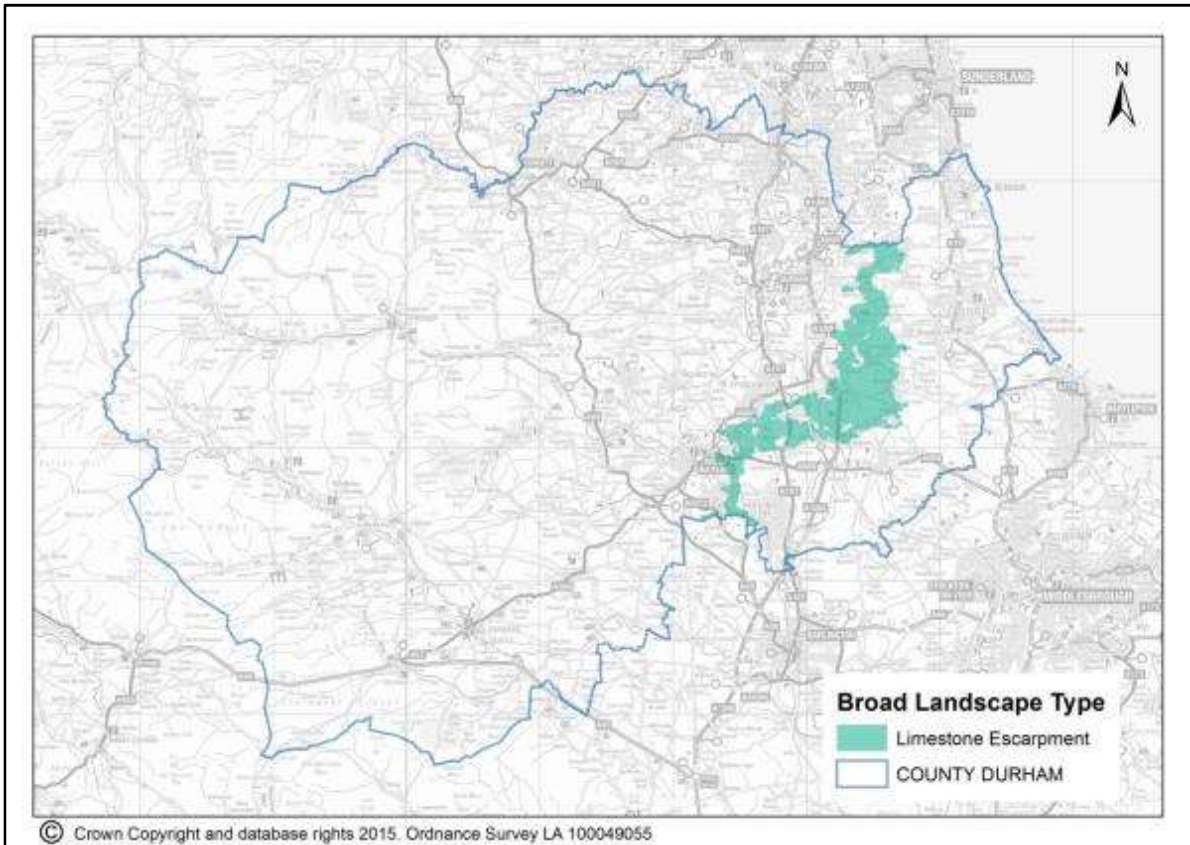


Figure 3.14A: Map of BLT14 Limestone Escarpment

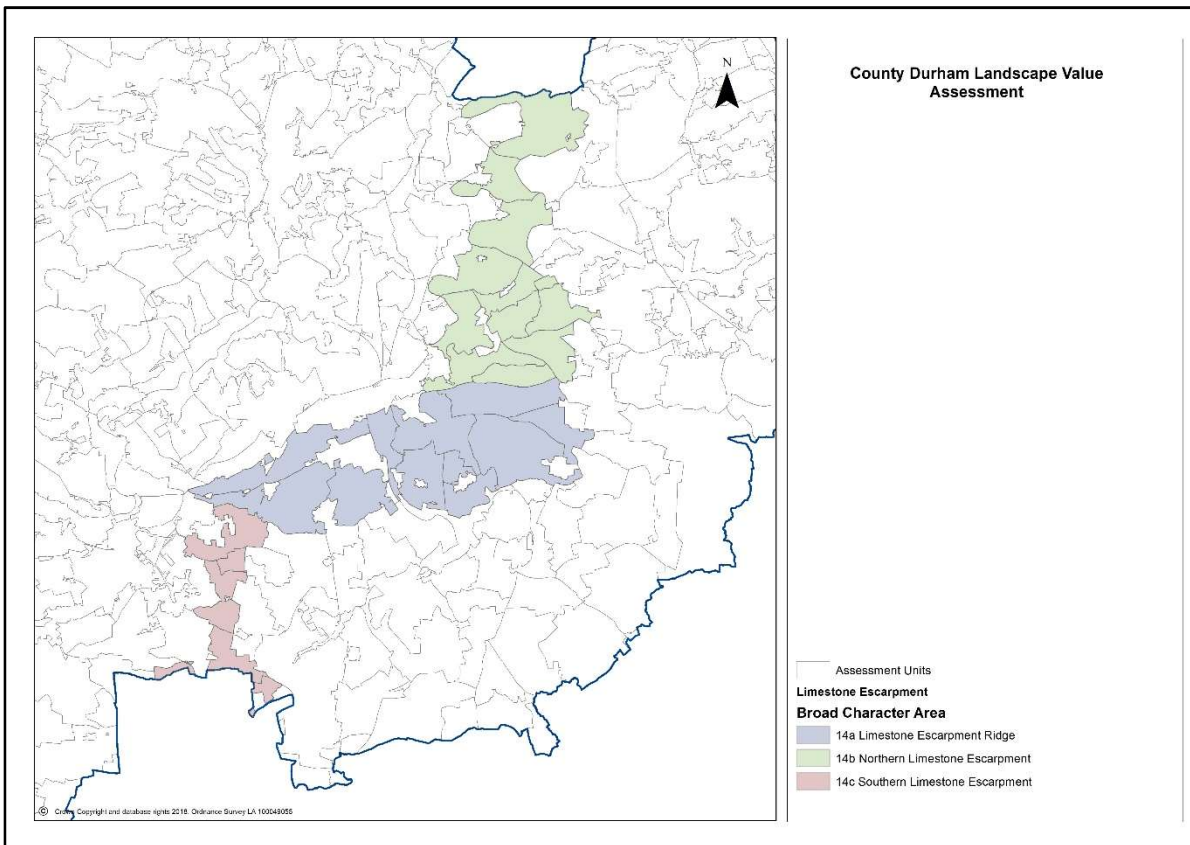


Figure 3.14B: Broad Character Areas and assessment units BLT14

| Table 3.14A : Value profile of BLT14 Limestone Escarpment | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Attribute | Value | | | | |
| | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| Condition | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | Condition varies in the LCT with some localised areas heavily affected by quarrying or agricultural intensification. The LCT includes both LCPA and LIPA. | | | | |
| Scenic quality | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A visually open landscape with commanding panoramic views across adjoining lowlands and across sequential spurs along the escarpment. Generally experienced in deep views from sloping ground and lower ground. Locally in more shallow views at the eastern transition with the plateau. High levels of inter-visibility with adjacent LCTs and particularly Wear Lowlands. Forms the backdrop to important views of Durham Castle and Cathedral, which are also landmark features in views out. Skylines are varied, often prominent and locally distinctive. Some skylines are undeveloped or with important landmark features. Urban form is prominent on others. Some tall vertical elements locally including high voltage transmission lines. Variable scenic quality with some attractive and picturesque rural landscapes but with relatively widespread detractors including limestone quarries, roads and overhead transmission lines. A small area in the north was identified in the City of Durham Local Plan as an Area of High Landscape Value. Other small areas were identified in the Magnesian Limestone Escarpment Local Plan as ALV. The LCT contains no registered parks but some small parklands of local interest. | | | | |
| Rarity | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Limestone Escarpment Landscapes belong to a relatively uncommon landscape type, the Permian limestone outcropping only rarely at a national and regional level. Some areas contain rare features – including limestone gorges and particularly well-defined spurs which elevate their value further. In other areas the stronger characteristics of the type are less evident which reduces their value. | | | | |
| Representative-ness | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Landscape within this LCT vary from weakly to strongly representative of the type, depending largely on their condition. In some areas particularly important features such as well-defined spurs and vales may be notable. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: natural | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A variable LCT, including some areas made up of farmland of only general interest but locally containing important areas of rare magnesian limestone grasslands, ancient woodlands and wetlands, many designated as SSSI or LWS (including some NNR and LNR). | | | | |
| Conservation interests: historic | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A variable LCT often containing features of only general historical interest. Some LCA contain features of greater interest including historic parklands (locally listed) and relic landscapes from a range of periods from the pre-historic to the post-medieval industrial period together with assemblages of listed building, conservation area villages and occasional scheduled monuments | | | | |
| Recreation Value | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A variable LCT. Some areas have well-developed networks of public rights of way and there are locally areas of access land (NNR grassland), community woodland and local nature reserves. Some areas are crossed by railway paths and parts of the national cycle network. Some areas contain fewer opportunities for recreational access. | | | | |
| Perceptual aspects | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | | |
| | A settled semi-rural landscape. Locally tranquil but affected in places by noise and movement on busy roads. | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|--|---------------|------|
| Cultural associations | | | | Moderate-high | High |
| | The LCT has not been fully assessed. Some LCA have been identified as having strong associations with a national and regional figures (artist Norman Cornish; poet Elizabeth Barrett Browning; engineer Timothy Hackworth). | | | | |

| Character area / Sub-area | Condition | Scenic | Rarity | Represent | Cl: natural | Cl: historic | Recreation | Perceptual | Cultural |
|--|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|----------|
| 14a Limestone Escarpment Ridge | | | | | | | | | |
| 14a i Western Escarpment | M | MH | MH | M | M | MH | LM | LM | MH |
| 14a ii Western Dipslope | M | M | MH | M | M | MH | M | LM | |
| 14a iii Ferryhill South | LM | LM | M | LM | LM | M | M | LM | |
| 14a iv Ferryhill Gap | M | MH | H | M | H | M | MH | LM | |
| 14a v Mainsforth | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | MH | M | LM | |
| 14a vi Thrislington & Cornforth | L | L | L | L | MH | LM | LM | LM | |
| 14a vii Bishop Middleham North | LM | LM | M | LM | M | M | M | LM | |
| 14a viii Bishop Middleham South | MH | MH | H | MH | MH | MH | MH | LM | |
| 14a ix Garmondsway | LM | LM | M | LM | MH | MH | M | LM | |
| 14a x Eastern Dipslope | LM | M | M | LM | MH | M | LM | LM | |
| 14a xi Trimdon West | LM | LM | M | LM | M | M | M | LM | |
| 14b Northern Limestone Escarpment | | | | | | | | | |
| 14b i Elemore | MH | MH | MH | MH | H | MH | MH | M | |
| 14b ii Sherburn | LM | LM | MH | LM | H | M | LM | LM | |
| 14b iii Shadforth | M | M | MH | M | MH | MH | M | LM | |
| 14b iv Cassop Vale | MH | MH | MH | H | H | MH | M | LM | |
| 14b v Cassop | M | M | MH | M | M | M | MH | LM | |
| 14b vi Quarrington Hill | LM | LM | MH | LM | H | M | MH | LM | |
| 14b vii Old Thornley | M | MH | MH | M | H | MH | MH | LM | |
| 14b viii Thornley Moor | M | M | M | M | MH | M | M | LM | |
| 14b ix Kelloe | M | M | M | M | MH | M | M | LM | |
| 14b x Coxhoe Park & Kelloe Vale | M | M | MH | M | MH | MH | MH | LM | H |
| 14b xi Raisby | L | L | L | L | H | LM | M | L | |
| 14c Southern Limestone Escarpment | | | | | | | | | |
| 14c i Coundon | LM | LM | M | LM | LM | M | M | LM | |
| 14c ii Eldon | LM | M | LM | LM | MH | M | M | LM | |
| 14c iii Shildon North | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | LM | LM | |
| 14c iv Shildon East | LM | LM | LM | LM | MH | M | LM | LM | H |
| 14c v Aycliffe South | M | MH | M | M | MH | M | LM | LM | |
| 14c vi Shildon South | LM | LM | M | LM | M | LM | M | LM | |

3.15 BLT15 Clay Plateau

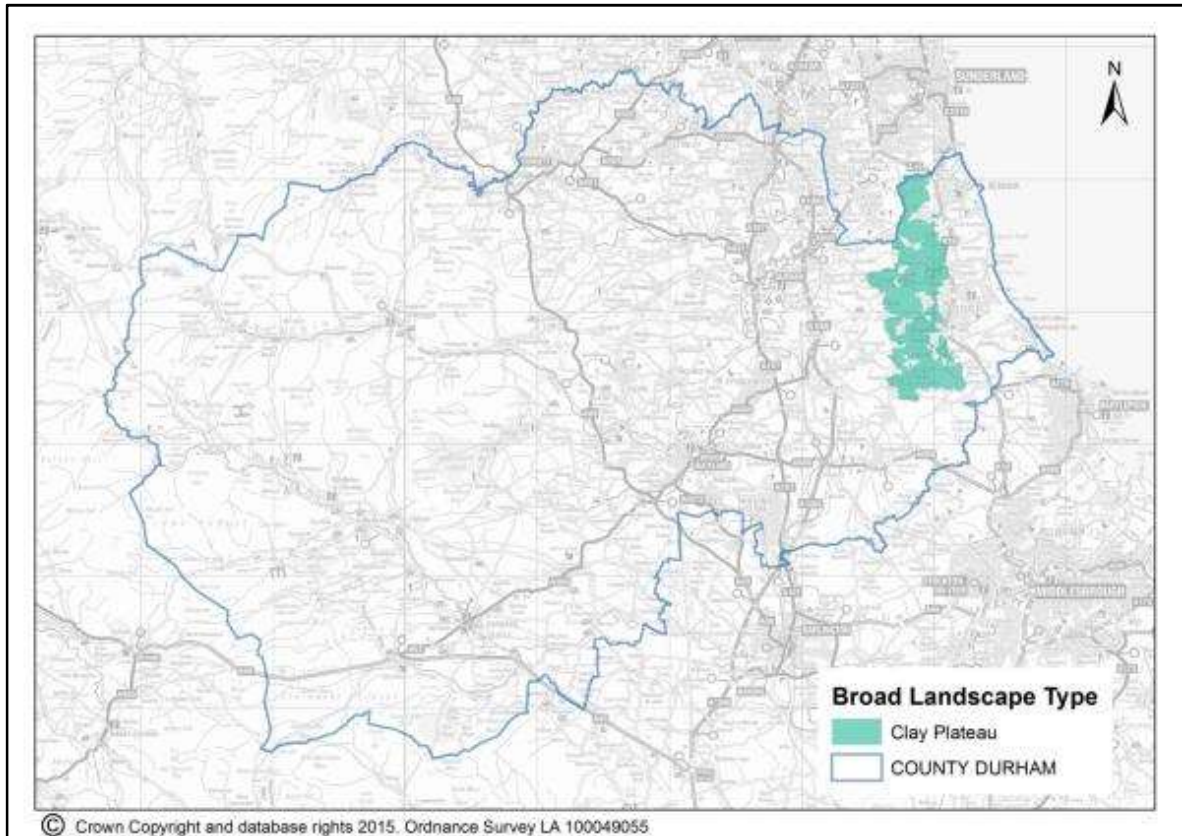


Figure 3.15A: Map of BLT15 Clay Plateau

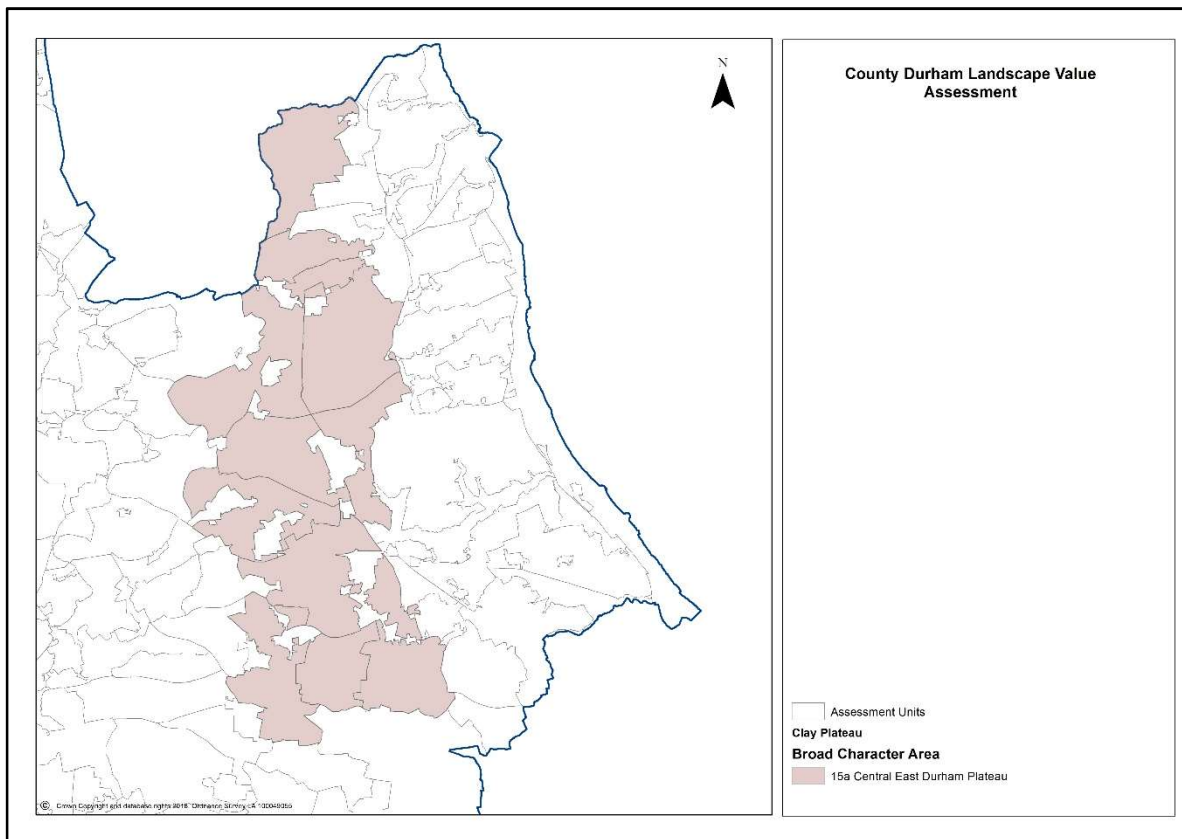


Figure 3.15B: Broad Character Areas and assessment units BLT15

| Table 3.15A : Value profile of BLT15 Clay Plateau | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Attribute | Value | | | | |
| | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| Condition | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | | |
| | Condition varies in the LCT. There are extensive areas heavily affected by agricultural intensification and quarrying or coal mining. The LCT includes both LCPA and LIPA. | | | | |
| Scenic quality | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A visually open landscape experienced in shallow views. Views are often shortened by undulating terrain. Some longer views from localised areas of higher ground. Relatively low levels of inter-visibility with adjacent LCTs. Skylines are not generally prominent and there are few notable landmark features. Urban form is locally evident on the skyline typically as low linear settlement edges. Tall vertical elements are relatively widespread including telecoms masts and high voltage transmission lines and wind turbines of varying scales. The area is of variable scenic quality being in places attractive countryside but having a semi-rural or urban fringe character elsewhere with detractive elements. Heavily wooded areas west of Wingate were identified in the Easington District Local Plan as Area of High Landscape Value | | | | |
| Rarity | | Low-moderate | Moderate | | |
| | Clay Plateau landscapes belong to a relatively common landscape type forming part of a wider suite of similar lowland landscape types across the north of England from which they are poorly differentiated. | | | | |
| Representative-ness | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | | |
| | Landscape within this LCT vary from weakly to moderately representative of the type, depending largely on their condition. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: natural | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A variable LCT, very often made up of farmland of only general interest but locally containing areas of magnesian limestone grassland, wetland and brownfield habitat, some designated as SSSI or LWS and LNR. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: historic | | | Moderate | | |
| | The LCT typically contains features of only general historical interest. Some LCA contain occasional listed buildings and non-designated heritage assets such as railway lines. | | | | |
| Recreation Value | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A variable LCT. Some areas have well-developed networks of public rights of way and there are locally areas of community woodland and local nature reserves. Some areas are crossed by railway paths and parts of the national cycle network. Some areas contain limited opportunities for recreational access. | | | | |
| Perceptual aspects | | Low-moderate | | | |
| | A settled, in places semi-rural, landscape. Locally tranquil but often affected by the noise and movement of busy roads. | | | | |
| Cultural associations | | | | | High |
| | The LCT has not been fully assessed. One LCA is associated with former British Prime Minister Tony Blair | | | | |

| Table 3.15B: Value assessment of BLT15 Character Areas | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Character area / Sub-area | Condition | Scenic | Rarity | Represent | CI: natural | CI: historic | Recreation | Perceptual | Cultural |
| 15a Central East Durham Plateau | | | | | | | | | |
| 15a i Seaton & Slingley | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | M | M | LM | |
| 15a ii Murton South | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | M | LM | |
| 15a iii Hawthorn Colliery | L | L | LM | L | MH | M | M | LM | |
| 15a iv Haswell Moor | LM | LM | LM | LM | MH | M | MH | LM | |
| 15a v Thornley & Wheatley Hill | LM | LM | LM | LM | MH | M | M | LM | |
| 15a vi Easington Moor | LM | LM | LM | LM | MH | M | LM | LM | |
| 15a vii Shotton Moor | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | M | LM | |
| 15a viii Shotton East | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | M | LM | |
| 15a ix Wingate West | M | MH | M | M | M | M | LM | LM | |
| 15a x Wingate & Station town East | LM | LM | LM | LM | MH | M | MH | LM | |
| 15a xi South Wingate & Hurworth | M | M | M | M | MH | M | MH | LM | |
| 15a xii Hurworth Bryan | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | M | LM | |
| 15a xiii Trimdons | M | M | M | M | MH | M | M | LM | H |

3.16 BLT16 Coastal Limestone Plateau

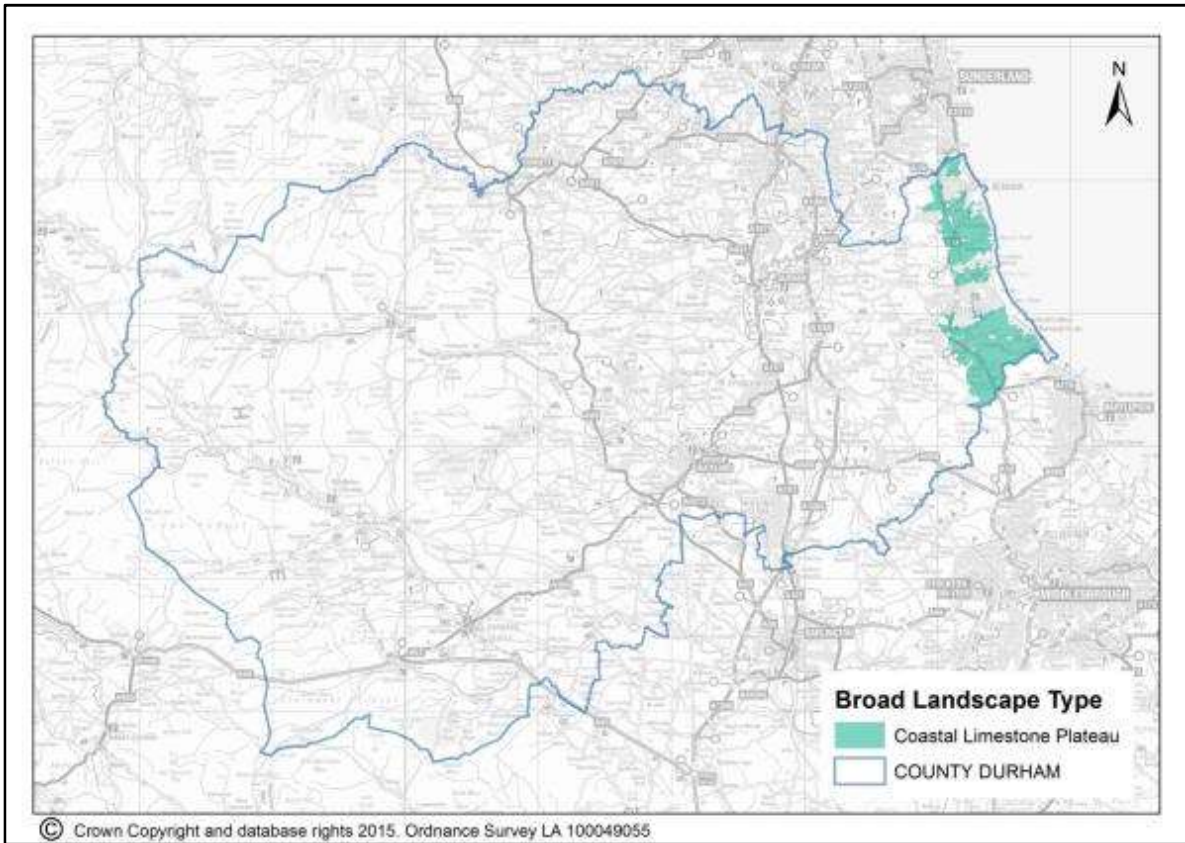


Figure 3.16A: Map of BLT16 Coastal Limestone Plateau

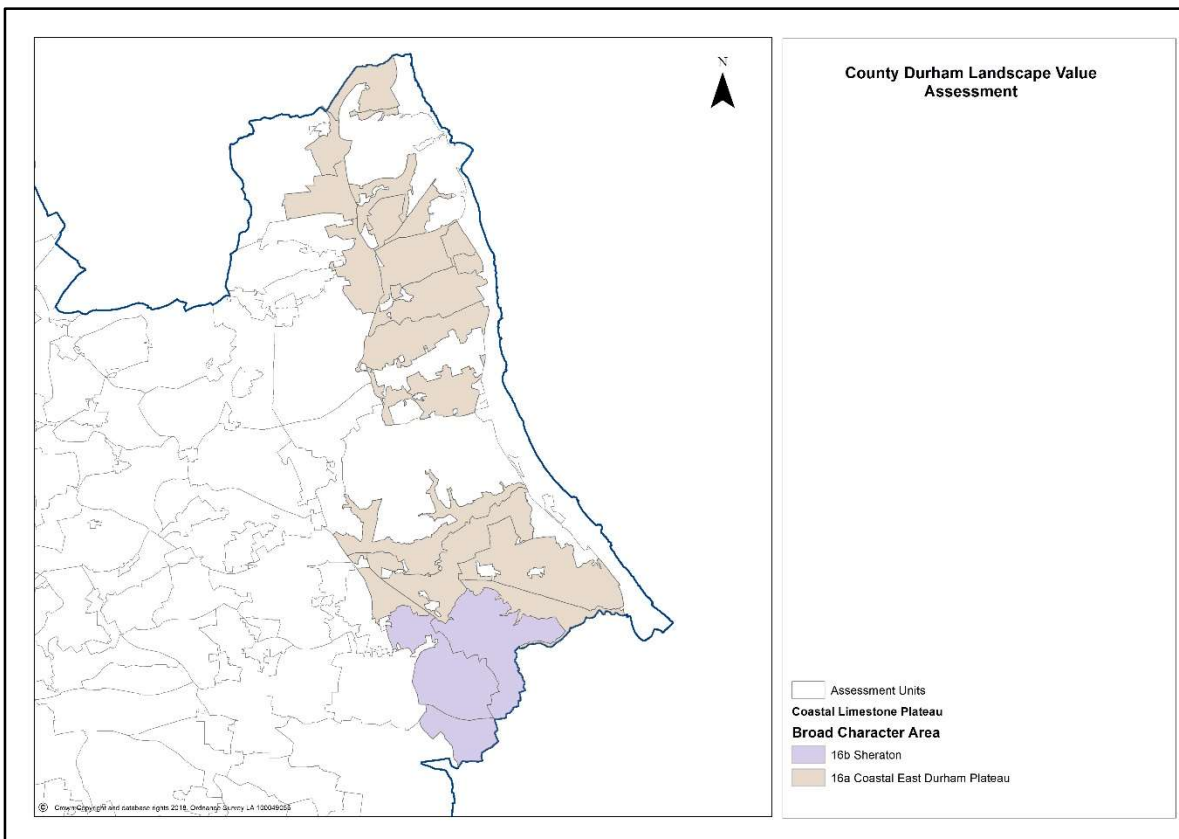


Figure 3.16B: Broad Character Areas and assessment units BLT16

| Table 3.16A : Value profile of BLT16 Coastal Limestone Plateau | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Attribute | Value | | | | |
| | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| Condition | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | Condition varies in the LCT with some areas heavily affected by quarrying or agricultural intensification. The LCT includes both LCPA and LIPA. | | | | |
| Scenic quality | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A visually open landscape often experienced in shallow views. Views are restricted in places by undulating terrain but there are longer views from localised areas of higher ground and open views towards the coast and the sea across falling ground. Locally the landscape is visually enclosed in areas of parkland and wooded estate farmland. Relatively low levels of inter-visibility with the Clay Plateau LCT but high levels of inter-visibility in places with the Limestone Coast LCT. Skylines are not generally prominent and there are few notable landmark features. Locally there are areas with more varied and distinctive skylines with landmark hills. Urban form is locally evident on the skyline typically as low linear settlement edges. There are few tall vertical elements other than in westward views across the Clay plateau LCT. The area is of variable scenic quality being in places attractive countryside but having a semi-rural or urban fringe character elsewhere with detractive elements. Views of the sea are a notable feature of areas of higher ground, though often taking in urban areas. Landscapes associated with incised wooded denes across the area are identified in the Easington District Local Plan as Areas of High Landscape Value. The LCT contains historic parklands at Castle Eden (Grade II) which are of a high scenic value and smaller non-designated parks at Seaham Hall and Hardwick Hall. | | | | |
| Rarity | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Coastal Limestone Plateau Landscapes belong to a relatively uncommon landscape type, the Permian limestone outcropping only rarely at a national and regional level and the proximity to the coast being unique to this area. Some areas contain rare features – including coastal denes - which elevate their value further. In other areas the stronger characteristics of the type are less evident which reduces their value. | | | | |
| Representative-ness | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Landscape within this LCT vary from weakly to strongly representative of the type, depending largely on their condition. In some areas particularly important features such as coastal denes may be notable. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: natural | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A variable LCT, very often made up of farmland of only general interest but locally containing notable areas of ancient woodlands in limestone denes, some designated as NNR, SSSI or LWS. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: historic | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A variable LCT often containing features of only general historical interest. Some LCA contain features of greater interest including historic parklands (nationally registered and locally listed) and notable listed buildings and occasional conservation area villages and scheduled monuments | | | | |
| Recreation Value | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A variable LCT. Some areas have well-developed networks of public rights of way and there are locally areas of access land (NNR woodland), community woodland and local nature reserves. Some areas are crossed by railway paths and parts of the national cycle network. Some areas contain fewer opportunities for recreational access. | | | | |
| Perceptual aspects | | Low-moderate | Moderate | | |
| | A settled landscape with a rural character in places but more often semi-rural. Locally tranquil but affected in places by the noise and movement of busy roads. | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|-------------|
| Cultural associations | | | | | High |
| | The LCT has not been fully assessed. Some LCA have been identified as having strong associations with a national and regional figures (poet Lord Byron; mathematician Ada Lovelace; engineer Thomas Hawksley). | | | | |

| Table 3.16B: Value assessment of BLT16 Character Areas | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---|
| Character area / Sub-area | Condition | Scenic | Rarity | Represent | Cl: natural | Cl: historic | Recreation | Perceptual | Cultural | |
| 16a Coastal East Durham Plateau | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16a i Seaham Grange | LM | LM | M | LM | MH | M | LM | LM | | H |
| 16a ii Seaham Hall park | M | MH | MH | M | H | MH | LM | LM | | H |
| 16a iii Seaton South | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | LM | LM | | |
| 16a iv Dalton Moor | MH | M | M | MH | MH | M | MH | LM | | |
| 16a v Dalton-le-Dale | M | MH | H | M | H | MH | LM | LM | | |
| 16a vi Dalton Hill | LM | LM | MH | LM | LM | M | M | LM | | H |
| 16a vii Fox Cover | M | M | MH | M | MH | M | M | LM | | |
| 16a viii Batter Law | LM | LM | M | LM | M | M | M | LM | | |
| 16a ix Cold Hesleden | LM | M | MH | LM | LM | M | LM | LM | | |
| 16a x Kinley Hill | M | MH | H | M | M | MH | LM | LM | | |
| 16a xi Hawthorn Quarry | L | L | L | L | H | LM | L | L | | |
| 16a xii Hawthorn | MH | MH | H | H | H | MH | MH | M | | |
| 16a xiii Easington North | M | M | MH | M | M | M | M | LM | | |
| 16a xiv Easington South | LM | LM | LM | LM | LM | M | LM | LM | | |
| 16a xv Horden Dene | M | M | H | M | MH | M | M | LM | | |
| 16a xvi Castle Eden Dene | MH | MH | H | H | H | H | H | LM | | |
| 16a xvii Castle Eden | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | LM | | |
| 16a xviii Head's Hope | LM | LM | LM | LM | MH | M | MH | LM | | |
| 16a xix Hesleden | LM | M | MH | LM | LM | M | MH | LM | | |
| 16a xx Hesleden dene | MH | MH | H | H | H | M | MH | M | | |
| 16b Sheraton | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16b i Hulam | LM | M | MH | LM | H | M | M | M | | |
| 16b ii Sheraton & Hutton Henry | M | M | M | M | LM | M | MH | LM | | |
| 16b iii Sheraton Grange | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | LM | | |

3.17 BLT17 Limestone Coast

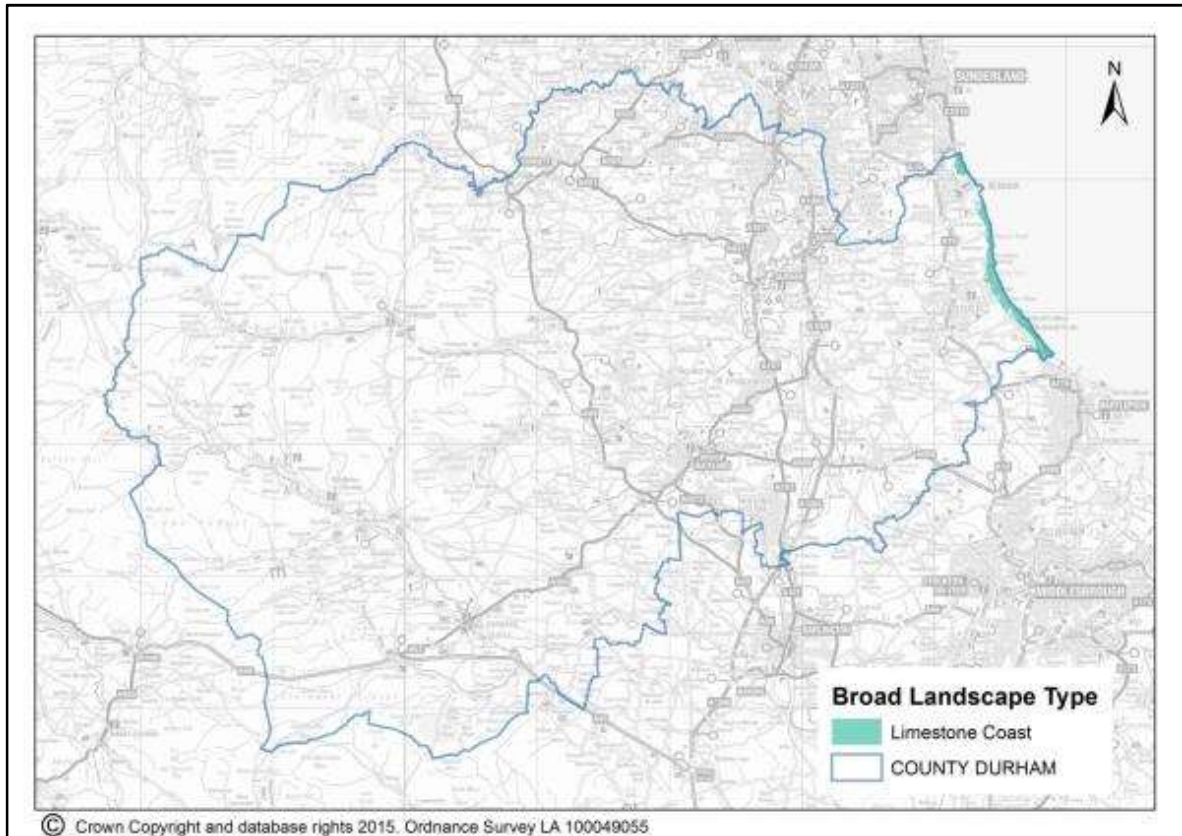


Figure 3.17A: Map of BLT17 Limestone Coast

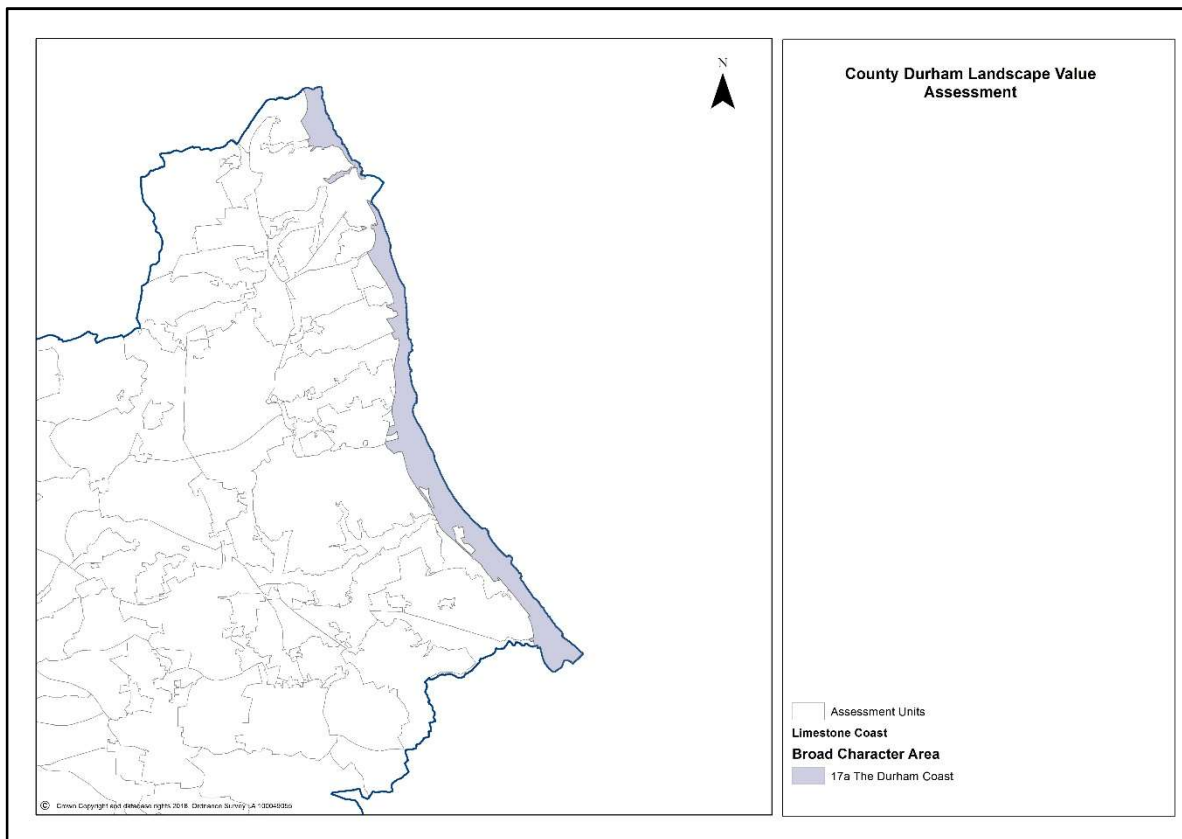


Figure 3.17B: Broad Character Areas and assessment units BLT17

| Table 3.17A : Value profile of BLT17 Limestone Coast | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Attribute | Value | | | | |
| | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| Condition | | | Moderate | | |
| | Condition varies in the LCT with some areas heavily affected by coal mining in the past and agricultural intensification. Parts of the foreshore retain evidence of tipping of coal wastes although this is being progressively removed by natural erosion. The LCT includes both LCPA and LIPA. | | | | |
| Scenic quality | | | | Moderate-high | |
| | A visually open landscape with shallow inland views across the Coastal Limestone Plateau LCT and a mixture of deep and shallow views along the coast and out to sea. Views along the coast to headlands and other landmark features are of particular importance. Skylines are varied, being generally prominent and locally distinctive in the littoral zone. Viewed from the shore cliffs forming the skyline are generally natural and undeveloped. Development is often evident in less distinctive skylines in inland views from cliff top farmland. Some pylons and turbines are visible as middle distance features in inland views but are not generally visible from the foreshore. The area is of generally good or high scenic quality although inland views out of the LCT are often of poorer quality. Much of the coast is nationally defined as Heritage Coast and most was identified in the Easington District Local Plan as an Area of High Landscape Value. | | | | |
| Rarity | | | | | High |
| | The Limestone Coast as a rare landscape type, the Permian limestone outcropping only rarely at a national level and exposure at the coast being unique to this area. | | | | |
| Representative-ness | | | | | High |
| | Landscapes within this LCT are strongly representative of the type. Important features such as cliffs, headlands, bays, dunes and beaches are universally present. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: natural | | | | | High |
| | The coastal landscape is of high conservation interest being made up largely of maritime and coastal habitats, much of it designated as SSI and SPA including some NNR and LNR. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: historic | | | Moderate | | |
| | The LCT typically containing features of general historical interest with only occasional listed buildings and non-designated heritage assets including locally listed parklands. A small area falls within Seaham conservation area. | | | | |
| Recreation Value | | | | | High |
| | The LCT is of generally high value containing extensive areas of accessible land, including the foreshore, cliff top local nature reserves and National Trust land. It followed by a coastal trail. | | | | |
| Perceptual aspects | | | | Moderate-high | |
| | A maritime landscape in which many features are wholly natural, although affected in places by past mining activity and with an urban fringe quality to parts of its inland edge. Generally tranquil, particularly on the foreshore, but locally affected on its inland side by the noise and movement of settlements, busy roads and railway lines. | | | | |
| Cultural associations | | | | | High |
| | The LCT has not been fully assessed. One LCA has been identified as having strong associations with a national and regional figures (poet Lord Byron; mathematician Ada Lovelace). | | | | |

| Table 3.17B: Value assessment of BLT17 Character Areas | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Character area / Sub-area | Condition | Scenic | Rarity | Represent | CI: natural | CI: historic | Recreation | Perceptual | Cultural |
| 17a The Durham Coast | | | | | | | | | |
| 17a the Durham Coast | M | MH | H | H | H | M | H | MH | H |

3.18 BLT 18 Lowland Plain

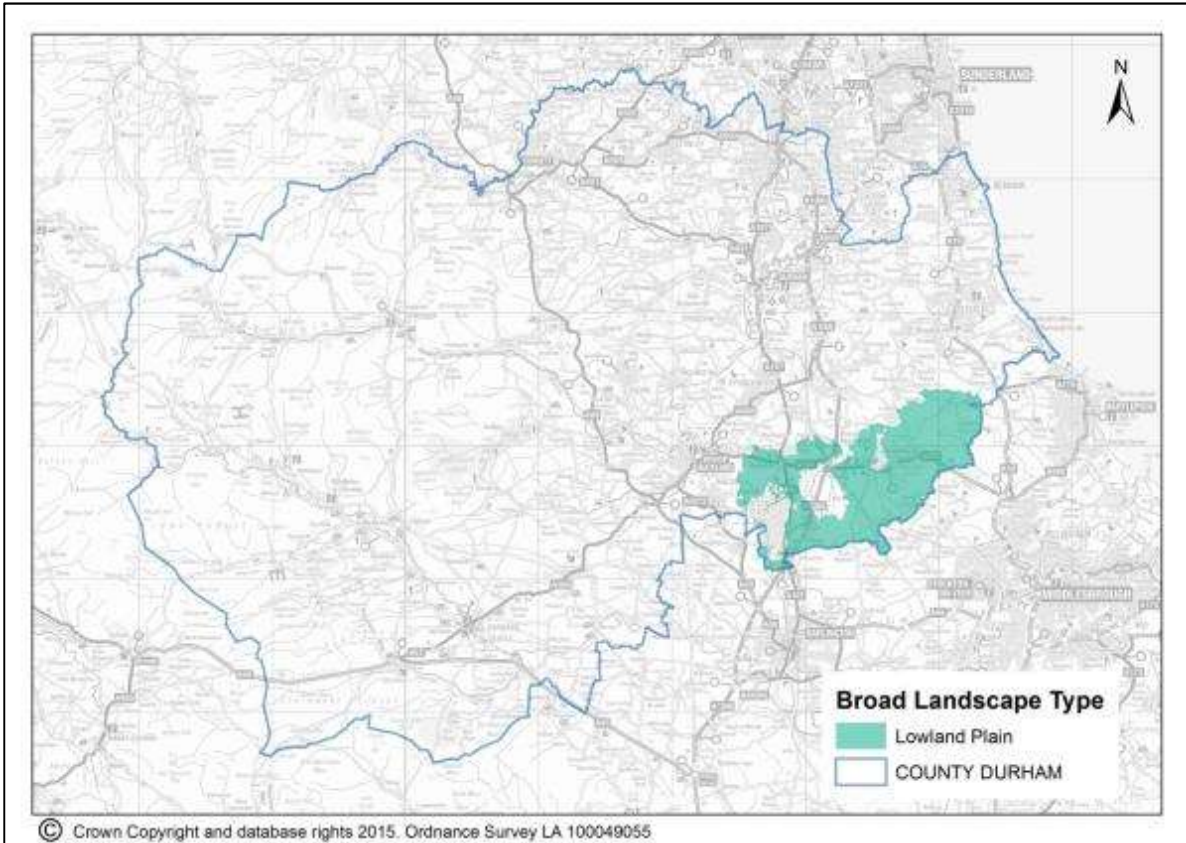


Table 3.18A: Value Profile of BLT18 Lowland Plain

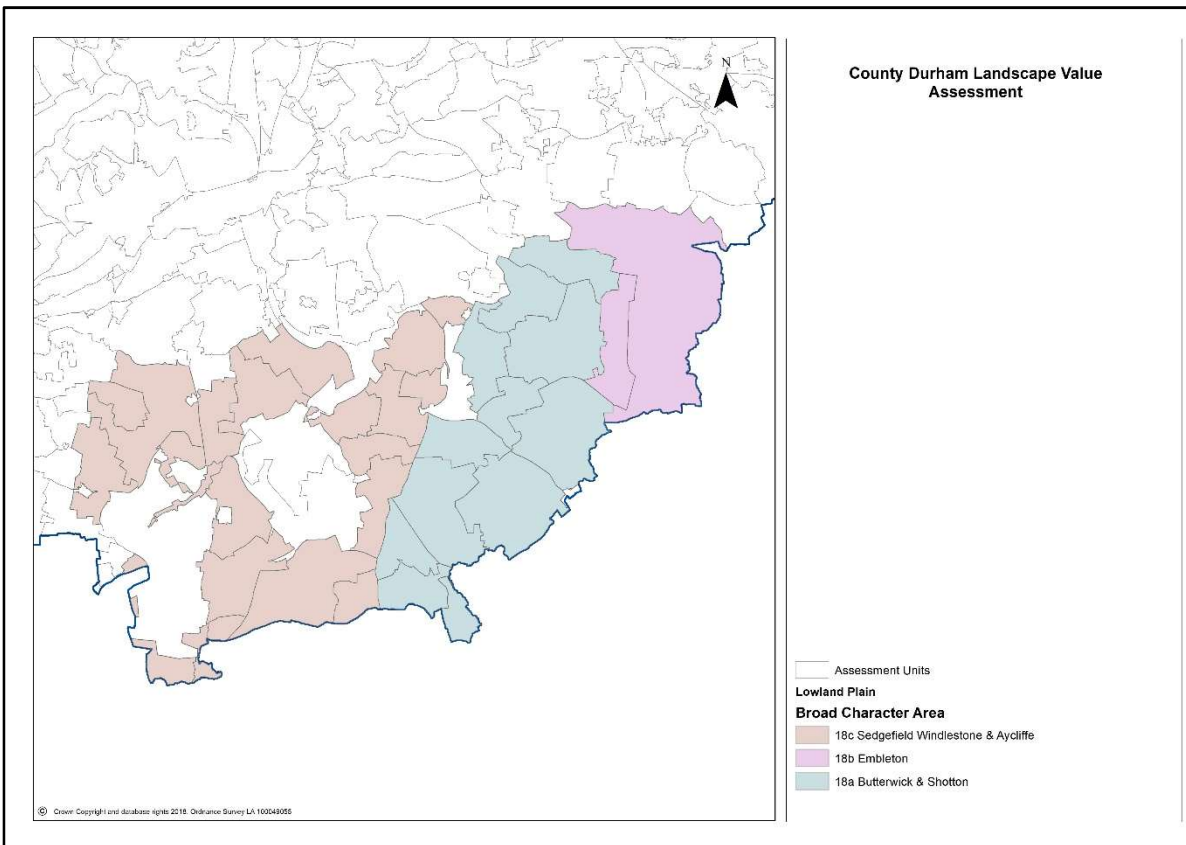


Figure 3.18B: Broad Character Areas and assessment units BLT18

| Table 3.18A : Value profile of BLT18 Lowland Plain | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Attribute | Value | | | | |
| | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| Condition | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Condition varies across the LCT which is made up of settled rural farmland with localised areas affected by agricultural intensification. The LCT includes areas identified as both LCPA and LIPA. | | | | |
| Scenic quality | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A visually open landscape generally experienced in shallow views but with some deeper views from higher ground in adjoining LCTs. Visually enclosed in varying degrees in more wooded areas. Some important views and vistas within historic parklands. Views to the Cleveland Hills to the south a common feature. Skylines are typically low and are not generally prominent or distinctive. Few landmark features. Tall vertical elements are locally evident including telecoms masts, high voltage transmission lines and wind turbines. The area is of variable scenic quality being generally attractive but unremarkable countryside with some detractor elements in places. It is locally of higher scenic quality in more wooded areas and particularly in and around historic parklands including those of Hardwick Hall (II*) and Windlestone Hall (II). | | | | |
| Rarity | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Lowland Plain landscapes belong to a relatively common landscape type forming part of a wider suite of similar lowland landscape types across the north of England from which they are poorly differentiated. Some areas may contain rare features such as historic parklands which elevates their value. | | | | |
| Representative-ness | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Landscape within this LCT vary from weakly to strongly representative of the type, depending largely on their condition. In some areas particularly important features such as historic parkland may be notable. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: natural | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A variable LCT, very often made up of farmland of only general interest and areas of more intensive farmland of lower interest but locally containing areas of more intact farmland and localised wetlands, woodland and brownfield habitats designated as LWS and/or LNR | | | | |
| Conservation interests: historic | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A variable LCT often containing features of only general historical interest. Some LCA contain features of greater interest including historic parklands (nationally registered and locally listed) and occasional listed building, conservation area villages and scheduled monuments. | | | | |
| Recreation Value | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A variable LCT. Many areas have relatively limited opportunities for recreation. Some areas have better networks of public rights of way and some are crossed by railway paths. There is a single but well used outdoor visitor attraction at Hardwick Park and two golf courses but otherwise opportunities for outdoor recreation are limited. | | | | |
| Perceptual aspects | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | | |
| | A settled rural landscape. Locally tranquil but often affected by the noise and movement of busy roads (A1 (M), A689, A177, and A167) railway lines ECML) and wind turbines. | | | | |

3.19 BLT19 Lowland Carrs

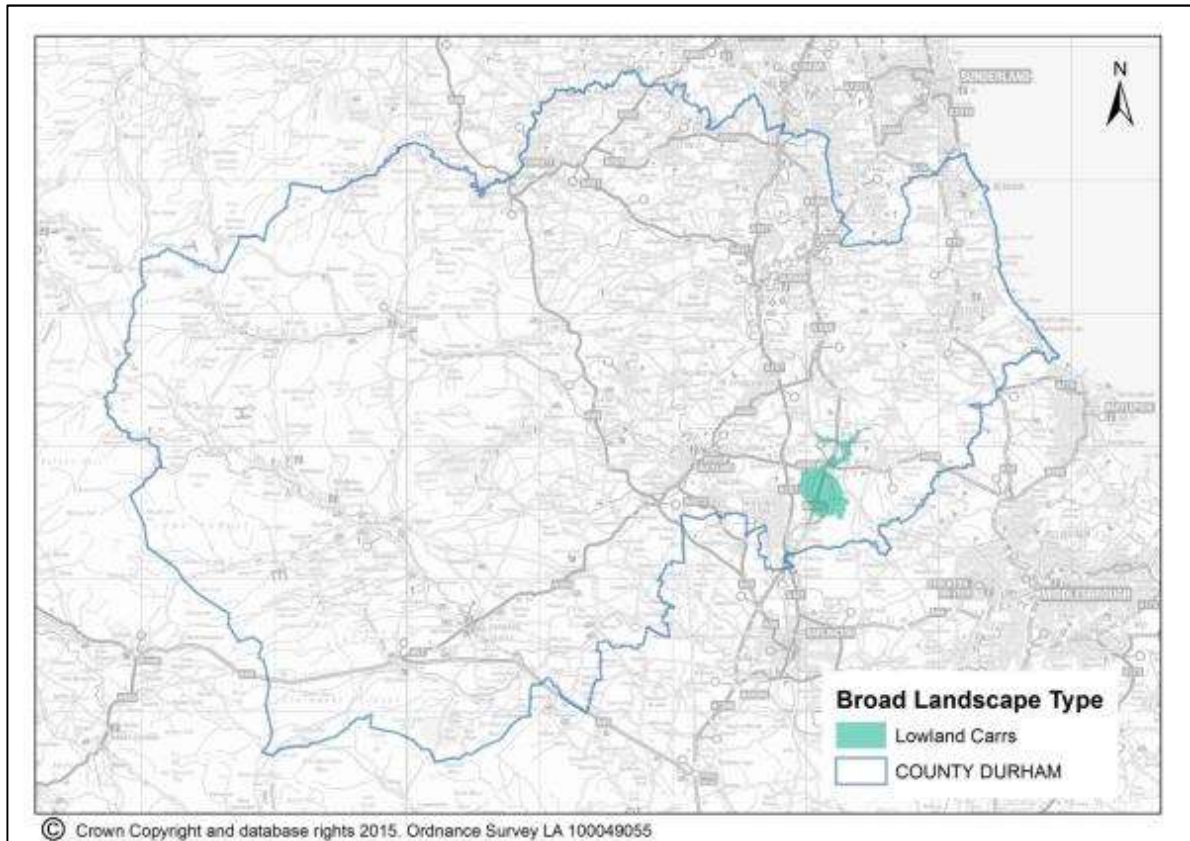


Figure 3.19A: Map of BLT19 Lowland Carrs

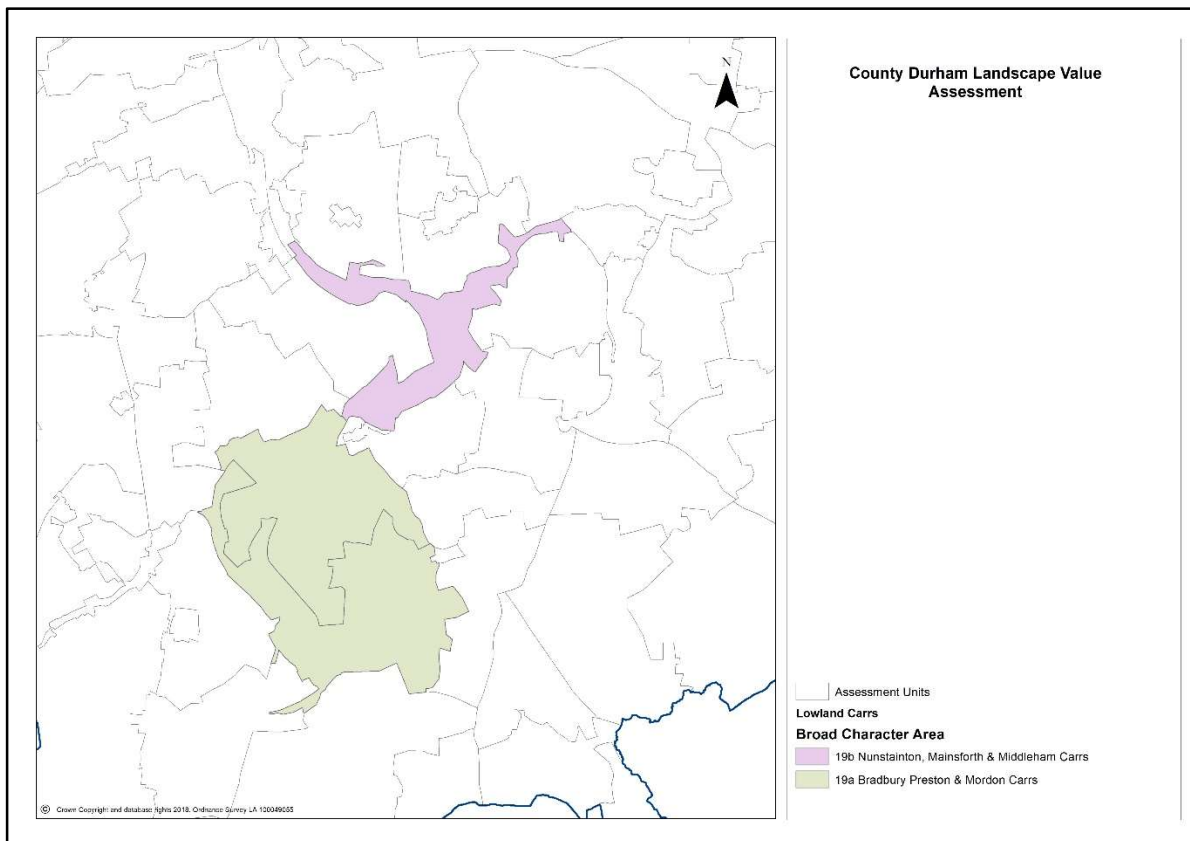


Figure 3.6.4: Broad Character Areas and assessment units BLT19

| Table 3.18A : Value profile of BLT18 Lowland Carrs | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------|----------|---------------|------|
| Attribute | Value | | | | |
| | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| Condition | | Low-moderate | Moderate | | |
| | Condition varies across the LCT which is made up of sparsely settled rural farmland crossed by the A1 (M) and ECML. Condition is difficult to assess in the carrs landscapes where artificial drainage is a factor which reduces the condition of its wetlands, but is a long-standing component of its landscape character. | | | | |
| Scenic quality | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A visually very open landscape generally experienced in shallow views but with slightly deeper views from higher ground in the Isles and the fringes of adjoining LCTs. The openness of the landscape gives extensive inward views across the LCT. Some inter-visibility with the fringes of adjoining LCTs. Skylines are typically low and are not generally prominent or distinctive. Few landmark features. Cleveland hills with distinctive profile form a distant skyline in southward views. Slightly higher ground of surrounding Lowland Plain LCT often forms low intermediate skyline. The area is of generally moderate scenic quality being attractive open countryside with some detractor elements locally evident | | | | |
| Rarity | | | | Moderate-high | |
| | The Lowland carrs landscapes belong to a relatively uncommon landscape type in a regional context having formed in the basin of an isolated glacial lake. The nearest comparisons are to much larger tracts of low lying fenland landscapes which differ because of their scale. | | | | |
| Representative-ness | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | Landscape within this LCT are generally representative to strongly representative of the type, depending partly on their condition and partly on their legibility. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: natural | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A variable LCT, including some areas made up of farmland of only general interest but locally containing areas of more intact farmland and localised riparian habitats, wetlands and wet grasslands designated as SSSI or LWS. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: historic | | | Moderate | | |
| | A variable LCT containing features of general historical interest. Some LCA contain occasional listed building and non-designated assets such as former railway lines. | | | | |
| Recreation Value | | Low-moderate | | | |
| | Opportunities for outdoor recreation are generally limited in this LCT which has a very sparse network of public rights of way. Very localised areas (Bishop Middleham carrs) have a better development path network and accessible natural greenspace. | | | | |
| Perceptual aspects | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A sparsely settled rural landscape. Remote and tranquil in places although affected locally by noise and movement on the busy A1 (M) and East Coast Main Line railway line. | | | | |
| Cultural associations | | | | | |
| | The LCT has not been assessed. | | | | |

| Table 3.19B: Value assessment of BLT19 Character Areas | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Character area / Sub-area | Condition | Scenic | Rarity | Represent | Cl: natural | Cl: historic | Recreation | Perceptual | Cultural |
| 19a Bradbury Preston and Mordon Carrs | | | | | | | | | |
| 19a i Northern Carrs | LM | MH | MH | MH | M | M | LM | M | |
| 19a ii Southern Carrs | M | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | LM | MH | |
| 19b Nunstainton, Mainsforth and Middleham Carrs | | | | | | | | | |
| 19b Nunstainton, Mainsforth and Middleham Carrs | M | M | MH | M | MH | M | LM | LM | |

3.20 BLT20: Lowland River terraces

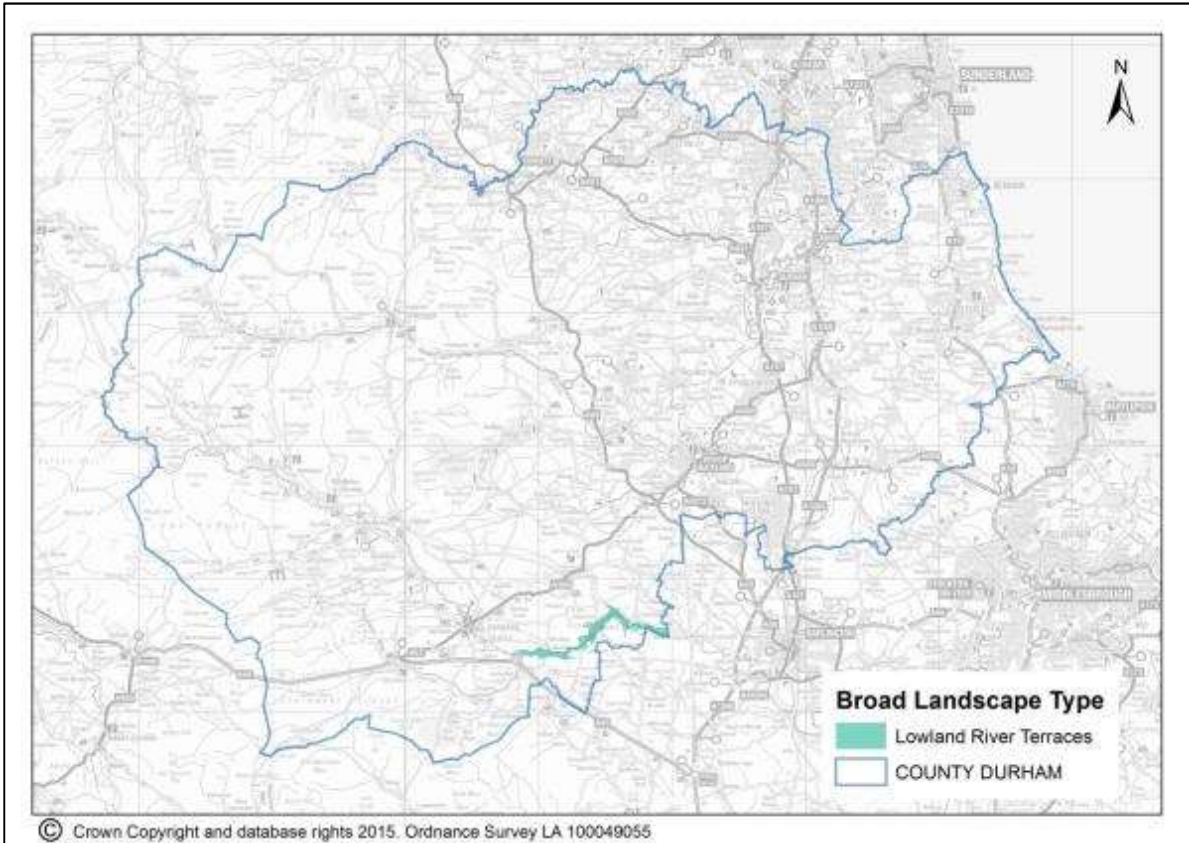


Figure 3.20A: Map of BLT20 Lowland River Terraces

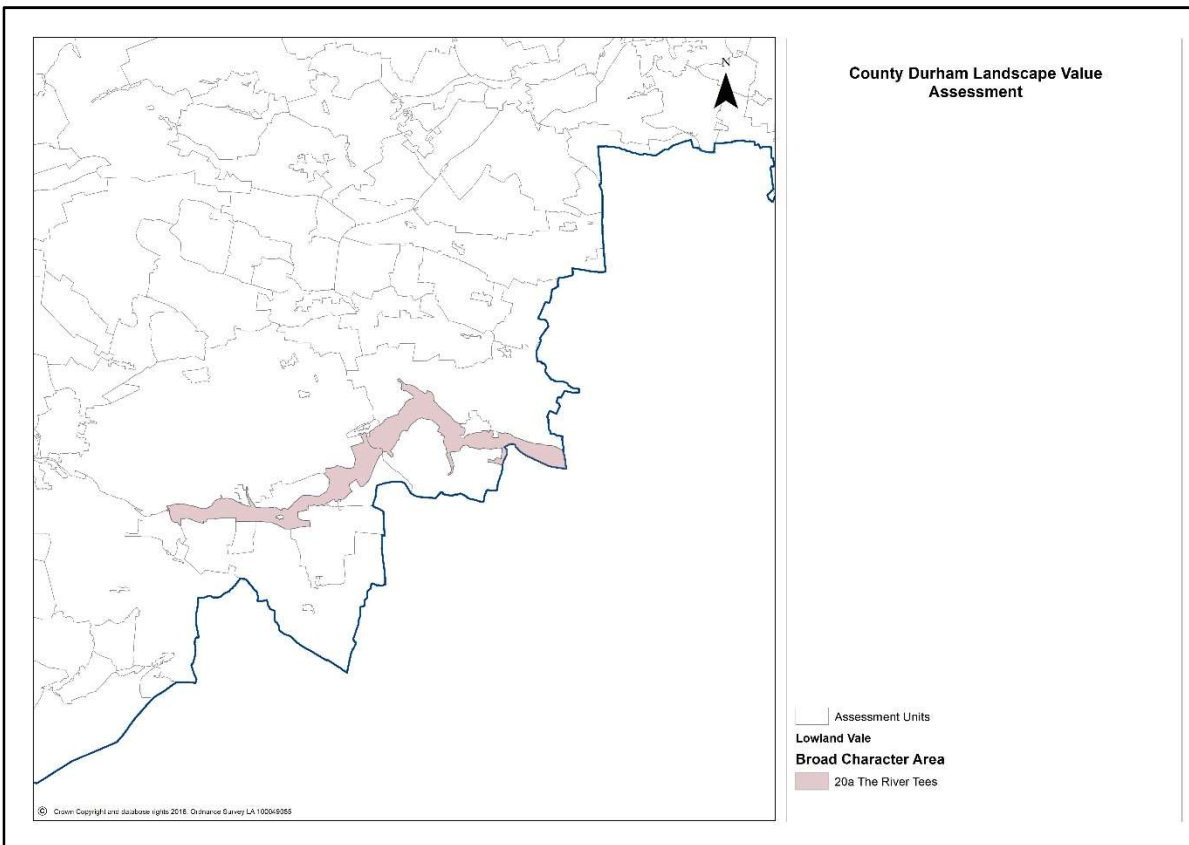


Figure 3.20B: Broad Character Areas and assessment units BLT19

| Table 3.20A : Value profile of BLT20 Lowland River Terraces | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Attribute | Value | | | | |
| | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| Condition | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | Condition is generally good across the LCT. Most of the LCT is LCPA with small areas of LIPA where field boundaries have been lost in arable farmland | | | | |
| Scenic quality | | | | Moderate-high | |
| | A visually complex landscape. Generally enclosed with shallow and short views, but with longer vistas in places along the river valley and some deeper views across and along the valley from higher ground. There are infrequent but important views of and from landmark bridges and viaducts. Skylines are very varied, often prominent and locally very distinctive. Most skylines are undeveloped although small villages may be locally evident. The LCT is generally of high scenic quality as attractive countryside, in places very picturesque, with very few detractors. All of the LCT falls within an area formerly identified in the Teesdale Local Plan as Area of High Landscape Value. A number of historic parklands lie within or border onto this LCT including the registered park at Rokeby (II*), and parks of local interest at Thorpe Hall, Wycliffe Hall, Selaby Hall and Snow Hall which are of a high scenic value. | | | | |
| Rarity | | | | Moderate-high | |
| | Lowland River Terrace landscapes belong to a relatively uncommon landscape type. Although forming part of a wider suite of river floodplain landscape they are geographically restricted to the immediate corridor of the middle reaches of major lowland rivers | | | | |
| Representative-ness | | | | | High |
| | Landscapes within this LCT area strongly representative of the type and all contain important features including the meandering river, river terraces, floodplain haughs and riverside woods. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: natural | | | | | High |
| | Much of this LCT is of relatively high conservation value containing important riparian habitats and ancient woodlands, many of them designated as LWS. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: historic | | | | Moderate-high | |
| | Much of the LCT has conservation interest, forming the setting of conservation area villages and containing some notable listed buildings (including historic bridges), historic parks and gardens (locally listed) and occasional scheduled monuments. | | | | |
| Recreation Value | | | | Moderate-high | |
| | The recreational value of this LCT is generally high, the corridor of the River tees being followed by well-used rights of way, often on both banks, including the Teesdale Way | | | | |
| Perceptual aspects | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A settled rural landscape. Generally very tranquil although affected locally by noise and movement on the busy A67. | | | | |
| Cultural associations | | | Moderate | | High |
| | The LCT has not been fully assessed. Some LCA have been identified as having strong associations with a national and regional figures (philosopher John Wycliffe; nurseryman / designer John Davenport; photographer Elijah Yeoman). | | | | |

| Table 3.20B: Value assessment of BLT20 Character Areas | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Character area / Sub-area | Condition | Scenic | Rarity | Represent | CI: natural | CI: historic | Recreation | Perceptual | Cultural |
| 20a The River Tees | | | | | | | | | |
| 20a i Gainford | MH | MH | MH | H | H | MH | MH | M | M |
| 20a ii Ovington | MH | MH | MH | H | H | MH | MH | MH | H |

3.21 BLT21: Lowland Vale

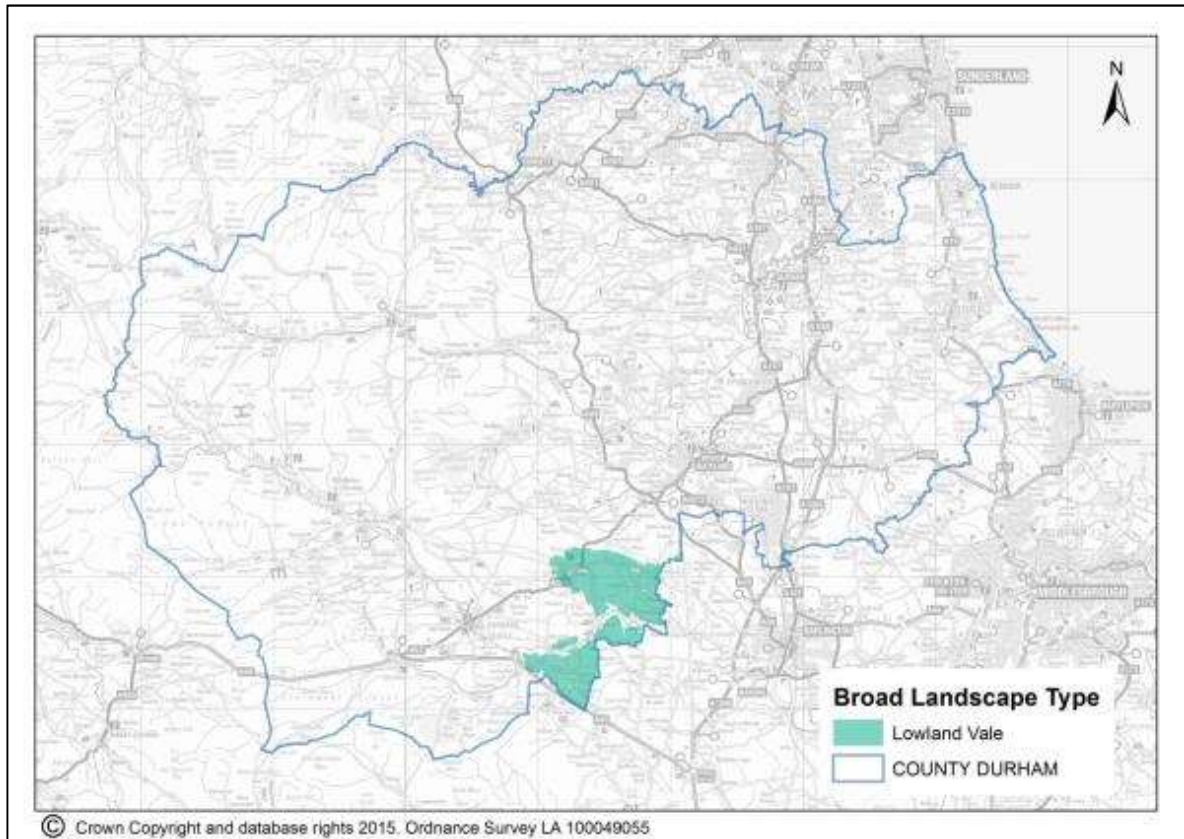


Figure 3.21A: Map of BLT21 Lowland Vale

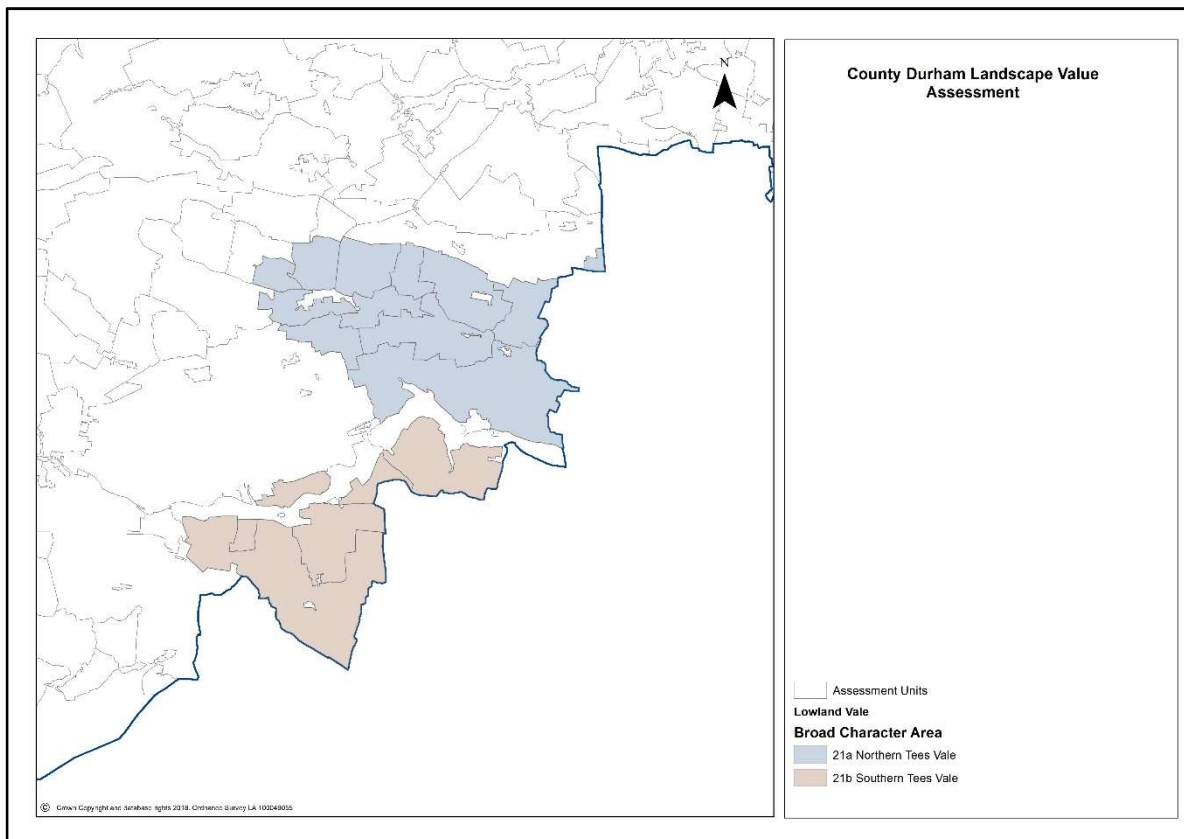


Figure 3.21B: Broad Character Areas and assessment units BLT21

| Attribute | Value | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------|----------|---------------|------|
| | Low | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| Condition | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Condition varies across the LCT which is made up of settled rural farmland in generally moderate or good condition but with localised areas affected by agricultural intensification. The LCT includes areas identified as both LCPA and LIPA. | | | | |
| Scenic quality | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A visually relatively open landscape generally experienced in shallow views but with deeper views across the vale from higher ground within the LCT and panoramic views from adjoining higher LCTs. Visually enclosed in varying degrees in more wooded areas. Some important views and vistas within historic parklands. Skylines are typically low and are not generally prominent or distinctive. Occasionally formed by distant high ground. Few landmark features. The LCT is of generally high scenic quality being attractive countryside with few detractor elements. Much of the LCT falls within an area formerly identified in the Teesdale Local Plan as Area of High Landscape Value. A number of historic parklands lie within or border onto this LCT including registered parks at Raby (II*) and Rokeby (II*) and parks of local interest at Selaby, Langton, Wycliffe and Thorpe Hall.. | | | | |
| Rarity | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Lowland Vale landscapes belong to a relatively common landscape type forming part of a wider suite of similar lowland landscapes found across the north of England from which they are poorly differentiated. Some areas may contain rare features such as historic parklands or green villages which elevates their value. | | | | |
| Representative-ness | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | Landscape within this LCT vary from weakly to strongly representative of the type, depending largely on their condition. In some areas particularly important features such as historic parkland may be notable. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: natural | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A variable LCT, very often made up of farmland of only general interest and areas of more intensive farmland of lower interest but locally containing areas of more intact farmland and historic parkland with localised ancient woodland designated as LWS. | | | | |
| Conservation interests: historic | | | Moderate | Moderate-high | High |
| | A variable LCT sometimes containing features of only general historical interest. Some LCA contain features of greater interest including historic parklands (nationally registered and locally listed) occasional listed buildings and conservation area villages. | | | | |
| Recreation Value | | Low-moderate | Moderate | | |
| | A variable LCT. Many areas have relatively limited opportunities for recreation. Some areas around villages have better networks of public rights of way and some areas are crossed by parts of the national cycle network (Walney to Wear). There is a single outdoor visitor attraction at Raby Castle | | | | |
| Perceptual aspects | | Low-moderate | Moderate | Moderate-high | |
| | A settled but strongly rural and generally tranquil landscape. In most areas little movement or noise other than from natural forces, agricultural activities and traffic on minor roads. Locally affected by traffic on busy roads (A688, A66). | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|----------|--|------|
| Cultural associations | | | Moderate | | High |
| | The LCT has not been assessed in full but contains some areas identified as being associated with nationally or regionally important figures (landscape architects Thomas White, Thomas Wright, Joseph Spence; philosopher John Wycliffe; novelist Sir Walter Scott) and locally important figures (nurseryman / designer John Davenport; photographer Elijah Yeoman). | | | | |

Table 3.21B: Value assessment of BLT21 Character Areas

| Character area / Sub-area | Condition | Scenic | Rarity | Represent | CI: natural | CI: historic | Recreation | Perceptual | Cultural |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|----------|
| 21a Northern Tees Vale | | | | | | | | | |
| 21a i Raby Park | H | H | H | H | MH | H | M | M | H |
| 21a ii Raby park west | H | H | MH | H | MH | H | LM | M | H |
| 21a iii Staindrop | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | LM | M |
| 21a iv Staindrop Carrs | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | M | LM | M | |
| 21a v Burton House | MH | MH | M | MH | M | MH | LM | M | M |
| 21a vi Grainger barn | LM | M | LM | LM | LM | M | LM | M | |
| 21a vii Ingleton | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | MH | M | M | |
| 21a viii Killerby | M | MH | LM | M | M | M | LM | M | |
| 21a ix Langton | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | MH | M | M | |
| 21a x Staindrop South | MH | MH | M | MH | M | M | M | M | M |
| 21a xi Selaby & Gainford | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | M | M |
| 21a xii Bolam Grange | MH | MH | M | MH | M | M | M | M | |
| 21b Southern Tees Vale | | | | | | | | | |
| 21b i Barforth | M | MH | M | M | M | M | LM | M | |
| 21b ii Ovington Grange | LM | M | LM | LM | LM | M | LM | M | |
| 21b iii Whorlton | MH | MH | M | MH | MH | M | M | M | |
| 21b iv Ovington | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | MH | M | M | H |
| 21b v Hutton Magna | LM | M | M | LM | M | M | M | M | H |
| 21b vi Thorpe hall | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | MH | M | M | |

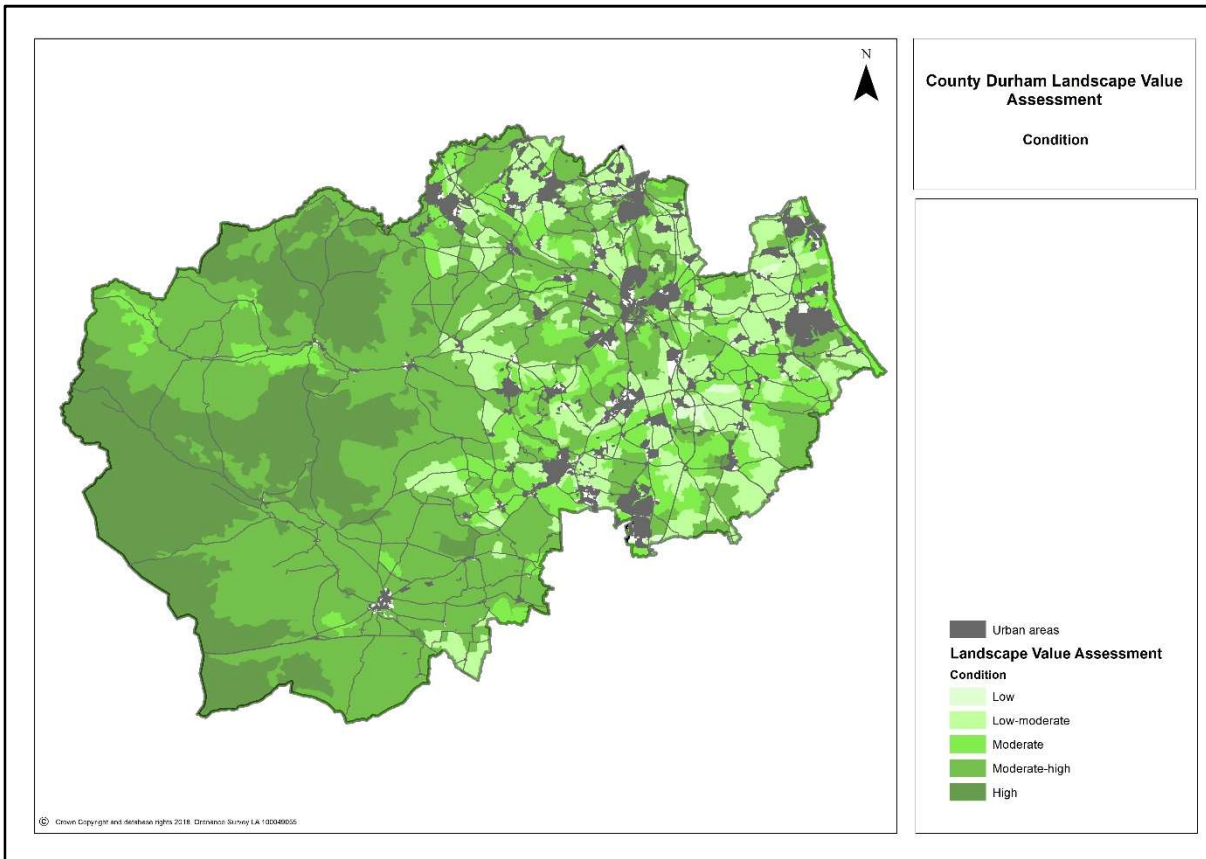


Figure 4.1 Condition

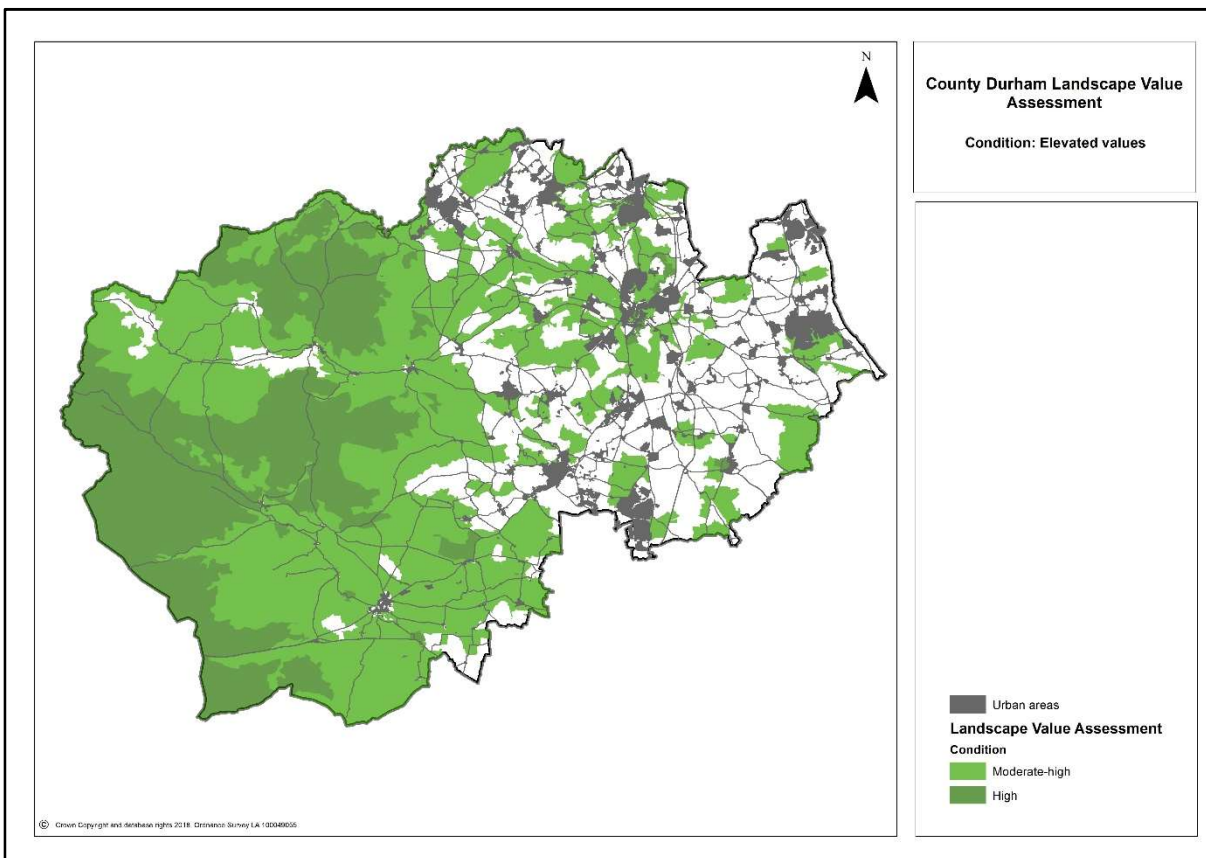


Figure 4.2 Condition: elevated values

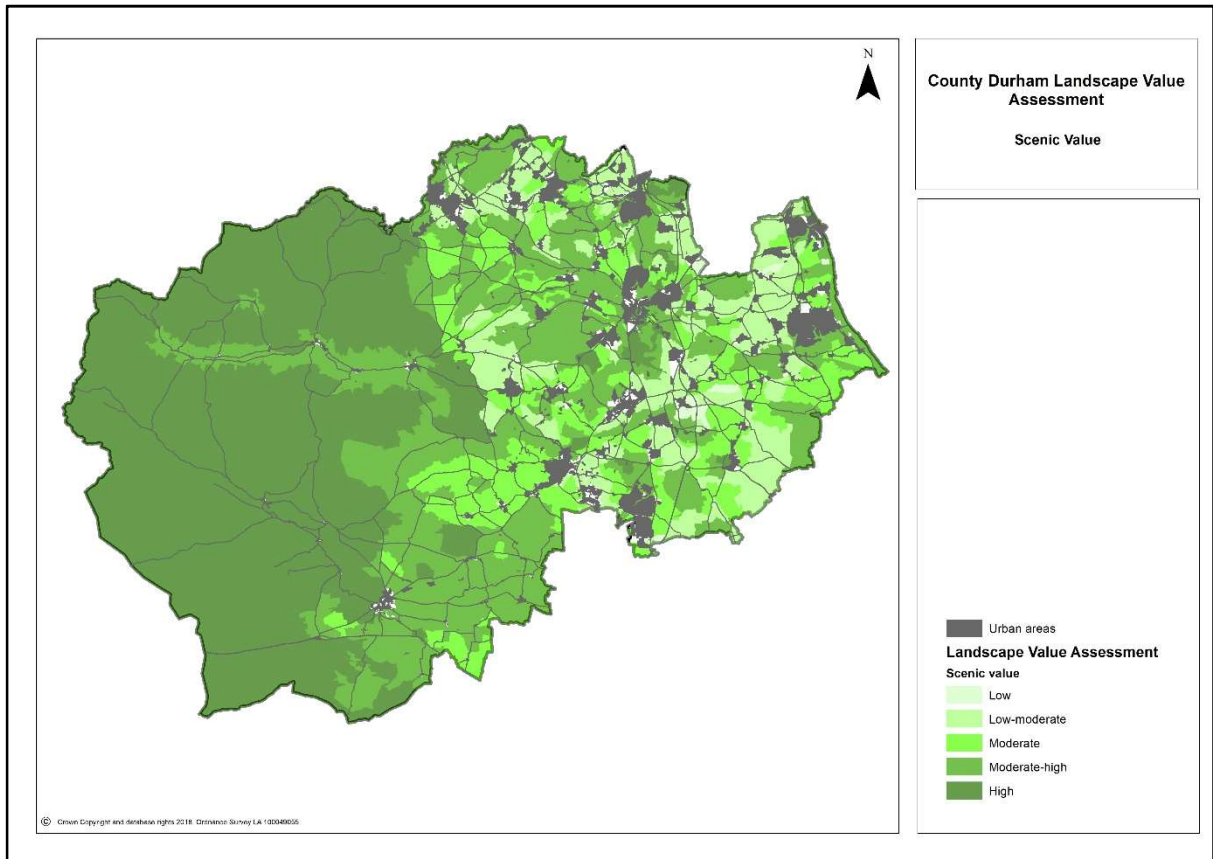


Figure 4.3 Scenic quality

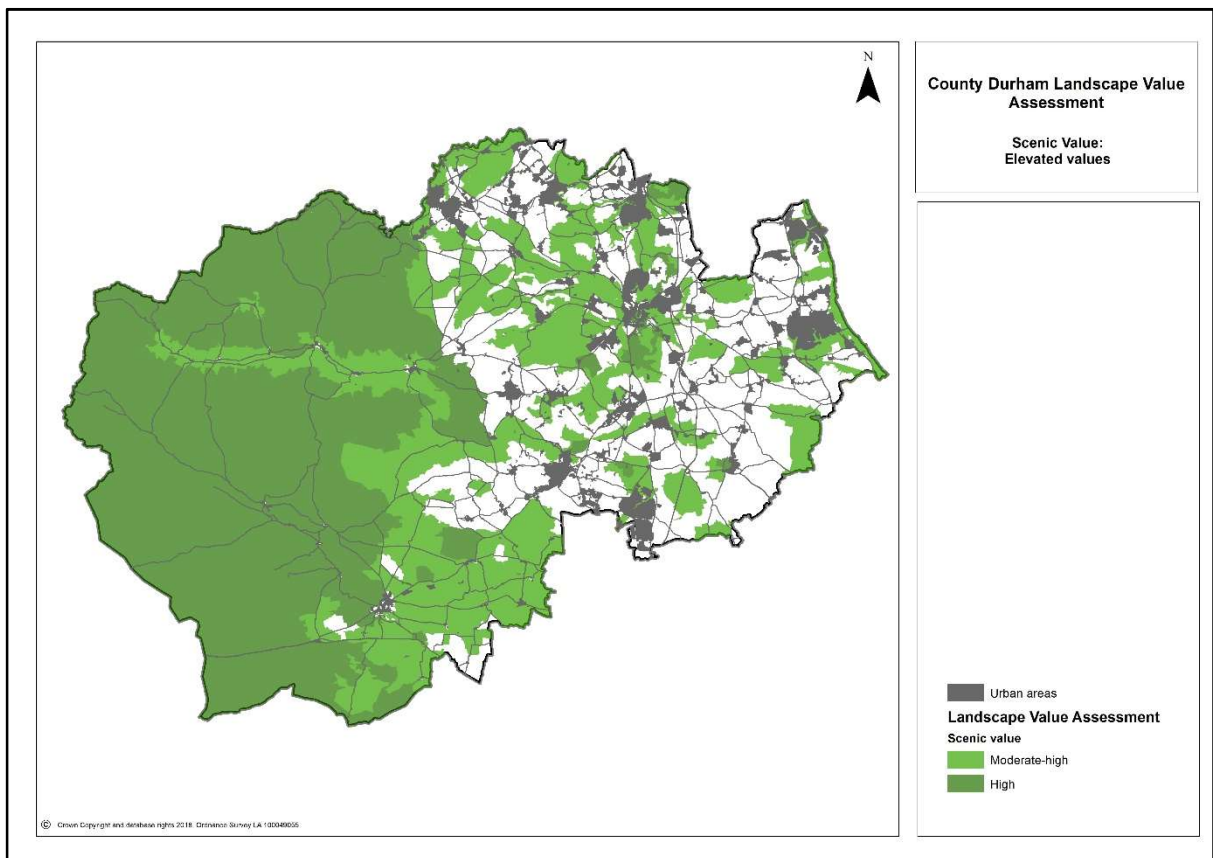


Figure 4.4 Scenic quality: elevated values

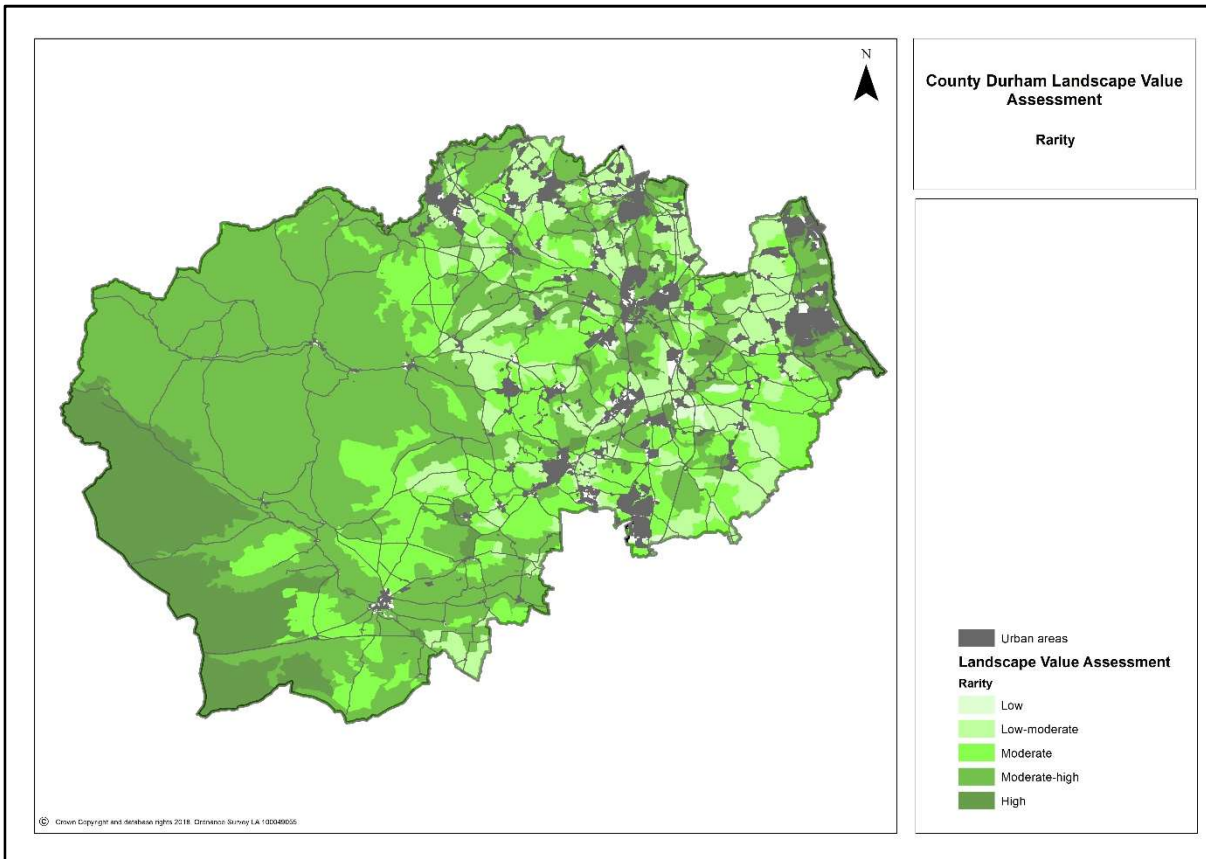


Figure 4.5 Rarity

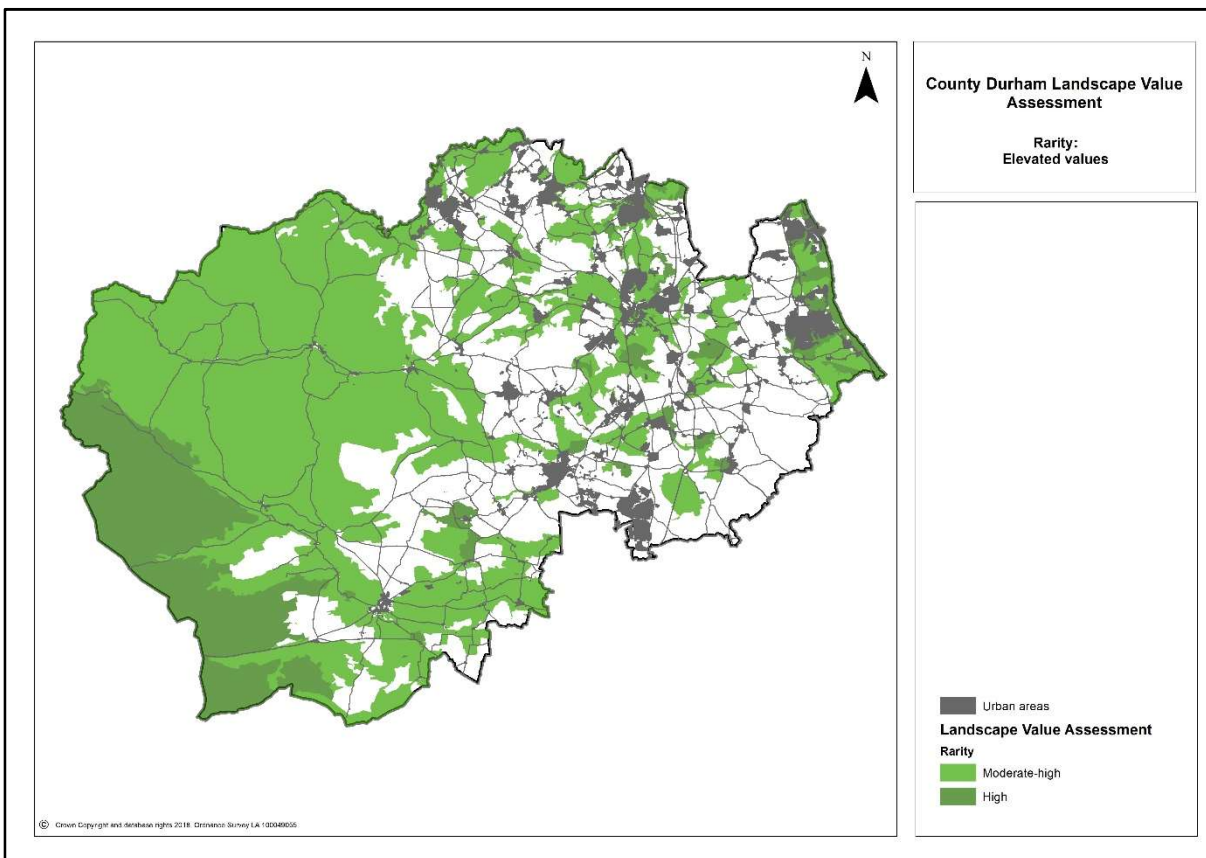


Figure 4.6 Rarity: elevated values

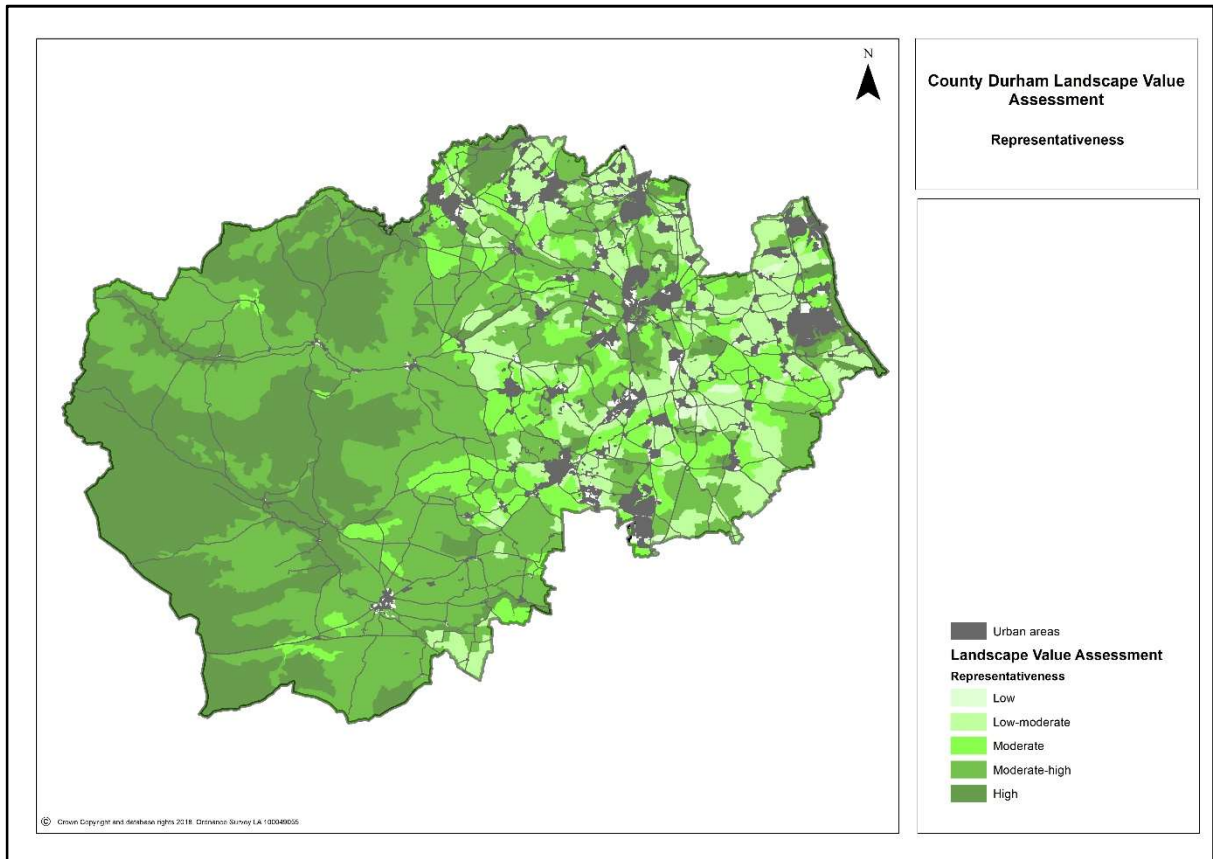


Figure 4.7 Representativeness

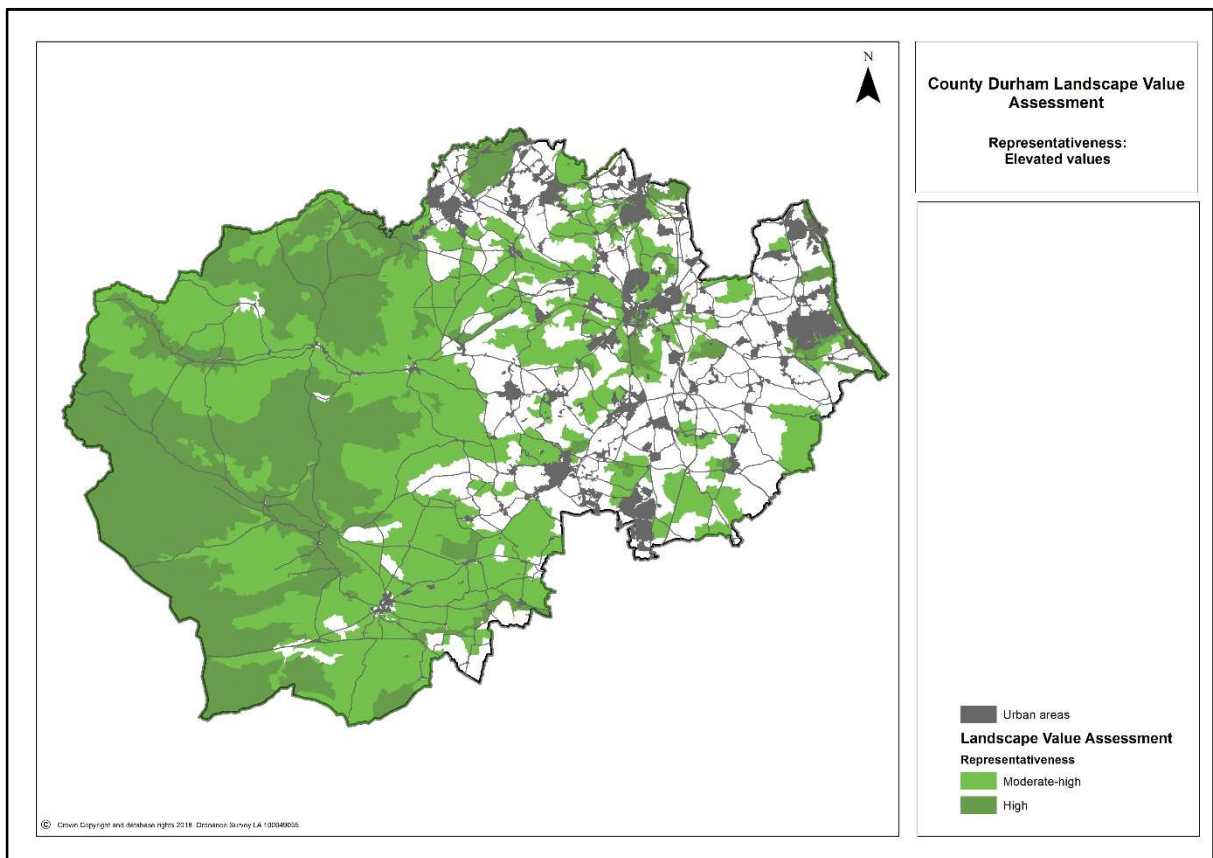


Figure 4.8 Representativeness: elevated values

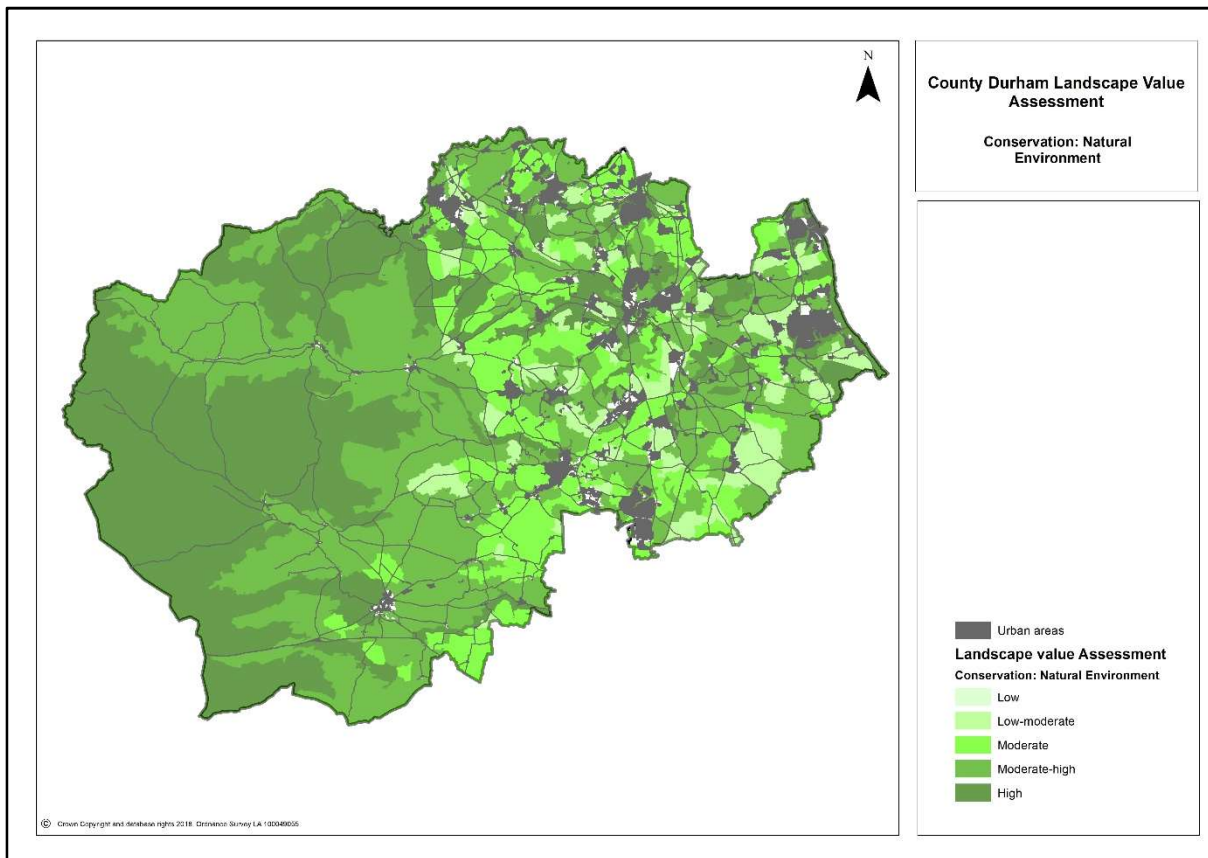


Figure 4.9 Conservation: Natural environment

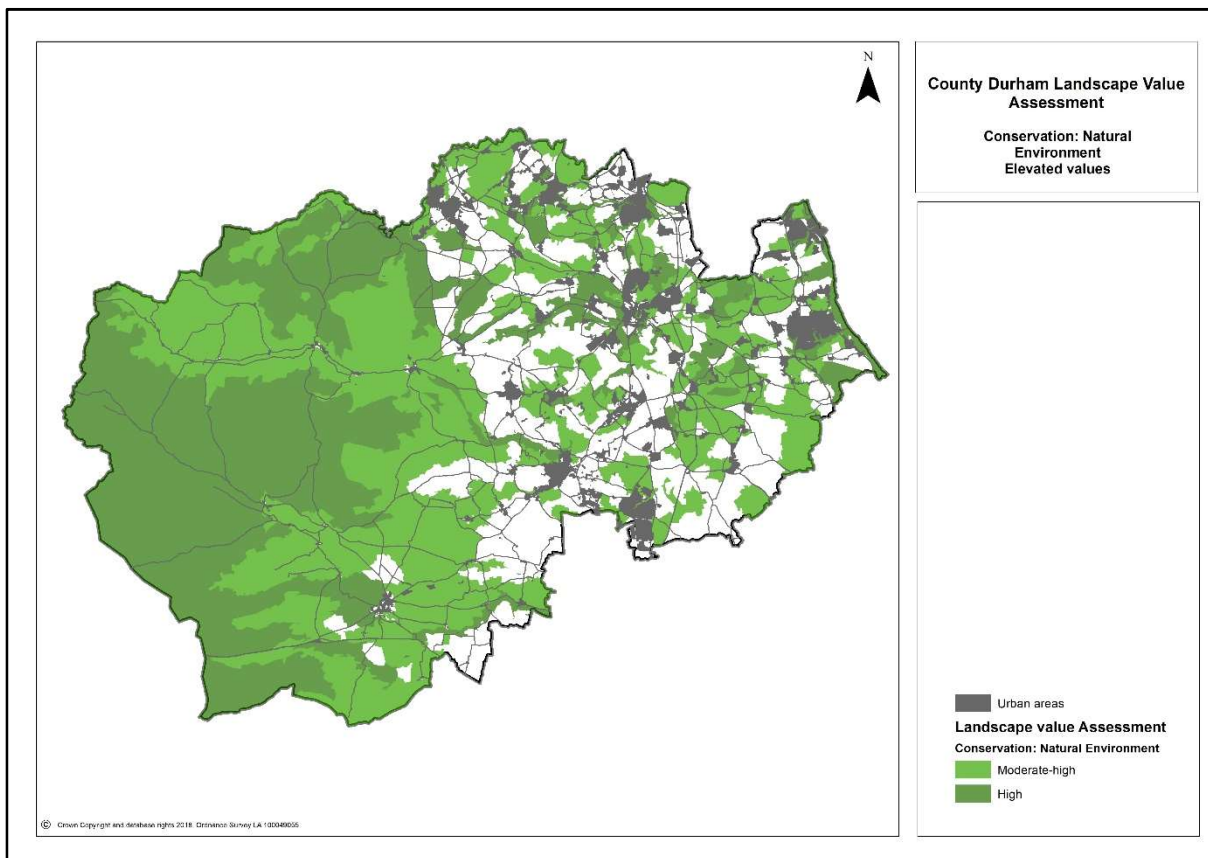


Figure 4.10 Conservation: Natural environment: elevated values

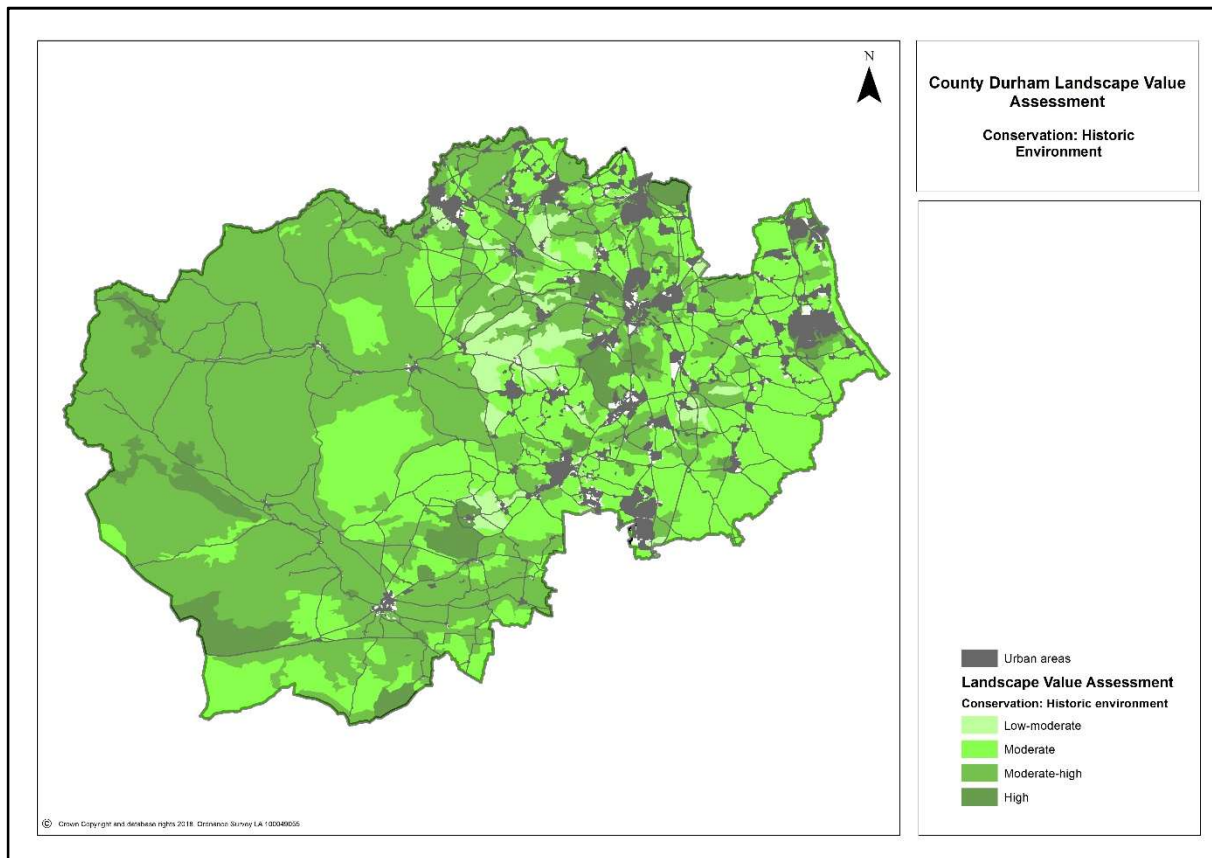


Figure 4.11 Conservation: Historic environment

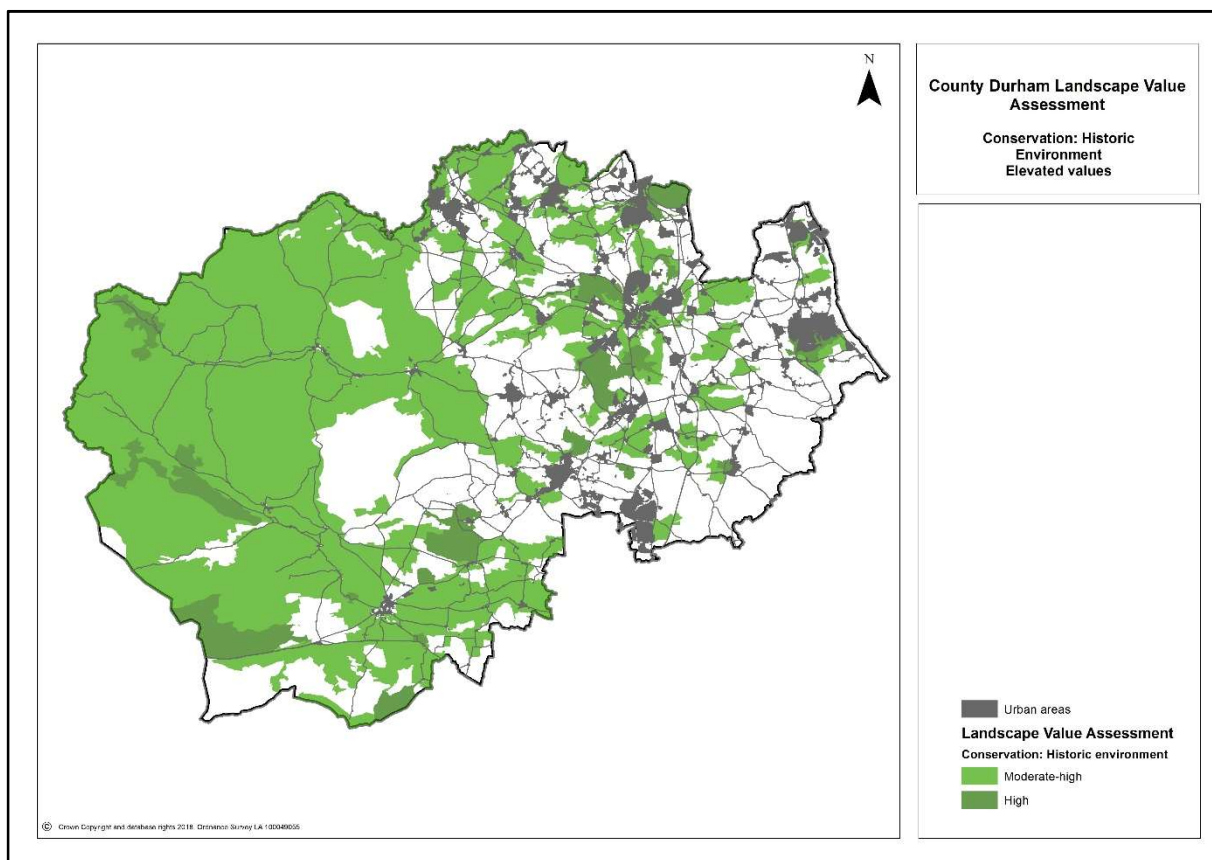


Figure 4.12 Conservation: Historic environment: elevated values

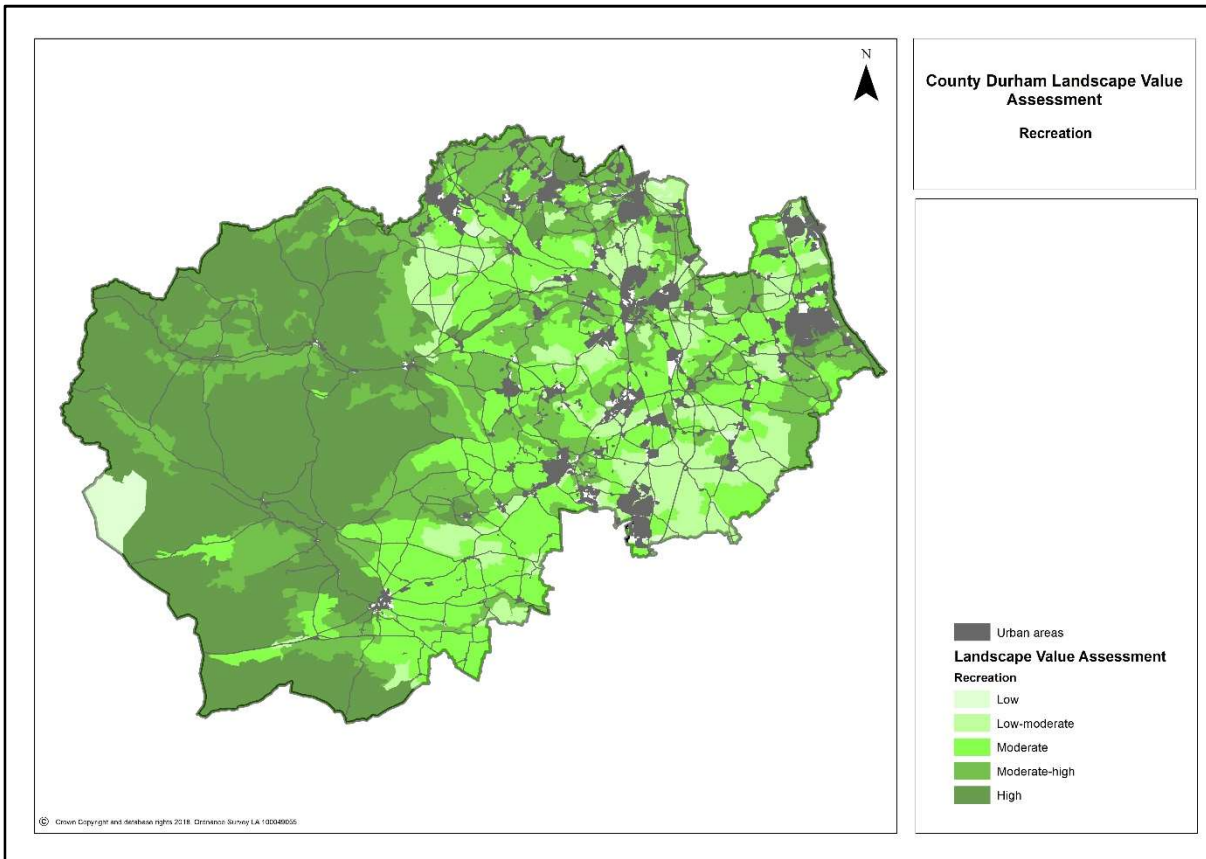


Figure 4.13 Recreation

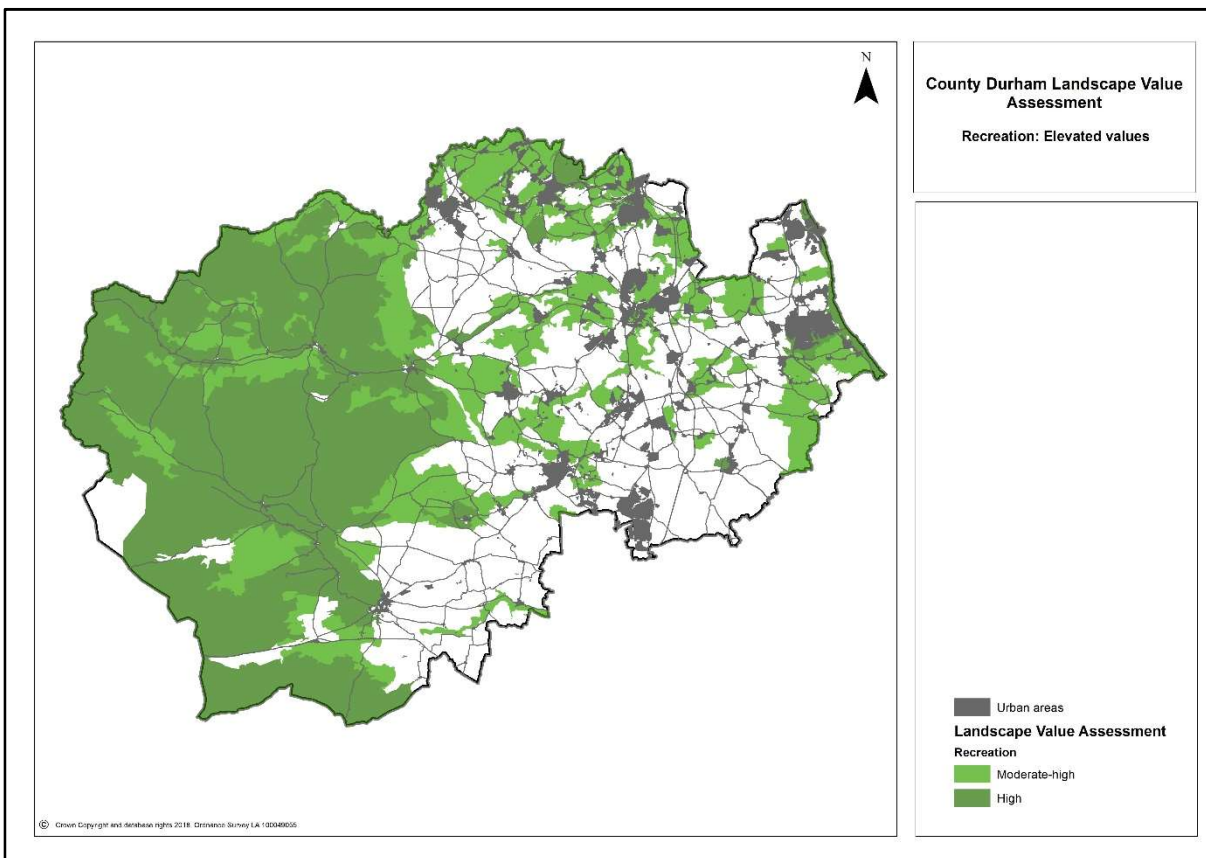


Figure 4.14 Recreation: elevated values

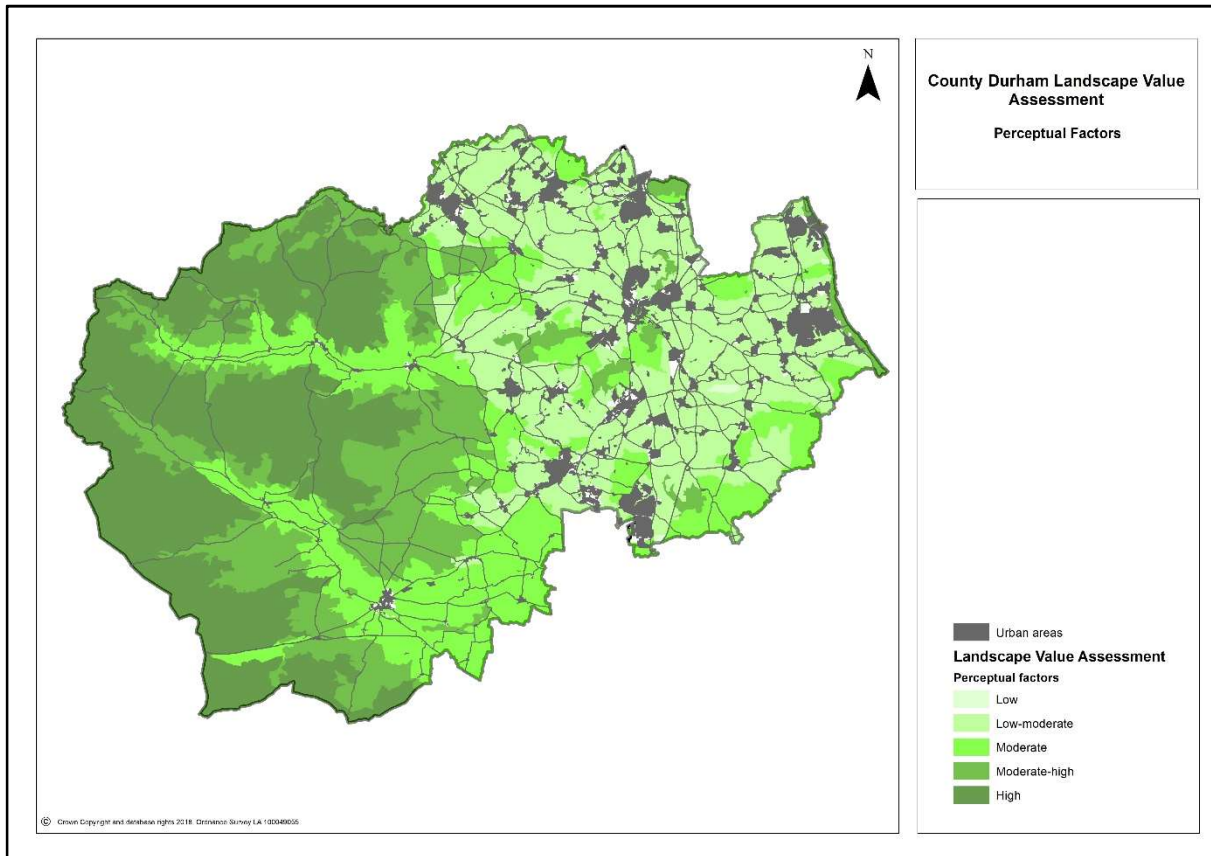


Figure 4.15 Perceptual factors

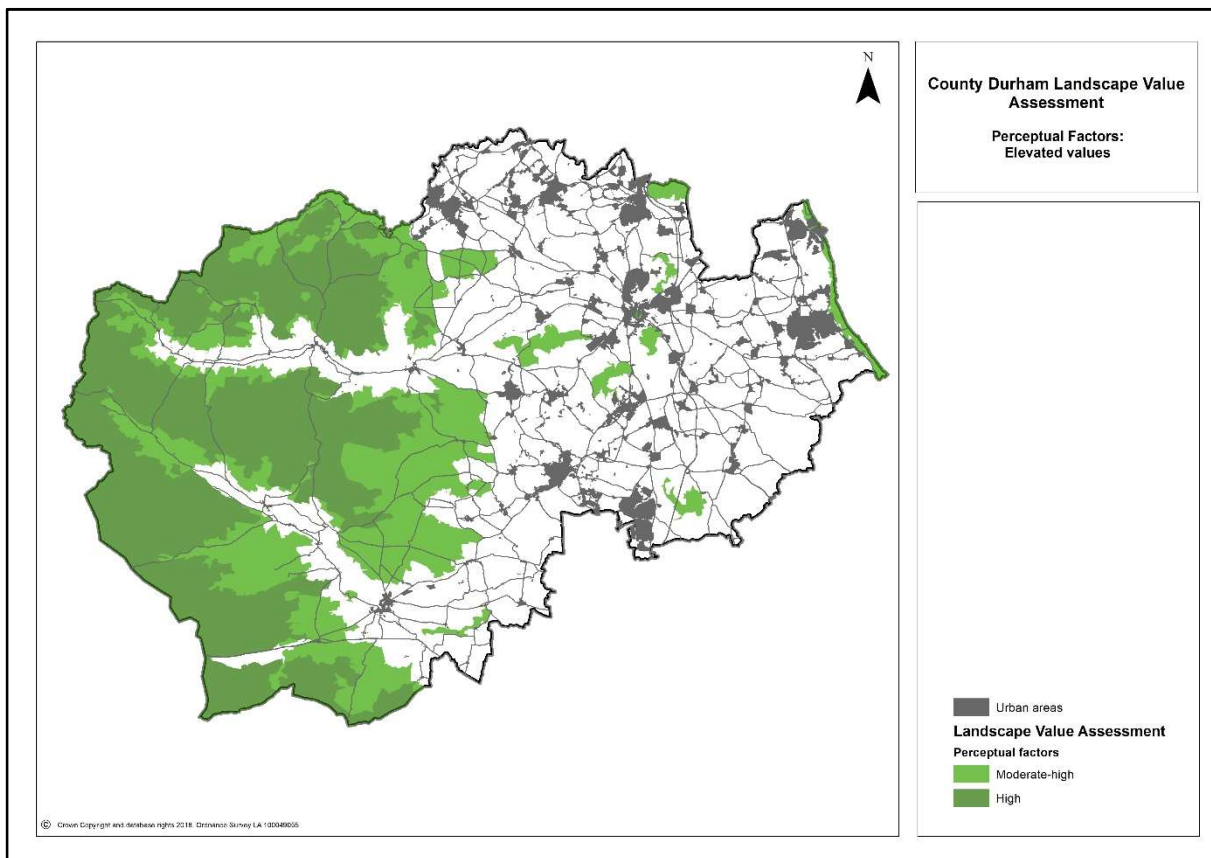


Figure 4.16 Perceptual factors: elevated values

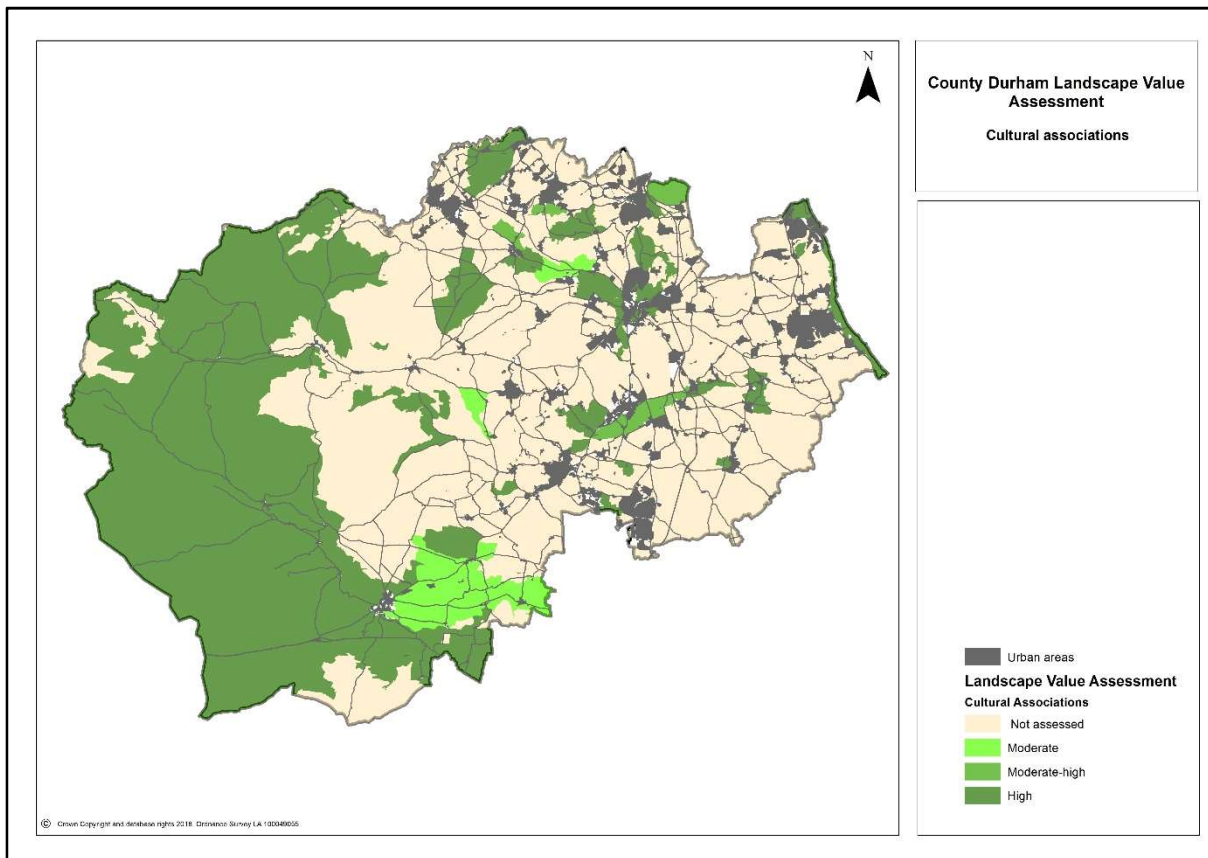


Figure 4.17 Cultural associations

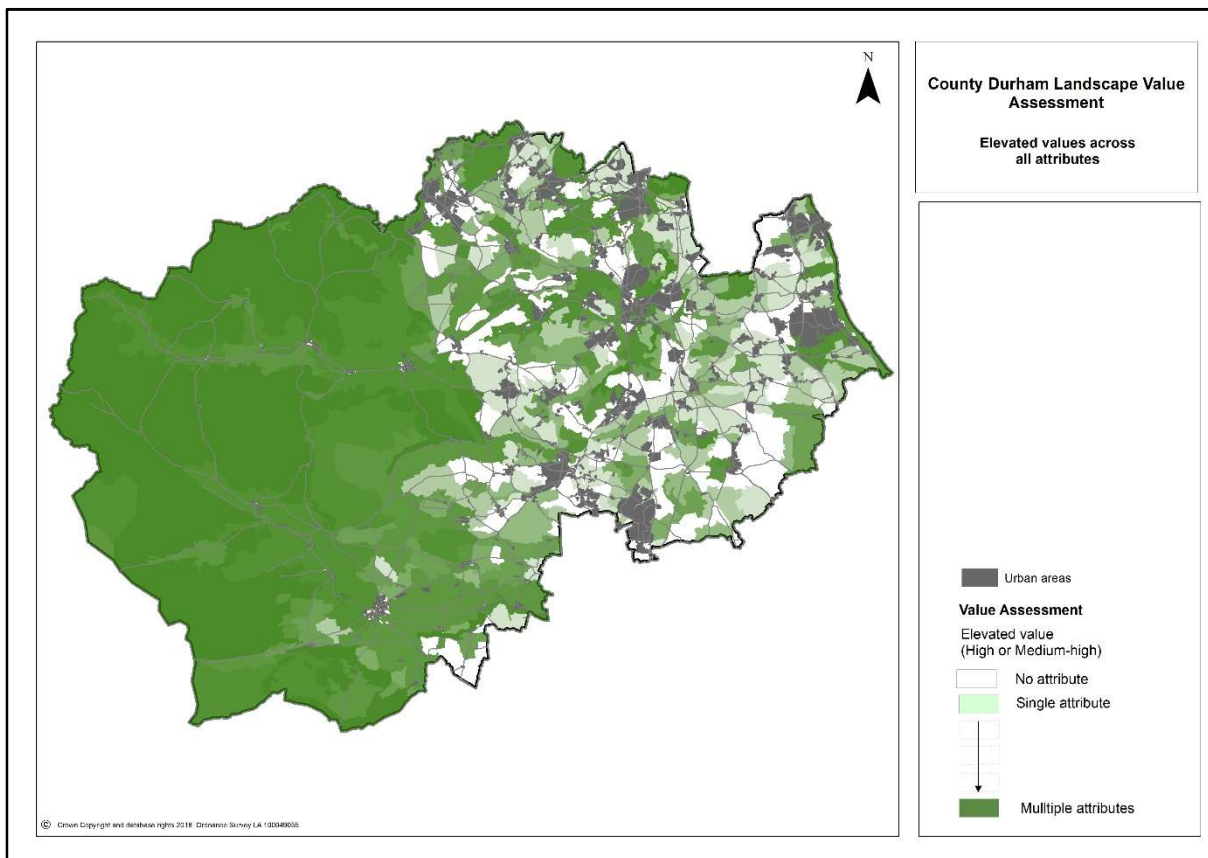


Figure 4.18 Elevated values across all attributes