



BURWARDSLEY

VILLAGE DESIGN & PARISH LANDSCAPE STATEMENT

Approved as Supplementary Planning Guidance by Chester City Council in March 2005.





The Burwardsley Village Design and Parish Landscape Statement
is dedicated to



George Morris Bramall
B.A. (Hons. Arch), Churchill Fellow

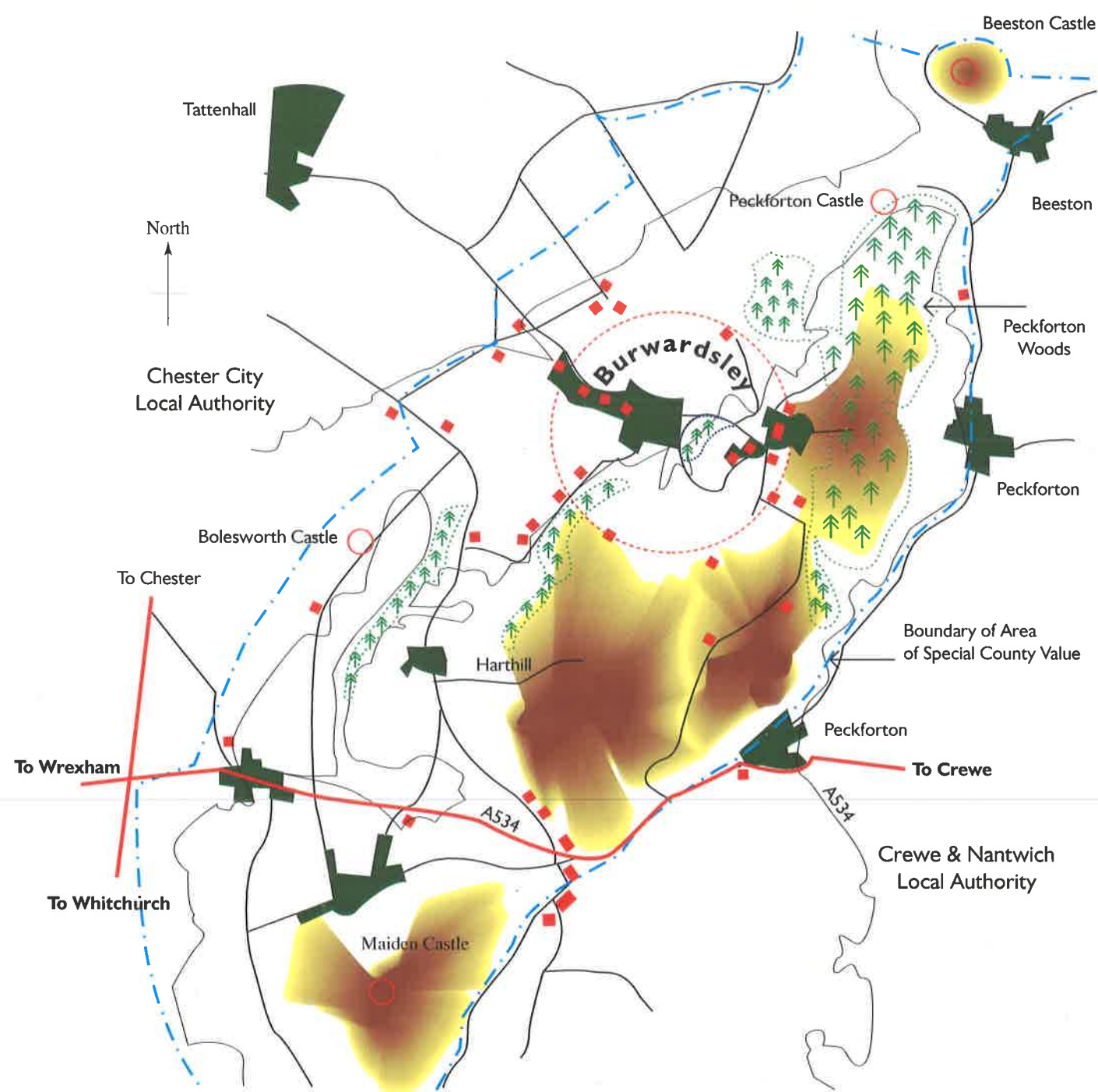
From start to finish George was the driving force of this document.
He provided a vision and ensured its delivery through many hours of practical work.

George was truly a Renaissance Man.



WHERE WE ARE

village location map



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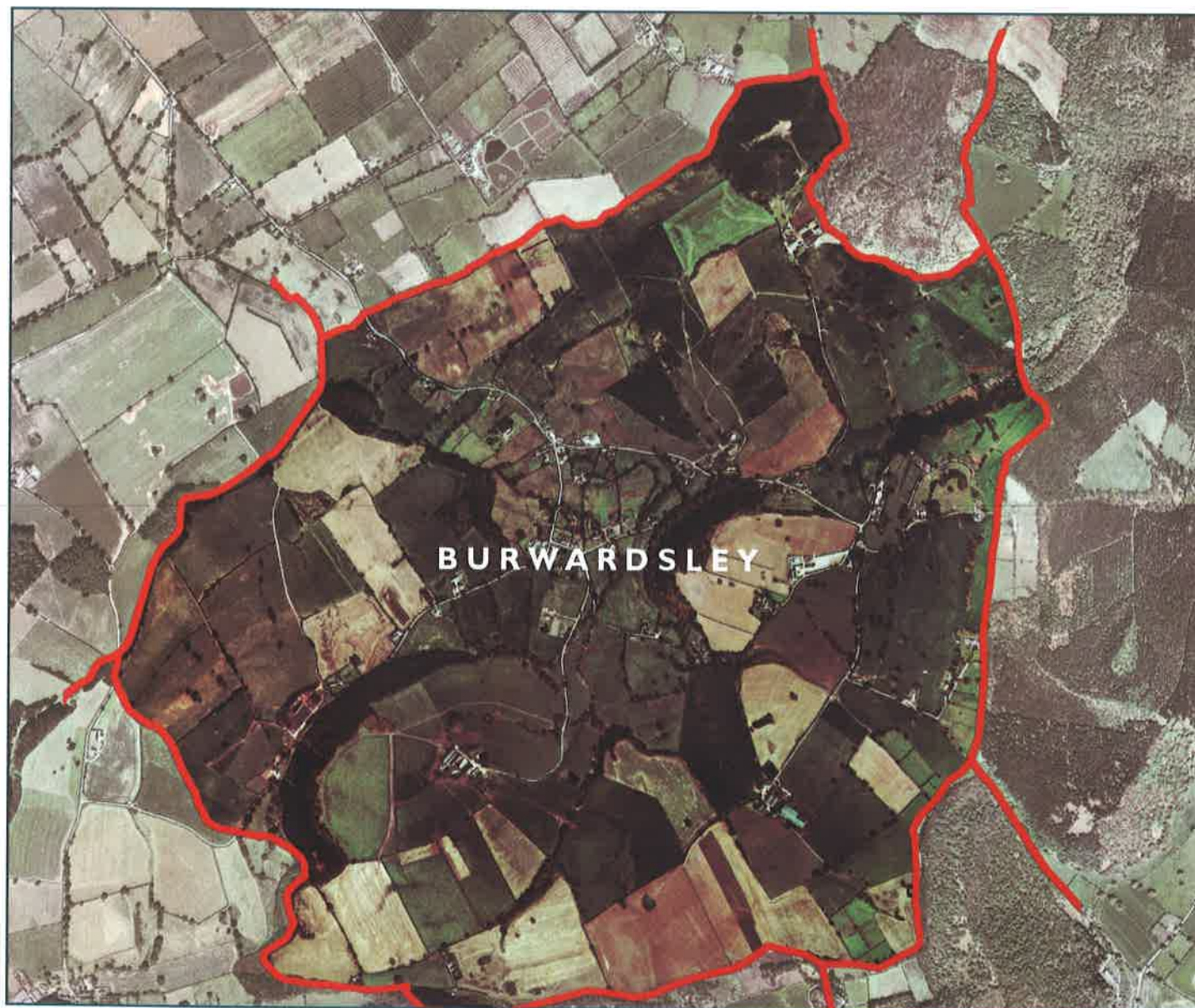


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INTRODUCTION

Burwardsley

The village and parish of Burwardsley with a population in 2004 of approximately 170 people occupying 76 dwellings, lies some 10 miles south east of Chester and 2 miles from the larger township of Tattenhall. It is set amongst the undulating western slopes of the Peckforton Hills on the central section of the Mid Cheshire Sandstone Ridge. The 961 acres (389 hectares) of the parish are within an Area of Special County Value (ASCV) and within a Core Area for Nature Conservation as identified by the Life EConet Project.



The views from within the settlement (the village) set in open country, highlight the extent to which the village has evolved. Burwardsley co-exists with nature and is not overwhelmed by bricks and mortar.

Land ownership still follows the traditional English model with around 90% of the land forming part of two family estates. Peckforton Estate owns most of the land in the northeast and to the east of the village, and Bolesworth Estate owns over 80% of the land to the south, west and north. This continuity of ownership has helped prevent overdevelopment in Burwardsley.

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Burwardsley Village Design and Parish Landscape Statement (VD & PLS)

Making Local Character Count

This Village Design and Parish Landscape Statement describes the distinctive local character of Burwardsley and the qualities that are valued by its residents. The local community has a unique appreciation and understanding of its own surroundings and this statement is based on this knowledge. The VD & PLS Development Guidelines, Checklist and Landscape Strategy outline how to make new developments fit into the existing character of the village and parish.

An Effective Voice for the Village and Parish

The Village Design & Parish Landscape Statement cannot prevent development, but will help to ensure that new developments blend with, rather than overwhelm, the local environment.

It is not the intention of the Burwardsley Village Design & Parish Landscape Statement to prevent change. Instead the VD & PLS takes a positive approach to development, seeking to encourage good design and landscape management, while paying due regard to the built heritage, outstanding landscape and geological features of the village and parish.

The VD & PLS sets out clearly what is appropriate for Burwardsley - and what is not.

Burwardsley Village Design & Parish Landscape Group

The Burwardsley Village Design & Parish Landscape Group came into being following an invitation from the Cheshire Landscape Trust to be one of two parishes in Cheshire, to pilot a Countryside Agency Landscape Character Assessment in 2002 at the

parish level. Using the Landscape Character Assessment Methodology produced jointly by the Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage (CoAg/SNH), the aim was to see if a group of local residents could use the technique to produce a Parish Landscape Statement. The Parish Council gave its approval and a group of 20 local residents came together, which included three Parish Councillors and three former Parish Councillors. Chester City Council indicated that they encouraged such local initiatives, and produced a set of guidelines in 2003 for both a Village Design and Parish Landscape Statement. The working group has always maintained an open policy, encouraging any member of the community to join in the work. The group includes a cross-section of age and background, including members who were born and brought up in the parish and 'newcomers'. The document has been carefully researched with contributions from other local residents, including the major landowner, both before, during and after a Public Exhibition held on the 31st January 2004. This exhibition attracted over 40% of residents, plus four City Councillors, the County Councillor for the area and the County Council's Landscape Manager. For details of the process see Village Design and Parish Landscape Statement checklist and diary, which includes information regarding public consultation (Appendix I).

Planning Guidance

The VD & PLS has been drawn up in the context of existing national, regional and local planning policies, using (a) the guidance on Village Design Statement produced by the Countryside Commission and (b) the CoAg/SNH Landscape Character Assessment Guidance.

Chester City Council's Local Plan (LP) contains planning policies relevant to the City Council area, which is supplemented by the Chester District Landscape Assessment and Guidelines for the Sandstone Ridge, which includes the parish of Burwardsley.



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Burwardsley is also covered in the County Council's Structure Plan and Area of Special County Value - Beeston/Peckforton/Bolesworth/Bickerton Hills policy.

However, as these policies apply to the whole of the Chester District, they do not contain extensive local details, and local authorities use Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) as a means of setting out more detailed guidance on the way in which policies in the LP will be applied to particular areas. The VD & PLS provides such guidance.

The Burwardsley VD & PLS does not form part of the LP, but interprets the LP policies at a local level, and cross-references these policies both in the narrative and in the VD & PLS Guidelines & Checklist. The VD & PLS has been undertaken with appropriate consultation both locally and more widely with appropriate interested parties, all representations have been considered and documented.

When the Burwardsley VD & PLS is adopted as SPG it will become a material consideration in determining planning applications.

When is the VD & PLS used?

"A successful Village Design should be applicable to all forms and scales of development"

Village Design - Making Local Character Count in New Development' Countryside Commission 1996

"The landscape determines the character of the British Countryside and influences our daily life. However, landscape is not a static thing. It has always been changing and will continue to do so - in some places suddenly and dramatically, in others, gradually and subtly - policy makers, practitioners (including local residents) need techniques to identify what gives a locality its own sense of place and makes it different from other areas, and which conditions should be set

for any new development and change. LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT has been used for these purposes for many years now, especially in England and Scotland."

Richard Wakeford, Chief Executive, The Countryside Agency and Roger Crofts, Chief Executive, Scottish Natural Heritage.

It is therefore used by everyone involved in the process of change, because change in the appearance of the parish is brought about not only by large-scale developments, but also by adjustments to individual properties, gardens, open spaces, paths and the countryside at large.

Burwardsley Parish Council will use the VD & PLS when considering planning applications.

Chester City Council (Development Control) is responsible for determining local planning application, with primary reference to the LP. The VD & PLS complements the LP and should be used as detailed guidance in the dialogue with developers.

Land owners, tenants and other interested parties including, for example, the County Council's Countryside Management Service and Public Rights of Way Unit may wish to use this document to plan future work aimed at conserving, maintaining, enhancing, or restoring parts of the parish landscape.

The VD & PLS represents the views of the whole parish community to the local authority. Those wishing to develop or modify property in Burwardsley must demonstrate that their proposals have taken due cognisance of local character and satisfy all appropriate VD & PLS Development Guidelines. The contents of the VD & PLS will be taken into account when deciding planning applications.



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The VD & PLS promotes good design, which is central to Government guidance on planning. For example, **PPG3 Housing** refers to Village Designs in considering the quality of design proposals in villages. When determining planning applications Local Authorities are advised to reject poor design particularly where their decisions are supported by supplementary planning guidance such as a VDS. **PPG3 HOU2.**

How is the Village Design & Parish Landscape Statement (VD & PLS) used?

The Burwardsley VD & PLS includes Development Guidelines and Checklists. Everyone submitting a Planning Application in Burwardsley should read the VD & PLS, which should then accompany the Planning Application Form. Disregard of the guidance may well result in refusal of planning permission.

Policy references in the Burwardsley VD & PLS

Where relevant, the VD & PLS references policies contained in the LP, National Planning Guidance and also the policies of other statutory and advisory bodies. These references are made at the end of the paragraph containing the information, in the following format: HOU2. A table of policy references and sources appears in Appendix 2.

PLANNING GUIDANCE

section one



AIR PHOTOGRAPH OF BURWARDSLEY
Source: Chester City Council

- The three tree covered escarpments dominate the village landscape.
- The land generally slopes from East to West with the majority of farmland being above and below the escarpments.
- Note the size of fields, hedgerows and hedgerow trees.

PLANNING GUIDANCE

section one

BURWARDSLEY - THE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER CONTEXT

Paragraph 2.14 of the Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage's guidance on Landscape Character Assessment states:

"Ideally assessments at different scales should fit together as a nested series or a hierarchy of landscape character types and/or areas so that assessments at each level adds more detail to the one above."

This section sets out how the local Landscape Character Assessment compiled by the parishioners of Burwardsley fits into other layers of Landscape Character Assessment.

National Landscape Typology

The parish of Burwardsley contains two National Landscape Typologies UDS and LDE (Tables 1 and 2). The majority of the parish is UDS which includes the Peckforton Hills. A small area in the North West part of the parish is categorised as LDE. This area extends from the plantation below Burwardsley Road SJ 509569 northeastwards across the road, touching Outlanes Farm and leaving the parish at SJ 522573. The area extends round the top of the Peckforton Hills to cover a much larger area which includes the villages of Beeston and Bulkeley in the same typology.

PLANNING GUIDANCE

section one

Table 1: National Landscape Typology - UDS

Attribute	Letter	Definition
Physiography	U - Low Hills	Upstanding areas, mainly below 1000 ft, including descriptive landform class 'low hills' - sloping associated with Palaeozoic (Permian, Carboniferous, Devonian, Ordovician, Silurian and Cambrian) and Mesozoic rocks (mainly sandstones and limestones) of sedimentary origin.
Landcover	D - Heath & Moorland	Land associated with nutrient-poor mineral and/or peaty soils supporting dwarf shrub heath, acidic grassland and bog habitats, or relic heathy/moorland vegetation (bracken, gorse, etc.). This ground type is normally associated with sandstone, or sandy drift in the lowlands, but it is widespread on mixed sedimentary and igneous rocks in upland/hard rock areas. Often marginal in agricultural terms.
Cultural Pattern	S - Wooded - secondary	Marginal agricultural landscapes (sparsely settled/unsettled) characterised by patches of secondary woodland and/or recent forestry plantation - usually associated with a large scale rectilinear enclosure pattern.

Table 2: National Landscape Typology - LDE

Attribute	Letter	Definition
Physiography	L - Lowlands	Low-lying areas, mainly below 300 ft, including descriptive landform classes 'levels' and 'lowland vales & valleys' - associated with Mesozoic (Cretaceous, Devonian, Ordovician, Silurian & Cambrian) and earlier Pre-Cambrian rocks of sedimentary origin and glacial till.
Landcover	D - Heath & Moorland	Land associated with nutrient-poor mineral and/or peaty soils supporting dwarf shrub heath, acidic grassland and bog habitats, or relic heathy/moorland vegetation (bracken, gorse, etc.). This ground type is normally associated with sandstone, or sandy drift in the lowlands, but it is widespread on mixed sedimentary and igneous rocks in upland/hard rock areas. Often marginal in agricultural terms.
Cultural Pattern	E - Wooded - estate land	Settled agricultural landscapes characterised by estate plantations, parkland and belts of trees. Settlement is usually restricted to scattered farmsteads and small estate villages.

PLANNING GUIDANCE

section one

National Countryside Character Area

The whole of the parish lies within Character Area 62: Cheshire Sandstone Ridge.

In the Countryside Agency's documentation Area 62 is covered in one combined section titled:

SHROPSHIRE, CHESHIRE AND STAFFORDSHIRE PLAIN/CHESHIRE SANDSTONE RIDGE.

The Key Characteristics of this Character Area are:

- Extensive gently rolling plain, interrupted by sandstone ridges, the most prominent being the Cheshire Sandstone Ridge.
- A unified rural landscape, dominated by dairying, with strong field patterns, merging with more mixed and arable farming to the north and south-east.
- Mosses, meres and small field ponds are scattered throughout; subsidence flashes occur to the east of the Cheshire Plain.
- Boundaries are predominantly hedgerows, generally well managed, with abundant hedgerow trees, mostly oak; metal railing fences occur locally on estates.
- Woodlands are few, restricted to deciduous and mixed woods on the steeper slopes of sandstone ridges, and some of the more difficult wet areas. There are also locally extensive tracts of coniferous woodland. The plentiful hedgerow trees, particularly in Cheshire, give the appearance of a well-wooded landscape.
- Large farmsteads regularly spaced throughout, with dispersed hamlets, and few market towns.
- Buildings are predominantly red brick, with warm sandstone churches and, in the national parks, occasional very distinctive black and white half-timbered buildings.
- Extractive industries generally small scale but widespread - sand, gravel, salt, sandstone, peat.



PLANNING GUIDANCE

section one

County Level

In 2003 Cheshire County Council commissioned a revised Landscape Character Assessment of the County. This has subsequently been revised by County Council officers, with the resulting draft document placing the parish of Burwardsley in two Landscape Character Types: LCA Type 2 - Sandstone Ridge and LCA Type 3 Sandstone Fringe. The Key Characteristics for these two Landscape Character Types are:

LCA Type 2 - Sandstone Ridge

- Sandstone ridge, with outcrops and upstanding bluffs.
- An elevation of 100m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD)
- Spectacular long distance views across Cheshire and beyond into North Wales, the Peak District and Shropshire.
- The ridge is a distinctive landmark.
- High density of woodland compared with the rest of Cheshire comprising post medieval conifer plantations and ancient woodland.
- Largest surviving area of lowland heath in Cheshire.
- Low-density dispersed farms.
- Cluster of Iron Age hillforts - defensive enclosures.
- Historic halls e.g. Utkington and Peckforton Castle.
- Industrial archaeology (sandstone quarries, copper mines).
- Sandstone buildings, boundary walls and sunken lanes.

LCA Type 3 - Sandstone Fringe

- Transitional zone between the high ground of the Sandstone Ridge and the surrounding low-lying landscape.
- Strong visual elements including the sandstone outcrops of Helsby Hill and Beeston Crag.
- Extensive views across Cheshire and beyond to Merseyside, North Wales and Shropshire.
- Deciduous and mixed woodland on the steepest slopes.
- Remnant acid grassland.
- Pasture and some arable on the flatter land.
- Fields enclosed by hedgerows and some sandstone walls.
- Nucleated villages and dispersed farms and halls.



PLANNING GUIDANCE

section one

District Level

The 1998 Chester District Landscape Assessment and Guidelines placed the whole of Burwardsley in the Sandstone Ridge Character Area. Using the nomenclature in the more recent Landscape Character Assessment Guidelines it would be more appropriate to refer to this as the Sandstone Ridge Character Type, there are three Character Areas shown on the District map, these are: Area: 1 Peckforton Hills, Area: 2 North of Kelsall and Area: 3 South of Kelsall. The characteristics of this Landscape Type are given as:

- Sandstone scarp and dip slopes rising above the Cheshire Plain and Malpas
- Heavily wooded with coniferous and broadleaf species including Scots Pine and Oak
- The sandstone ridge can either feel exposed or enclosed, a paradox explained by the contrast between the long views across Cheshire and the enclosed spaces amongst the woodlands
- Settlements are dispersed across the ridge
- Buildings are constructed from a mixture of red/orange brick, local sandstone, blue tiles and slate in a simple design
- As a dramatic and interesting landscape this area is becoming increasingly used for recreational purposes, a phenomenon which is starting to pressurise areas of conservation value
- A mixture of pastoral and arable land
- Areas of heathland which have been designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest by English Nature
- Regular field patterns of varying sizes, contained within either sandstone walls, fences or hawthorn hedgerows
- Transport routes are relatively quiet and unobtrusive consisting of green lanes

Appendix 6 - Linkages within and between Levels of Landscape Character Assessment for Burwardsley. This diagram also includes the Local Landscape Character Types and Areas for Burwardsley which are described in detail later in this document.

HIGHER BURWARDSLEY

Outlane

Higher Burwardsley Road

Harthill Road

Burwardsley Road

◀ TO TATTENHALL

LOWER BURWARDSLEY

School Lane

Sarra Lane

"If the study of landscapes cannot recruit a steady stream of enthusiasts, then it will die and it will deserve to die. In winning such recruits, it should be appreciated that ordinary people are not interested in logos, acronyms or networking. They do not like interminable meetings and they resent the waste of public money that they represent. The best insurance against landscape-wrecking for political expediency is the existence of a substantial body of civilised people who understand landscape, care about it deeply and are prepared to stand in its defence." *Richard Muir*

'Landscapes'

Vol 5 / Number 1 / Spring 2004

TO HARTHILL ▶



VILLAGE CONTEXT

section two

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Why did a settlement become established in Burwardsley? Higher Burwardsley is the crossroads of an ancient road system, a meeting of the salt track crossing the ridge from west to east and the ridge track along the hill from north to south.

On the plains on either side, the Forest of Mondrum and the marshy swamplands along the river corridors of the Dee and the Gowy were not compatible or suitable for early settlements. But the clearings on the western slopes of the hill, protected from the cold winds from across the damp, heavily forested Cheshire plain, and with a plentiful supply of water surfacing in springs from the red sandstone sponge of the escarpment and the fertility of the light sandy soil enriched by the decaying vegetable matter of plant and trees attracted the early settlers. The fertility of the soil responded to their primitive agricultural methods.

Along the mid-Cheshire ridge similar early settlements occurred. Some developed into important defensive hill forts as at Maiden Castle and Eddisbury and between smaller settlements of a few huts, primitive fields and stockades housed small populations such as the settlement of Burwardsley. The original parish name "Burwardslei" indicates a settlement of Anglo-Saxon origin - "Burgweard's Clearing" and so the labours of an early settler provides the village with its name.

Close to the streams and the springs, scatterings of thatched dwellings sheltered the early farming families who ploughed the primitive fields with the heavy plough and seeded them for a summer crop. It would appear that there were three small family groups developed in this way creating three manors of about one hide (120 acres or 48.5 hectares) each forming a total of 360 acres or 145.7 hectares including the cultivated fields, the pasture and woodland associated with it. The three small

manors at the time of the Domesday Survey were held by Aelfric, Colbert and Ravenkelt and under their lordship of Robert Fitzhugh, Baron of Malpas, who turned the land to Humphry, who became the local Lord of the Manor.

In the early 12th century, due to the lack of a male heir the lands passed into the ownership of Robert Touchett, Lord of Tattenhall and so the people of Burwardsley had to attend the court leet in that village to resolve all their disputes and pay their dues. In the course of time Burwardsley manors passed through many ownerships culminating in 1856 with the Barbour family of Bolesworth Castle who bought the greater part of the village and that family still own large areas of the village to this day.

Historically Burwardsley lay within the ecclesiastical parish of Bunbury, which is on the eastern side of the ridge. However, at the end of the nineteenth century the parish was incorporated into the Malpas Deanery. Today the village is part of the rural area of the City of Chester.

THE SETTING

Village properties are generally spread out in a linear fashion along the roads and lanes of the parish. There are no housing estates and the construction of the properties is either in local sandstone or brick in a vernacular style of architecture. In general, houses (other than farmhouses) are positioned close to the road with shallow front gardens. This emphasising the need for land to the rear for smallholding activities which were required to be undertaken by owners or tenants in the past to maintain and support the large families, often 12 children, were typical in past decades. In contrast the more modern houses at Fairview, Oak Cottage and Mount Tabor are set well back from the road with deep front gardens. Properties are generally constructed in local red sandstone or Cheshire red brick with Welsh grey/blue slate roofs. The Victorian properties such as the Vicarage, Stretton House and Hillside are in Quabon red brick under tiled roofs. Windows are generally of wood and many have been replaced by modern casement and picture windows in many cases replacing the original small pane sash and casements of traditional design. There are five Grade II



VILLAGE CONTEXT

section two

listed buildings in the parish: the Pheasant Inn (formerly a farmhouse dating from the late 16th century), Lower Hill Farm (dating back to the late 16th/early 17th century), the Church of St John the Divine (early 18th century), a farm building attached to Grig Hill Farmhouse (late 17th century), and Cherry Tree Cottage (18th century).

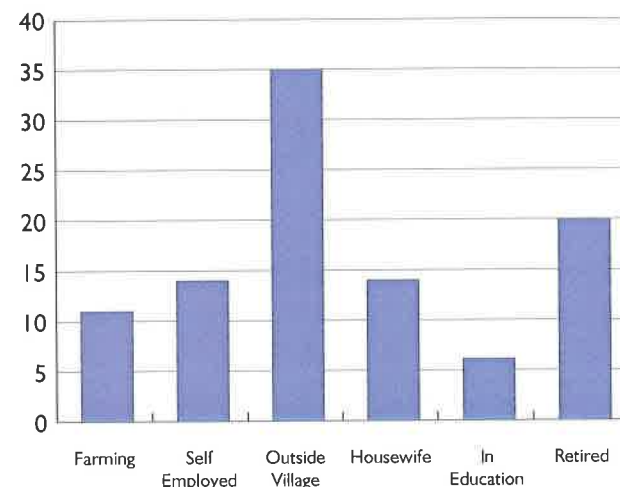
All the roads in the parish are narrow and sinuous, and occasionally only wide enough for one vehicle. In addition, Burwardsley Road approaching the village from Tattenhall is quite steep. The upper reaches of Higher Burwardsley Road are especially steep as it travels up the scarp slope. In particular Sarra Lane is deeply sunk into the hillside with high banks and a width only suitable to serve the few properties along its length. The lanes of Higher Burwardsley terminate into ancient track ways leading over the hill into the neighbouring parishes on the east side of the escarpment and are traffic free. Most of these roads are bounded by hedges of hawthorn, blackthorn and holly with hedgerow trees of oak, horse chestnut, ash, sycamore and damson. The hedges are often set on hedge banks of local sandstone retaining walls, which enclose the fields at a higher level. In the spring the roadside verges carry an abundance of daffodils and later in the season an attractive display of white cow parsley.

In general the landscape of Burwardsley reflects the socio-economic demands of post-war agricultural change in the use of farmland and buildings and the commencement of the diversification of the land use, which is resulting from it. The parish however still retains the essence of the countryside in the indigenous sights and sounds at all seasons of the year and none more so than in the early mornings and late evenings when the true sense of place is easily recognised and enjoyed.

VILLAGE CONTEXT

section two

Employment Graph



Summary of employment based on 130 registered electors in September 1999:



CONVERTED BARNS to commercial use
at Curdlands Farm, Harthill Road

A limited number of new houses to meet an identified local need in appropriate architectural style and with sympathetic landscaping can be accommodated, especially on sites of previous but now vanished properties.

This represents an aspiration of the local community.

This aspiration is not however part of the Supplementary Planning Guidance.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

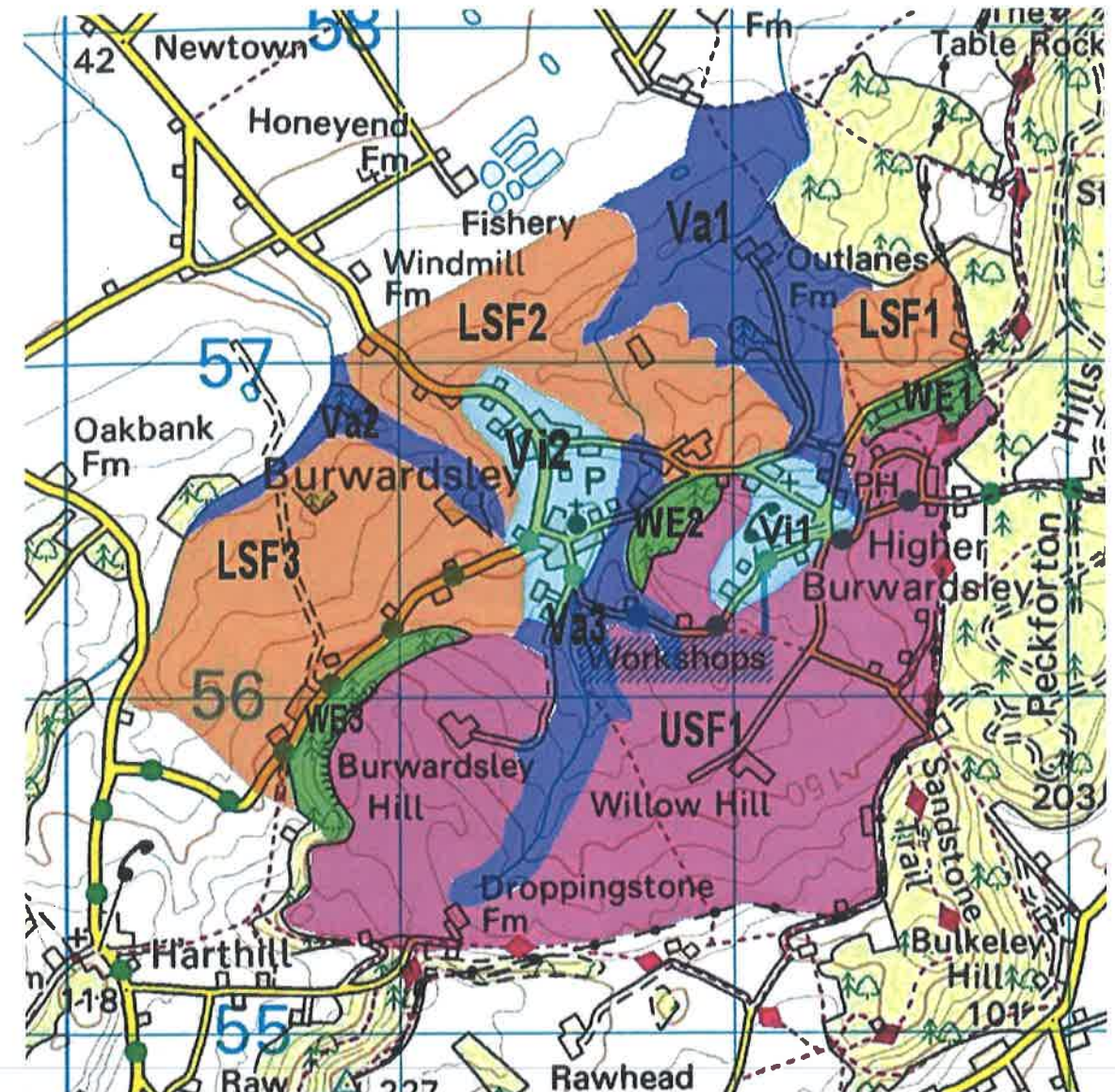
The continuing decline in agriculture is leading to additional unused or uncultivated land and redundant buildings. In conjunction with the Bolesworth Estate (the major landowner) local farmers have signed up to the Countryside Stewardship Scheme. Over time this will lead to renewal or replacement of hedgerows, which will be allowed to grow higher and wider. Alongside the hedgerows will be field margins to encourage biodiversity and an increase in various forms of wildlife.

Some redundant agricultural buildings will be put to alternative but appropriate commercial use; some will be left as uncultivated land. Emphasis will be on developing projects to provide added value rather than mass market attractions. The overall theme will be to have a series of small but linked attractions within and outside the parish designed to benefit existing businesses.

It is anticipated that sufficient worthwhile income can result from small visitor numbers. Any future developments, however, need to take into account the restrictive road infrastructure and should encourage walking, cycling and equestrian activities and the opening of new footpaths and bridleways.

BURWARDSLEY LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPES AND AREAS

section three



Base map © Crown Copyright Ordnance Survey. An EDINA Digimap/JISC supplied service

KEY TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPES AND AREAS

Types	Area Name	Area No.	Types	Area Name	Area No.
Upper Scarp Farmland	Burwardsley Hill	USF 1	Valley	Outlane Valley	Va1
Wooded Escarpment	Pennsylvania	WE1		Mickerra, Broad Rough & Smithy Bank Valleys	Va2
	Willow Hill	WE2		Willow Hill & Sarra Valleys	Va3
	Cawley Wood	WE3			
Lower Scarp Farmland	Pennsylvania and Higher Burwardsley	LSF 1	Village	Higher Burwardsley	Vi1
	Burwardsley Hall Fields	LSF2		Lower Burwardsley	Vi2
	Mickerra	LSF3			

THE CHARACTER OF THE LANDSCAPE SETTING

section three

The Village itself could loosely be described as being in two halves, with the highest population being currently concentrated within the lower slopes, although previously the centre may have been in the higher village as it is here that the stocks were once situated.

The setting of Burwardsley has been greatly influenced by the dominant features within the Parish, these are the three northwesterly facing escarpments of The Sandstone Ridge. These are generally wooded and rise to a height of 100m above the lower village. They are composed of Triassic sandstone of the Helsby Sandstone Series, which consists of the hard Conglomerate and Passage Beds and form the cap rock of the Sandstone Ridge. The remnants of a quarry for this stone can be seen in Sarra Lane. Underlying these beds can be seen the uppermost sequence of the Upper Mottled Sandstone which is well exposed in Willow Hill Quarry adjacent to Balshazar on Higher Burwardsley Road and is generally a much softer rock.

There is no distinct boundary between the 'village' and the 'parish' of Burwardsley and the two are often used interchangeably. Although properties are more concentrated between The Institute and The Church in Lower Burwardsley, there is no visual demarcation of a village boundary. In fact, the majority of houses are either surrounded by, or adjacent to, agricultural land, and this is a characteristic of Burwardsley, that buildings do not dominate, that they blend into and are absorbed by the natural surroundings.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPES

The three escarpments divide the topography into five distinct landscape character types, each of which are dissected by valleys.

These five landscape character types are:



Upper Scarp Farmland



Wooded Escarpments



Lower Scarp Farmlands



Village



Valley

(See Appendix 6 - Burwardsley Landscape Types and Landscape Areas)

UPPER SCARP FARMLAND (USF)

section three



BURWARDSLEY HILL view to east across bowl-shaped treed farmland.

Burwardsley Hill

An undulating, bowl shaped landform with large fields of improved grazing and animal feed crops.

Hawthorn hedges, which include hedgerow trees, bound the fields and there are several old isolated oaks in the fields.

The farms are of traditional brick and there are several isolated houses, the most important architecturally being the old sandstone barn at Grig Hill.

There are extensive sweeping views extending from the Clwydian Hills, across the Cheshire Plain to the Liverpool skyline with its two cathedrals.

Two public footpaths cross the area.



BURWARDSLEY HILL view to south with Willow Hill Farm in middle distance.

The Upper Scarp Farmland of Burwardsley Hill is bowl shaped, bounded at its highest point to the east by the high ground and woodlands of Peckforton and Bulkeley Hill, to the south by Rawhead and to the north by the rising land of the Pennsylvania Escarpments. This gently undulating landform has dramatic long distance views and descends in a northwesterly direction to the village. The outstanding views sweep from the Clwydian Hills to the Mersey Estuary. Willow Hill Valley divides the bowl, draining the land towards the catchment area of the River Gowy and roughly divides the bowl into two agricultural areas currently farmed by Willow Hill Farm in the centre and Cawley Lodge Farm nestling into the gentle slopes of Burwardsley Hill to the south and west. The soils are generally sandy loam and support improved pastureland with some arable, particularly maize, on the southern and northwestern sections. Fields are large and divided by mature, predominantly hawthorn, hedgerows with clumps of mixed broadleaf trees (oak and birch, with some ash and beech) on rough land and several old isolated oaks. The farms comprise traditional brick farmhouses with a mix of traditional and modern outbuildings and large steel frame, timber clad cow barns. There are several isolated houses of traditional construction, the most important being the old sandstone barn, a grade II listed building at Grig Hill on the ancient track forming the parish's eastern boundary.

WOODED ESCARPMENT (WE)

section three

The physical landscape of the parish is dominated by three distinct escarpments of Helsby Sandstone Conglomerate projecting at an angle from the main Sandstone Ridge to the east (Pennsylvania, Willow Hill and Cawley Wood). The escarpments are bounded by intact sandstone walls in the Pennsylvania Landscape Area (WE1). Other areas in this landscape type are bounded by predominantly hawthorn hedges, often growing on the remnants of stone walls provided by the past quarrying of the good red building sandstone from this area. The northernmost escarpment is a projection of the Peckforton Hills. The other two escarpments in the westerly direction project forward of the main ridge of the Peckforton Hills and are divided one from the other by two distinct valleys. The escarpments form the prominent division between the Upper Scarp Farmlands (USF) and Lower Scarp Farmlands (LSF).

Pennsylvania (WE1)

- A steep-sided escarpment partially covered by woodland providing contrast in colour and texture all year.

Pennsylvania is the northern most escarpment of the Peckforton Hills, which terminates at the northern end of the 200 metres (Ordnance Datum) high Stanner's Nab. The steep slopes of the scarp rising above Pennsylvania Lane are forested with broadleaved trees, mainly silver birch, which offer a lighter green colour in the western evening light of spring and summer, contrasting with the darker evergreen of the commercial timbers on Stanner's Nab.



PENNSYLVANIA WOODS
view from east with woods in evening light.

Willow Hill (WE2)

- A steep-sided, horseshoe shaped escarpment forming a spur rising some 50 metres above the junction of two valleys.
- The mature trees on top of the escarpment provide a dominant feature in the landscape of the village.
- The upper slopes have exposed bands of red sandstone.
- The lower slopes are covered by amenity woodland.
- The area is a peaceful setting for wildlife and offers spectacular views over the Cheshire Plain.

The steep sided horseshoe shaped escarpment known as Willow Hill, forms a spur rising some 50 metres above the junction of the two valleys on the western foot. It broods over the main settlement area of the village and is separated from the adjoining landscape by School Road and the confluence of two valleys with streams draining from the Upper Scarp Farmlands. The upper slopes of the escarpment have bands of projecting red sandstone creating small cliff-like features, some of which may have been quarried at some time in the past. A small abandoned quarry of mottled sandstone (Triassic Upper Mottled Sandstone), now covered by broadleaved and coniferous trees, occurs on the northern lower slope of the escarpment along the Higher Burwardsley Road.



WILLOW HILL. Footpath on north escarpment from Higher Burwardsley Road to Sarra Lane

The sand and loam lower and middle slopes of the escarpment are covered in managed mixed amenity woodlands. The top of the escarpment has a good collection of mature broadleaved and coniferous trees, which provide a dominant feature in the landscape of the village. The tree cover of the escarpment generally provides admirable colour to the scene, particularly in early spring and in the autumn. The hillside is a peaceful setting for wildlife, providing excellent ground cover for rabbits, foxes and badgers; whilst in spring and summer ideal nesting sites for a variety of small birds and the occasional buzzard. A permissive footpath follows the upper levels of the scarp from Sarra Lane, descending by steep steps to Higher Burwardsley Road, offering spectacular views over the Cheshire Plain towards the Mersey Estuary.

WOODED ESCARPMENT (WE)

section three

Cawley Wood (WE3)

- The upper levels are red sandstone cliffs, which are masked by mixed woodland.
- On the northern end the amenity managed woodland of broadleaved and coniferous trees dominates the skyline.

The southernmost escarpment of Cawley Wood is crowned by Burwardsley Hill, and is a distinct curving feature in the general landscape of the western part of the Parish. At its highest point it rises some 76 metres above Harthill Road, which follows the boundary of the lower western slopes. The upper level has distinct projecting cliffs of red sandstone for much of the total length of the escarpment although these are hidden from the general view by mixed woodland, which covers the majority of the escarpment. On the northern section of the escarpment there is a mixture of coniferous and broadleaf trees, mainly larch, birch and ash dominating the skyline on the southern section of the escarpment. The trees in this area have been retained and are managed as amenity woodland by the landowners, the Bolesworth Estate. The spring and autumn colours of the various leaf cover of the mixed woodland provides colourful tints to the scarp land.



CAWLEY HILL with Mickerra Farm and Sandhollow Farm on Harthill Road below escarpment

WOODED ESCARPMENT (WE)

section three



THE THREE WOODED ESCARPMENTS

The southern end of the scarp curls into a steep dry glacial valley, the bottom of which is the boundary between Burwardsley and Harthill parishes. The northern end of the escarpment curves to the north and east in a more gradual manner before merging into the rolling farmland above the Broad Rough valley and the Upper Scarp Farmland.

In the central area and on the lower slopes of the escarpment, adjacent to Harthill Road, is an area from which sand has been excavated in the past. This area, now overgrown with broadleaved and coniferous trees, is marked on the early Ordnance Survey map as a sandhole. The sand was used for building purposes in the last century and for cleaning the stone floors of the old farmhouses.

Approximately midway along the escarpment slope, above Mickerra Farm and interspersed among a grove of broadleaved and coniferous trees, is a distinct planting of rhododendron and laburnum, which provides striking purple and yellow hues in the flowering season of May and June.



CAWLEY WOOD



WILLOW HILL



PENNSYLVANIA

LOWER SCARP FARMLAND (LSF)

section three

The general northeast/southwest axis of the three scarps divides the parish's farmlands into two distinct areas, the Upper Scarp Farmland to the southeast and the Lower Scarp Farmland to the northwest. In turn the Lower Scarp Farmland is dissected by the Broad Rough valley to form two distinct farming areas, with a further, smaller but distinct area below Pennsylvania Wood. All three areas of the Lower Scarp Farmland are rich in wildlife, much of which finds shelter in the surrounding woodland.

Pennsylvania and Higher Burwardsley Hills (LSF1)

- Undulating land with medium sized fields of improved grassland and significant areas of gorse.
- A public footpath crosses the area.
- This area contains several scattered properties.
- The area is rich in wildlife.

The small area of the Pennsylvania and Higher Burwardsley Hills is made up of medium sized fields of improved grassland for silage and cattle grazing. One noticeable feature is the undulating nature of the land and significant areas of gorse on the eastern side providing cover for rabbits and their predators. Pennsylvania Lane forms the southeastern boundary of the area and has several scattered properties of varied style and materials on its eastern side below the wood slopes of Pennsylvania Hill. A public footpath crosses the area from Pennsylvania Lane to Outlanes Farm and provides excellent views of the Sandstone Ridge, Pennsylvania Woods and outwards across the Cheshire Plain.

Burwardsley Hall Fields (LSF2)

- An open area of small and medium sized fields used for grazing with some animal feed crops, offering extensive views including Beeston Castle.
- The fields are surrounded by hedgerows some containing mature oaks.
- There are a number of ponds and a small woodland plantation.

Burwardsley Hall Fields is flanked by Broad Rough valley (VA2) to the south and Outlanes Valley (VA1) to the north. Burwardsley Hall Farm lies just north of the heavily wooded slopes of Willow Hill. The road leading to Tattenhall, Burwardsley Road, divides the area and there are a number of scattered dwellings in a variety of building styles and materials at intervals along its length. Former farm buildings demolished in the 1960s are also evident in the remains of an old milk churn stand on Harthill Road and the ruins of one of two village smithies in Burwardsley Road. Between Broad Rough Valley and Burwardsley Road, the fields are small and surrounded by low hedgerows, some containing oak (predominantly) and ash hedgerow trees; some fields are left uncultivated and some are used for cattle grazing. To the northeast of Burwardsley Road, the fields are much larger, with isolated mature trees, mainly oak, indicating where hedgerows have been removed to allow the use of modern farming machinery and techniques. The fields are in the main improved grassland for silage and grazing, with some used for the growing of maize for winter cattle feed. In the direction of Outlanes Farm is a small mixed woodland plantation and nearby two small ponds. The views to the north are over a gently sloping landscape with Beeston Castle and the northern sections of the Mid Cheshire Ridge in the distance.



PENNSYLVANIA & HIGHER BURWARDSLEY HILLS with the Pleasant Inn in the middle distance and Stanners Nab beyond

LOWER SCARP FARMLAND (LSF)

section three



MICKERRA the open landscape
looking west across the West Cheshire Plain

Mickerra (LSF3)

- An open landscape of improved grassland with two small plantations, offering far reaching views westwards to the Welsh Hills.
- Low and occasionally hedges with trees border small and medium sized fields.
- Scattered throughout are small ponds.
- There are a number of dwellings of traditional construction the oldest of which is the Grade II listed 16th century Lower Hill Farm.



POND with overgrown tree cover on pasture land at Mickerra

Mickerra is an open landscape below Burwardsley Hill with views westward to the Welsh Hills offering a splendid vista on clear days. It is bordered to the west by the bottom of a narrow wooded valley (Mickerra valley), and to the north by Broad Rough valley whose stream joins it in the northeast corner below Manor House Farm. The area is characterised by small and medium sized fields bordered by a mixture of low hedges with hedgerow trees (oak and ash) and small numbers of isolated trees, again mainly oak and some ash, with alders along the stream. There are a number of small ponds within the area, probably ancient marl ponds. The land is predominantly farmed as improved grassland used for silage and cattle grazing, although some fields are used for the cultivation of maize for winter cattle feed. There are two small plantations of mixed woodland to the north and east used in the season as cover for pheasant shooting. Although the land is dissected by two farm tracks, the only public footpath is a short stretch at the southern end below Burwardsley Hill.

The escarpments are divided by several streams flowing from the upper through the lower scarp farmlands. The streams from Sarra and Willow Hill converge between Pennsylvania and Willow Hill wooded escarpments and flow north to the Mersey estuary via Crimes Brook and the River Gowy. Between the Willow Hill and Cawley wood the wooded escarpments, the streams from Broad Rough and the Mickerra farmland converge and then flow to the northwest via the Millbrook and Aldford Brook to the River Dee and its estuary. The watershed, which divides these runs in a NNE/SSW direction through the centre of the lower village and forms a feature in the landscape.

Outlane in Outlane Valley (VA1)

A shallow, dry valley with undulating small fields used for grazing.

A mixture of pasture and rough grazing together with broadleaved woodland, encourages a variety of wildlife.

The views in various seasons give a colourful and always pleasing vista.

Outlane Valley is the most northerly of the valleys within the Parish. From its inception by the Pheasant

Alongside Harthill Road are a number of dwellings of traditional construction, several of which have been small farmsteads in the past. Below Burwardsley Hill is the old traditional brick built farmhouse Mickerloo with its brick outbuildings and now used as a private dwelling; and adjoining it to the north is the later construction of Mickerra Farm, with large dominating steel and timber clad cow byres and barns. Lower Hill Farm, one of the oldest properties in the village, is a late 16th/early 17th century, partly timber framed, Grade II listed building. To the north at the top of Ridding Bank, the large sandstone outbuildings and barns of Curdlands Farm have been converted into use as commercial industrial units.

VALLEYS (VA)

section three

Inn it falls quite steeply, until it follows the line of Out Lane in the direction of the Cheshire Plain where it gradually diminishes. It is a dry valley with undulating pastureland forming the valley sides. It curves northwards to join the Crimes Brook on the parish boundary. Alongside the farm road on the floor of the valley, a mixture of pasture with rough grazing and broadleaved woodland encourages a large variety of wildlife. The view down the valley gives an extensive vista northward over the west Cheshire plain. The light, sun and shadow, together with the change of seasons makes the scenery colourful and always pleasing to the eye.



View into OUTLANE VALLEY looking north along Outlane

VALLEYS (VA)

section three

Broad Rough Valley and Mickerra Valley (VA2)

- Two converging valleys forming an L shape.
- Broad Rough Valley is narrow and heavily wooded.
- Broad Rough Valley contains a mixture of tree species, which together with dense undergrowth provides good habitat for a large variety of wildlife.



BROAD ROUGH VALLEY from the northern slopes

The stream which flows through Broad Rough valley commences in a culvert below Harthill Road and flows down a steep-sided, heavily wooded valley (broadleaved and coniferous trees) for about half a mile (900 metres). It is then joined from the south by a stream emanating from the neighbouring parish of Harthill, which passes through the land of Mickerra Farm, forming the Mickerra valley. This forms a part of the southwestern Parish Boundary. After the confluence with the Mickerra stream, the valley continues in a northwesterly direction to the Mill Stream in Tattenhall and onwards to the River Dee and its estuary.

The Broad Rough valley is steep-sided and contains a mixed variety of conifers and broadleaf trees. Because of its isolated position it abounds in all forms of wildlife. Badger setts and fox coverts can frequently be found, the many trees and shrubs provide a variety of nesting sites for both small and large species of birds including buzzards. The area is used for pheasant rearing and shooting in the season.



Tree covered BROAD ROUGH VALLEY view over Mickerra farmland looking north towards River Gowry valley and Utkinton and Tarporley on continuation of Mid-Cheshire Ridge

VALLEYS (VA)

section three

Sarra and Willow Hill Valleys (VA3)

The valleys are steep-sided and narrow in parts. The middle section of these valleys contains many mature hawthorn trees. A variety of land used for arable, grazing and rough grazing makes this an interesting area with plenty of cover for wildlife. The Willow Hill Stream is sourced from Droppingstone well.



Upper area of WILLOW HILL VALLEY looking west

Both the valleys of Willow Hill and Sarra run through the central part of the Parish in the Upper Scarp Farmland (USF) to the south of Willow Hill (WE2). The upper sections form an open bowl shape in the upper scarp farmlands of the sandstone ridge and fall away to the north. A distinctive feature of the middle section of this valley is the appreciable number of mature hawthorn trees. The Willow Hill valley narrows down and passes by a culvert which passes beneath Sarra Lane and is then joined by the steep but shorter Sarra Valley Stream, just opposite the Church. Several metres above its confluence and at the bottom of Sarra Lane, one of the village ponds was located and is still recorded by the presence of a now breached earth retaining dam in the adjoining field. The stream passes under School Lane, by a culvert, into a steep valley which is heavily wooded with alder and willow. There is a variety of land use ranging from arable in the upper bowl of the valley, grazing land at mid valley and rough grazing scrubland at the narrower northerly end, the latter providing good cover for wildlife. The valley continues in a shallow form through pastureland north of Higher Burwardsley Road with the stream culverted below the fields to join a further shallow valley and stream from the south before narrowing down and joining Crimes Brook valley at the boundary of the parish and finally to the River Mersey.



SARRA & WILLOW HILL VALLEYS view from Cawley Hill Farm looking north towards Beeston Castle and continuation of Mid-Cheshire Ridge in distance

VILLAGE (V)

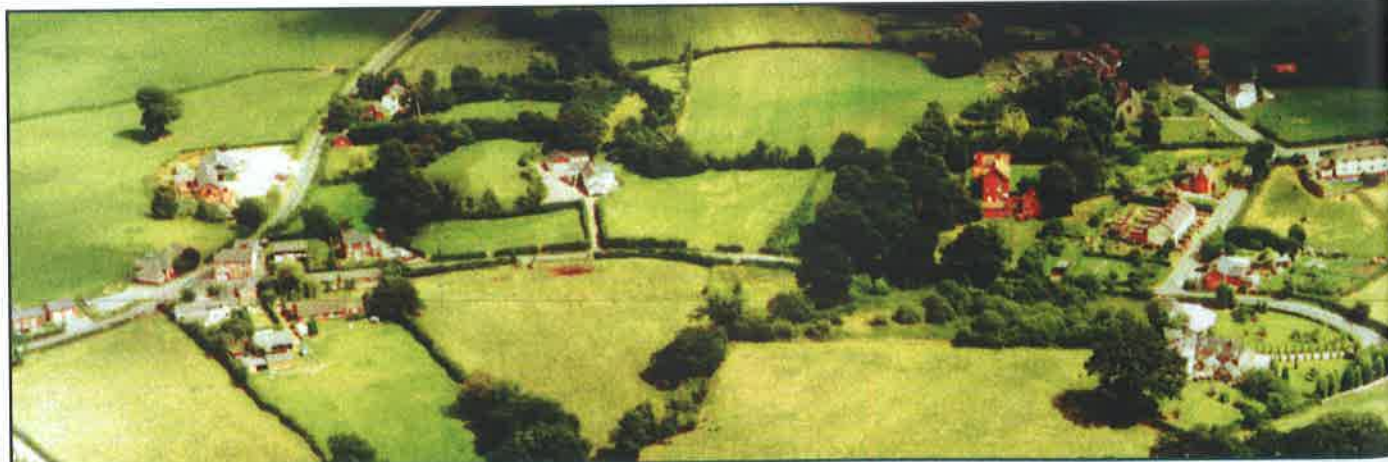
section three

VILLAGE

The village consists of two main settlement areas, Higher and Lower Burwardsley, divided by the steep tree (broadleaved and coniferous) covered spur of Willow Hill, brooding over the lower of the two settlements.

Lower Burwardsley (VI)

- The lower village settlement is roughly triangular in shape with a high proportion of traditional small fields used mainly for grazing.
- The churchyard and some fields are rich in wild flowers.
- The land is relatively flat outside the inhabited areas and, although not clearly defined, the part of the village around the Post Office and Institute are considered the gathering place of the village.



LOWER BURWARDSLEY with Post Office / Institute group on left and Church Road group on right



LOWER BURWARDSLEY Post Office and Institute



LOWER BURWARDSLEY Church Road and School

The lower settlement area of the village, Lower Burwardsley (Area 12) is roughly triangular in shape being bounded by Higher Burwardsley Road/School Road/Church Road and Harthill Road. This triangular area contains grazing land made up of small fields reflecting the smallholding origins of the majority of properties that bound this area. The land to the north of the Outdoor Education Centre (OEC) is relatively flat, though gently sloping in a northerly direction and is used by the centre as a recreation area for visiting schools. This, together with the small fields bounded by hawthorn hedges with (predominantly) and ash hedgerow trees to the east was ecclesiastical glebe land and, with the exception of the OEC and one property, remains undeveloped. To the east the triangle is crossed by the confluence of two brooks, which rise in the upper south of the farmlands and flow in a northerly direction to Crimes Brook, the River Gowy and eventually to the Mersey Estuary.



LOWER BURWARDSLEY
Smithy Bank Farm with outbuildings now converted into Turners Curtain Shop

Lower Burwardsley has no defined centre but the area around the Post Office at the junction of Harthill Road and Burwardsley Road has historical importance. It is here that the blacksmiths at Smithy Bank, the village slaughterhouse at Falcon House (formerly Top House), the Institute and Smithy Bank Farm (now Turners Curtain Shop), a petrol filling station (airview) and Church Farm, both now no longer, completed the village nucleus. It was here that another village pond, now long gone, was located outside Well Cottage. The two roads adjacent to St John the Divine Church contain the only two rows of houses in the village. On Church Road is a group of terraced cottages, originally brick under slate roofs but now rendered and in one ownership. On Sarra Lane nearby are four semi-detached houses in 1930s style in painted brick with slate roofs and in the ownership of Bolesworth Estate. On the south side of these houses and down a short track, lies the Grade II listed Cherry Tree Cottage. An original



LOWER BURWARDSLEY Burwardsley Road looking east

VILLAGE (V)

section three

group of three cottages at Broad Rough are now one property, as is a pair of semi-detached cottages forming Well Cottage. The remaining properties are, in the majority of cases, traditionally two storey, well separated and have been greatly improved and extended in recent years.

The parish church of St John the Divine was either commenced or reconstructed in 1730 and was completely renovated in 1793. The church is a Grade II listed building. It is built in local red sandstone, probably from Stockton's Quarry in Sarra Lane. In 1889 it was enlarged by the addition of the chancel and vestry to its present size. The churchyard is designated as a Site of Biological Importance being an area of species rich grassland, which is a haven for wildflowers.



LOWER BURWARDSLEY St John's Church

VILLAGE (V)

section three



HIGHER BURWARDSLEY looking east with Burwardsley Hall farm centre left and Candle Workshops top right

Higher Burwardsley (V2)

- Much more dispersed than Lower Burwardsley and also without a clearly defined centre.
- The houses nestle into the often steeply sloping sides of the scarp.
- The Pheasant Inn and the Candle Workshop are here.

The higher settlement, Higher Burwardsley, is far more dispersed than Lower Burwardsley and also has no defined centre. Its properties are scattered along the upper lanes of the parish running along the west side of the Peckforton Hills and the lanes leading up from the lower settlement area and over the hill into Peckforton. Historically the area along Higher Burwardsley Road and the triangular junction with Pennsylvania Lane and Barracks Lane contained the majority of the development. Leading from Higher Burwardsley Road in a westerly direction along a spur was Stocks Lane (now no longer in existence), in which vicinity were the village stocks, the village pound and the town well and cistern. Burwardsley Hall Farm is a prominent feature at the junction of Higher Burwardsley Road and School Lane as is the tree covered Balshazzar Quarry below the scarp of Willow Hill. Along the steeply rising road are several other properties including a group of five cottages,

one of which has now been replaced by a modern brick residence (Hillside House) and the Methodist Chapel, now converted into a dwelling. At the end of Pennsylvania Lane is the Pheasant Inn, a converted and greatly extended, 16th century, timber framed farmhouse Grade II listed building. Along Barracks Lane is the commercial property The Candle Workshops, a popular tourist attraction, converted from an original sandstone barn. There is a variety of other properties along the neighbouring lanes. The properties in Higher Burwardsley are nestled into the north/northwest face of the scarp slope and are often on severely sloping or undulating ground; but they have expansive panoramic views over the Cheshire Plain to Liverpool through the Wirral and to the Welsh Hills. Beeston and Peckforton Castles are prominent features along the ridge to the north.



HIGHER BURWARDSLEY Rockhouse Farm

STRATEGY

section four

This strategy is a statement of what change is thought to be desirable within the parish. As such the strategy provides a series of general statements for the parish as a whole followed by more specific points relating to each of the five landscape types. It is recognised that the preferred changes stated here would come about if they are appropriate to current land use activities and stakeholders' preferences, and are economically viable through either public and private funding or a mixture of both.

General

to conserve, maintain and enhance a distinctive landscape of small and medium sized fields, hedges, hedgerow trees, dry stone walls, ponds and natural watercourses;

to conserve and maintain the variety of land use (arable, grazing and rough grazing);

to provide a sustainable natural and man-made landscape for the parish as a whole;

to conserve and maintain a biologically diverse countryside throughout the parish that will create a framework for the welfare of the community, local culture, rural tourism, recreation and wildlife habitats;

to balance the needs of the local community and those using the countryside for tourism and leisure;

to conserve and maintain the narrow and sinuous network of roads, verges and associated hedgerows within the parish;

to create a vibrant village community allowing for limited population growth.



VERGES AND HEDGEROWS in spring in Harthill Road



VARIED LAND USE on Willow Hill Farm



WALKERS & SCHOOL CHILDREN enjoying a rural setting

STRATEGY

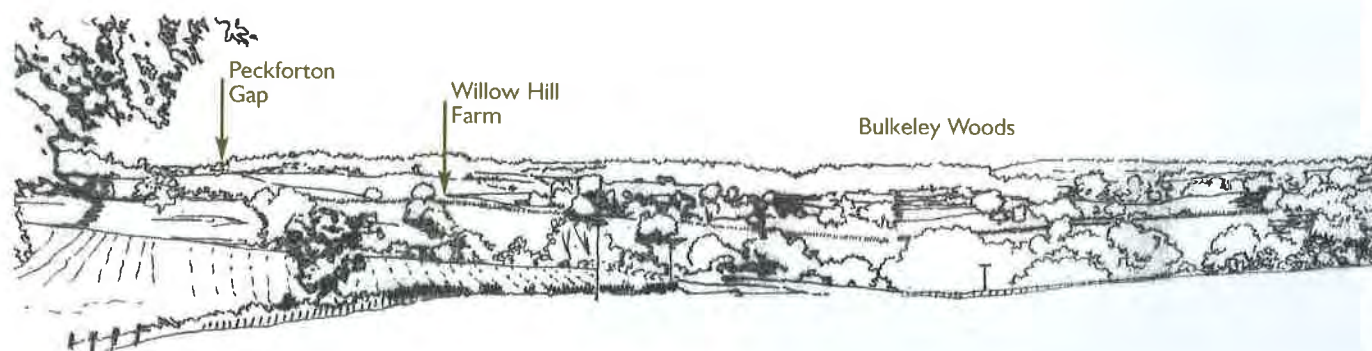
section four



UPPER SCARP FARMLAND View looking south

Landscape Character Type 1 - Upper Scarp Farmland

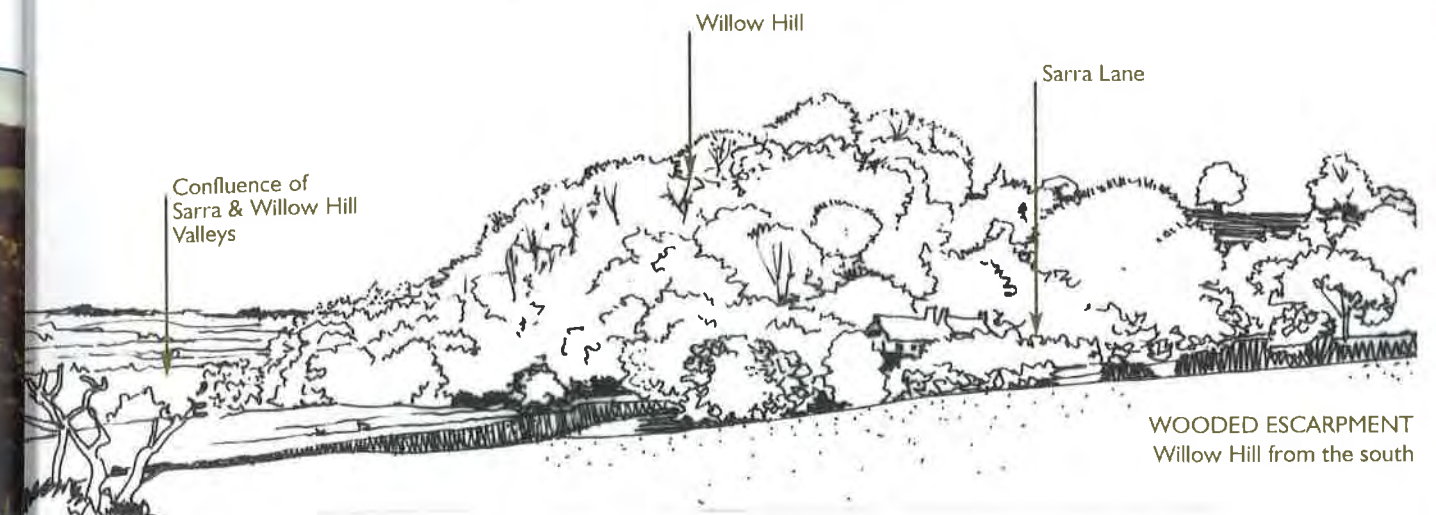
- Conserve and maintain the existing landscape character;
- Conserve, maintain and enhance existing wildlife habitats;
- Create new wildlife habitats where and when appropriate;
- Conserve, maintain and enhance the current public rights of way and create appropriate signage, in keeping with a rural setting, for these routes;
- Restore and sympathetically develop underused properties.



UPPER SCARP FARMLAND looking east from Cawley Hill Farm

STRATEGY

section four



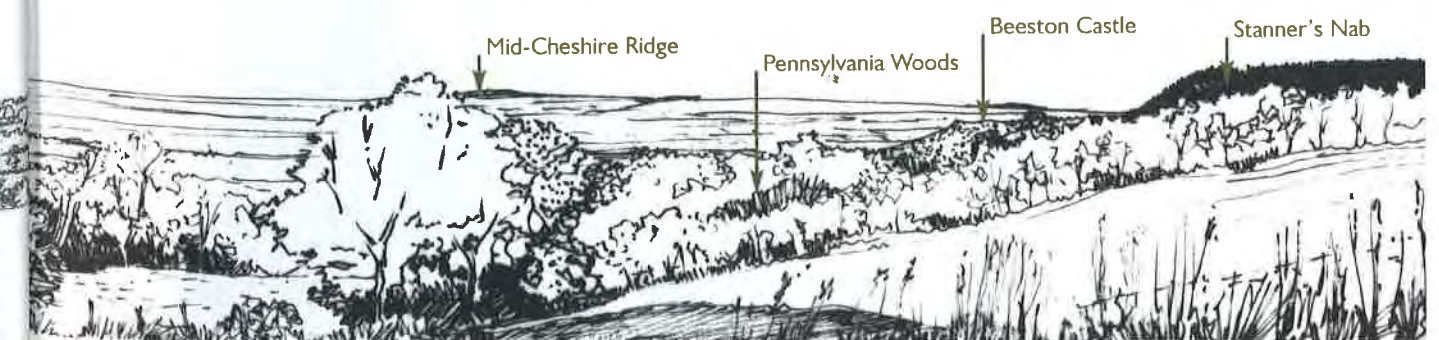
WOODED ESCARPMENT
Willow Hill from the south

Landscape Character Type 2 - Wooded Escarpment

- Conserve and maintain the existing landscape character;
- Conserve, maintain and enhance the existing amenity woodland;
- Conserve, maintain and enhance the current public and permissive rights of way and create appropriate signage, in keeping with a rural setting, for these routes;
- Create a new right of way from Mickerdale to Cawley Lodge Farm.



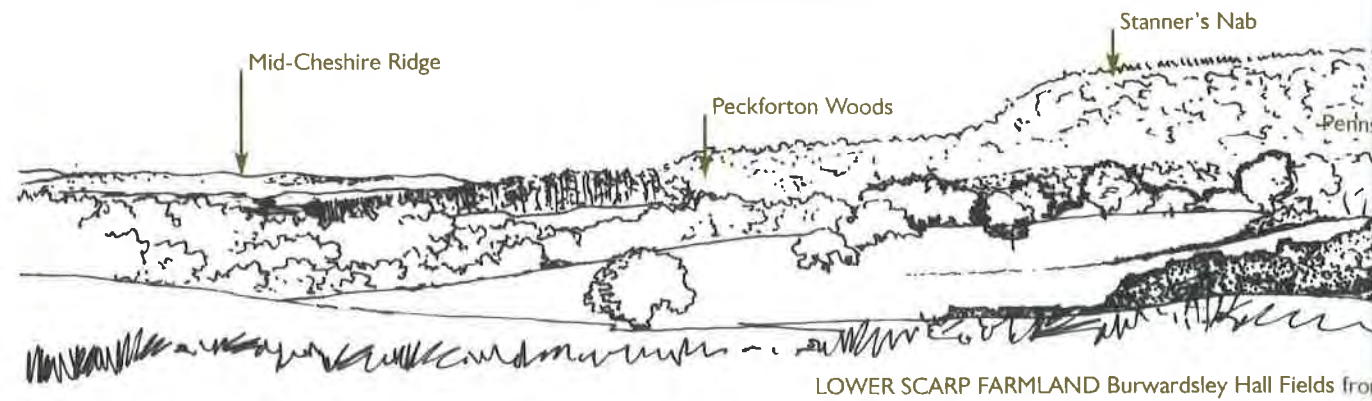
Cawley Hill from the west



PENNSYLVANIA from the south

STRATEGY

section four



Landscape Character Type 3 - Lower Scarp Farmland

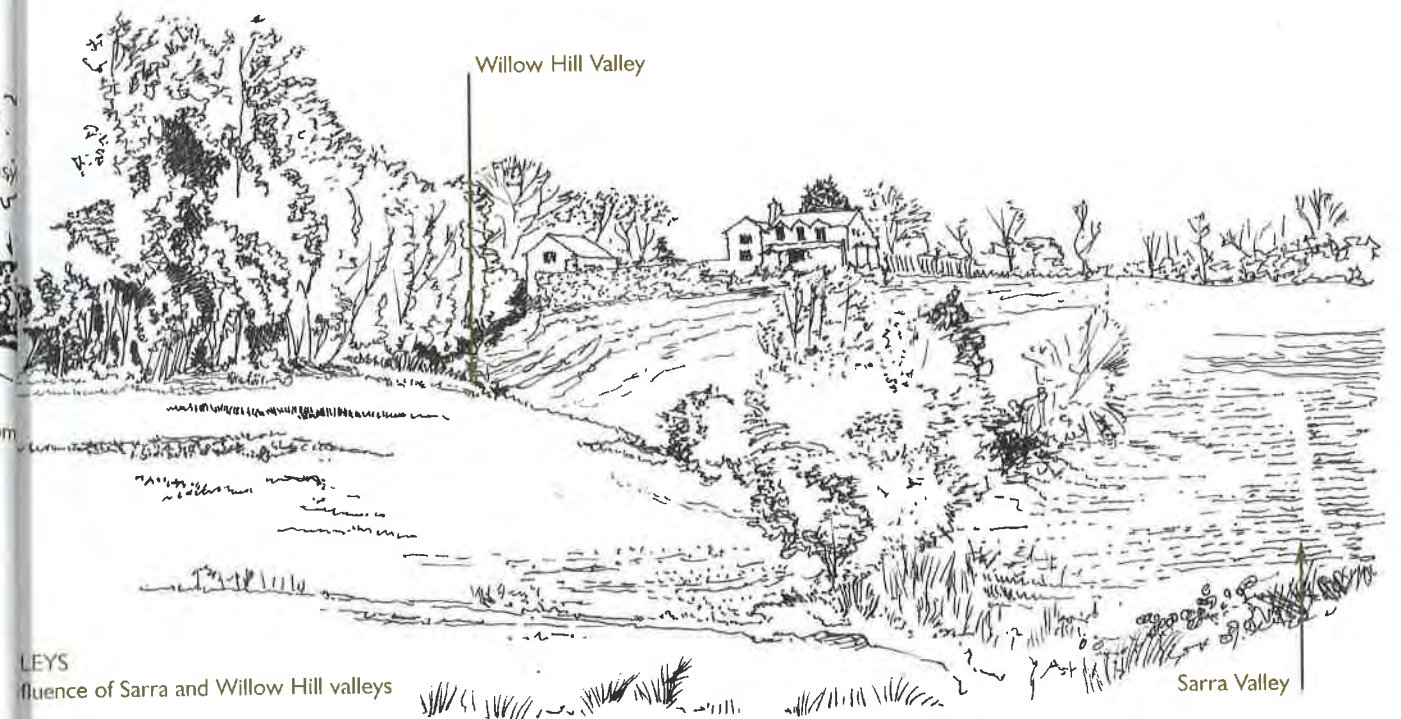
- Conserve and maintain the existing landscape character;
- Conserve and maintain the character of the stream running through Oaklea Plantation towards Manor House Farm;
- Create new wildlife habitats where and when appropriate;
- Create a new right of way from Mickerra Farm to Dark Lane along the line of an existing farm track;
- Conserve, maintain and enhance the existing ponds;
- Conserve and maintain isolated trees within the fields;
- Conserve, maintain and enhance all woodlands and coverts;
- Conserve and maintain the pattern of small fields between Broad Rough Valley and Burwardsley Road;
- Conserve and maintain the large area of gorse opposite the Hollows as an attractive feature and haven for wildlife;
- Conserve and maintain the wildlife habitats associated with the large hedgerows located alongside Sarra Lane, in Sarra Valley, the area between Broad Rough Valley and Burwardsley Road, and near the stream along the Mickerra farm track.



LOWER SCARP FARMLAND Farm track valley below Mickerra Farm

STRATEGY

section four



Landscape Character Type 4 - Valley

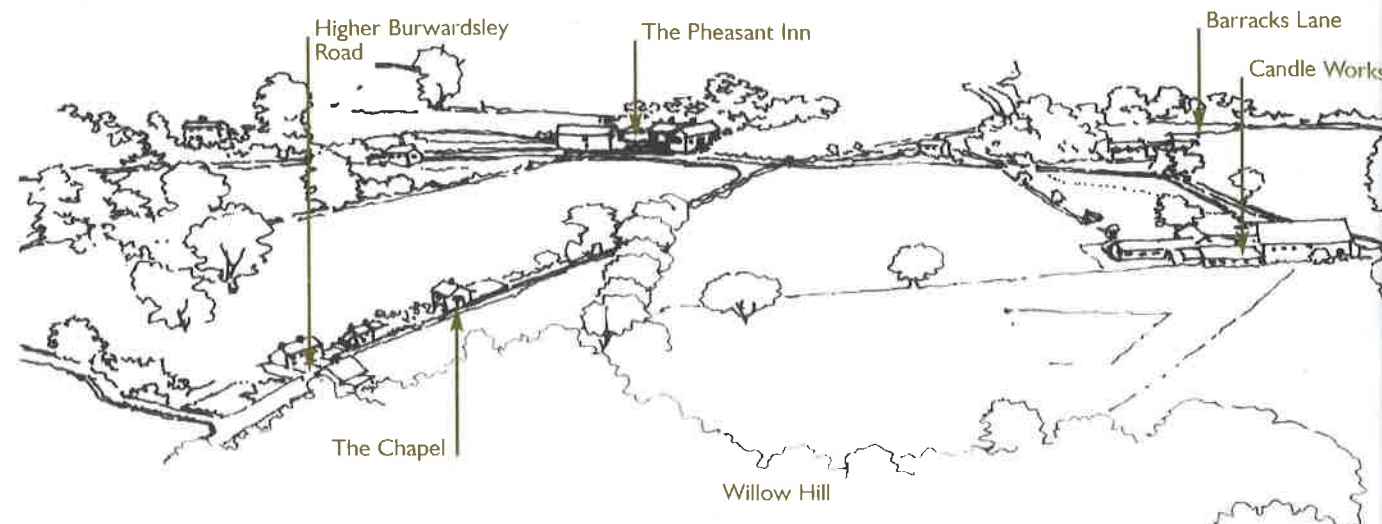
- Conserve and maintain the existing landscape character;
- Conserve and maintain the streams;
- Create new wildlife habitats where and when possible;
- Conserve and maintain the wetlands below Sarra Lane;
- Restore fencing and gateways;
- Conserve, maintain and enhance all woodlands and coverts;
- Conserve, maintain and enhance the current public rights of way and create appropriate signage, in keeping with a rural setting, for these routes;
- Restore the village pond off Sarra Lane.



CONFLUENCE OF SARRA AND WILLOW HILL VALLEYS Outlane Valley from south above Higher Burwardsley Road

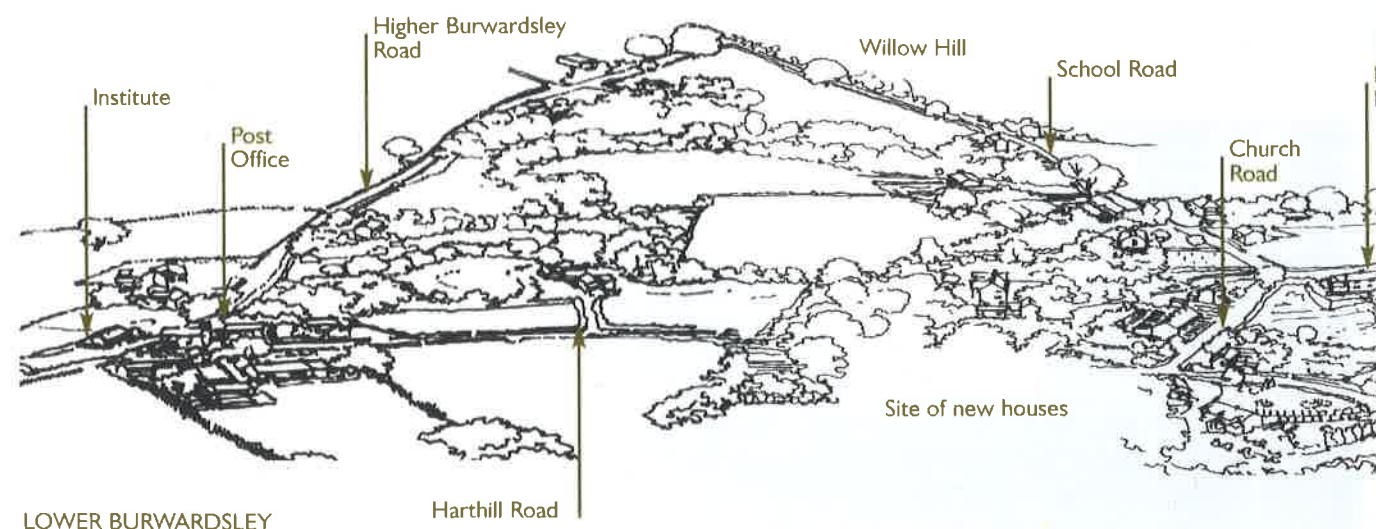
STRATEGY

section four



Landscape Character Type 5 - Village

- Conserve and maintain the existing landscape character;
- Conserve and maintain the open landscape of the village;
- Conserve, maintain and enhance the character of the village by encouraging the use of traditional building materials;
- Restore and sympathetically develop underused properties;
- Enhance commercial and public buildings and their immediate surrounding areas by appropriate landscaping;
- Create, restore and enhance public spaces including the village wells, the marl pit and the village nature reserve along Harthill Road;
- Create appropriate signage for points of interest in the village;
- Conserve and maintain the existing Site of Biological Importance (SBI) in the churchyard.



LOWER BURWARDSLEY

SETTLEMENT PATTERN CHARACTER

section five

described in the Domesday Survey of 1086 are three hamlets in the village of Burwardsley but following their later decline, settlement may have followed on individual or groups of farmsteads without obvious pattern and the concept of the village may have evolved over many generations. Some early dwellings would have become established at the intersection of the ancient tracks (Burwardsley Road, Higher Burwardsley Road, Harthill Road, Fowlersinch Lane, Pennsylvania Lane and Rock Lane) that wind sinuously up and along the escarpment.

These dwellings formed the basis of the settlement areas of Lower and Higher Burwardsley. Much of the land in the village was common or waste, with enclosed small fields below and above the dividing

east/west scarp, which runs through the village. In 1845, new roads were established through the newly enclosed common and waste linking into the older road network. Church Road and School Lane are examples of these and house and cottage building occurred along these new roads to serve the small-holdings formed by the division of the common land and to create tenanted labourers' cottages for the employees of the major landowners.

The village is an 'open' village, the few properties being dominated by the surrounding countryside and the general pattern even in the settlement areas is one of an open green farmed and wooded landscape.



BURWARDSLEY VILLAGE from the west

SETTLEMENT PATTERN CHARACTER

section five

THE CHARACTER OF THE BUILDINGS IN THE VILLAGE

Buildings are widely dispersed throughout the village generally and even in the more dense settlement areas of Lower and Higher Burwardsley buildings are not spaced out in a manner to warrant the term 'a nuclear settlement'. Early dwellings occupied sites where ease of access, shelter and a water supply were available and this general scattered development continued into the 19th century. Some of the present farmsteads and cottages built in timber frame still occupy these sites today; many of them being extended or later rebuilt in the local red sandstone, which produced a more durable and fire resistant building.

It was not until the 19th century that a more sustainable house became a feature of the village and it is these (some 52% of the present housing stock) that form the largest group of our domestic properties today. There are only three properties remaining in the village in which timber frame walls form part of the structure, these are The Pheasant Inn, Lowerhill Farm and some attached buildings at Grig Hill Farm. Stone or brick has replaced the timber in some sections of all these buildings.

By the 18th century the majority of buildings in the village were being constructed in the local stone. Good quality red sandstone outcrops in many areas of the village, particularly in Higher Burwardsley. In order to provide the stone for the walls, quarries were opened in close proximity to the site on which the cottage or house was to be constructed. Pockets of clay found in many areas and a mixture of clay, lime and sand from the numerous sandholes was used as the mortar between the stones. Cherry Tree Cottage is a typical example of a dwelling of this period with a shippon or barn added in the following century.



THE PHEASANT INN - HIGHER BURWARDSLEY



LOWER HILL FARM - HARTHILL ROAD



CHERRY TREE COTTAGE

SETTLEMENT PATTERN CHARACTER

section five

The village has numerous examples of other cottages of this period, many extended and modernised, often with considerable loss of character and scale compared to that of the original concept.

The present church was commenced in 1730 and greatly improved in 1795 as described in the incised stone on the west gable. Later a bell turret, chancel and vestry were added to the designs of John Harrison and Henry Hartley in 1871 and 1889 respectively. The simple red sandstone edifice in the Gothic style, set in a neat walled churchyard of wild flowers creates a picturesque setting in Church Road.

The Methodist community in the village built a chapel on Higher Burwardsley Road in 1843. The small rectangular building in local red sandstone obtained from the quarry in Sarra Lane has a pitched gabled roof in blue Welsh slate and a simple wooden porch leading from the road. Beneath the meeting room and cut into the hillside was a retaker's flat. The chapel was closed in 1995 and sold for development. It has been converted into a dwelling with additional accommodation constructed alongside covered in grass to blend into the hillside.

In the 19th century the availability of cheap, local bricks brought about a spate of buildings in this material. Dwellings were extended, shippons and barns added, upper stories constructed and old stone walls buckling with age rebuilt in brick. Roofs were no longer being thatched but the more durable and fire resistant blue slate from North Wales became the popular and common roofing material. In some instances the cheaper, porous brick walls were rendered over with a lime mortar to provide a fair interior. The row of cottages in Church Road, built in about 1820, are good examples of this type of Victorian architecture. Some cottages, however, continued to be built in the local stone and the small sandstone house, Church Cottage, is an example of

the type built on one of the plots enclosed from the common land at the time of the Land Enclosure Agreement of 1842. During this period there appeared to be rebuilding or, in some cases, repairing and considerable remodelling, of the old 16th and 17th century properties. Manor House Farm in Burwardsley Road is an example of the rebuilding of an original farmhouse. The only remains of the original house is a date stone 1654 and the initial RW built into the brick gable end of the present building.



ST JOHN'S CHURCH



METHODIST CHAPEL (now a dwelling house)

SETTLEMENT PATTERN CHARACTER

section five

A distinct change in the design of village dwellings both in layout and in appearance took place later in the 19th century. The new brick built dwellings were in the main two full storeys in height; a ground floor for living and a first floor for sleeping. Two rooms placed either side of a central staircase, allowed a cooking range to be incorporated in a living/kitchen and cast iron register grates in the sitting room and the two bedrooms above. A central front door to the road leading into a small, square hall at the foot of the staircase gave access to the ground floor rooms and a small landing at the head of the stairs leading to the bedrooms over. Room heights were now somewhat higher than the earlier cottages which allowed the incorporation of taller sash windows into the facades to provide ample sunlight into the four main rooms compared to the small, square-paned cottage casement windows of the earlier low ceilinged stone cottages. The symmetry of the roadside facades of these homes is such as a child would draw; a door in the centre and windows either side with chimneys on either gable and a slate roof covering.

There are numerous examples of this type of house in Church Road and Harthill Road by the Post Office. In some instances a gabled rear extension was added to provide a scullery and washhouse. The parish school, a simple rectangular building with an attached porch, commenced in 1860. Constructed in red brick with a grey welsh slate roof and latticed casement windows, it was designed to accommodate 44 children. It was affectionately referred to in the village as "The Drill Hall", probably because of its stark appearance. The building was more than doubled in size in 1903 by the addition of a parallel linked structure in similar style forming a school hall with the addition of toilets at the rear. Interesting features of the building are the ornate brick chimneys. With further additions this century it is now used as an Outdoor Education Centre for visiting school children from the surrounding urban area.



ASH COTTAGE - HARTHILL ROAD



BURWARDSLEY POST OFFICE - HARTHILL ROAD



MICKERRA FARM - HARTHILL ROAD

SETTLEMENT PATTERN CHARACTER

section five

One of the finest examples of a late Victorian house The Vicarage, architect designed for the diocese and constructed in 1886. The two storey building, with rooms in the steep pitched roof, is constructed of Ruabon red brick with specially featured moulded bricks in string courses and as a surround to the semicircular headed entrance door. The steep gabled former windowed roof is clad in red tiles and the gables are capped with ornate terracotta clay and wrought iron tiles finished with wrought iron finials. Attached to the house in an enclosed courtyard is a stable block, washhouse and storerooms. The property is partially screened from the road and is approached by a drive lined with mature horse chestnut trees.

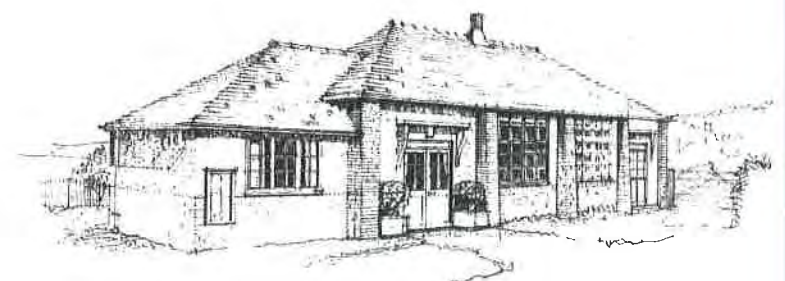
In the early years of the 20th century, several new farm houses were built on the Bolesworth Estate, all bearing the initials GB (George Barbour) and the date of their construction. A good example of the substantial farmhouse of this period and type is Mickerra Farm on Harthill Road. Well designed, attractive and built in good quality materials it blends well into the landscape below the hillside of the carpment. The Village Institute, a simple rectangular building, was built in 1923 and funded by the parishioners on land given by the Bolesworth Estate. The building is constructed in red facing brick to window sill height and rough cement render above the eaves level. The front and rear walls are buttressed to give support to the internal roof trusses, which in turn carry the red tiled hipped roof. Large, small paned, timber windows between the buttresses provide good light to the interior. At the rear is a flat roofed extension accommodating toilet facilities.

After, following the Second World War, more conversion and renewal of farms took place, mostly constructed in brick and in a style contemporary with the architecture of the 1950s. They offered the tenant farmers better facilities and more comfortable living conditions than the buildings they

replaced but for local character and charm the loss of the originals is sadly missed. Of the better house type of this period, mention must be made of the three pairs of houses, Mount Tabor, built in 1947 for the Bolesworth Trust Company, for local people working on the estate and the farms in the village.



THE VICARAGE - HARTHILL ROAD



THE VILLAGE INSTITUTE - LOWER BURWARDSLEY

SETTLEMENT PATTERN CHARACTER

section five

The village in the 1960s and the 1970s regrettably lost many of its older, large farmhouses and outbuildings through the amalgamation of farm lands and the redundancy of the buildings that served them. Many fine buildings, which today would have been of considerable interest historically, socially and architecturally in the story of the village, were cleared and few records exist of their presence and the useful purpose they served in the rural economy of their heyday.

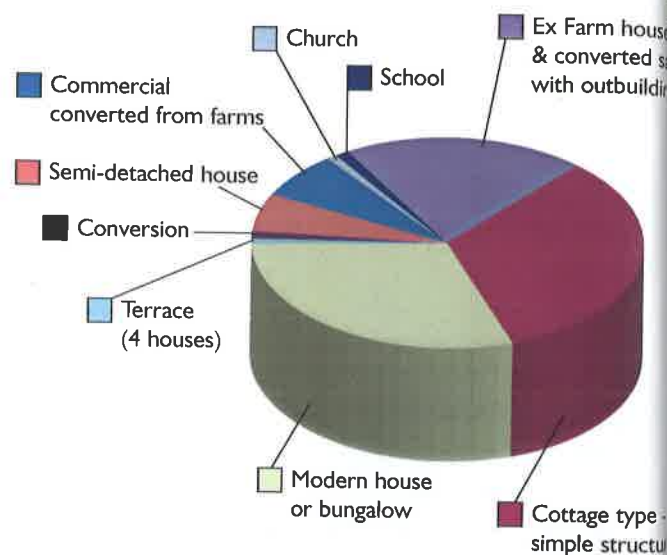
All retained farms on the estate, Burwardsley Hall Farm, Mickerra, Willow Hill Farm and Cawley Lodge Farm were extended with industrial type sheds to accommodate the larger herds of cattle and the accompanying foodstuffs for winter feed. These buildings, together with their accompanying silage clamps, were required in the major agricultural change from extensive to intensive farming practices commenced in the 1950s and 1960s. Regrettably, in many instances, these buildings dominate the immediate landscape.

In this time of significant agricultural and social change the remaining, now redundant, farm buildings were put to new uses. The Candle Workshop in Higher Burwardsley was developed from the stone barns of the original Willow Hill Farm and the Curtain Shop in Lower Burwardsley from the barns of Smithy Bank Farm, others have been modernised and are being used for domestic dwellings.

Many examples exist of modern extensions to farmhouses and cottages, added porches, picture windows, wooden and Upvc conservatories, but fortunately the village has an abundance of hedges and good gardens with ample flowers and shrubs softening and harmonising all that may not be to everyone's architectural taste. In keeping with past practice the current landowner's initials (AB) and date of build are appearing on new houses in the village.

From an architectural survey undertaken in 2000 the following pie chart indicates the various building types forming the built environment of the village.

BUILDING TYPES

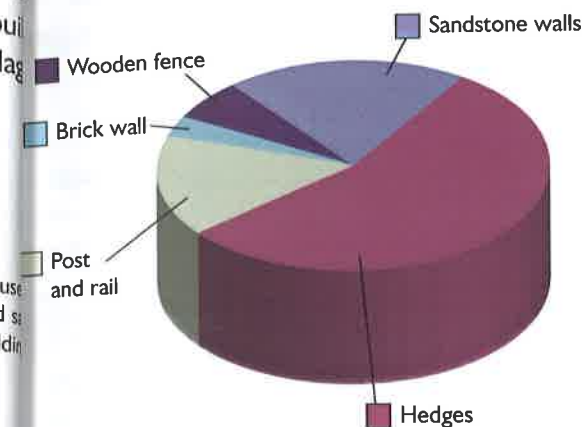


CANDLE WORKSHOPS - HIGHER BURWARDSLEY

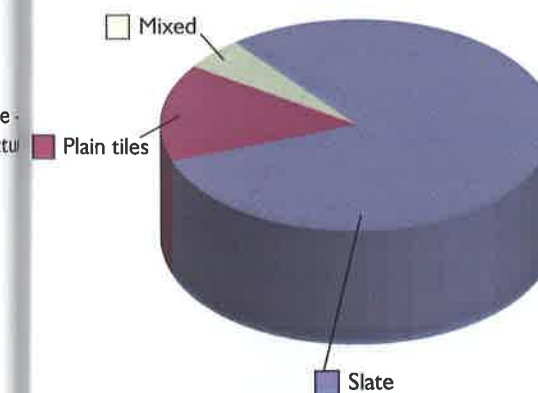
AN ANALYSIS OF BUILDING MATERIALS IN VILLAGE ARCHITECTURE

section six

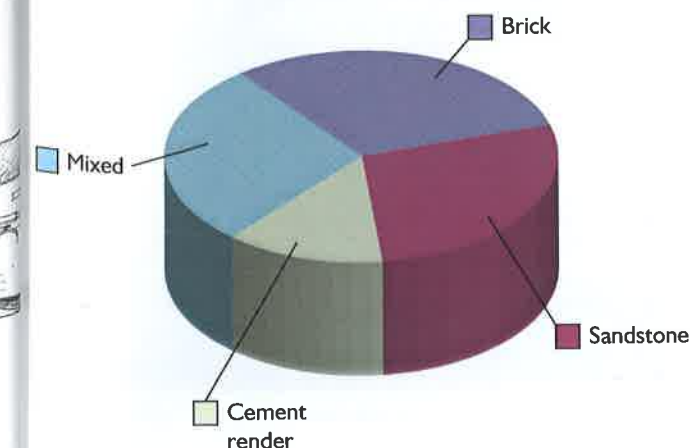
PROPERTY BOUNDARIES



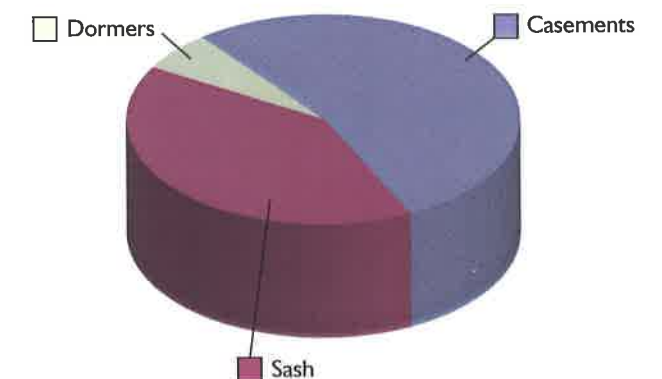
ROOF COVERINGS



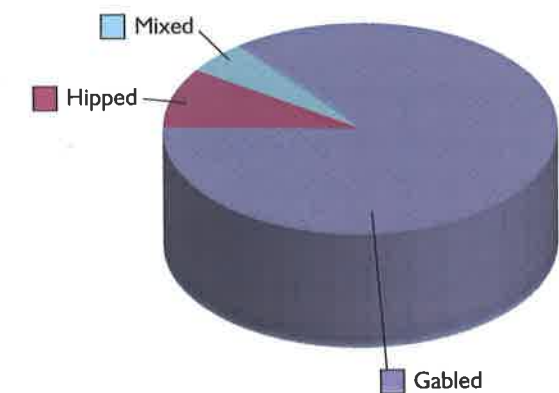
EXTERNAL WALLS



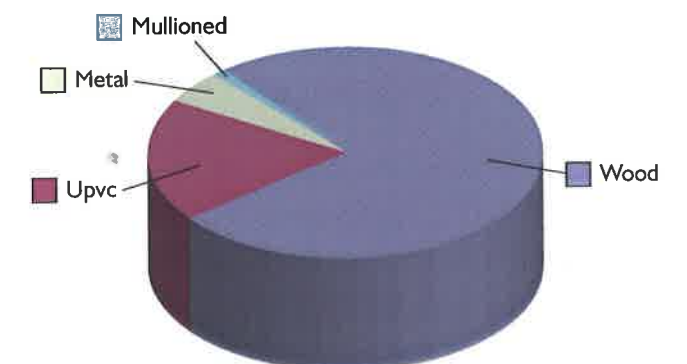
WINDOW TYPES



ROOF TYPES



WINDOW MATERIALS



AN ANALYSIS OF BUILDING MATERIALS IN VILLAGE ARCHITECTURE

section six

The pie charts give a proportional representation of the components and materials that have been used in the traditional architecture of the village.

Local red sandstone and red Cheshire bricks, mainly from local sources, are the most common materials for wall construction. Slate, mainly from the Welsh quarries, is the main roofing material, with over 75% of roofs being slated. The most common types of windows are casements and Victorian type sashes. White painted timber is mostly used for window construction in village properties.

Property boundaries are mainly hedges, as would be expected in a rural area.

Building Design Guidelines

These are guidelines for safeguarding and enhancing the built environment in Burwardsley.

We do not envisage any large scale development in the village, although we recognise and may encourage some appropriate new development of a small scale domestic nature. These guidelines suggest ways in which all building developments could be incorporated to be in keeping with local character.



PAIR OF HOUSES TO RENT by Bolesworth Estate
at Burwardsley Court Harthill Road

Our guidelines for buildings should be alongside our guidelines for landscape on pages 19 and 20.

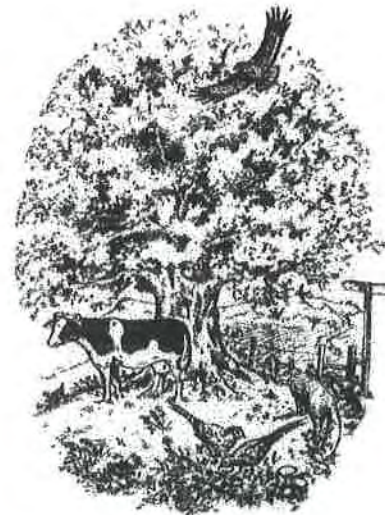
- New structures should harmonise in design and scale with the traditional architecture of the village and normally be of materials consistent to those in majority use in village buildings in order to create a sense of unity.
- Any new development should reflect and be sympathetic in size and scale with the landscape and adjacent to the site. Additional on-site planting and garden architecture should reflect the surrounding rural landscape.
- All extensions and conversions should be no higher than existing or, those of neighbouring buildings. Extensions to old rural buildings should be in scale and character with what already exists on site.
- Where "affordable" housing is proposed, the scale and general character and design of Burwardsley Court could serve as a model.
- Where development does not benefit from the screening effect of the existing landscape for consideration should be given to landscaping bunds, hedges and tree planting.



'AFFORDABLE HOMES' by Bolesworth Estate
at Burwardsley Court Harthill Road

AN ANALYSIS OF BUILDING MATERIALS IN VILLAGE ARCHITECTURE

section six



Wildlife access, (e.g. for bats, swallows, house martins and barn owls) should be included where barns and outbuildings are renovated for domestic use. A construction start date must be agreed with the City Council, in consultation with the Nature Conservation Officer, in order to protect and maintain wildlife.

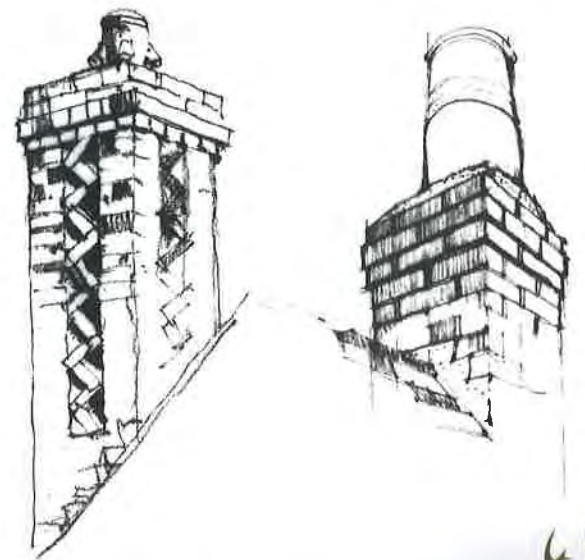
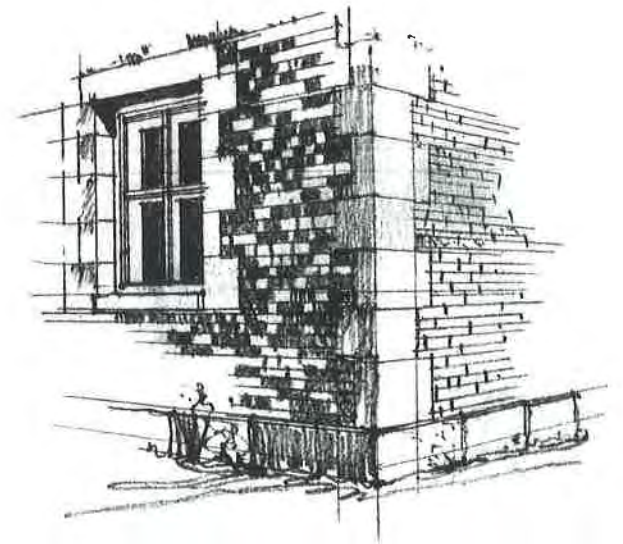
Windows and doors in building conversions and renovation projects should be of timber, in proportion to the style and size of the building. Stone lintels and sills should be used where appropriate.

Roofs should be of materials that blend with the building in terms of colour, style and material, (e.g. neither profiled sheet nor red clay tiles would be appropriate roofing materials on stone buildings).

Conservatories should be constructed in proportion and style to the existing building and be constructed in materials compatible with the existing, as should windows and doors. Courtyards and hard standings between buildings should blend with materials used in the building.

Security lighting should be kept to the minimum required to provide security for people, animals and property. It should be carefully directed as far as possible to prevent light pollution contaminating the area generally.

The angle of roof pitches should normally be in keeping with the local tradition, i.e. within the range of 35° to 45°.



HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC

section seven



The parish of Burwardsley has one through route and can be approached from Tattenhall in the north via Burwardsley Road and out below the escarpment of Burwardsley Hill towards Harthill in the south. The main thoroughfare for traffic however is along Higher Burwardsley Road towards Higher Burwardsley. This road (a cul-de-sac) is a heavily used steep road, which provides access to local attractions and domiciles.

The roads in the parish are narrow and sinuous with, in the main, no pedestrian footpaths and in some cases only wide enough for one vehicle. The roads are used for recreation and business alike, and by their nature can cause conflict. The traffic comprises the essential farm vehicles, service buses, commuter traffic, milk tankers, walkers who use the roads that link the footpaths, horse and cycle riders, together with coaches and cars bringing visitors to the Candle Workshops. Heavy vehicles are regularly damaging roadside verges especially when passing each other.

The village Outdoor Education Centre accommodates visiting primary school children. As part of the activities the children frequently walk around the village in large groups, looking at wildlife and visiting farms. This requires the need for constant vigilance on the part of road users, as the village has no footpaths or appropriate speed limits.

Walking and cycling are most prevalent at weekends and many in organised groups frequent the roads and footpaths, which criss-cross the parish. Village walks and cycleways are included in books and Cheshire County Council maps, e.g. Sandstone Trail, Eddisbury Way, Cheshire cycleway and the Malpas Loop.

There is no public parking provided for recreational activities.

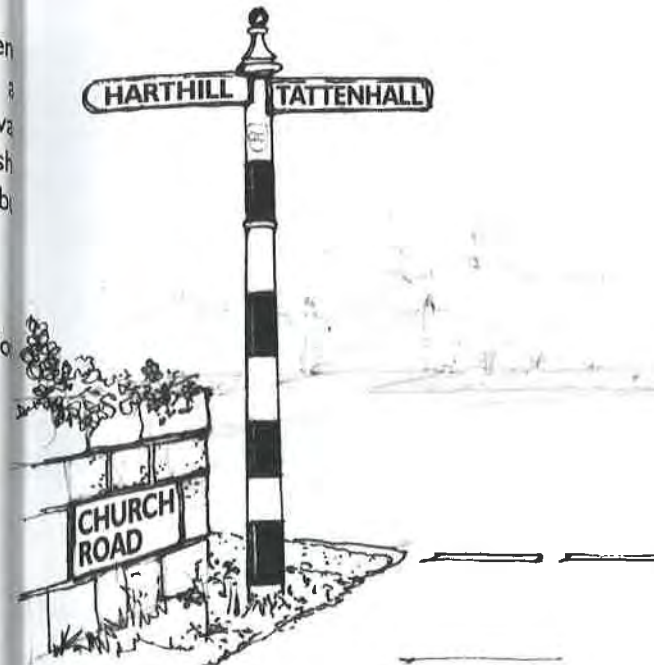
Highways and Traffic Guidelines.

- Where possible, separation of traffic and recreational activities such as walking, horse riding and cycling should be provided.
- Additional footpaths to be encouraged wherever possible.
- Off street landscaped parking should be encouraged where necessary.
- Traffic calming measures to be considered in particular high-risk areas.
- Activities and developments, which encourage visitors to the area, should consider the increase in traffic and provide solutions to minimise the effect on other road users.



STREET FURNITURE, UTILITIES AND SERVICES

section eight



There is no street lighting in Burwardsley, which has always been a policy of the parish and preserves the views of the night sky and was supported in a recent local survey.

Unightly overhead lines supplying both telephone and electricity are to be found practically everywhere. These do detract from the far reaching views.

Traditional black and white motorist signposts at junctions are preserved, with more modern style road signs for the village name, motorist warnings and places of interest.

There is at present no central focus for the village; however a pond and seating area has been planned to provide an enjoyable amenity for villagers and visitors.

There are two litterbins at present in the village, both of pebbledash concrete construction, sited in Higher and Lower Burwardsley.

A modern BT telephone kiosk is sited on Harthill Road.

Street Furniture, Utilities and Services Guidelines.

- Maintain the parish policy on no street lighting.
- Cables should be placed underground in new developments and approaches should be made to the relevant utility services to adopt a policy of underground replacement wherever possible, taking into account any impact on existing hedgerows and root systems of mature trees.
- Road signs to be maintained in a traditional style.
- Signs showing places of interest and historical significance to be encouraged.
- Additional seating in keeping with the environment to be provided at strategic locations.



CONCLUSION

section nine



THE WAY FORWARD

Burwardsley is much loved, both by residents and by numerous visitors. Our combined Village Design and Parish Landscape Statement describes the characteristics that make it special and important to those who took part in the process. We have tried to indicate how the special character could be kept and nurtured when changes are proposed and implemented. We hope to influence the planning process, and also householders and developers when they make changes to their own property.

The parish is within an Area of Special County Value (ASCV), and a Core Area for Nature Conservation as identified by the Life EConet Project, where opportunities for building development are slight. As residents we all have the privilege of living here, and also the responsibility of looking after it for future generations - our children and beyond - for visitors and for the protection of the natural environment.

Following our consultation process, we have produced detailed design guidelines that we believe will be widely supported in the community.

Sustaining the visual harmony and distinctive character of Burwardsley means:

- Protecting the valued characteristics of the landscape and buildings, open spaces and links with the surrounding countryside.
- Promoting the character of Burwardsley in any new development, whether this be new buildings or changes to existing ones.
- Ensuring the retention and provision of smaller, affordable houses for local people.
- Reducing traffic congestion and encouraging walking, cycling and horse riding.
- Discouraging any attempts to reduce the level of rural tranquillity, including conserving the darkness of the night sky.
- Supporting measures to help the farming community.
- Developing innovative ways to increase the sense of community and ensure that the existing strong identity is sustained.

In order to maintain the many unique features of the parish, valued by residents young and old, it is essential that development be carried out sympathetically and in accordance with this Village Design and Parish Landscape Statement.



CONCLUSION

section nine



A Final Word ...

In so many ways, the concluding words of 'The view from the hill - The History of a Cheshire Village', being 'A History and Reminiscences of Life in Rural Cheshire' published by the Burwardsley Millennium Book Committee, provides a fitting end to our Village Design and Parish Landscape Statement, these are: In September 1986, the Rev John Hughes and his family moved from a suburban village east of Crewe to this very rural village of Burwardsley. On his first morning at the Vicarage, John was amazed at the magical stillness of the place and urged his wife Elaine to go outside and "listen to the silence". Indeed John never ceased to marvel at this peaceful stillness.

It is our hope that the peace and tranquillity experienced by John Hughes on that first morning in Burwardsley will prevail through this Millennium and the village with the view from the hill.



APPENDIX I

section ten

Parish Landscape Statement Check List and Diary

NB: A key requirement in preparing a Parish Landscape Statement is to ensure that individuals and groups from within the community are welcome, at any time, to join in the work. The Parish Landscape Statement is based on the joint Countryside Agency/Scottish Natural Heritage Landscape Character Assessment Guidance published in 2002. **REMEMBER AT ALL TIMES - IT IS YOUR PARISH LANDSCAPE STATEMENT (PLS)**

Aspect(s) of the PLS process and product	Set up a meeting in the community to test the idea, ideally the PARISH COUNCIL SHOULD TAKE THE LEAD
Action Taken To Date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public meeting 25/11/01 initial meeting jointly with Cheshire Landscape Trust (CLT), EcoNet Project, Parish Council & community to discuss parish landscape matters. John Gittins, Executive Director (CLT), approaches Burwardsley Parish Council regarding their willingness to participate in a community based pilot LCA/PLS project - Dec 2001 Initial Parish Council/CLT meeting - 12/06/02 Parish Council agree - 12/09/02
Documentation Produced	-----
Comments	Countryside Agency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLT submit project brief to CoAg - Nov 2001 CoAg agreed to fund Pilot Project - Jan 2002 CLT submit Work Plan to CoAg - Feb 2002 Desk Study March - May 2002
Aspect(s) of the PLS process and product	If there is a desire to produce a Parish Landscape Statement establish a WORKING GROUP
Action Taken To Date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John Gittins meets G. Bramall to set up initial Working Group - October 2001 Working Group establish 25/05/02 Working Group met on 20 occasions between 25/05/02 and 24/03/04
Documentation Produced	-----
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John Gittins CLT acts as lead facilitator - Nov 2001 Dr P. James, University of Salford, becomes co-facilitator - June 2002 George Bramall, Burwardsley resident, becomes the local coordinator - Nov 2001

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Aspect(s) of the PLS process and product	Record all meetings and events in a DIARY - to demonstrate transparency
Action Taken To Date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pro-forma Checklist & Diary produced - Oct 2002 Updated Mar 2004
Documentation Produced	-----
Comments	-----
Aspect(s) of the PLS process and product	Meet LOCAL AUTHORITY PLANNERS AND YOUR LOCAL ELECTED MEMBER. Seek their support
Action Taken To Date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First meeting with Chester City Council Landscape Architect - 11/02/03 Meeting with City Council's Regeneration Manager, Forward Planning Manager (Policy), Distinctiveness and Place Marketing Managers and Landscape Managers - 29/05/03 Draft guidance for Parish Landscape Statements produced by City Council 21/08/03
Documentation Produced	-----
Comments	-----
Aspect(s) of the PLS process and product	GO PUBLIC – set up an open Landscape Character Workshop
Action Taken To Date	Held on 30/10/02
Documentation Produced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publicity – posters & flyers to all dwellings in parish, produced by CLT Briefing notes, recording sheets, photo recording sheets – produced by CLT Disposable cameras issued
Comments	20 local residents & the 2 facilitators attend

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Aspect(s) of the PLS process and product	Use the Countryside Agency/Scottish National Heritage documents, adapt to suit your needs, but maintain the basic format
Action Taken To Date	Used as the base for the process
Documentation Produced	-----
Comments	Some amendments both initially and subsequently to meet local requirements - particularly for the 2nd parish in the Pilot - Weaverham
Aspect(s) of the PLS process and product	EXPAND THE WORKING GROUP INTO A PLS GROUP
Action Taken To Date	Done following workshop
Documentation Produced	-----
Comments	Average attendance at Working Group meetings - 12
Aspect(s) of the PLS process and product	Allocate work tasks
	Sub Groups established - 07/12/02
Action Taken To Date	Text, maps, photos
Documentation Produced	Undertook initial tasks of field survey, recording, mapping and taking photographs. Landscape Types and Areas mapped in draft - Jan 2003 (revised and remapped June 2004 - text, including strategy, also amended). Landscape Character descriptions completed July 2003.
Comments	

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Aspect(s) of the PLS process and product	Work on the draft text, using maps, photographs, drawings and quotes from local residents to bring the PLS to life
Action Taken To Date	Draft text completed by Sub-Groups and presented to Working Groups - March 2002
Documentation Produced	Text, maps, photos
Comments	Additional text added - April 2003. Some editing. Parish descriptions - whole area complete - Parish Setting, Geology, Landscape Types & Areas, and Historical Background - July 2003
Aspect(s) of the PLS process and product	Agree the working draft
Action Taken To Date	Ongoing
Documentation Produced	Text, maps, photos
Comments	Working Groups divide into 2 new Sub-Groups to work on 'Making Judgements'. Landscape Strategy completed - January 2004
Aspect(s) of the PLS process and product	Identify any GAPS in the working draft
Action Taken To Date	Ongoing - completed January 2004
Documentation Produced	Text
Comments	Discussed Chester City Council Draft and Village Design and Parish Landscape Statement Guidelines - September 2003

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Aspect(s) of the PLS process and product	Make LINKS with other groups and individuals in your community not currently involved in the process
Action Taken To Date	29/09/03 Working Group agrees to hold Public Exhibition
Documentation Produced	Corresponded with major land owner (Bolesworth Estate) Nov/Dec 2003
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parish Council kept up to date - 2 members are in the Working Group Public exhibition held 31/01/04. 75 people attended including local members of County & City Council and an Officer of County Council.

Aspect(s) of the PLS process and product	Produce the DRAFT PLS, incorporating text, photographs, map(s) and drawings
Action Taken To Date	January 2004
Documentation Produced	Text, maps, photographs & free standing exhibition
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copies available at public exhibition 31/01/04 Publicity - posters and flyers sent to all dwellings in parish and to a wide range of organisations and individuals outside the parish

Aspect(s) of the PLS process and product	LIAISE WITH PLANNERS & LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
Action Taken To Date	Continued liaison with Officers from 11/02/03 onwards
Documentation Produced	-----
Comments	Officers require PLS to be incorporated into Village Design in order to obtain Supplementary Planning Guidance

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Aspect(s) of the PLS process and product	Incorporate suggestions, aiming to get SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE approval for your PLS
Action Taken To Date	-----
Documentation Produced	-----
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor amendments made to PLS following public exhibition held on 31/01/04 PARISH LANDSCAPE STATEMENT - INCLUDING A LANDSCAPE STRATEGY COMPLETED - 24/03/04 READY TO BE INCORPORATED INTO Village Design - CoAg 1st PILOT IN THE UK COMPLETED 24/03/04, i.e. LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT PROCESS & PRODUCT

Aspect(s) of the PLS process and product	Consult the community using, for example, exhibition(s) in public places, parish website (if available) or piggyback on existing county events.
Action Taken To Date	31/01/04
Documentation Produced	Text, maps, photos & free standing exhibition inc. questionnaire
Comments	Wide publicity obtained. Article for Countryside Character Network newsletter produced by Countryside and published April 2004. Article, with references to the Pilot Project, in 'Green Places' published by The Landscape Design Trust in April 2004

Aspect(s) of the PLS process and product	As required, amend the DRAFT PLS
Action Taken To Date	-----
Documentation Produced	-----
Comments	Ongoing June 2004

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Aspect(s) of the PLS process and product	LIAISE WITH PLANNERS and incorporate suggested amendments, being mindful that it is YOUR PLS
Action Taken To Date	To be submitted April 2004
Documentation Produced	Material produced for the public exhibition together with a letter updating the officers of how we are progressing the PLS via a VDS, i.e. incorporating the PLS into a combined VD & PLS for Burwardsley
Comments	Initial comments from Officers to draft I received 10/05/04
Aspect(s) of the PLS process and product	Submit the DRAFT PLS to your Local Authority for formal officer and elected members views and approval
Action Taken To Date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Parish Council - Nov 04 with VDS • To Officers of City Council by Dec 04 • To City Development Committee - Jan 05 • To full Council - Mar 05
Documentation Produced	A combined VD & PLS, Timetable completed
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endorsed by Parish Council Dec 04 • Approved as Supplementary Planning Guidance by Chester City Council 30/03/05
Aspect(s) of the PLS process and product	Incorporate any significant changes
Action Taken To Date	None received
Documentation Produced	-----
Comments	-----
Aspect(s) of the PLS process and product	Submit the PLS to the Local Authority for approval as SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE
Action Taken To Date	To City Council Dec 04
Documentation Produced	Complete VD & PLS
Comments	APPROVED AS SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE by Chester City Council 30/03/05

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Aspect(s) of the PLS process and product	Prepare and implement an ACTION PLAN for the PARISH LANDSCAPE STATEMENT
Action Taken To Date	Between Sept 2005 & Dec 2005
Documentation Produced	Draft Plan
Comments	Discuss with Parish Council, key land owners and tenants, CLT, EcoNet Project and other interested parties
Aspect(s) of the PLS process and product	PRINT and CIRCULATE throughout the community (1 per household)
Action Taken To Date	August 2005
Documentation Produced	VDS incorporating PLS
Comments	<p>Seeking funding for design and printing of the VD & PLS - Oct 2004.</p> <p>July 2005 all funding to publish secured from Cheshire County Council, Countryside Agency and Burwardsley Parish Council</p>
Aspect(s) of the PLS process and product	REVIEW and MONITOR PARISH LANDSCAPE STATEMENT & performance AGAINST THE ACTION PLAN
Action Taken To Date	Ongoing
Documentation Produced	Amend documentation in the light of developments, i.e. ACTION PLAN
Comments	Suggest that the VD & PLS Strategy and Action Plan is revisited at least at the Annual Parish Council Public Meeting.



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1. A Geographical Information System based Landscape Character Map with linked text was produced by Dr. P. James and used at public exhibition on 31/01/04 and at subsequent events - to be amended - June 2004.
2. Discussed ODPM PPS7 (draft) especially Areas of Special County Value (for landscape) - 10/07/04. Comments sent to ODPM Sept 2003
3. Ongoing liaison and advice from and with CoAg National Heritage Adviser (CoAg Reporting Officer). CoAg initial contract for Pilot Project issued Jan 2002, extended to 30/09/04 to cover work in Weaverham. Report on Pilot Project (to 31/03/04) submitted to CoAg in April 2004.
4. Green Places - April 2004 - Article on LCA refers to Burwardsley Pilot Project
5. Countryside Character National workshop - 'Landscape Character & Sustainable Communities' - May 2004 - Facilitator presented a paper.
6. Countryside Character Network - facilitated by Countryside - publish a Burwardsley case study in CCN News, Issue 14 Spring 2004.
7. CLT Facilitator and Local Coordinator presented the draft VD & PLS to the City Council's South Area Committee in May 2004 and Jan 2005.

Parish Landscape Statement will be incorporated into the combined Village Design & Parish Landscape Statement for Burwardsley. Some of the meetings listed in this statement are linked to the VDS.



APPENDIX 2

local plan policy references and sources

Local Plan Policies - Burwardsley¹

Chester City Council is required by law to produce a Local Plan covering the whole of Chester District, including Burwardsley. The purpose of this plan is to provide a framework for considering planning applications, co-ordinating development and giving the public an opportunity to become involved with local planning issues.

Chester City Council are currently in the process of preparing the Chester District Local Plan. This Local Plan (when adopted) will form part of the wider "Development Plan", which currently consists also of the Structure Plan and the Waste and Minerals Local Plans, produced by Cheshire County Council, and Regional Planning Guidance for the North West (RPG 13). This statutory development plan is important as it provides the primary basis for considering applications for planning permission.

The Chester District Local Plan was placed on deposit in October 1997 and following public consultation, a public inquiry was held between October 1999 and December 2001. The Inspector issued his report in May 2002. In light of the Inspector's recommendations, the Council agreed modifications to the Plan. These Proposed Modifications were published in April 2003. Following public consultation on the Proposed Modifications, the City Council has published its response to the representations received and agreed Further Proposed Modifications to the Plan (June 2004). A second Public Inquiry will take place in February 2005 and the target date for adoption of the plan is summer of 2005.

Burwardsley is covered by an Area of Special County Value. Areas of Special County Value are identified in the County Structure Plan because of the combined significance of features of historic, landscape, archaeological and nature conservation value present in such areas. They are considered to be the best examples of their type across the County and offer opportunities for quiet recreation. The emerging Chester District Local Plan policy ENV 25 states:

ENV 25

The following areas are designated as areas of special county value:

- Eaton Estate/Dee Valley
- Beeston/Peckforton/Bolesworth
- Wych Brook Valley
- Willington

Development which would be likely to damage, directly or indirectly, or contribute to the erosion of features for which an ASCV has been designated will be refused.

The emerging Chester District Local Plan has designated an area of greenspace in the village of Burwardsley, on Burwardsley Road, adjacent to Hall. Policy ENV17 on Greenspace states:

ENV 17

Important areas of greenspace are identified on the proposal map. Development within these areas will not be permitted unless:

- the development of the particular greenspace is required to meet the essential recreational or community needs of local needs;
- the development is for a small-scale structure and the recreation, landscape, wildlife and/or cultural value of the space will not be significantly adversely affected;

and in addition:

- appropriate alternative provision of greenspace of equivalent community benefit is made in the immediate local area;
- the development will facilitate an enhancement of the recreational facilities, landscape, wildlife and/or cultural value of the remainder of the space or an appropriate existing greenspace in the immediate local area.

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local plan policy references and sources

Within the parish, listed buildings are designated. The emerging Chester District Local Plan sets out a number of policies for Listed Buildings.

ENV 45	Planning permission will be refused for proposals that fail to have regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural interest which it possesses.
ENV 46	Proposals for the change of use or alternative uses of listed buildings will be permitted where: the proposed use would not detrimentally affect or be likely to affect the architectural or historic character of the building; the proposed use would not be likely to require associated development which would damage the environmental setting and character of the building; the likely impact on the amenities of the surrounding area would be acceptable.
ENV 47	Proposals for development which fail to have regard to the special qualities of locally important buildings of architectural or historic interest, their features of interest or their settings will be refused

Within the parish, protected trees are identified as part of the Tree Preservation Order.

ENV 21	Developers will be expected to integrate all significant healthy trees and woodlands and important hedgerows within their development proposals. Exceptionally where the approval of a development involves the felling of such trees the council will require replacement trees to be planted as part of an overall landscape scheme.
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Policy HO 8 deals with extensions to existing dwellings.

HO 8	<p>Extensions to existing dwellings will be permitted provided all of the following criteria are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the proposal is in keeping with the scale and character of the existing dwelling • the visual appearance of the extension is acceptable in relation to the existing dwelling and its wider setting • satisfactory provision is made for access and parking • the proposal would not be detrimental to the amenities of nearby existing residential properties. <p>The reason/explanation states: As a general guide the size of extensions should not exceed 30% of the original dwelling as existing on 1 July 1948 or in relation to a dwelling built after that date, as so built, unless the dwelling has subsequently been replaced. As a guide, two storey extensions with flat roofs are unacceptable.</p>
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Policies concerning environment, transport, economy, housing, community facilities, recreation and leisure also affect the parish. Please find the following policies in the Deposit Draft Chester District Local Plan, Proposed Modifications:

- Environment chapter: ENV 1: sustainable development, ENV 20: green space improvements, ENV 22: new landscape and development, ENV 23: the provision and maintenance of open space in new development, ENV 24: key landscape features, ENV 56: generation of renewable energy, ENV 57: energy efficient building design and site layout, ENV 58: energy efficient building design and site layout, ENV 59: pollution, ENV 60: new or extended

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local plan policy references and sources

hazardous installations, ENV 61: development in the vicinity of hazardous installations, ENV 75: siting of telecommunications developments, ENV 76: satellite dishes/antennas, ENV 77: satellite dishes/antennas.

- Transport chapter: TR 1: general traffic policy, TR 6: secure cycle parking, TR 17: safety and environmental traffic calming schemes, TR 19: new developments and traffic, TR 20: construction of new public highways, TR 21: manoeuvring and standing space in new developments, TR 22: motorway/roadside facilities.
- Economy chapter: EC 6: protection of existing employment land and buildings, EC 9: criteria for assessing proposals for employment development on sites not allocated in the Local Plan, EC 10: extensions to existing business premises, EC 11: re-use of rural buildings for employment use, EC 12: home working, including teleworking, EC 16: Bed and breakfast and guesthouse accommodation, EC 18: new camping and caravan sites, EC 19: conference facilities, EC 21: agricultural diversification, EC 22: new agricultural buildings, EC 23: agricultural workers dwellings in the open countryside and Green Belt, EC 24: agricultural service industries.
- Retail chapter: RET 12: village shops, RET 13: village shops, RET 14: shopping development in the open countryside.
- Housing chapter: HO 1: scale of housing provision, HO 3: affordable housing, HO 4: infill housing development, HO 5: criteria for assessing proposals for residential sites not allocated in the local plan, HO 7: housing in the open countryside, HO 9: conversion of non-residential properties to residential use, HO 10: re-use of rural buildings for housing, HO 11: replacement dwellings, HO 12: low cost housing in the rural area, HO 13: protection of existing dwellings, HO 15: residential accommodation for homeless persons, care in the community provision and private nursing and elderly persons' homes, HO 16: Houses in Multiple

Occupation, HO 18: granny flats, HO 19: day nurseries and similar facilities for the supervision of young children, HO 21.

- Community facilities chapter, sport and recreation chapter and culture and leisure chapter: CF 3: development involving the loss of existing community facilities, land or buildings, SR 1: standards for provision for formal and informal sport and recreation, SR 2: protection of existing playing fields, SR 4: proposals for provision of sport and recreation, SR 8: indoor sports provision, SR 9: golf, SR 11: water recreation, SR 12: water recreation, SR 13: noisy/environmentally intrusive recreation activities, SR 15: countryside recreation, SR 17: footpaths, bridleways and cycle ways, CU 1: cultural buildings.

The City Council has also produced Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG). They provide more detailed advice on particular topics. Some examples are:

- SPG Affordable Housing - sets out requirements for affordable housing. To meet the identified and endorsed needs profiles for Chester, affordable housing will be expected to be delivered as socially rented, shared home ownership or low cost home ownership (<£65k). In the light of the overriding need the Council's preference is to involve an approved partner Registered Social Landlord to deliver affordable housing within private development sites.
- Draft SPG Managing the Supply of New Housing in Chester. Because the housing supply in Chester exceeds the requirement set out in the Structure Plan (to 2011), the Council proposes to restrict the supply of windfall housing development. The Council will refuse all applications for windfall housing development of any size, in any location in the district, whether solely for housing or for mixed-use schemes where an element of housing is proposed, whether new-build or conversion, whether Greenfield or brownfield, except those listed overleaf:



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local plan policy references and sources

- Affordable housing
- Agricultural workers' dwelling in the open countryside and the greenbelt
- Extended family accommodation development - 'Granny flats'
- Replacement dwellings
- Development delivering significant regeneration benefits
- Development involving listed buildings

In April 2005, a report will be brought before Cabinet and Council, to inform Members of the outcome of consultation on the draft SPG and to seek adoption of the SPG, as amended, for Development Control purposes.

¹ Please note that Deposit Draft Chester District Local Plan, as amended by the Proposed Modifications and Further Proposed Modifications is used for making decisions on planning applications and is referred to here.



APPENDIX 3

jargon buster - glossary

Agenda 21/Local Agenda 21

Agenda 21 is the international action plan for sustainable development that came out of the 1992 Earth summit in Rio. Local Agenda 21 is a local plan for sustainable development developed by a partnership of organisations in a given administrative area, for example, Vale Royal or Chester.

Ancient Woodland

Sites which have been continuously wooded since at least 1600.

Areas of Special County Value (ASCV)

Areas in the County which are particularly important because of their landscape, ecology, archaeology or history, and which merit protection from inappropriate forms of development.

Character

A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another; rather than better or worse.

Characterisation

The process of identifying areas of similar character, classifying and mapping them and describing their character.

Characteristics

Elements or combinations of elements, which make a particular contribution to distinctive character.

'Countryside'

A Manchester based consultancy which co-ordinates the Countryside Character Network. For more details visit www.ccnetwork.org.uk

Countryside Character Network (CCN)

An informal network, open to anyone who has an interest in Landscape Character Assessment and its applications. The CCN is funded by the Countryside Agency. For more details visit www.ccnetwork.org.uk

Elements

Individual components that make up the landscape, such as trees and hedges.

Features

Particularly prominent or eye-catching elements, like tree clumps, church towers, or wooded skylines.

Geographical Information System

A computer based mapping system that provides data which can be manipulated and presented in paper and electronic formats.

Green Belt

A defined area of land, largely rural in character, which is adjacent to the main urban areas and which is protected from development by permanent and severe restrictions on building. The emphasis is on restricting the sprawl of urban areas, preventing the coalescence of neighbouring towns and preserving the individual character of settlements, although a green belt may also provide suitable locations for recreational development.

Inset Village

A village enclosed but not 'washed over' by, the green belt. Thus the area within the inset does not form part of the green belt.

Landscape Areas

These are single unique areas and are discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type. They take on the name of specific places. For example: Burwardsley Hill or Weaverham Hill.

Landscape Character Assessment

A tool for identifying the features that give a locality its 'sense of place' and pinpointing what makes it different from its neighbouring areas. This information can be used to enhance local distinctiveness and promote sustainable development that meets the needs of local communities. Landscape Character Assessment can be used and understood by everybody and this approach makes it a useful tool for building bridges between different groups with an



APPENDIX 3

jargon buster - glossary

interest in landscape. Communities, developers, land managers, landscape and planning professionals and others all have a role in identifying the characteristics that make a particular landscape unique, and using this understanding to plan and manage landscape change.

Landscape Character Assessment Guidance for England and Scotland

Guidance produced by The Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage to help produce Landscape Character Assessments in England and Scotland.

Landscape Types

These are distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogeneous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different areas in different parts of the country, but wherever they occur they share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation and historical land use, and settlement pattern. For example: wooded escarpment or river valley.

Life EConet Project

Initially a four-year European Union funded initiative which aims to explore with local people the best ways of creating a network connecting areas for wildlife across Cheshire. The project has partners in Italy and the Netherlands who share their experience. The project is part of Cheshire's Agenda 21 long-term strategy to create an ecological network in Cheshire by 2020.

Local Plan

Any Plan proposed or adopted by a Local Planning Authority for part or all of the area of a Structure Plan. Most Local Plans are prepared by District Councils and are detailed plans for land use, transport and environmental matters.

Parish Landscape Statement

A parish landscape statement is a similar document to a Village Design, but which, using the Countryside Agency/Scottish Natural Heritage Landscape Character Assessment Guidance, goes into more detail about the parish landscape.

Parish Plan

A statement of how the community sees itself developing over the next few years. It:

- reflects the views of all sections of the community;
- identifies which features and local characteristics people value;
- identifies local problems and opportunities;
- spells out how residents want the community to develop in the future;
- prepares a plan of action to achieve this vision.

The process was developed by The Countryside Agency and is promoted by them as part of their 'Vital Villages' programme.

Planning Policy Guidance Note (PPG)

A Note issued by the Department of the Environment which is a Government statement of planning policy on a particular subject. Guidance Notes are material planning considerations which must be taken into account in preparing development plans and determining planning applications.

Structure Plan

Structure Plans are prepared by the County Planning Authority. The Structure Plan provides the strategic framework for Local Plans and Development Control. In doing so, the Structure Plan takes account of national and regional policies as they affect the physical and environmental planning of the area concerned. It does not deal with individual properties nor show the boundaries of areas where particular policies are to apply.

Supplementary Planning Guidance

Guidance which is supplementary to and consistent with the statutory Local Plan and has legal standing in the Planning System.

Sustainable Development

Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.



APPENDIX 3

jargon buster - glossary

Tree Preservation Order

An Order made by the Local Planning Authority to prohibit the felling, lopping or wilful destruction of a single tree, group of trees or a substantial woodland specified in the Order without the consent of the Local Planning Authority.

Village Design

A document produced by the village community. It describes the character of the village and what makes it a special place in which to live and work. It sets out design objectives that residents and developers should meet when thinking about building in the village. A Village Design is a tool, which can help to manage physical change in a village. Its aim is to focus on change for the better, not change just for the sake of change. The methodology was developed by the Countryside Commission and promoted throughout England and Wales.



APPENDIX 4

acknowledgements

The Burwardsley Village Design and Parish Landscape Statement Working Group is composed of the following local residents: Dot Bramall, George Bramall (local co-ordinator), Simon Carden, Margery Checkley, Val Henderson, Brian Howard, John Jacks, Mike Reece, Kate Reeves, Betty Simpson, Eric Staples, Alison Swift and Pam Watson.

This project was facilitated by John Gittins from Cheshire Landscape Trust and Philip James from the University of Salford.

The working group would also like to thank the following individuals and organisations for their help in various ways: Anthony Barbour, Barbour Estate and David Tanswell, Agent to the Barbour Estate; Audrey Ryder, Chairman of the Parish Council; City Councillors Doug Haynes, Mike Jones and County Councillor Eveleigh Moore Dutton; officers of Chester City Council, in particular Angela Loftus and Angela Simpson; David Blackburn, Landscape Manager Cheshire County Council; Andy Gale, Amanda Mathews, Elle Stevenson and Andrew Wharton, Countryside Agency; Katie Lowe, Cheshire Landscape Trust; Jonathon Porter and colleagues at Countryside.



APPENDIX 5

some views of the project

Audrey Ryder - Chairman of Parish Council

"A great deal has come out of the project in terms of community spirit and identity. The methodology was a lot to take on board to start with, but everyone has been very enthusiastic about it, and in the end it's turned out to be a fabulous success. We've all learnt so much more about the village, and I think it helped to inspire people from the neighbouring parishes to do the same, as there's been a lot of local interest. The next step is to use this information to help manage future changes, as we need to increase our population in order to maintain a viable and vibrant village."

Valerie Henderson - Working Group Participant

"We've had some lively discussions over the course of the project, and I think everyone has ended up closer together as a result. Best of all, we now have a core group of local people who can help out with future work, and encourage others to get involved, so there's plenty of life left in it. We realise that the parish has got to change, and probably faster than we would like, but if we can preserve the underlying character.....that's the most important thing."

George Bramall - Working Group Leader

"We did it our way, with help from John and Philip. The local landscape is already well defined, so it leant itself well to the Landscape Character Assessment methodology, which was fairly easy to pick up once we'd all had a go at it. The working group was made up of a good cross-section of people, including those born and bred in the village, as well as newcomers, visitors and people from nearby parishes. To some extent, I think that's why it worked so well, because we had a good mix of new and old perspectives and values. Most importantly, perhaps, we all recognise that the village has got to change, whilst retaining its unique character and sense of community - so in many ways, this is just the beginning. The working group will certainly continue to feedback into the strategies, and now that the initial project has been

put to bed, we'd like to look at a broader scale involving all the local parishes along this section of the Sandstone Ridge, and tie them all together. That would be really something!"

John Gittins - Project Facilitator (Cheshire Landscape Trust)

"It's been an ongoing learning process. Working at grass roots means that you have to be a good listener and careful guide, while at the same time, you have to be able to stand back and not impose your views. In short, it has to be a win-win situation for everyone involved - the community, the estate, the local authorities and so on. That said, Philip and I have been very careful in facilitating the project, and to a large extent, we've been able to pull back from it and let the working group do it on their own - especially at the Character Area level, where the value of local sense of place really comes into its own. I suppose it's a case of the age-old question, who are the experts? Certainly, local people with local knowledge can be considered as experts, and by the same token, I think that Philip and I have gained a sense of belonging, that we would otherwise have missed out on. Of course, the whole process has been very time consuming, and on occasion, somewhat difficult to fit easily into people's lives. Nonetheless, we have proved that the Landscape Character Assessment Guidance can be worked at parish level, so in that sense, it's been an investment that has rewarded everyone involved."

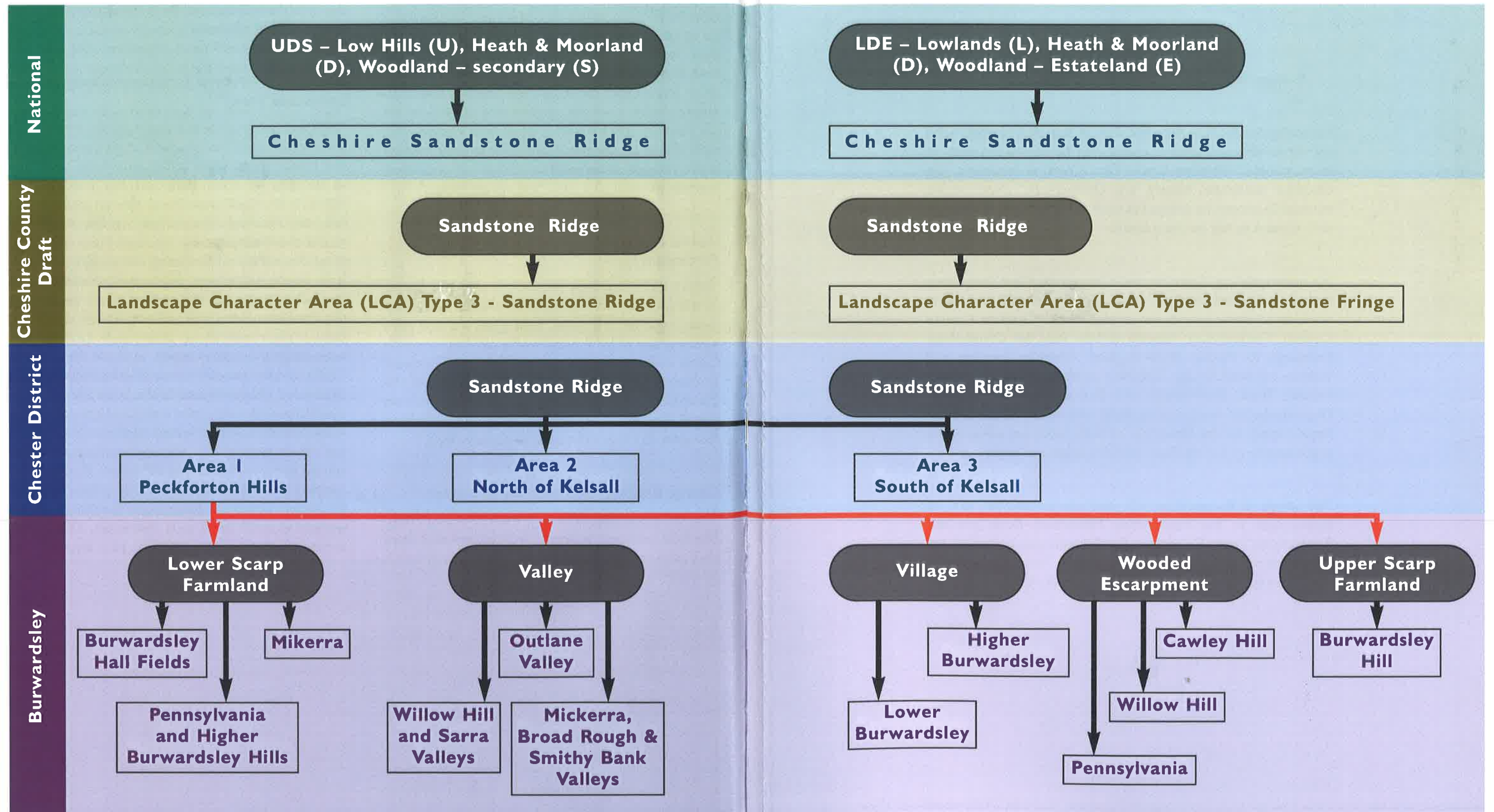
Source: CCN News - The Countryside Character Network
Newsletter Issue 14 Spring 2004



APPENDIX 6

levels of landscape character assessment for burwardsley

Linkages within and between Levels of Landscape Character Assessment for Burwardsley





George Bramall

1926 – 2005

To meet George was very quickly to become his friend.

His background, knowledge and diverse interests, together with his unbounded enthusiasm, meant that he connected with so many people. Whether it was Barn Owls, architecture, the Cheshire landscape, history, art, photography, music or his beloved Guernsey, he always has something interesting, valuable and relevant to say on the subject.

His understanding of people made him an excellent committee man and ensured that his voice and experience was made available to many people and organisations. Cheshire County Council, Chester City Council, British Trust for Ornithology, Campaign to Protect Rural England, Cheshire Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group, Cheshire Landscape Trust, Cheshire Wildlife Trust, Professional and Businessmen's Association, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds were just some of the organisations to benefit from his knowledge and experience.

The village of Burwardsley will particularly miss him, but his involvement in the Burwardsley Millennium Book and the Burwardsley Village Design and Parish Landscape Statement are a celebration and a tribute to George. They are enduring reminders to everyone of this lovely man, his talents and skills.



BURWARDSLEY VILLAGE DESIGN & PARISH LANDSCAPE STATEMENT
has been produced with the assistance of local residents, Burwardsley Parish Council, Chester City Council, Cheshire County Council, Cheshire Landscape Trust, The Countryside Agency and the University of Salford.

Burwardsley Village Design & Parish Landscape Group is particularly grateful to George Bramall, the local co-ordinator and a major contributor to the document. The project is facilitated by John Gittins, Cheshire Landscape Trust and Dr. Philip James, University of Salford.

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The document has been endorsed by Burwardsley Parish Council and approved as Supplementary Planning Guidance by Chester City Council.



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& BURWARDSLEY PARISH COUNCIL