







Forest of Bowland National Landscape Landscape Character Assessment

Final Report July 2025







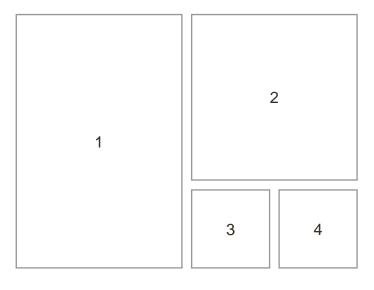
Document Title: Forest of Bowland Landscape Character Assessment

Prepared For: Natural England

Prepared By: The Environment Partnership (TEP) Ltd.

Document Ref: 10788.001

Date	Prepared	Checked	Approved	Status
15.04.25	H. Cooper	J. Boothroyd	J. Boothroyd	Draft
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18.06.25	H.Cooper	J. Boothroyd	J. Boothroyd	Final Draft
	L. Fitzgerald			
04.07.25	L. Fitzgerald	J. Boothroyd	J. Boothroyd	Final
	15.04.25	15.04.25 H. Cooper L. Fitzgerald 18.06.25 H.Cooper L. Fitzgerald	15.04.25 H. Cooper J. Boothroyd L. Fitzgerald 18.06.25 H.Cooper J. Boothroyd L. Fitzgerald	15.04.25 H. Cooper J. Boothroyd J. Boothroyd L. Fitzgerald 18.06.25 H.Cooper J. Boothroyd J. Boothroyd L. Fitzgerald



Photographs on front cover

- Abbeystead from Rakehouse Brow
 (Photograph by T Wilson, FoB NL)
- 2. View towards the Bowland Fells and Hodder Valley
- 3. Traditional signage
- Roeburndale West (Photograph by T Wilson, FoB NL)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Environment Partnership (TEP) Ltd was commissioned by Natural England in October 2024 to provide a refresh to the Forest of Bowland Landscape Character Assessment. The Forest of Bowland National Landscape is one of 34 National Landscapes in England, which are protected to conserve and enhance natural beauty.

The aim of the study is to provide a comprehensive assessment of landscape character across the Forest of Bowland to inform land use planning and land management decisions. The Forest of Bowland Landscape Character Assessment 2025 supersedes the 2008 Landscape Character Assessment.

Landscape Character Type and Landscape Character Area boundaries were reviewed and amended where necessary to reflect changes to the landscape since 2008. The Forest of Bowland Landscape Character Assessment identifies 13 Landscape Character Types and these Landscape Character Types are further sub-divided into 73 Landscape Character Areas. The Forest of Bowland Landscape Character Assessment describes each of these Landscape Character Types and Landscape Character Areas using a combination of text, maps and photographs to provide a summary description of characteristics, sensitivities, forces for change and management guidelines.

This Landscape Character Assessment is of relevance to anyone who has an interest in the landscape of the Forest of Bowland. The main applications for the document are to:

- Promote what is special and contributes to a sense of place in the Forest of Bowland.
- Provide area specific guidance to landowners and land managers to help protect and enhance distinctive elements of landscape character.
- Provide guidance to developers to help prepare proposals which make a positive contribution to landscape and sense of place.
- Assist development management officers to understand whether proposals will make a
 positive contribution to landscape character and assist in providing guidance on mitigation
 measures.
- Provide information for use by the general public and interest groups who may have a personal interest in the landscape around where they live.

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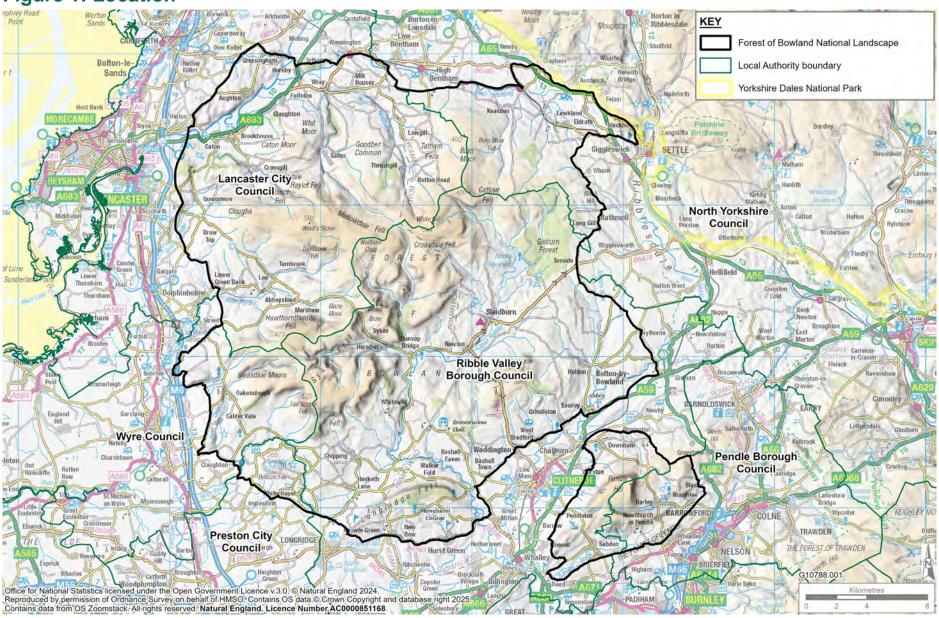
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Forest of Bowland is in north-west England and was designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (now National Landscape) in 1964. The Bowland Fells form its central upland core and it is bounded to the north and south by the Rivers Lune and Ribble, to the west by the Fylde plain and the eastern boundary in part follows the edge of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. Pendle Hill forms a discrete landscape feature to the south-east which is geologically linked to the rest of the National Landscape but is physically separated from the main area by the valley of the River Ribble and associated urban areas.
- 1.2 The high central Bowland Fells comprise extensive open moorland plateaus and hills dissected by river valleys and surrounded by moorland fringe and lush lower lying farmland and river floodplains towards the periphery of the designated area. Steep sided wooded valleys provide a strong link between the expansive moorland and the more intimate lowland landscapes with other unifying features including dry stone walls, stone farms buildings and villages providing a distinctive vernacular throughout the area.
- 1.3 Much of the highest ground is designated as the Bowland Fells Special Protection Area (SPA) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) for its range of habitats including the largest expanse of blanket bog and heather moorland in Lancashire and its role in supporting internationally important populations of upland breeding birds including hen harrier and merlin and its colonies of lesser black-backed gull.
- 1.4 The Forest of Bowland National Landscape covers over 800 square kilometres of rural land predominantly in Lancashire with a small area in North Yorkshire (as shown on Figure 1: Location) and falls partly within the following Local Authority areas:
 - Lancashire County Council
 - Lancaster City Council
 - Ribble Valley Borough Council
 - Wyre Borough Council
 - Pendle Borough Council
 - Preston City Council
 - North Yorkshire Council
- 1.5 The National Landscape is managed by a partnership of local councils and Natural England, landowners, farmers, voluntary organisations, wildlife groups and recreation groups who work to protect, conserve and enhance the special qualities of the area.

Figure 1: Location



Background and Purpose

- 1.6 Landscape Character Assessment is an important tool to help ensure all landscapes are effectively planned, well designed and sensitively managed. It is a decision-making tool which systematically classifies the landscape into distinctive areas based on the interaction between landform, geology, land use, vegetation pattern and human influence. Its role is to ensure that future changes do not undermine the intrinsic character or features of value within a landscape.
- 1.7 In October 2024, The Environment Partnership (TEP) Ltd was commissioned by Natural England to produce an updated Landscape Character Assessment for the Forest of Bowland National Landscape. This study updates the 2009 Landscape Character Assessment prepared by Chris Blandford Associates and provides a robust and contemporary description of the Landscape Character Types (LCTs) and Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) within the Forest of Bowland.
- 1.8 The updated Landscape Character Assessment reflects current best practice in landscape character assessment (An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment, Natural England, 2014) and considers the changes to the Forest of Bowland landscape since 2009.
- 1.9 This document is relevant to anyone who has an interest in the landscape of the Forest of Bowland. The main applications for the document are to:
 - Promote what is special and contributes to a sense of place in the Forest of Bowland.
 - Provide area specific guidance to landowners and land managers to help protect and enhance distinctive elements of landscape character.
 - Provide guidance to developers to help prepare proposals which make a positive contribution to landscape and sense of place.
 - Assist development management officers to understand whether proposals will make a
 positive contribution to landscape character and assist in providing guidance on mitigation
 measures.
 - Provide information for use by the general public and interest groups who may have a personal interest in the landscape around where they live.

Reasons for Updating the 2009 LCA

- 1.10 The 2009 Landscape Character Assessment is a large document that contains a wealth of valuable information. However, it is now over 15 years old.
- 1.11 The aim of this update is to provide a practical tool in a more accessible format, which can be used to inform and guide positive landscape change, supporting a 'landscape led' approach to

- planning and landscape management within the Forest of Bowland.
- 1.12 The project also provides an opportunity to review and update the information within the Landscape Character Assessment to ensure that it captures changes to the landscape since 2009 and responds to current forces for change.

Landscape Character Assessment

- 1.13 Landscape character is a complex interplay of physical and human influences which have shaped the landscape over time. An understanding of these influences is central to the assessment process and has provided the basis on which to define and describe landscape character. Landscape Character Assessment is a tool that emerged in the 1980s as a process by which to define the character of the landscape, i.e. what makes one area distinct or different from another.
- 1.14 Within the characterisation process, the landscape is classified into a series of Landscape Character Types (LCTs). These are distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogeneous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different parts of the district and county, and indeed the country, but wherever they occur they share broadly similar combinations of geology, landform, drainage patterns, vegetation, and historical land use and settlement pattern. Each landscape character type is then sub-divided into Landscape Character Areas (LCAs). These are unique and geographically discrete areas of the landscape that share characteristics of the broader landscape type to which they belong.
- 1.15 It is beyond the scope of this study to consider more local variations in landscape character, which should be considered further as part of a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment or Landscape and Visual Appraisal to accompany a planning application.
- 1.16 An important feature of the character assessment process is that it is objective; no judgment is made of a particular landscape's value or quality. However, attention is given to identifying characteristics that are distinctive, rare or special as well as those that are more commonplace.

Policy Context

European Landscape Convention

1.17 The European Landscape Convention (ELC) came into force in the UK on 1st March 2007; the principal component of the ELC is the need to develop a framework of policies (economic, social, and environmental) dedicated to the protection, management and planning of landscape, and raising awareness of landscape issues at all levels.

- 1.18 The ELC adopts a broad definition of landscape: 'landscape means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.'
- 1.19 This places a broad emphasis on landscapes everywhere and in any condition land, inland water, marine, natural, rural, and peri-urban, outstanding, ordinary or degraded. It therefore provides the focus on landscape as a resource in its own right.
- 1.20 The ELC recognises that today's landscapes are the result of continuous change and that this change will continue in the future. The ELC Implementation Framework places the emphasis on the effective planning, good design and sensitive management of landscapes with people in mind. UK planning policy is compliant with this approach.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 1.21 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policies for England, how these are expected to be applied at a local level in development plans and how developers should address them. The Framework places great emphasis on plans and developments contributing to sustainable development.
- 1.22 Paragraph 187a) of Section 15 states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan).

Planning Practice Guidance

1.23 Planning Practice Guidance reinforces the NPPF's commitment to recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and supports the use of landscape character assessment as a tool for understanding local distinctiveness and the use of Natural England's guidance on landscape character assessment.



2.0 METHOD

- 2.1 This assessment was carried out following the principles and methods set out in 'An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment' (Natural England, 2014).
- 2.2 The guidance lists the five key principles for landscape character assessment as follows:
 - Landscape is everywhere and all landscape has character;
 - Landscape occurs at all scales and the process of Landscape Character Assessment can be undertaken at any scale;
 - The process of Landscape Character Assessment should involve an understanding of how the landscape is perceived and experienced by people;
 - A Landscape Character Assessment can provide a landscape evidence base to inform a range of decisions and applications; and
 - A Landscape Character Assessment can provide an integrating spatial framework a multitude of variables come together to give us our distinctive landscapes.
- 2.3 The assessment draws on 'A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire' (Lancashire County Council, 2000) and the previous 2009 Forest of Bowland AONB Landscape Character Assessment to provide a robust contemporary assessment.

Process of Assessment

2.4 The process for undertaking the assessment involved four main stages as described below.

Stage 1: Desk-based Review

- 2.5 A desk-based review was undertaken of the 2009 Forest of Bowland Landscape Character Assessment to 'sense-check' the existing LCT and LCA classifications. Other relevant landscape character assessments including National Character Area Profiles and 'A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire' (2000) were also reviewed.
- 2.6 The desk-based research also included analysis of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) data sets and mapping including:
 - Figure 2: National Landscape Character Areas
 - Figure 3: Topography
 - Figures 4 and 5: Geology
 - Figure 6: Hydrology
 - Figure 7: Agricultural Land Classification

- Figure 8: Dark Skies
- Figure 9: Tranquillity
- Figure 10: Heritage
- Figure 11: Historic Landscape Character
- Figure 12: Ecological Designations
- Figure 13: Priority Habitat
- Figure 14: Woodland
- 2.7 The classification process divides the landscape into areas of distinct, recognisable, and consistent common character.
 - Landscape Character Types (LCTs) 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, historical land use, and settlement pattern.
 - Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type. Each will have its own individual character and identity, even though it shares the same generic characteristics with other areas of the same type.

Stage 2: Field Assessment

- 2.8 Site surveys were carried out by Chartered Landscape Architects between December 2024 and March 2025 and included a comprehensive 'drive-around' and walking sections of Public Rights of Way to gain an impression of landscape character and views.
- 2.9 The site survey supplemented desk-based assessment to provide a review of each character type and area against the key characteristics to gain an understanding of where consistency remained and where landscapes had been subject to alteration since the previous assessment in 2009. The boundaries to landscape character areas were assessed to determine whether any minor amendments would be needed and photographs were taken to demonstrate the characteristics of the landscape. Information in relation to views and perceptual qualities were recorded.

Stage 3: Consultation

2.10 An online 'Consultation Hub' was set up to allow key stakeholders to leave comments on valued landscape qualities and on landscape change. The consultation ran from 28th January 2025 to 21st February 2025.

- 2.11 A map-based approach allowed participants to 'pin' comments to specific LCTs or LCAs.
- 2.12 Key stakeholders included parish and district councillors, representatives of local planning authorities, the Yorkshire Dales National Park, national bodies such as the Environment Agency, and various special interest and local community groups.
- 2.13 The consultation responses were reviewed and taken into consideration for preparation of the final report.

Stage 4: Reporting

- 2.14 A draft methodology and pilot assessment were produced for comment by Natural England and the Forest of Bowland Project Team. This indicated the layout, components, and level of detail to be provided for each LCT and LCA profile.
- 2.15 The Landscape Character Assessment is presented at LCT and LCA level.
- 2.16 Each LCT provides:
 - A Map and Summary which shows the extent of the LCT and the separate LCAs within it.
 - Three representative photographs to illustrate key characteristics.
 - A detailed analysis and description of characteristics of the landscape.
 - Key Landscape Sensitivities and Forces for Change.
 - The overall management objective and management guidelines which are applicable to all the LCA sub-divisions within the LCT.
- 2.17 Each LCT is sub-divided into discrete geographical LCA with detailed information provided for each. Each LCA provides:
 - A Map and Summary which shows the extent of the LCA and its relationship with other LCAs, followed by a summary paragraph describing its location.
 - A representative photo to help the reader appreciate the character of the LCA.
 - Key characteristics of the individual LCA.
 - Sensitivities, Forces for Change and Management Guidelines which sets out what is important within the LCA and why. It identifies the key sensitivities and forces for change and sets out the specific management guidelines for the LCA.
- 2.18 Chapter 4.0 provides an overview of Forces for Change across the National Landscape.
- 2.19 Chapter 5.0 outlines mechanisms for monitoring landscape change.

Figure 2: National Character Areas

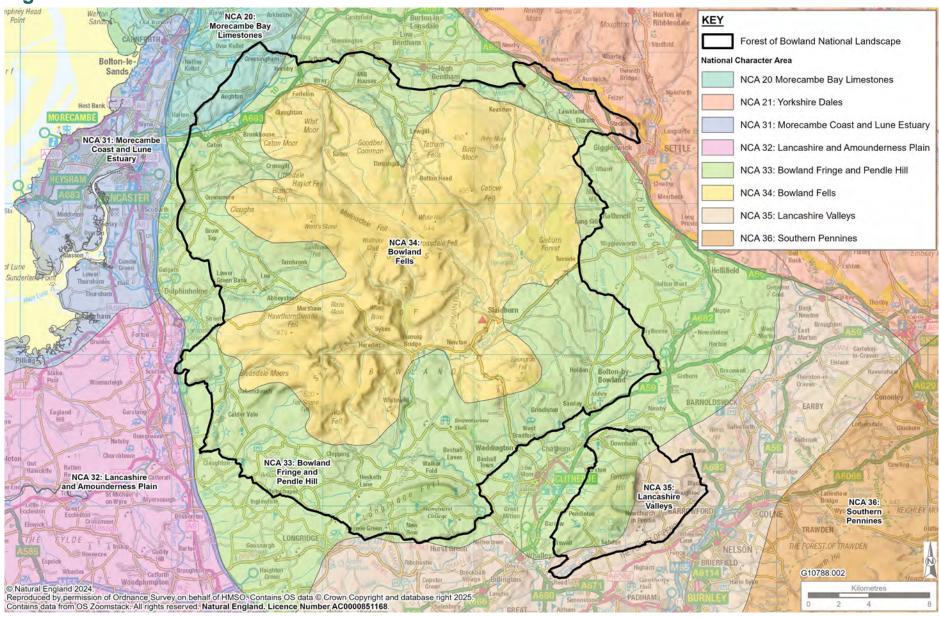


Figure 3: Topography

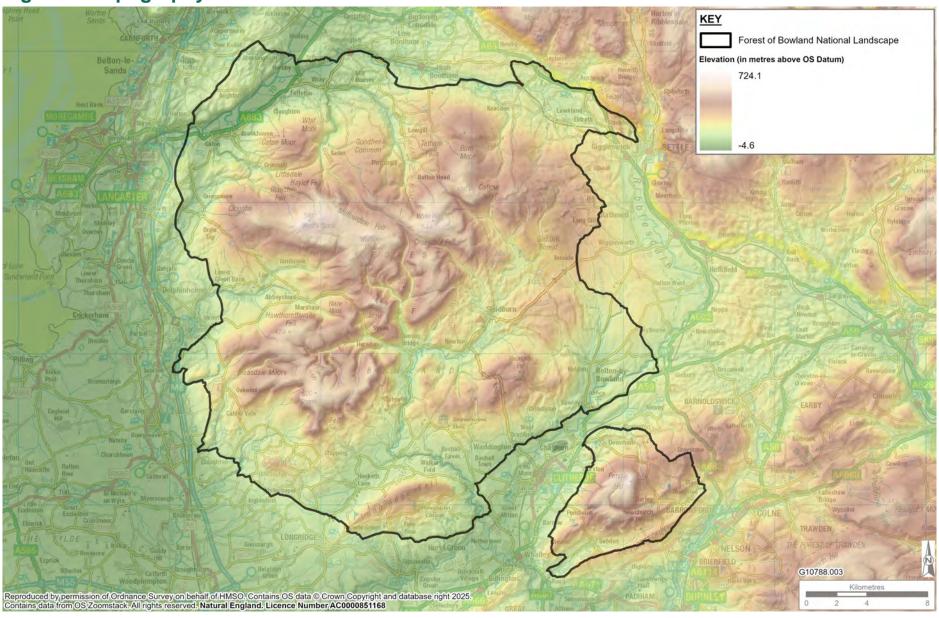


Figure 4: Bedrock Geology

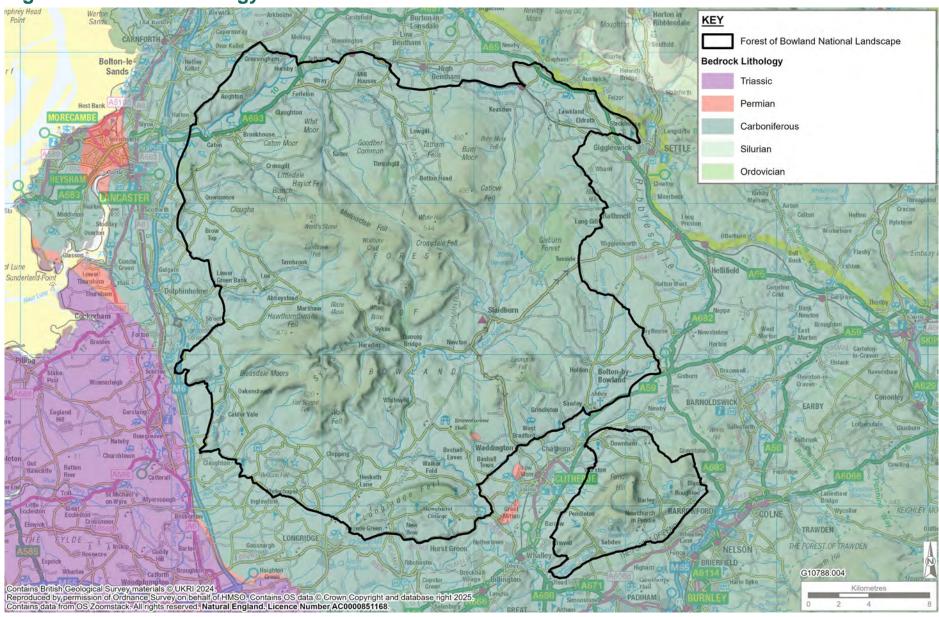


Figure 5: Superficial Geology

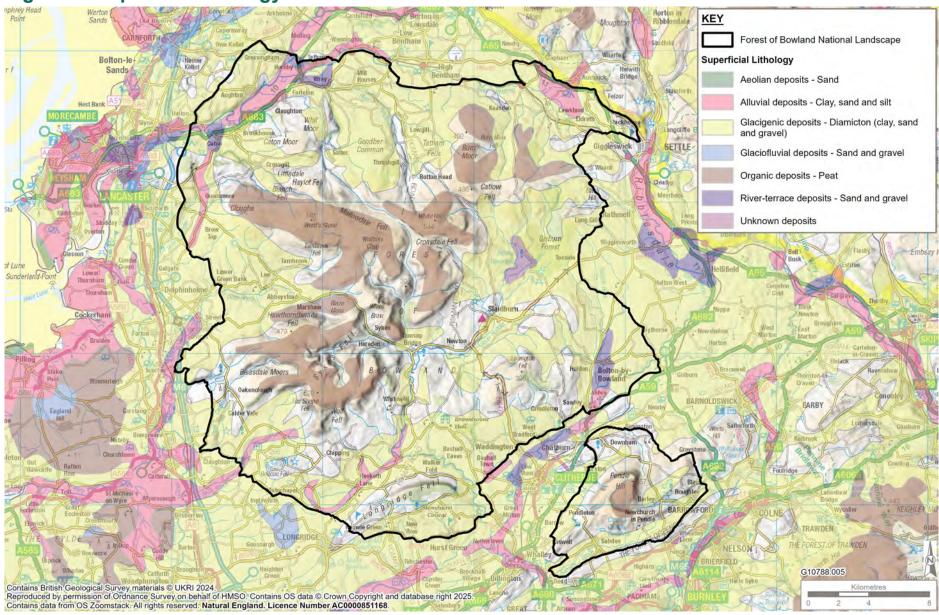


Figure 6: Hydrology

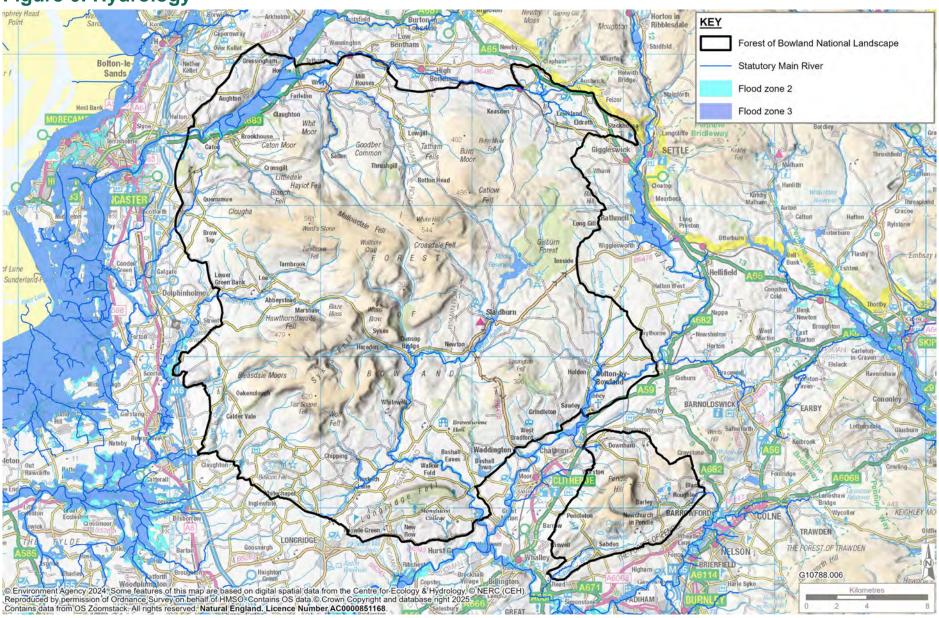


Figure 7: Agricultural Land Classification

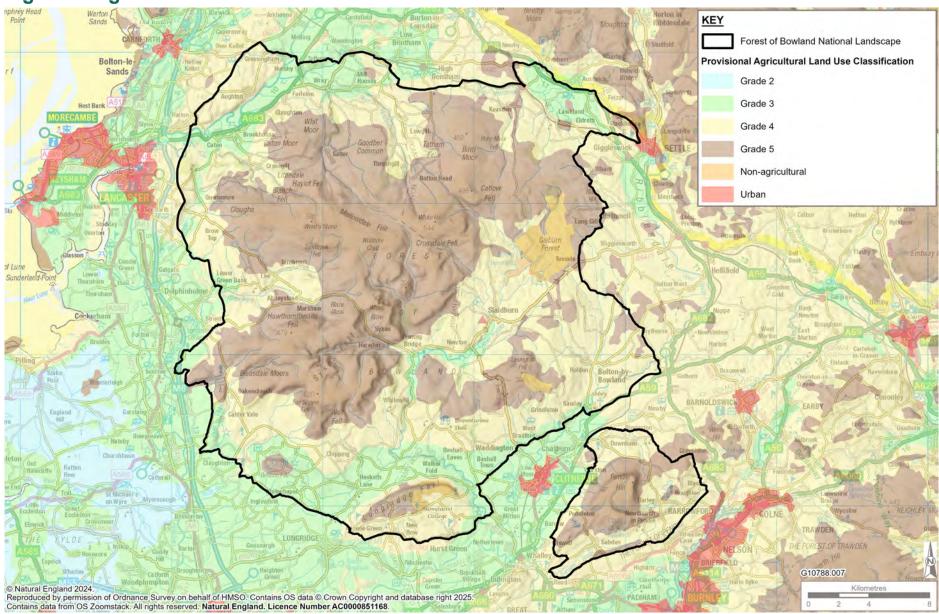


Figure 8: Dark Skies

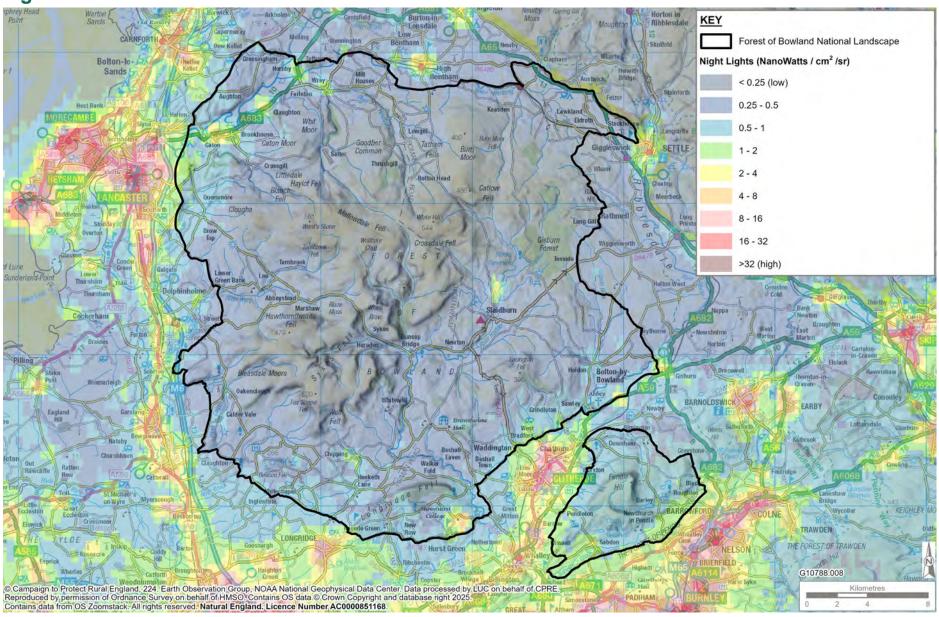


Figure 9: Tranquillity

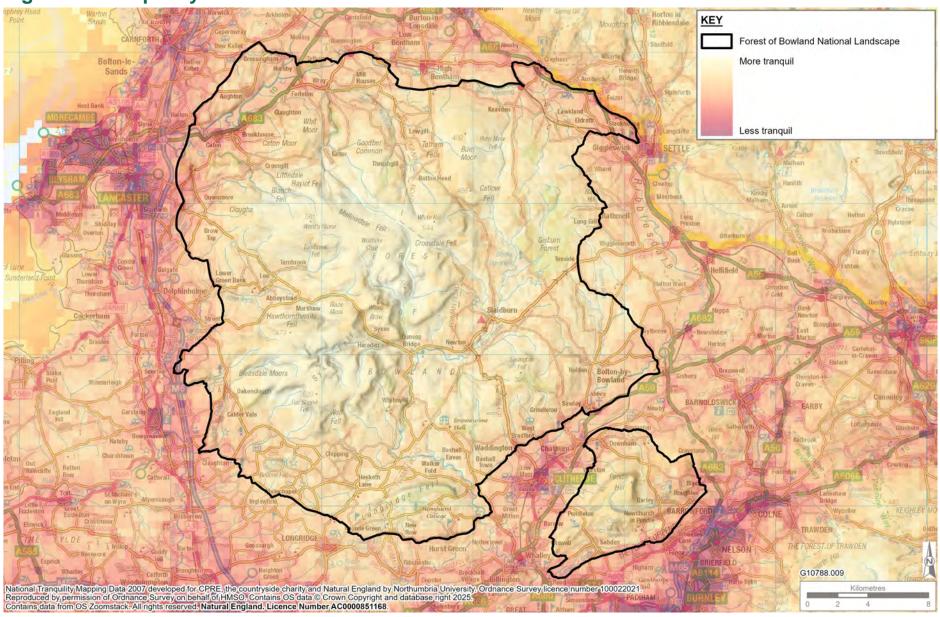


Figure 10: Heritage

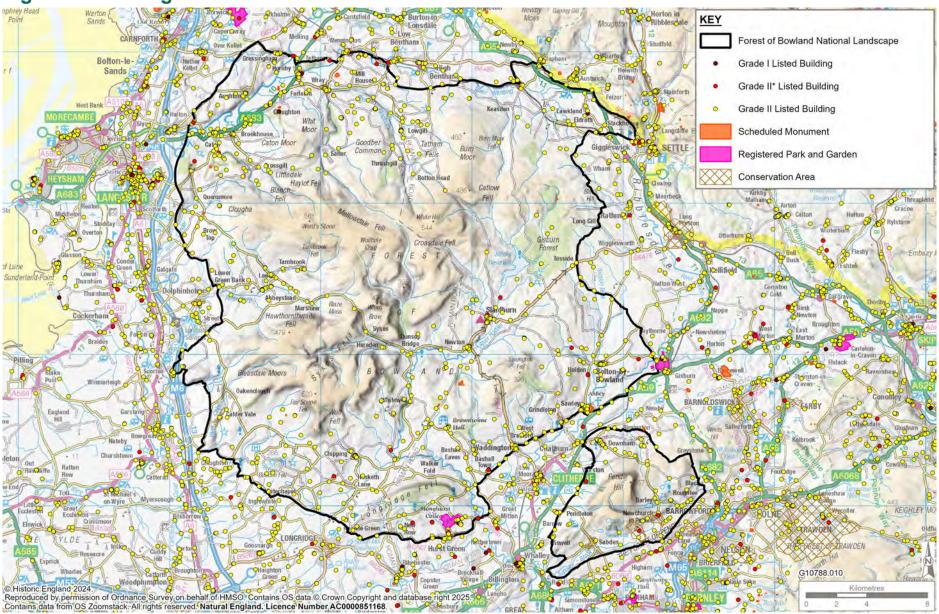


Figure 11: Historic Landscape Character Types

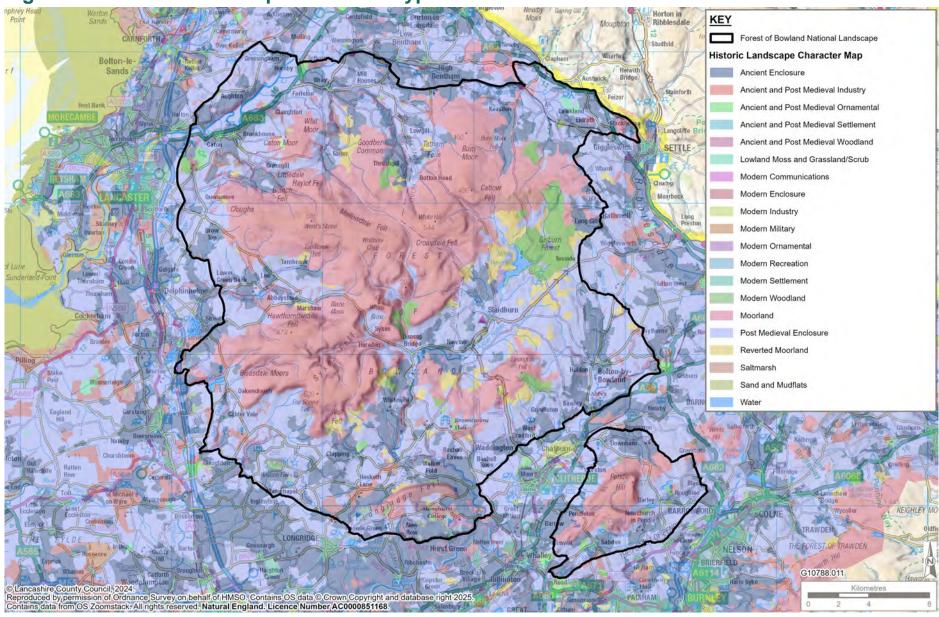


Figure 12: Ecological Designations

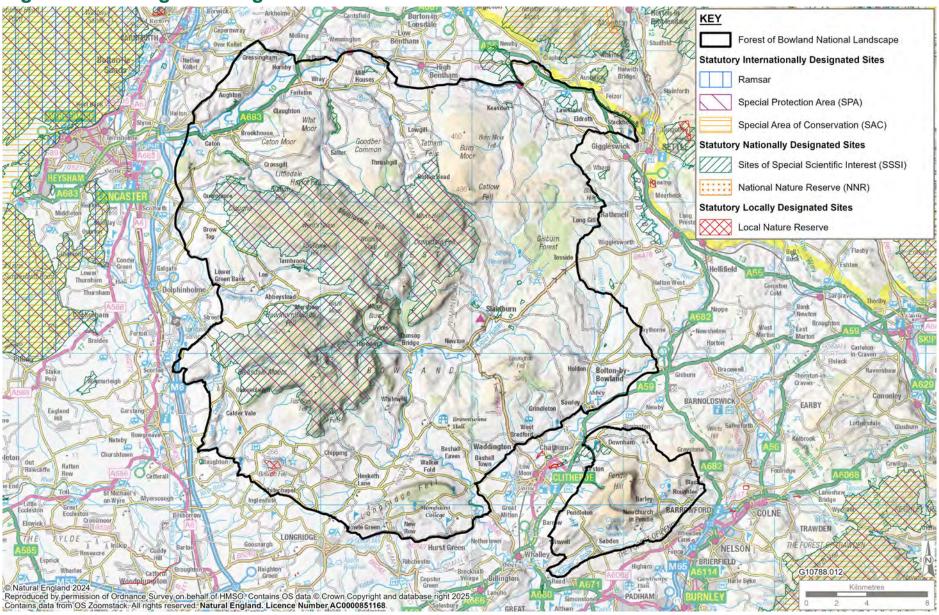


Figure 13: Priority Habitats

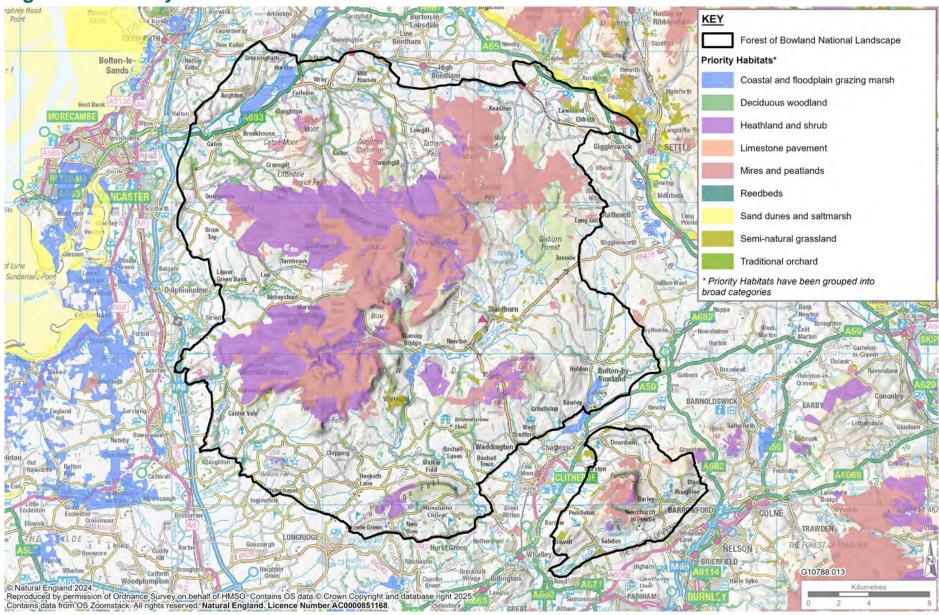
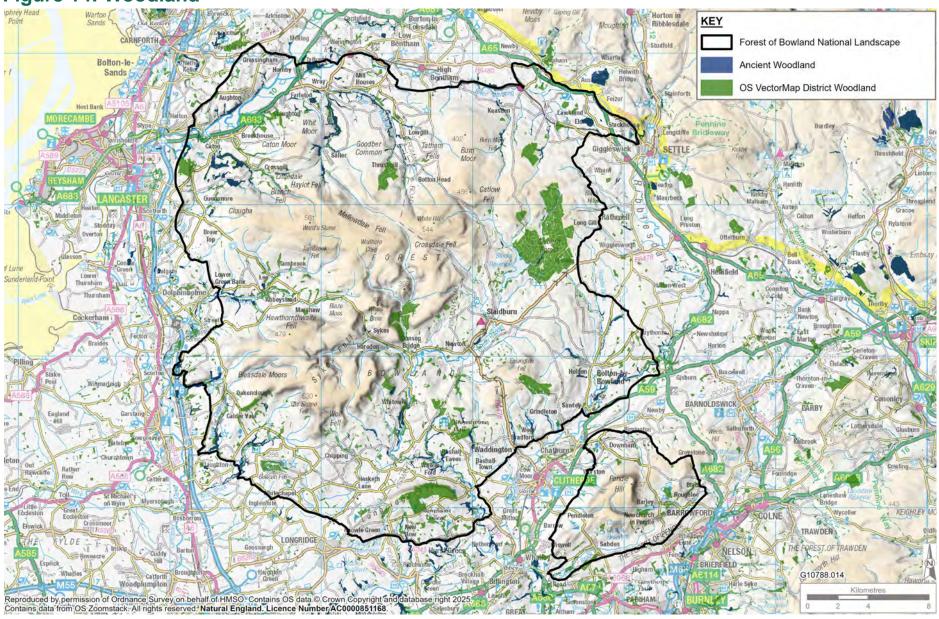


Figure 14: Woodland





3.0 LANDSCAPE CLASSIFICATION

- 3.1 The evaluation and classification presented in the 2009 Forest of Bowland Landscape Character Assessment has been thoroughly reviewed through desk-based study, field assessment and consultation as set out in the method presented in Chapter 2.
- 3.2 The subdivision of the LCTs and LCAs in the original 2009 study has largely been confirmed to be sound and consistent with the findings of the evaluation work carried out in 2025. The main changes are:
 - The LCTs and LCAs are 'clipped' to the boundary of the National Landscape whereas they previously extended beyond the boundary where the character of the landscape continues. It is acknowledged that landscape character does not stop or change abruptly at the boundary on the ground, however it was deemed to be more appropriate to only consider land within the National Landscape boundary and to avoid any confusion on the extent of setting, influence or intervisibility which should be considered on a case by case basis as required.
 - Some small refinements to boundaries to reflect features on the ground, changes to character or where the 'clipping' has isolated areas.
 - Restructuring and representing the 2009 information to include contemporary observations where the landscape has changed in the intervening period, for example reference to areas of new planting or development, and to present the sensitivities, forces for change, objectives and guidelines for each LCT and LCA.
- 3.3 The updated landscape classification identifies 13 Landscape Character Types (LCTs), each representing a distinct identity and common themes of geology, hydrology, topography or land use which define their character.
- 3.4 The LCTs are subdivided into Landscape Character Areas (LCAs), which are discrete geographic areas that possess the characteristics described for the landscape type but have a recognisable local identity. The revised classification identifies 73 LCAs. These are listed in Table 1 below and shown on Figure 15 with LCT and LCA profiles to follow.
- 3.5 It should be noted that landscape is a continuum and character does not in general change abruptly on the ground. More commonly, the character of the landscape will change gradually rather than suddenly, and therefore the boundaries between LCTs and LCAs should be considered to reflect zones of transition.

Table 1: Landscape Classification

LCT	LCA	
A: Moorland Plateaux	A1: Ward's Stone	
	A2: Brown Berry Plain and Holdron Moss	
	A3: Baxton Fell	
	A4: White Hill	
	A5: Pendle Hill	
B: Unenclosed Moorland Hills	B1: Black Fell to Mallowdale	
	B2: Abbeystead Fell to Harrisend Fell	
	B3: Burn Moor Fell	
	B4: Pendle Hill Moorland	
	B5: Bleasdale	
	B6: Parlick to Totridge	
	B7: Hareden and Langden	
	B8: Croasdale to Lythe	
	B9: Goodber Common	
C: Enclosed Moorland Hills	C1: Claughton Moor and Whit Moor	
	C2: Crutchenber	
	C3: Easington	
	C4: Beacon Fell	
	C5: Longridge Fell	
	C6: Twiston Moor	
	C7: Craggs Dole to Sadlers Height	
	C8: Birk Bank	
	C9: Newton to Birkett	
	C10: Downham Moor	

LCT	LCA	
D: Moorland Fringe	D1: Caton Moor	
	D2: Tatham	
	D3: Kettlesbeck	
	D4: Hare Appletree	
	D5: Dunsop Bridge to Gisburn Forest	
	D6: Nicky Nook	
	D7: Moorcock	
	D8: Pendleton	
	D9: Wheathead	
	D10: Bleasdale and Oakenclough	
	D11: Longridge Slopes	
	D12: Upper Sabden Valley	
	D13: Park House	
	D14: Catshaw Fringe	
	D15: Wolfen and Stanley Common	
E: Undulating Lowland Farmland	E1: Whitechapel	
	E2: Quernmore	
	E3: Forest of Mewith	
	E4: Twiston	
	E5: Bleasdale	
F: Undulating Lowland Farmland	F1: Calder Vale and Brock Valley	
with Wooded Brooks	F2: Waddington to Bolton-by-Bowland	
	F3: Caton	

LCT	LCA	
G: Undulating Lowland Farmland	G1: Wyresdale	
with Parkland	G2: Little Bowland	
	G3: Newton and Slaidburn	
	G4: Hurst Green	
	G5: Downham	
	G6: Sabden	
	G7: Browsholme	
	G8: Dinkling Green and New Laund	
H: Wooded Rural Valleys	H1: Littledale	
	H2: Roeburndale	
	H3: Hindburndale	
	H4: Keasden	
	H5: Abbeystead and Over Wyresdale	
	H6: Upper Hodder	
	H7: Lower Hodder	
	H8: River Ribble	
I: Valley Floodplain	I1: Lune Valley	
	I2: Ribble Valley	
J: Drumlin Field	J1: Gressingham	
	J2: Lower Tatham	
	J3: Lawkland and Eldroth	
K: Rolling Upland Farmland	K1: Harrop Fold and Stephen Moor	
L: Forestry and Reservoir	L1: Gisburn Forest and Stocks	
	L2: Barley	
M: Farmed Ridges	M1: Quernmore Ridge	
	M2: The Heights	

KEY Forest of Bowland National Landscape Forest of Bowland Landscape Character Areas Forest of Bowland Landscape Character Type A Moorland Plateaux B Unenclosed Moorland Hills C Enclosed Moorland Hills D Moorland Fringe E Undulating Lowland Farmland F Undulating Lowland Farmland with Wooded Brooks G Undulating Lowland Farmland with Parkland H Wooded Rural Valleys I Valley Floodplain J Drumlin Field K Rolling Upland Farmland L Forestry and Reservoir M Farmed Ridges G10788.015 © Lancashire County Council, 2024

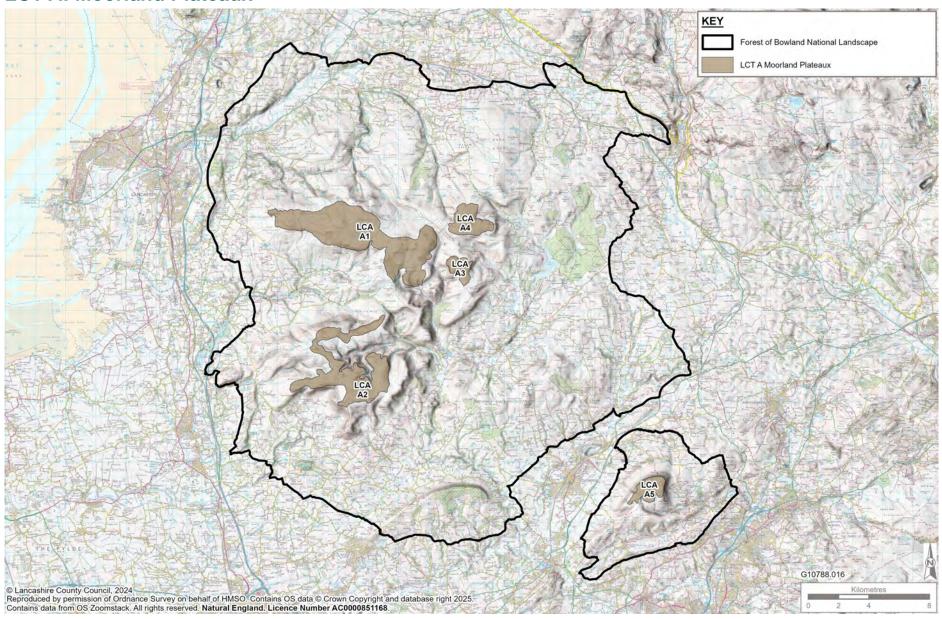
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Figure 15: Landscape Character Types and Areas

LCT A: Moorland Plateaux

LCT A: Moorland Plateaux



LCT A: Moorland Plateaux

Description and Location

- A.1 The Moorland Plateaux LCT is found on the very tops of the Bowland Fells where the wide, flat topped or gently rolling ridges dominate the skyline and views from the rest of the Forest of Bowland.
- A.2 The Moorland Plateaux (LCT A) generally occurs towards the centre of the Forest of Bowland, forming part of the central upland core. This LCT also occurs on the highest part of Pendle Hill.

 This LCT is generally surrounded by the Unenclosed Moorland Hills (LCT B).

Representative Photographs



Pendle Hill



Ward's Stone



White Hill

Key Characteristics

- A strong sense of elevation with vast, expansive skies and uninterrupted views.
- Some moorland summits are punctuated with gritstone boulders and occasional outcrops.
- A windswept landscape affected by changing seasons, weather and light pattern.
- Landcover is predominantly blanket bog or heather moorland, and trees are generally absent.

Landscape Character Description

Physical Character

- A.3 The high Moorland Plateaux is the most remote and exposed LCT within the Forest of Bowland. It is generally characterised by a level or gently rolling landform although includes steep high level escarpments. It generally occurs at elevations over 400mAOD.
- A.4 The Moorland Plateaux comprise large areas of peat and blanket bog which is underlain by gritstone, and the occasional boulder is visible where peat has been eroded away by the actions of wind, rain and grazing. The hard underlying geology creates ridges and terraces, and these have been steeply incised by upland streams, creating cloughs of sharp, deep lines and folds in an otherwise smooth landscape. Harder layers of gritstone outcrop form distinctive features of the rugged moorland scenery.
- A.5 Due to the high elevation of the Moorland Plateaux soils are thin with podsols and gleyed clays common. Large areas of peat, initially formed during prehistoric times, and blanket bog now dominate landcover of this LCT and provide ecological interest. Trees are generally absent.
- A.6 All of the Moorland Plateaux with the exception of Pendle Hill (LCA A5) is designated as the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI for its for its range of habitats including the largest expanse of blanket bog and heather moorland in Lancashire and its role in supporting internationally important populations of upland breeding birds including hen harrier and merlin and its colonies of lesser black-backed gull.

Perceptual and Scenic Qualities

A.7 The LCT has a very strong sense of tranquillity and remoteness, with vast skies, extensive panoramic views and strong sense of wildness and isolation. There is little sign of human activity apart from the occasional trig point, cairn or shooting butt, little noise, and night skies are almost completely dark.

A.8 This is a predominantly heather clad landscape with areas of blanket bog and bare peat. The tussocky nature of blanket bog vegetation and the mats of dense heather contribute texture and pattern to the landscape.

Historic Character

- A.9 Evidence of settlement on the plateaux is rare, although Mesolithic hunter-gatherers who migrated seasonally with herds utilised the landscape. The discovery of flint and chert implements on these plateaux indicates the presence of summer hunting camps. Neolithic forest clearance and agricultural intensification in the Bronze Age on the fragile upland soils, coupled with climatic change to cooler wetter conditions, is thought to have encouraged peat formation across much of these areas. Unproductive land was abandoned and much has remained uninhabited with extensive areas dominated by rough grazing. The peat (which developed from 5,000 BC) is a valuable environmental and archaeological resource and is important for carbon storage.
- A.10 Although the landscape is largely devoid of human settlement, there are occasional boundary fences and there is evidence of more modern management of the landscape for shooting.

Settlement Form and Built Character

A.11 There is an absence of built structures in this elevated, exposed landscape. Lines of grouse butts (stone butts with turf tops) are a feature in places. Cairns and other stone towers also provide recognisable landscape features. Shooting tracks, sheep tracks, footpaths and sheep folds are also present.

Key Landscape Sensitivities

- Very open character with smooth uncluttered skylines and far-reaching panoramic views across the surrounding LCTs including the Unenclosed Moorland Hills (LCT B) and Enclosed Moorland Hills (LCT C) and lower landscapes beyond.
- The LCT forms a striking backdrop to views from adjacent landscapes.
- An extensive mosaic of habitats, with much of this moorland habitat designated as the Bowland Fells SAC and SSSI for its ecological value including supporting internationally important populations of hen harrier and merlin.
- Very strong sense of remoteness, tranquillity and wildness.
- Overgrazing of blanket bog and heather moorland has reduced its condition and damaged the composition and structure of these habitats in places.
- Sphagnum moss is generally sparse due to a combination of past burning practices and the installation of drainage grips.

Forces for Change

A.12 The Forces for Change are set out in Chapter 5. The forces relating to this LCT are summarised below.

Past Landscape Change

- Glacial activity and continued weathering has shaped the geology and created a distinct upland landscape.
- Increase in acid grassland in places due to high grazing pressures.
- Drainage of blanket bogs in some areas.
- Blocking of moorland grips to restore and preserve upland blanket bogs.

Future Landscape Change

- A.13 Agricultural Change and Land Management The protection and sustainable management of the moorland and blanket bogs will help to retain important habitats and reduce erosion.

 There is scope to conserve and enhance the moorlands with environmental stewardship management regimes such as stock grazing management, grip blocking and burning agreements. There may also be pressure for an increase in the number of shooting tracks and related structures, which can be visually intrusive if not designed sensitively.
- A.14 Climate Change Fluctuating temperatures, precipitation change and general weather patterns will continue to affect this dynamic landscape. Threats include potential increases in the incidences of moorland fire, excessive erosion, the possible spread of invasive species and changes in the species composition of habitats. It is also possible that climate change will lead to increased flash flooding and gully erosion in upland cloughs and sykes.
- A.15 **Development** Large-scale renewable energy development has the potential break up the distinctive smooth uncluttered skylines affecting the open character of the area.
- A.16 Recreational Pressure Pressure from tourism may result in moorland erosion along paths and heavily used areas and result in an increase in traffic on narrow roads and tracks. Potential pressure from mountain bikes and offroad bikes could lead to overuse of certain routes or tracks such as Salter Fell Road/ Hornby Road and estate tracks however existing policies, measures and law regarding off road use should help manage this.

Management Guidelines

The overall management objective should be to CONSERVE AND ENHANCE landscape character.

Landscape Management

Moorland Hills

- Maintain the sense of openness.
- Restore areas of degraded blanket bog and peat and avoid further drainage.
- Block moorland drainage grips to reverse the impacts of past drainage and re-establish active blanket bogs.
- Where required, encourage good practice grass and heather burning agreements, based on the Heather and Grass Burning Regulations.

Woodland

Avoid large-scale tree planting within this landscape where trees are generally absent.

Landscape Features

- Maintain and where appropriate enhance crags and gritstone rock outcrops as landscape features.
- Promote the use of gritstone and turf for surfacing, shelters and shooting butts in preference to other materials.
- Avoid the use of additional fencing in open, highly visible locations except where its shortterm benefits outweigh landscape effects, for example to assist in improving species diversity by limiting grazing pressure.
- Remove redundant fence-lines where possible.

Biodiversity

- Maintain the mosaic of ecological habitats.
- Encourage grazing management that promotes favourable conditions for upland seminatural vegetation.
- Encourage habitat linkage to increase robustness to climate change.
- Promote the restoration of dwarf shrub communities and bog-mosses for blanket bog formation.
- Maintain upland spring and flush habitats through appropriate management.
- Maintain a balance between heather, bracken and acid grassland avoiding excessive use
 of herbicide control where it leads to the degradation of vegetation.
- Promote whole fell grazing management where possible, erecting new fences on open fell, only where alternatives are not practical.
- Encourage responsible burning of heather moorland or management through cutting.

Historic Environment

- Conserve the archaeological and historic environment to maintain a rich cultural landscape.
- Conserve distinctive historic landscape features and archaeological sites, including prehistoric cairns and earthwork sites, moorland trackways, industrial and quarry remains.

Access

 Conserve Open Access land, footpaths, bridleways and byways, many which represent historic routeways, along with associated features such as traditional stiles and gates.

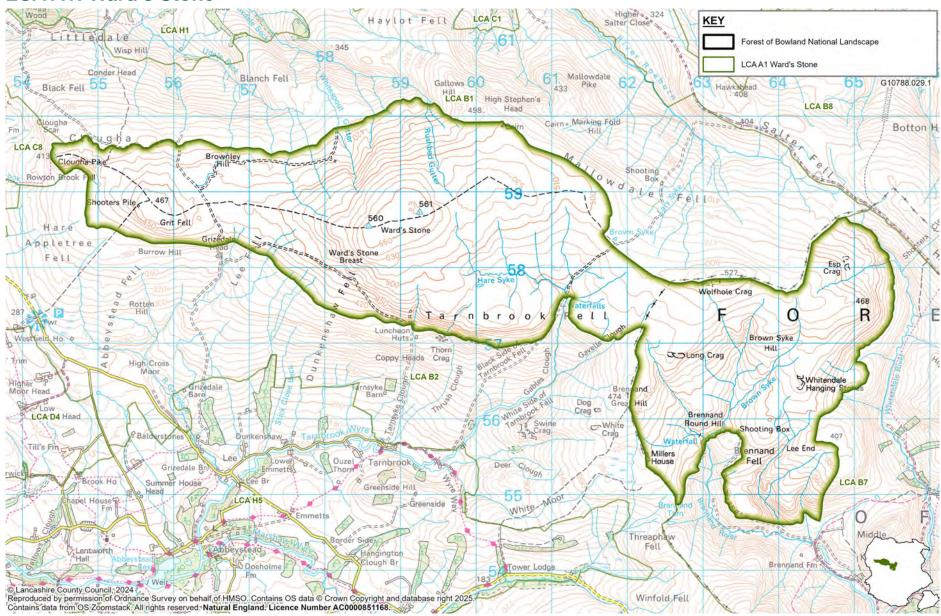
Development Management

- Protect skylines and key views to and from the area.
- Carefully consider the siting and design of any infrastructure to consider the effects of tall, vertical and large-scale developments that may erode the open and undeveloped character of the area.
- Ensure that visitor facilities such as car parks, signs and interpretation boards are not located on the highest Moorland Plateaux and discourage vehicular access to retain its remote tranquillity.
- Protect dark skies by preventing artificial light pollution.

Landscape Character Areas

- A.17 The Moorland Plateaux LCT is sub-divided into five LCAs which are described in the following sections:
 - A1: Ward's Stone
 - A2: Brown Berry Plain and Holdron Moss
 - A3: Baxton Fell
 - A4: White Hill
 - A5: Pendle Hill

LCA A1: Ward's Stone



LCA A1: Ward's Stone



View from Roeburndale Road towards Ward's Stone

Location

A1.1 This LCA covers the area around Ward's Stone, the highest hill in the Forest of Bowland at 561mAOD. It extends from Clougha Pike in the west to Brennand Fell in the east.

Key Characteristics

- Strong sense of isolation and tranquillity within this predominantly open landscape.
- Dramatic, panoramic, long-distance open views northwards towards the Lake District and eastwards towards the three peaks of the Yorkshire Dales (Ingleborough, Pen Y Ghent and Whernside).
- A generally smooth landscape cloaked in heather and blanket bog, punctuated by frequent rocky outcrops of gritstone, gritstone boulders and dotted with stone cairns.
- Wind blasted bare areas of peat and mineral soil and short vegetation (including lichen heath) on the very highest parts of the Fells including Ward's Stone and Brennan Fell contribute to landscape pattern.
- A windswept landscape which is strongly affected by changing seasons, weather and light patterns.
- Strong sense of openness, with dramatic, dominant ever-changing skies and far reaching skylines and horizons.
- Gritstone boulders, cliffs and crags on Ward's Stone, Thorn Crag, Clougha and Windy ridge form recognisable landscape features.
- This area forms the backdrop to the view of the Forest of Bowland National Landscape from the M6 corridor to the west.
- Surfaced shooting tracks and traditional shooting butts contribute to the texture of the

- landscape.
- The wind turbines on Caton Moor are a visible vertical landscape feature within middle distance views northwards.
- The Millennium gritstone sculptures, built amongst quarry spoil heaps are also landscape features which contribute to recognisable sense of place.
- Boundaries are marked in places by dry stone walls and fence-lines
- Distinctive calls of birds contribute to a recognisable sense of place.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA A1: Ward's Stone

- A1.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT A specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Large areas of open upland moorland and blanket bog punctuated by gritstone boulders, cliffs and crags.
 - Sensitive habitats including those within the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI. The SPA is designated for the presence of upland breeding birds including hen harrier and merlin and the SSSI is designated as the largest expanse of blanket bog and heather moorland in Lancashire.
 - The whole LCA comprises Open Access Land and remote from general vehicular access.

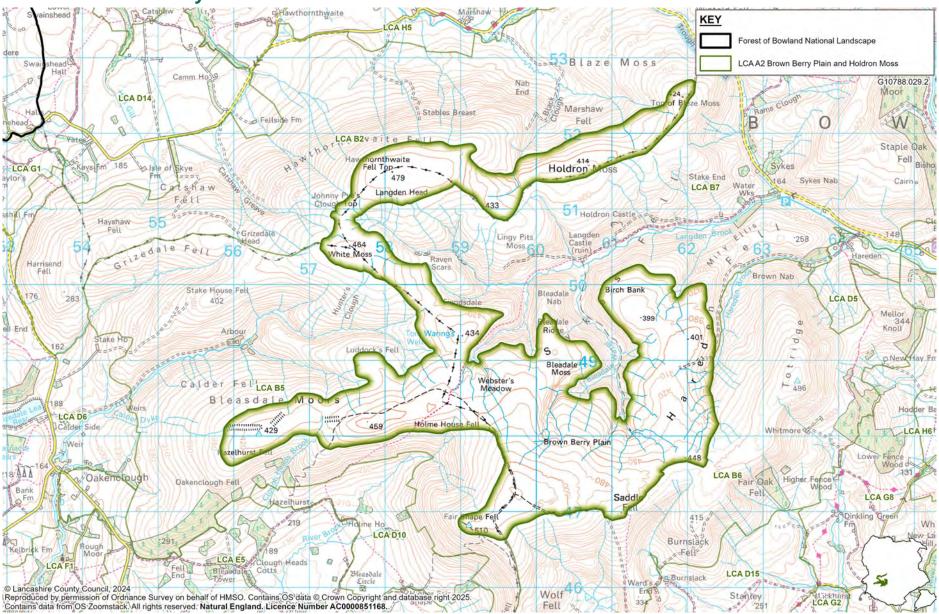
Forces for Change Specific to LCA A1: Ward's Stone

- A1.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT A specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Changes in moorland composition through management change, climate change and recreational pressures.
 - Visibility of development including renewable energy development.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA A1: Ward's Stone

- A1.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT A, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Conserve and enhance the sensitive habitats of the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI.
 - Protect the panoramic, long-distance open views northwards towards the Lake District and eastwards towards the Yorkshire Dales.
 - Repair areas suffering from erosion through visitor pressure.

LCA A2: Brown Berry Plain and Holdron Moss



LCA A2: Brown Berry Plain and Holdron Moss



Moorland management on Brown Berry Plain and Holdron Moss (Photograph by D Hartley, FoB NL)

Location

A2.1 This LCA includes several fells within Brown Berry Plain and surrounding the moor including parts of the Bleasdale Moors and Holdron Moss.

Key Characteristics

- An extensive area of blanket bog and moorland cloak the rounded fells stretching far into the distance.
- Areas of wet active blanket bog with bog pools on top of Holdron Moss, Brown Berry Plain and Holme House Fell.
- Areas of eroded peat hags, bare peat, acidic grassland and heather on top of Hawthornthwaite Fell and Langden Head provide texture to the landscape.
- Numerous water courses originate in this area contributing to the landform.
- A windswept landscape which is strongly affected by changing seasons, weather and light patterns.
- Dramatic, long distance, open views across adjacent moorland and lower lying farmland.
- Distinctive calls of birds contribute to a recognisable sense of place.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA A2: Brown Berry Plain and Holdron Moss

- A2.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT A specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Eroded peat features.

- Sensitive habitats including those within the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI. The SPA is designated for the presence of upland breeding birds including hen harrier and merlin and the SSSI is designated as the largest expanse of blanket bog and heather moorland in Lancashire.
- The whole LCA comprises Open Access Land and remote from general vehicular access.

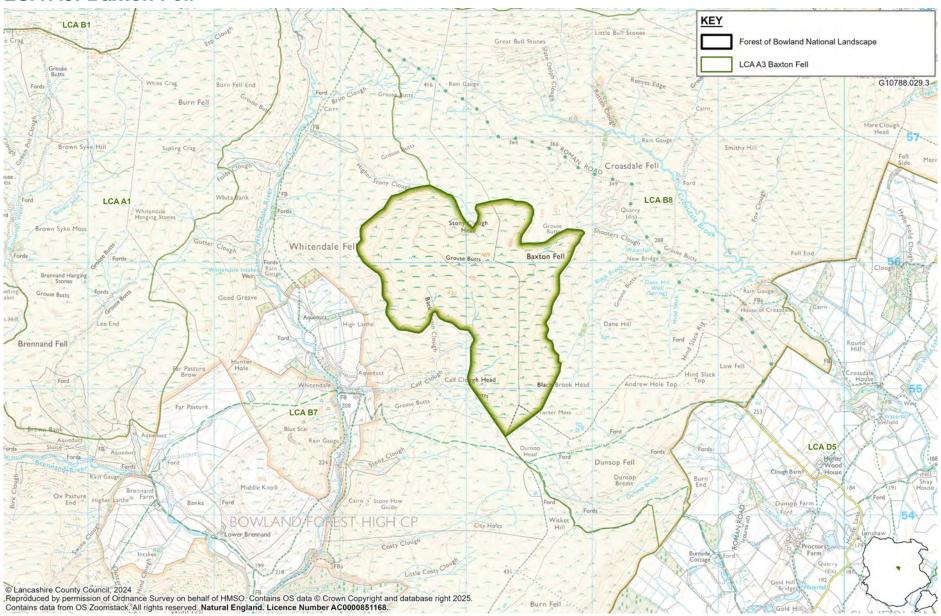
Forces for Change Specific to LCA A2: Brown Berry Plain and Holdron Moss

- A2.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT A specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Changes in moorland composition through management change, climate change and hydrological changes.
 - Erosion of peat.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA A2: Brown Berry Plain and Holdron Moss

- 3.18 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT A, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Conserve and enhance the sensitive blanket bog and peat habitats of the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI.

LCA A3: Baxton Fell



LCA A3: Baxton Fell



View towards Baxton fell from the moorland fringe

Location

A3.1 This is a relatively small LCA in the central part of the Forest of Bowland covering Baxton Fell which reaches 469mAOD.

Key Characteristics

- Large sweeping areas of heather clad blanket bog on the rounded Fells which contributes to landscape pattern.
- A windswept landscape which is strongly affected by changing seasons, weather and light patterns.
- Strong sense of remoteness, exposure and tranquillity.
- Dramatic, panoramic open views across adjacent Croasdale to Lythe Fells (LCA B8), with Ward's Stone LCA (LCA A1) forming the skyline in views westwards.
- The distinctive calls of birds contribute to a recognisable sense of place.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA A3: Baxton Fell

- A3.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT A specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Sensitive habitats including those within the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI. The SPA is designated for the presence of upland breeding birds including hen harrier and merlin and the SSSI is designated as the largest expanse of blanket bog and heather moorland in Lancashire.
 - The whole LCA comprises Open Access Land and remote from general vehicular access.

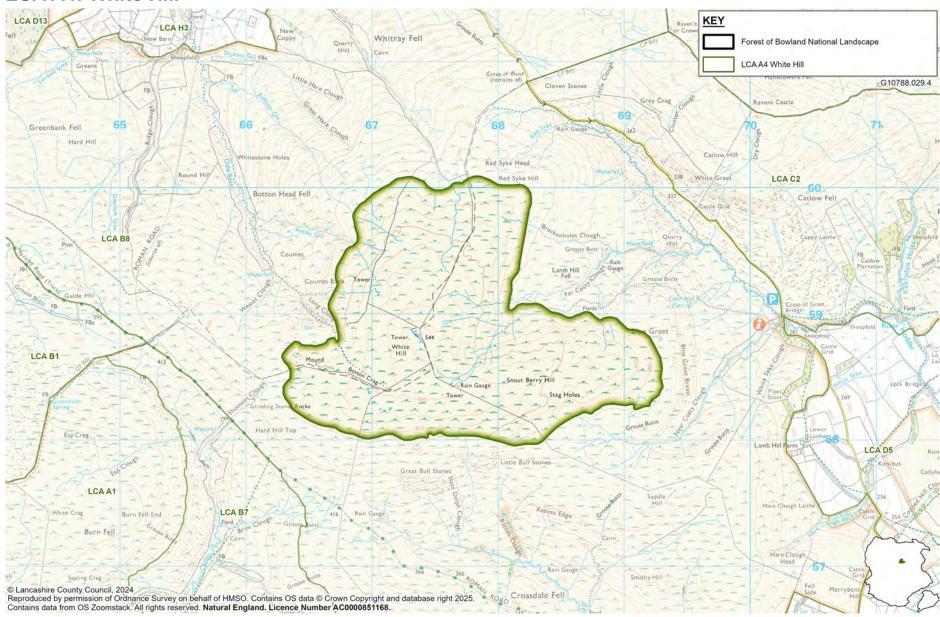
Forces for Change Specific to LCA A3: Baxton Fell

- A3.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT A specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Changes in moorland composition through management change, climate change and recreational pressures.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA A3: Baxton Fell

- A3.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT A, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Conserve and enhance the sensitive habitats of the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI.

LCA A4: White Hill



LCA A4: White Hill



White Hill (Photograph by D Hartley, FoB NL)

Location

A4.1 This is a relatively small LCA in the central part of the Forest of Bowland, encompassing White Hill which reaches 544mAOD.

Key Characteristics

- Three stone towers on White Hill, understood to be survey towers for the construction and alignment of the Bowland Tunnel (part of the Haweswater Aqueduct), provide recognisable landmarks.
- Strong sense of isolation, tranquillity and wildness within this landscape.
- Gritstone boulders and rocky outcrops are landscape features.
- Dramatic views into the Croasdale and Whitendale valleys in the adjacent Croasdale to Lythe Unenclosed Moorland Hills (LCA B8).
- A windswept landscape which is strongly affected by changing seasons, weather and light patterns.
- Distinctive calls of birds contribute to recognisable sense of place.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA A4: White Hill

- A4.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT A specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Sensitive habitats including those within the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI. The SPA is
 designated for the presence of upland breeding birds including hen harrier and merlin and
 the SSSI is designated as the largest expanse of blanket bog and heather moorland in

Lancashire.

- The whole LCA comprises Open Access Land and remote from general vehicular access.
- Dramatic views into the Croasdale and Whitendale river valleys.

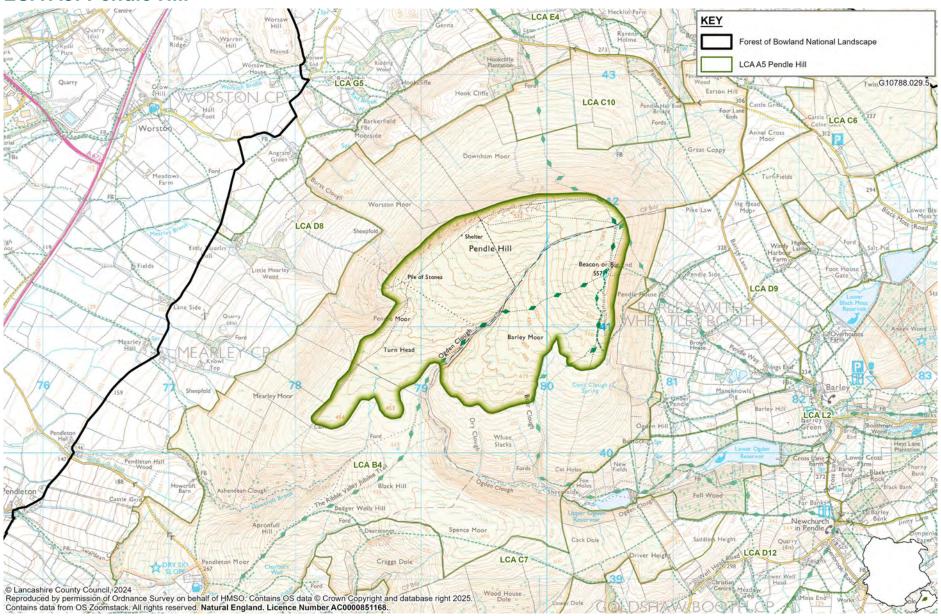
Forces for Change Specific to LCA A4: White Hill

- A4.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT A specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Changes in moorland composition through management change, climate change and recreational pressures.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA A4: White Hill

- A4.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT A, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Conserve and enhance the sensitive habitats of the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI.
 - Protect the dramatic views into the Croasdale and Whitendale river valleys.

LCA A5: Pendle Hill



LCA A5: Pendle Hill



Pendle Hill (Photograph by D Hartley, FoB NL)

Location

A5.1 This LCA is on the summit of Pendle Hill which is at 557mAOD.

Key Characteristics

- A distinct hill summit clad with heather moorland and blanket bog.
- Scout Cairn, a landmark circular shelter of stones (commemorating a former Clitheroe Doctor and Scout District Commissioner) and the trig point contribute to a sense of place and orientation.
- Long distance panoramic 360 degree views, including dramatic views southwards across Lancashire, north-eastwards across the Yorkshire Dales and eastwards to the Central and South Pennines and north-westwards across the Ribble Valley towards the core of the Forest of Bowland.
- Pendle Hill forms a distinct profile in views from the Forest of Bowland to the north and from other areas of Lancashire to the south.
- A windswept landscape which is strongly affected by changing seasons, weather and light patterns.
- Strong sense of openness, remoteness and tranquillity.
- Stone walls contribute to landscape pattern.
- The deep valley of Ogden Clough is landscape feature which incises the Moorland Plateau.
- Distinctive bird call contributes to a recognisable sense of place.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA A5: Pendle Hill

- A5.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT A specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Panoramic 360 degree views across the surrounding landscape.
 - Landmark features including Scout Cairn and the trig point.
 - The whole LCA comprises Open Access Land.
 - The Ribble Valley Jubilee Trail runs over the summit of Pendle Hill.

Forces for Change Specific to LCA A5: Pendle Hill

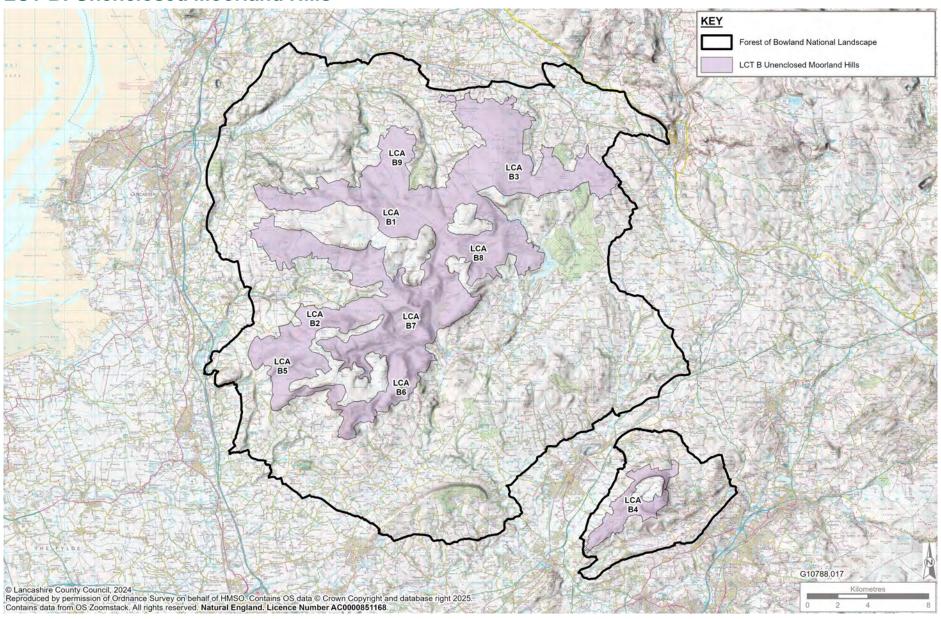
- A5.3 In additional to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT A specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Over concentration of visitors on certain routes, leading to path erosion and conflict with farmers and landowners.
 - Loss of landscape features such as dry stone walls.
 - Intensification of farming leading to loss of species diversity and fragmentation of habitats.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA A5: Pendle Hill

- A5.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT A, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Conserve and enhance sensitive peat and blanket bog.
 - Protect the panoramic 360 degree views to the surrounding landscapes.
 - Repair areas suffering from erosion through visitor pressure.
 - Repair the network of dry stone walls that give the landscape its characteristic appearance.

LCT B: Unenclosed Moorland Hills

LCT B: Unenclosed Moorland Hills



LCT B: Unenclosed Moorland Hills

Description and Location

- B.1 The Unenclosed Moorland Hills LCT comprises a series of hills with distinctive rounded profiles which surround the highest Moorland Plateaux summits.
- B.2 The Unenclosed Moorland Hills (LCT B) occurs in the central area of the Forest of Bowland around the higher Moorland Plateaux (LCT A) with predominance to the north and west. It is also present on Pendle Hill. The outer or lower edges of the Unenclosed Moorland Hills are generally adjacent Moorland Fringe (LCT D) or Wooded Rural Valleys (LCT H).

Representative Photographs



Jubilee Tower and panoramic views across Morecambe Bay



View of Mellor Knoll and Totridge from Back Lane (Photography by T Wilson, FoB NL)



Looking across Lythe Fell and Whitray Fell from Lythe Fell Road

Key Characteristics

- An open and exposed character, with a strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity.
- Dramatic cloughs or valleys which are incised into the hillsides and often contain fastflowing streams.
- Woodland on the clough/valley sides.
- Open landscape with occasional stone walls and wire fences.

Landscape Character Description

Physical Character

- B.3 The Unenclosed Moorland Hills are of gritstone origin with the harder stone being interspersed with layers of softer shales, which in places has led to the formation of terraces and crags.
 The steep slopes are often incised by fast flowing streams which create cloughs, which are sometimes wooded where they are protected from grazing sheep.
- B.4 The hills are covered with acid grassland and a patchwork of heather, bilberry, blanket bog and bracken. Blocks of conifer woodlands dot the hillsides in some areas providing evidence of the management of the land for forestry and shooting game.
- B.5 The rolling Unenclosed Moorland Hills are generally at lower elevations than the higher Moorland Plateaux summits. It has a soft rounded topography, the slopes having been smoothed by ice and softened by the boulder clay glacial deposition. The erosive action of water flowing off the main hill summits has cut deeply incised valleys, ravines or cloughs. These form a radial pattern of drainage from the higher ground. Peaty soils are widespread with deep peat covering the higher ground.
- B.6 The rich mosaic of heather moorland, grass moor, wet flushes and springs, blanket bogs and semi-natural woodlands support a range of characteristics flora and fauna.
- B.7 Large areas of the Unenclosed Moorland Hills are designated as the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI for its range of habitats including the largest expanse of blanket bog and heather moorland in Lancashire and its role in supporting internationally important populations of upland breeding birds including hen harrier and merlin and its colonies of lesser black-backed gull.
- B.8 Extensive areas of heather dominated blanket bog are often managed for grouse. These habitats provide ideal conditions for upland wildlife including merlin, hen harrier and lesser black backed gulls recognised in their designation as the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI.

B.9 The deep clough woodlands and high-level oak woods on the moorland slopes provide additional wildlife interest where they are protected from grazing.

Perceptual and Scenic Qualities

- B.10 The LCT has a strong sense of quiet openness, remoteness and tranquillity with dark night skies. Bird call can often be heard in the daytime in the otherwise quiet landscape. There are long open views down into the lowlands and valleys and often out to the Morecambe Bay coastline. Occasional shooting huts, tracks, towers and gritstone outcrops provide the only landmarks in an otherwise smooth and uninterrupted landscape.
- B.11 The hills have distinctive rounded profiles and are characterised by a lack of enclosure with only occasional dry stone walls and little evidence of human activity.

Historic Character

- B.12 Mesolithic hunting camps probably existed here, although visible evidence is rare although evidence of the Bronze Age is well distributed across the area. Forest clearance by Neolithic and Bronze Age farmers contributed to the spread of moorland giving rise to mosses and blanket bog. It contributed to the decline in natural woodlands however large tracts of the Moorland Hills likely remained under forest cover until it was felled during the Anglo-Saxon and Norse periods.
- B.13 Place names suggests that Norse people settled in this area where names such as gill, fell, moss, thwaite and beck indicate a strong Viking influence.
- B.14 Parts of the Moorland Hills were included within the Royal Hunting Forests of Bowland and Pendle in medieval times and were subject to Forest Law. In places, vaccaries (a type of cattle farm) are also features of the Moorland Hills. Wolves survived until the 17th century within the Forest of Bowland reflected in place names such as Wolf Fell.
- B.15 There is evidence of gritstone quarrying at Clougha, Wolf Fell and Saddle Fell and remains of 19th century quernstone or millstone production can still be seen on the flanks of Clougha Pike. Peat cutting also took place on Parlick Fell, Wolf Fell, Pendle Hill and Goodber Common.
- B.16 There has been little new development in the last 150 years, however some changes have arisen due to changes in farming practice and other changes in vegetation management. The suitability of the fells for grouse shooting and its continued popularity has ensured the continued management of the heather moorland.

Settlement Form and Built Character

B.17 There is little settlement and built form. Small, isolated gritstone buildings (used for stock shelter) although rare form focal points in the landscape and fields in their vicinity are often enclosed by stone walls with most of the wider landscape unenclosed. Shooting tracks and huts are also common features.

Key Landscape Sensitivities

- High visual sensitivity resulting from its openness and generally uninterrupted skylines.
- Strong intervisibility with adjacent areas including the Moorland Plateau (LCT A) and Moorland Fringe (LCT D).
- The LCT forms a striking backdrop to views from adjacent lower lying landscapes both from within and outside the National Landscape boundary.
- Strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity throughout the LCT, only partially disturbed during times of shooting.
- Mosaic of upland habitats including moorland and blanket bog, acid grassland, clough woodland, wet flushes and steep incised cloughs.
- This LCT supports a diverse range of rare habitats and species, recognised by the fact that much of this landscape is designated as the Bowland Fells SAC and SSSI.

Forces for Change

B.18 The Forces for Change are set out in Chapter 5. The forces relating to this LCT are summarised below.

Past Landscape Change

- Erosion of the underlying geology by streams and brooks to create the distinctive deeply incised, narrow gullies on the smooth fell sides.
- Planting of coniferous woodland, which has introduced a sense of regularity within parts of this otherwise predominantly natural landscape.
- Subsequent clear-felling and replacement of conifers with broadleaf species.
- Footpath erosion resulting from recreational pressures on key routes.
- Introduction of built elements (shooting butts, cabins and tracks) which has changed the landscape pattern.
- Significant archaeological record demonstrating early settlement which has influenced the landscape through clearance, mining, road building and other cultural and religious activities.

- Drainage of blanket bogs in some areas.
- Increase in the number of roe deer, which can cause a potential threat to woodland.

Future Landscape Change

- B.19 Agricultural Change and Land Management The sustainable management of moorland is required to retain peat bog as an important habitat for biodiversity, to avoid excessive erosion, species loss and the spread of invasive species. There is potential for landscape features such as dry stone walls and sheepfolds to fall into disrepair and disappear over time. There may also be pressure for an increase in the number of shooting tracks and related structures, which could be visually intrusive if not designed sensitively.
- B.20 Climate Change Fluctuating temperatures, precipitation and general weather patterns will continue to affect this dynamic landscape, leading to potential increases in the incidences of moorland fire, excessive erosion, the possible spread of invasive species and changes in the species composition of habitats. It is also possible that climate change could lead to increased flash flooding and gully erosion in upland cloughs and sykes.
- B.21 Development Pressures Pressure for the expansion of settlements and the conversion of existing barns and farm buildings. Features associated with these developments can also have a suburbanising influence on this predominantly rural landscape such as the introduction of ornamental planting and uncharacteristic fencing and built form. Renewable energy development within or close to the National Landscape also has the potential to affect the open and undeveloped character of the area.
- B.22 Recreation Demands Pressure from tourism may result in moorland erosion along paths and heavily used areas, visible associated features and an increase in traffic on narrow roads and tracks. Potential pressure from mountain bikes and offroad bikes could lead to increased erosion through overuse of certain routes or tracks such as Salter Fell Road/ Hornby Road and estate tracks however existing policies, measures and law regarding off road use should help manage this.

Management Guidelines

The overall management objective should be to **CONSERVE AND ENHANCE** landscape character.

Landscape Management

Moorland

- Maintain the sense of openness.
- Avoid further drainage of moorland blanket bog.
- Restore areas of degraded blanket bog and peat erosion.
- Reverse the impacts of past drainage and re-establish active blanket bogs ie through the managed blocking of moorland drainage grips.
- Promote the restoration of dwarf shrub communities and bog-mosses to improve species diversity.
- Encourage responsible burning of heather moorland or management through cutting.
- Ensure effective planning for controlling moorland fires.

Woodland

- Avoid large-scale tree planting within this landscape where trees are generally absent and there is a strong sense of openness.
- Restore or plant new areas of woodland in areas where it is characteristic and appropriate to do so, for example small clough woodlands.
- Increase the biodiversity of existing woodlands through the creation of rides and glades and through the retention of dead wood.
- Restructure conifer plantations to create softer outlines and introduce a higher broadleaved content.
- Encourage natural regeneration and linkage of existing woodland sites.
- Introduce new native woodland broadleaf screen planting around commercial forests to soften their visual impact.

Landscape Features

- Protect crags and gritstone rock outcrops as landscape features.
- Promote the use of gritstone and timber and other characteristic vernacular materials for surfacing, shelters and shooting butts in preference to other non-local materials.
- Conserve footpaths, bridleways or byways along with their associated features such as traditional stiles, gates and walls which represent historic routeways.
- Avoid the use of additional fencing in open, highly visible locations except where its shortterm benefits outweigh landscape effects, for example to assist in improving species diversity by limiting grazing pressure.
- Encourage the removal of redundant fence-lines where appropriate.

Biodiversity

- Encourage grazing management that promotes the more favourable condition of upland semi-natural vegetation.
- Promote whole fell grazing management where possible to prevent overgrazing and reduction in species diversity, erecting new fences on open fell, only where alternatives are not practicable.
- Encourage habitat linkage to increase biodiversity and robustness to climate change.
- Increase the biodiversity of existing woodlands by the removal of non-native species to Bowland and stock-proofing to enhance natural regeneration of locally native trees and woodland species.
- Maintain upland spring and flush habitats through appropriate management and ensure that they are not affected by tree planting projects.
- Restore habitat linkage by de-fragmentation measures and the enhancement of wildlife permeability.
- Manage the spread of invasive species.

Historic Environment

- Conserve the archaeological and historic environment to maintain a rich cultural landscape.
- Consider the wider setting of historic or archaeological sites in all land management and site development schemes.
- Conserve distinctive historic landscape features and archaeological sites, including prehistoric cairns and earthwork sites, moorland trackways, industrial and quarry remains.
- Ensure consideration is given to sensitive heritage assets including Listed Buildings and their settings.

Access

 Conserve Open Access land, footpaths, bridleways and byways, many which represent historic routeways, along with associated features such as traditional stiles and gates.

Development Management

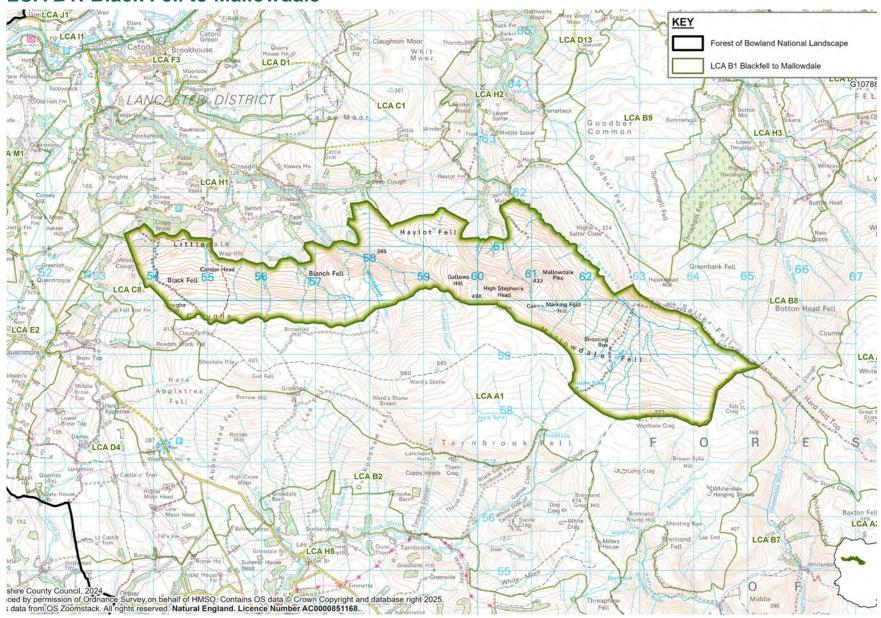
- Avoid the construction of additional dwellings away from existing clusters of buildings.
- Repair unused or derelict stone buildings using local vernacular materials (gritstone and limestone).
- Ensure that highway improvement schemes respect and reflect local character and encourage the use of traditional signage where signage is necessary.

- Retain open boundaries along roads to respect the unenclosed moorland character using post and wire fencing where appropriate.
- Repair sheepfolds and dry stone walls.
- Maintain the strong sense of tranquillity and remoteness through careful planning of visitor access and facilities with considerate siting and design and use of local materials.
- Carefully consider the siting and design of any infrastructure development to consider its effect on the landscape.
- Protect skylines and key views to and from the area.
- Conserve the sense of remoteness and tranquillity.
- Protect dark skies by preventing and reducing artificial light pollution.
- Conserve the overall sparsely settled and rural character of the landscape.

Landscape Character Areas

- B.23 The Unenclosed Moorland Hills LCT is subdivided into nine LCAs which are described in the following sections:
 - B1: Black Fell to Mallowdale
 - B2: Abbeystead Fell to Harrisend Fell
 - B3: Burn Moor Fell
 - B4: Pendle Hill Moorland
 - B5: Bleasdale
 - B6: Parlick to Totridge
 - B7: Hareden and Langdon
 - B8: Crossdale to Lythe
 - B9: Goodber Common

LCA B1: Black Fell to Mallowdale



LCA B1: Black Fell to Mallowdale



Mallowdale from Roeburndale Road (Photograph by T Wilson, FoB NL)

Location

B1.1 This LCA runs on an east west alignment to the to the north of Ward's Stone (LCA A1) extending from Black Fell in the west along Blanch Fell and Haylot Fell to Mallowdale Fell and Salter Fell to the east.

Key Characteristics

- Distinctive hill profiles in the eastern part of the LCA, including Haylot and Mallowdale with expansive north facing slopes in the western part.
- Panoramic views westwards to Morecambe Bay and the Furness Peninsula beyond.
- Ward's Stone (within LCT A: Moorland Plateaux) forms the backdrop of views southwards.
- The open and large scale landscape creates a sense of wildness and remoteness.
- Rocky outcrops and man-made cairns are recognisable landscape features. The cairns on the western end at Clougha are associated with the stone quarrying and processing for quernstones and those at the eastern end of Mallowdale Fell are likely to have been created to help guide shepherd's home across a rocky, dangerous area.
- Traditionally built shooting butts and shooting cabins are also landscape features which provide visual interest in this area.
- Shooting tracks are visible linear features in the landscape.
- The high boundary wall along Haylot and High Stephen's Head is a recognisable feature in the landscape and was likely an important ownership boundary in the past.
- Strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity throughout the area.
- Bird call in the otherwise guiet landscape contributes to recognisable sense of place.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA B1: Black Fell to Mallowdale

- B1.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT B, specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Large areas of heather moorland interspersed with smaller areas of grass, upland flushes, fens and swamps.
 - Open and exposed character with whole LCA designated as Open Access Land.
 - Sensitive habitats including those within the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI. The SPA is designated for the presence of upland breeding birds including hen harrier and merlin and the SSSI designated as the largest expanse of blanket bog and heather moorland in Lancashire providing habitat upland breeding birds.
 - Shooting is also evident in the landscape both as a historical feature and with more recent development.

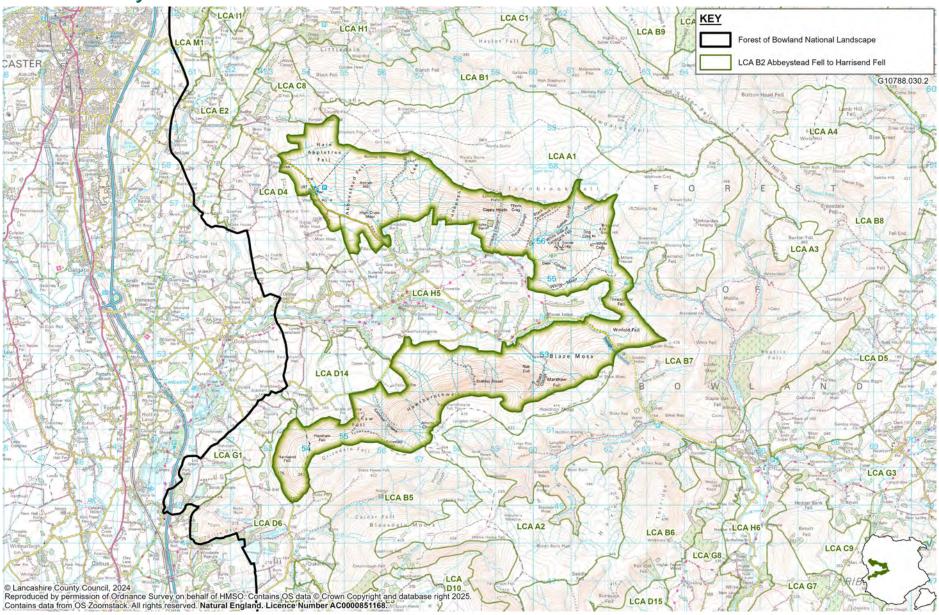
Forces for Change Specific to LCA B1: Black Fell to Mallowdale

- B1.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT B, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Changes in moorland composition through management change, climate change and recreational pressures.
 - Peat restoration projects (Mallowdale Restoration Project 2015 and 2016) to address previous erosion of moorland habitat.
 - Potential changes to moorland management to keep up with demand for shooting.
 - Visibility of development including renewable energy development outside the National Landscape.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA B1: Black Fell to Mallowdale

- B1.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT B, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Conserve and enhance the sensitive habitats of the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI.
 - Consider the success of previous peat restoration projects and the need for continued or additional management and restoration.
 - Continue to manage shooting moorlands traditionally ensuring a balance between shooting and ecological interests.
 - Retain open views north-west to Morecambe Bay and the Furness Peninsula beyond.

LCA B2: Abbeystead Fell to Harrisend Fell



LCA B2: Abbeystead Fell to Harrisend Fell



View across Abbeystead towards the surrounding fells

Location

B2.1 This LCA follows the fells which wrap around the settlement of Abbeystead in the lower lying Wooded Rural Valleys (LCT I). It is a reverse 'C' shaped LCA stretching from Hare Appletree Fell in the north-west through Abbeystead Fell, Lee Fell, Tarnbrook Fell, Threaphaw Fell, Winfold Fell, Marshaw Fell, Hawthornthwaite Fell, Fellside Fell, Catshaw Fell, Hayshaw Fell to Harrisend Fell in the south-west.

Key Characteristics

- Open moorland comprising a patchwork of acid grassland, rush pasture and heather moorland.
- Open views across lower land to the west including the Wrye Valley, lowland farmland, the M6 corridor, Lancaster and the Lancashire coast beyond especially from the western edges of this area (Hare Appletree Fell and Harrisend Fell).
- In distant views the Ashton Memorial in Lancaster is a landmark in panoramic views together with Heysham Power Station on Morecambe Bay and stretches to Black Combe in the Lake District National Park on a clear day.
- The Jubilee Tower is a local landmark and provides a viewing platform for panoramic views westwards towards Morecambe Bay and eastwards towards the Bowland Fells. It is a marked viewpoint on Ordnance Survey mapping.
- Open roadside verges on higher ground with cattle grids limiting livestock movement.
- Field boundaries are marked by wire fencing with occasional dry stone walls.
- A network of small water courses (sykes, brooks and streams) provide visual interest.

- Small areas of plantation woodland on Tarnbrook Fell and Lee Fell provide visual interest.
- An absence of farmsteads or hamlets however traditionally built shooting butts are a visible built element.
- An extensive network of surfaced shooting tracks is visible across the whole area, in particular between Catshaw Fell and Blaze Moss.
- Within the Tarnbrook area, enclosed land is visible on the fell side, with field barns and associated stone walls.
- Bird call is noticeable in the quiet landscape.

Landscape Sensitivites of LCA B2: Abbeystead Fell to Harrisend Fell

- B2.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT B, specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Open views across the landscape, with distant views available towards the Morecambe
 Bay coastline across lower lying agricultural land.
 - Views from Jubilee Tower.
 - The Trough of Bowland is a well-known and visited scenic drive with views over the fells.
 - Sensitive habitats including those within the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI. The SPA is designated for the presence of upland breeding birds including hen harrier and merlin and the SSSI is designated as the largest expanse of blanket bog and heather moorland in Lancashire.
 - Open and exposed character with the whole LCA designated as Open Access Land.
 - Grade II Listed assets include the Boundary Stone North-East of Jubilee Tower on Hare Appletree Fell and The Grey Stone of Trough on the south-eastern edge of the LCA on the Trough of Bowland.

Forces for Change of LCA B2: Abbeystead Fell to Harrisend Fell

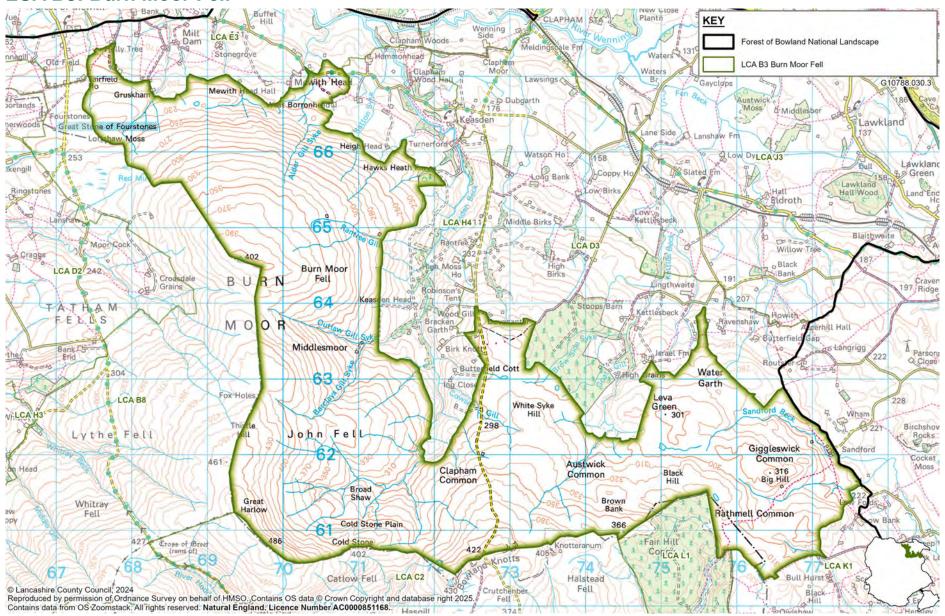
- B2.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT B, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Increased use of the Trough of Bowland scenic drive by motorists and cyclists.
 - Tourism pressure around the Jubilee Tower
 - Changes in moorland composition through management change, climate change and recreational pressures.
 - Peat restoration projects (Abbeystead Restoration Project 2017 and 2018) to address previous erosion of moorland habitat.

 Development, including energy development, on the edge of Lancaster and in Morecambe Bay visible from the higher ground with potential for an increase in pressure for similar development.

Management Guidelines of LCA B2: Abbeystead Fell to Harrisend Fell

- B2.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT B, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Conserve and enhance the sensitive habitats of the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI.
 - Consider the success of previous peat restoration projects and the need for additional management and restoration.
 - Management of the landscape in the vicinity of the Trough of Bowland to enable visitors travelling along the route to fully appreciate the scenic beauty of the Forest of Bowland.
 - Consider the use of sensitively designed panoramic viewpoint signage highlighting local landmarks in well visited locations such as in the vicinity of the Jubilee Tower and viewpoints on the Trough of Bowland.
 - Management of roads, car parks and associated facilities (fencing, signs, bins etc) at viewpoint locations with any additions to be in keeping with local character.
 - Ensure any new road or footpath signage is in keeping with local character for example black and white road signs and stone markers.

LCA B3: Burn Moor Fell



LCA B3: Burn Moor Fell



View across John Fell from Keasden Road

Location

B3.1 This LCA is to the north-east of the Forest of Bowland and occupies several fells, hills and commons extending from Burn Moor Fell in the north across John Fell, Black Hill, Big Hill and Cross Hills to Austwick, Giggleswick and Rathmell Commons in the east.

- A series of boggy commons, fells and hills.
- Strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity, with bird calls or the sound of the wind providing the only audible noises.
- A rugged patchwork of cairns and gritstone outcrops provide texture to the landscape.
- Bowland Knotts, a series of jagged, gritstone outcrops provide recognisable landscape features and contribute to local sense of place.
- Open views northwards and eastwards towards the Yorkshire Dales.
- The colour of the landscape changes with the seasons, from muted browns and greens in Spring and Summer, to vivid purple when the heather flowers in late Summer and occasionally white in the Winter months when the Moorland Hills are snow covered.
- Sled tracks (related to past quarrying and peat cutting) are visible in the landscape.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA B3: Burn Moor Fell

- B3.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT B specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Large areas of blanket bog with smaller areas of grass moorland and upland heathland.
 - Open and exposed character.
 - Public access, with the whole LCA designated as Open Access Land.
 - Strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity with limited vehicular access.

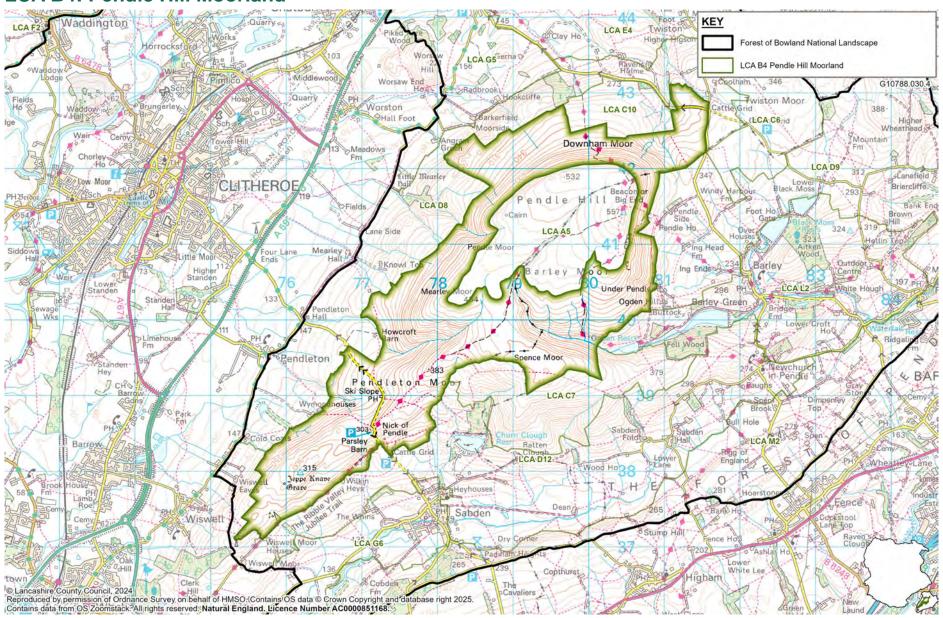
Forces for Change Specific to LCA B3: Burn Moor Fell

- B3.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT B specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Erosion of road edges for parking to access to the moorland particularly at well visited spots such as the Bowland Knotts.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA B3: Burn Moor Fell

- B3.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT B, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Protect and enhance areas of blanket bog and peat moorland.
 - Protect and enhance views northwards and eastwards towards the Yorkshire Dales.
 - Consider providing small informal parking areas to facilitate access to upland areas to avoid more widespread erosion of road edges in well visited spots.
 - Reinstate eroded road and path edges in vulnerable locations and consider measures for future protection.

LCA B4: Pendle Hill Moorland



LCA B4: Pendle Hill Moorland



View of Pendle Hill across Lower Black Moss Reservoir

Location

B4.1 This LCA is on Pendle Hill and occupies several moors within the landscape surrounding the summit including Downham Moor, Worston Moor, Mearley Moor, Spece Moor and Pendleton Moor.

- The distinctive steep northern scarp and flat plateau top mean that this area is a recognisable landmark in views from much of the surrounding landscape, contributing to local sense of place and providing orientation.
- Dramatic, panoramic, open views northwards across the Ribble Valley and Clitheroe towards the central Bowland Hills and the Yorkshire Dales.
- Panoramic open views across the industrial towns of the Calder Valley with the backdrop of the South Pennines to the south.
- Footpaths and sled tracks are landscape features within this area and old quarry workings are evident on the northern face of the hill.
- Deep, steep sided largely unvegetated cloughs are landscape features in the moorland.
- Little Mearley Clough designated as a SSSI for its rock exposures from the Namurian period.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA B4: Pendle Hill Moorland

- B4.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT B specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Geological features at Little Mearley Clough.
 - Recreational value of the Ribble Valley Jubilee Trail long distance footpath and the Tour of Pendle Hill road bike route.
 - Public access, with almost all the LCA forming Open Access Land.
 - A dry ski slope on Pendleton Moor takes advantage of the natural topography and provides a recreational resource.

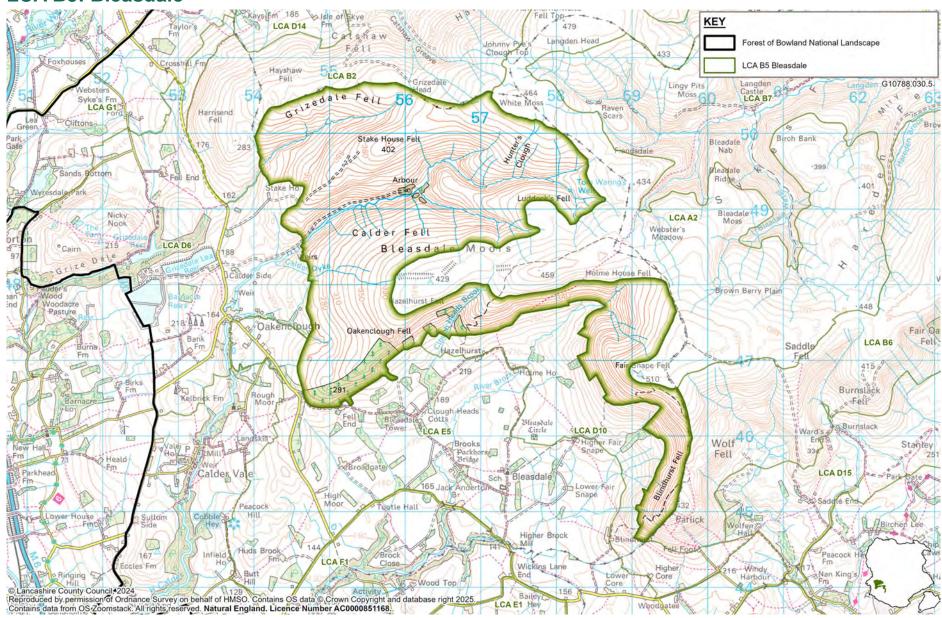
Forces for Change Specific to LCA B4: Pendle Hill Moorland

- B4.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT B specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Increased pressure for public access on the open moorland as easily accessible from densely populated areas.
 - Visitor pressure associated with the dry ski slope and its visibility in the wider area.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA B4: Pendle Hill Moorland

- B4.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT B, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Conserve geological features including Little Mearley Clough SSSI.
 - Manage visitor facilities to ensure appropriate car parking surfacing and associated infrastructure (fencing, footpath signs, viewpoint signage, bins etc) are in keeping with local character at locations such as the Nick of Pendle.
 - Consider improvements to the existing facilities and associated parking at the dry ski slope to minimise visual effects on the wider landscape.

LCA B5: Bleasdale



LCA B5: Bleasdale



View towards Holme House Fell to Parlick

Location

B5.1 This LCA is to the south-west of the Forest of Bowland, to the north of Bleasdale and west of Oakenclough. It occupies several fells including Stake House Fell, Calder Fell, Okenclough Fell, Hazelhurst Fell, Holme House Fell and Blindhurst Fell.

- There is a general absence of roads, farmsteads or hamlets, however traditional shooting butts are visible built features.
- Open views northwards to the distinctive Clougha Pike on the horizon particularly from Stake House Fell.
- Panoramic, open views westwards across Grizedale Lea reservoir and the Fylde Plain towards Morecambe Bay.
- The shooting cabin at Arbour, surrounded by Scots Pine and dense Rhodedendron, is a feature in the landscape which contrasts with the muted colour and generally smooth texture of the surrounding moorland fells.
- Several small cloughs, incised into the moorland contribute to the pattern of this landscape.
- Fast-flowing water over boulders and rocks in the higher reaches of the Calder Valley creates sound and movement in a landscape with an otherwise strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity.
- Strong sense of openness, with ever-changing skies and far-reaching skylines and horizons.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA B5: Bleasdale

- B5.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT B specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Extensive areas of moorland and blanket bog.
 - Sensitive habitats including those within the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI. The SPA is designated for the presence of upland breeding birds including hen harrier and merlin and the SSSI is designated as the largest expanse of blanket bog and heather moorland in Lancashire.
 - Clough woodland and areas of plantation to the south of the LCA.
 - Public access, with the majority of the LCA forming Open Access Land.

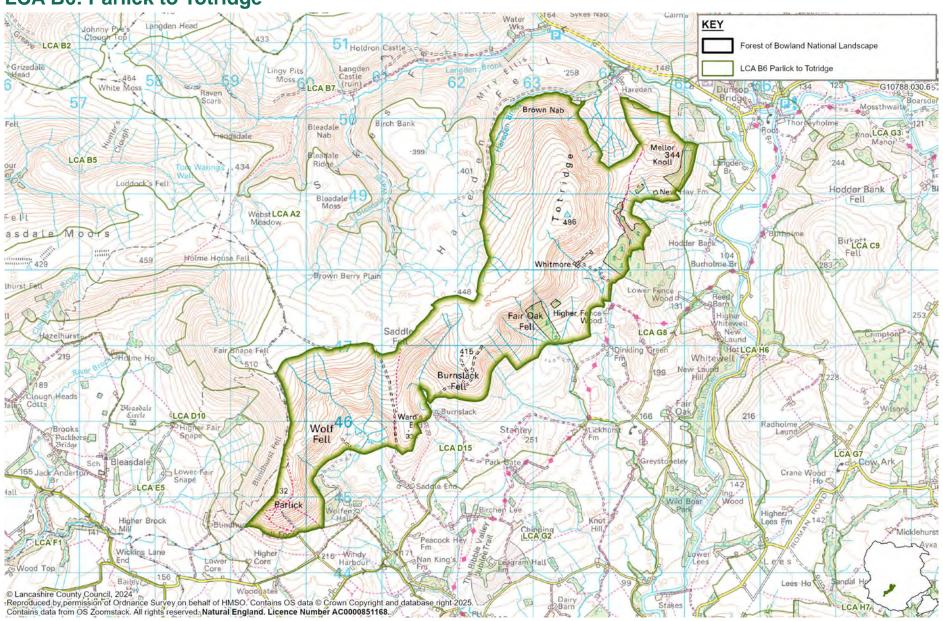
Forces for Change Specific to LCA B5: Bleasdale

- B5.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT B specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Changes in moorland composition through management change, climate change and recreational pressures.
 - Peat restoration projects (Bleasdale Fells 2011-2014) to address previous erosion of moorland habitat.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA B5: Bleasdale

- B5.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT B, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Conserve and enhance the sensitive habitats of the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI.
 - Consider the success of previous peat restoration projects and the need for additional management.
 - Protect and where possible enhance the open views northwards Clougha Pike from Stake House Fell and west westwards across Grizedale Lea reservoir and the Fylde Plain towards Morecambe Bay.

LCA B6: Parlick to Totridge



LCA B6: Parlick to Totridge



View towards Saddle-Burnslack-Fairoak

Location

B6.1 This LCA is in the south-western part of the Forest of Bowland and occupies several fells including Wolf Fell, Saddle Fell, Burnslack Fell, Fair Oak Fell, Whitmore Fell, Totridge and extending to Mellor Knoll in the north-east of the LCA.

- Open moorland with occasional angular blocks of coniferous woodland on Fair Oak Fell and Mellor Knoll.
- Occasional farmsteads and shooting huts although largely unsettled.
- Visible sled tracks on Parlick, Wolf, Saddle and Burnslack Fells associated with former peat cutting and quarrying are notable landscape features.
- Ponds along Greenclough, peat hags at Totridge, and War Department (WD) boundary stones on Wolf Fell are also features in the landscape contributing to a recognisable sense of place.
- Mellor Knoll, a distinctive hill at the eastern edge of this area, provides dramatic open views into the Hodder Valley and also provides a backdrop to views from within the valley.
- Strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity throughout most of the LCA.
- Strong sense of openness, with ever-changing skies and far reaching skylines and horizons.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA B6: Parlick to Totridge

- B6.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT B specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Sensitive habitats including those within the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI. The SPA is designated for the presence of upland breeding birds including hen harrier and merlin and the SSSI is designated as the largest expanse of blanket bog and heather moorland in Lancashire.
 - Smaller areas of upland flushes fens and swamps, grass moorland, ponds and blocks of woodland within the wider moorland.
 - Public access, with most of the LCA forming Open Access Land.

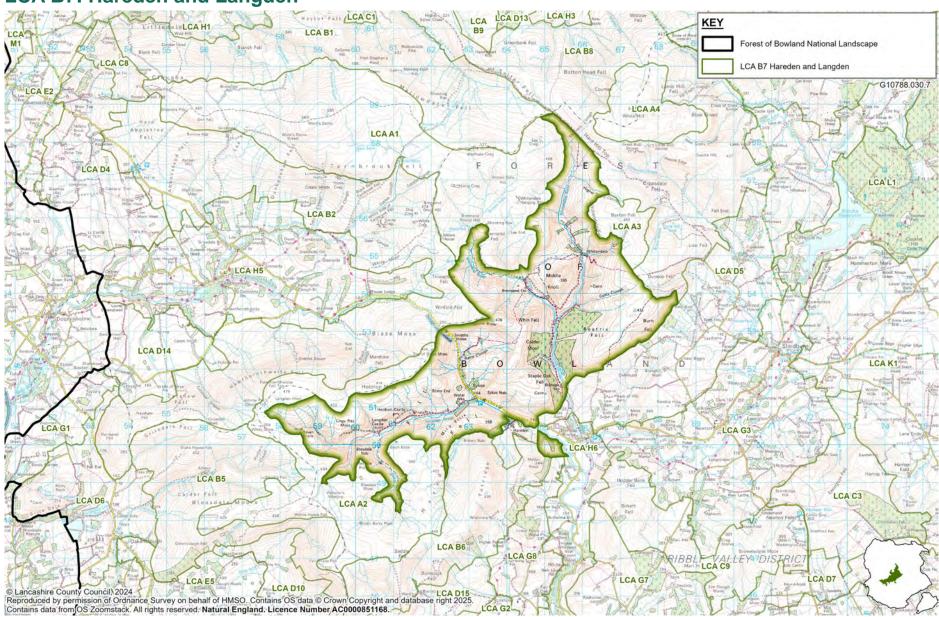
Forces for Change Specific to LCA B6: Parlick to Totridge

- B6.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT B specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Changes in moorland composition through management change, climate change and recreational pressures.
 - Existing blocks of commercial forestry are regular and angular in form and not aligned to natural topography.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA B6: Parlick to Totridge

- B6.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT B, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Conserve and enhance the sensitive habitats of the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI.
 - Scope to improve the appearance and ecological value of commercial forestry blocks. Selective removal, restocking and planting additional margin areas with broadleaved species to integrate the blocks into the wider landscape whilst still retaining productive forestry.
 - Protect and enhance the mosaic habitats.
 - Protect and where possible enhance open views from Mellor Knoll into the Hodder Valley.

LCA B7: Hareden and Langden



LCA B7: Hareden and Langden



View from the Trough of Bowland

Location

B7.1 This LCA is in the central section of the Forest of Bowland and occupies several fells, including Whin Fell, Beatrix Fell, Burn Fell, Staple Oak Fell, Hareden Fell and Skyes Fell. It also includes some lower lying areas associated with watercourses within the wider moorland.

- To the north of Bleasdale, the ruins of Langden Castle (a shooting hut) provides a landmark in views across the area.
- Langden Brook, Losterdale Brook, Brennand River and Whitendale River meander through the moorland hills forming recognisable landscape features.
- Lush green pastures and habitats associated with the fast-flowing river corridors contrast with the more muted colours of the surrounding Brennand and Whitendale Fells.
- The landscape is relatively unsettled, with very occasional farmsteads.
- The Trough of Bowland, a well know pass, crosses this LCA on a north-west south-east alignment along the Losterdale Brook and Landgden Brook valleys providing a dramatic route with open views across the surrounding Unenclosed Moorland Hills.
- The Grey Stone of Trough is a feature on the Trough of Bowland pass which demarcates the old boundary between Lancashire and Yorkshire.
- Totridge provides a dramatic skyline backdrop in views southwards.
- Occasional water industry infrastructure such as water pumping stations, pipelines and associated buildings are visible human influence along the river corridors.
- Boundaries are generally demarcated by gritstone walls, with occasional limestone walls.

Key Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA B7: Hareden and Langden

- B7.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT B specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Trough of Bowland is a well-known and visited scenic drive and views over the fells should be preserved.
 - Retention of features in the landscape including Langden Castle and The Grey Stone of Trough.
 - Sensitive habitats including those within the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI. The SPA is designated for the presence of upland breeding birds including hen harrier and merlin and the SSSI is designated as the largest expanse of blanket bog and heather moorland in Lancashire.
 - Smaller areas of upland heathland, grass moorland, upland flushes fens and swamps and deciduous woodland.

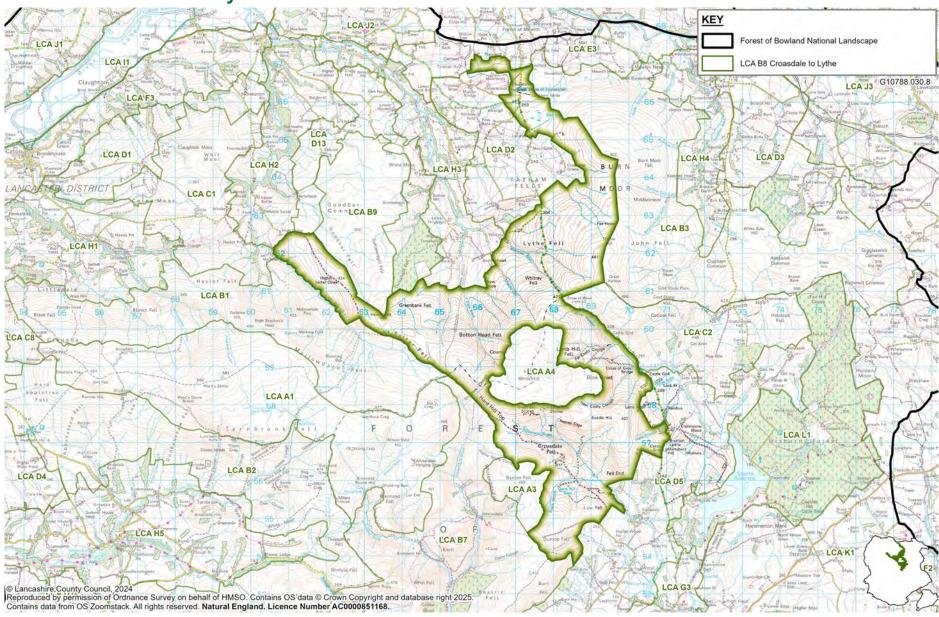
Forces for Change Specific to LCA B7: Hareden and Langden

- B7.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT B specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Changes in moorland composition through management change, climate change and recreational pressures.
 - Visitor pressure on the Trough of Bowland including motorists and cyclists.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA B7: Hareden and Langden

- B7.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT B, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Conserve and enhance the sensitive habitats of the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI.
 - Management of the landscape in the vicinity of the Trough of Bowland pass to enable visitors travelling along the route to fully appreciate the scenic beauty of the Forest of Bowland.
 - Management of roads, car parks and associated facilities at viewpoint locations.
 - Consider use of sensitively designed panoramic viewpoint signage identifying main features in the views.

LCA B8: Croasdale to Lythe



LCA B8: Croasdale to Lythe



View from The Skaithe

Location

B8.1 This LCA is to the north-east of the Forest of Bowland and occupies several fells, including Lythe Fell, Whitray Fell, Greenbank Fell, Botton Head Fell, Lamb Hill Fell, Croasdale Fell and Dunsop Fell. The LCA surrounds LCA A4: White Hill.

- Panoramic, open views northwards towards the dramatic skyline profile of the Yorkshire
 Dales (including Ingleborough and Pen Y Ghent).
- The Great Stone of Fourstones, on Tatham Fells, is a large glacial boulder with steps carved into its side. From the stone there are dramatic, panoramic open views towards the Lakeland Fells to the north-west, across the Fylde Plain and Morecambe Bay to the west and the Bowland Fells to the east.
- Very strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity.
- Strong sense of openness, with ever-changing skies and far reaching skylines and horizons.
- Occasional farmsteads are a feature usually at the bottom of hills.
- The route of the old Roman Road is a landscape feature providing visual contrast with the surrounding smooth, heather moorland.
- The dry stone walls within the Lamb Hill/Croasdale areas comprise narrow limestone stones, which erode easily.
- The colour of the landscape changes with the seasons, from muted browns and greens in Autumn, to vivid purple when the heather flowers in late Spring and white in June with

the flowering of cotton grass. The landscape is often white in the Winter months when the Moorland Hills are snow covered.

The distinctive calls of birds contributes to recognisable sense of place.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA B8: Croasdale to Lythe

- B8.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT B specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Sensitive habitats including those within the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI. The SPA is designated for its upland breeding birds including hen harrier and merlin and the SSSI is designated as the largest expanse of blanket bog and heather moorland in Lancashire.
 - Smaller areas of fragmented heath, upland flushes, swamps and deciduous woodland.
 - Public access to the open moorland, the majority of the LCA forming Open Access Land.
 - The Great Stones of Fourstones is marked on OS mapping and is well visited.
 - Open and exposed character with strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity with limited road access.

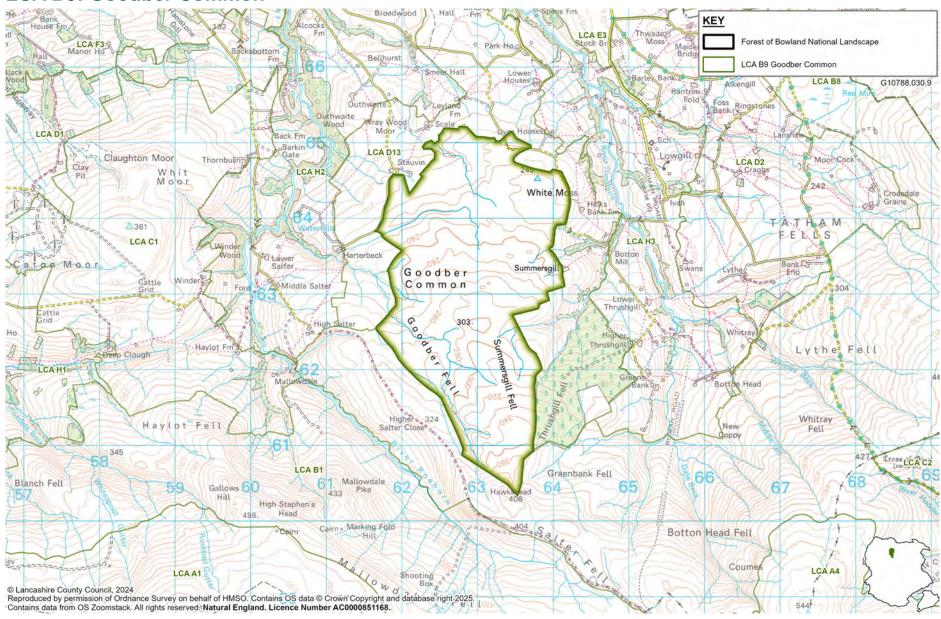
Forces for Change Specific to LCA B8: Croasdale to Lythe

- B8.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT B specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Changes in moorland composition through management change, climate change and recreational pressures.
 - Erosion of road edges for parking to access to the moorland particularly at well visited spots such as The Great Stone of Fourstones.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA B8: Croasdale to Lythe

- B8.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT B, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Conserve and enhance the sensitive habitats of the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI.
 - Ensure management techniques retain the diverse upland habitats including smaller areas of grass moorland, upland flushes and fens.
 - Protect and enhance views north towards the Yorkshire Dales.
 - Consider providing small informal parking areas to facilitate access to upland areas to avoid more widespread erosion of road edges in well visited spots
 - Reinstate eroded road and path edges in vulnerable locations and consider measures for future protection.

LCA B9: Goodber Common



LCA B9: Goodber Common



Goodber Common

Location

B9.1 This LCA is towards the north of the Forest of Bowland and includes Goober Common, Summersgill Fell and Goodber Fell.

Key Characteristics

- This area includes a relatively large expanse of level ground.
- The dominant habitat is wet acid grassland, including some areas of (seasonally) very wet ground.
- Small pools, supporting acid flora, damselflies, dragonflies and large heath butterfly are recognisable landscape features.
- Strong sense of openness.
- The distinctive stone sheepfold on Goodber Common, Thornton Castle cairn and Higher Thrushgill conifer plantation provide features within an otherwise smooth landscape.
- Dramatic, panoramic views northwards towards the distinctive profile of Ingleborough (within the Yorkshire Dales) from Summergill and Goodber Fells.
- Strong sense of openness, with ever-changing skies and far reaching skylines and horizons.
- Distinctive pattern of traditional sheep farming on Goodber Common.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA B9: Goodber Common

B9.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT B specific sensitivities of this character area are:

- Diverse wet habitats including areas of blanket bog, upland moorland, grass moorland and upland flushes fens and swamps.
- Open, exposed, flat area.
- Public access, with the majority of the LCA forming Open Access Land.
- Strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity as no road access.

Forces for Change Specific to LCA B9: Goodber Common

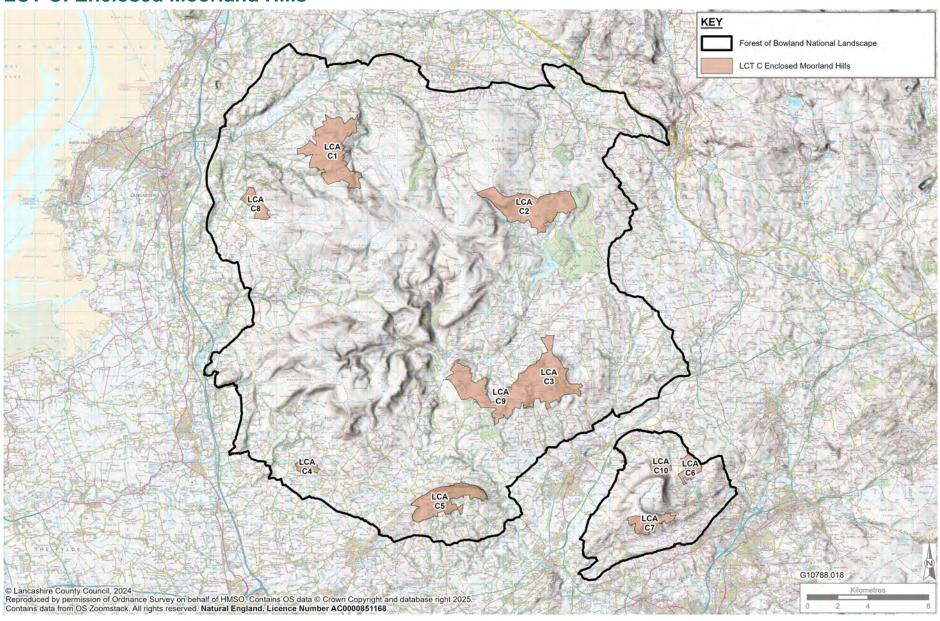
- B9.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT B specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Change in management has the potential to affect the delicate hydrology of the area.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA B9: Goodber Common

- B9.4 In addition to the generic landscape and development management guidelines above. Specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Ensure management techniques retain the diverse wet upland habitats including grass moorland, upland flushes and fens and blanket bog.
 - Protect and where possible enhance panoramic views towards Ingleborough in the Yorkshire Dales from Summergill and Goodber Fells.



LCT C: Enclosed Moorland Hills



LCT C: Enclosed Moorland Hills

Description and Location

- C.1 The Enclosed Moorland Hills LCT form part of the central core of moorland hills in the centre of the Forest of Bowland. Along with the unenclosed moorland hills (LCT B) they have distinct hill profiles and are at a slightly lower elevation than the highest Moorland Plateaux (LCT A).
- C.2 This LCT is found in several places in the central core of the Forest of Bowland with some areas also present on Pendle Hill.

Representative Photographs



Enclosed moorland in LCA C2: Crutchenber



Enclosed moorland in LCA C9: Newton to Birkett



Enclosed moorland when viewed from Gisburn Forest (LCA C2)

Key Characteristics

- Open and exposed character.
- Enclosed by dry stone walls of roughly hewn blocks.
- Strong sense of elevation with expansive skies and uninterrupted views.
- Tree cover is generally limited to remnant clough woodland and coniferous plantation.

Landscape Character Description

Physical Character

- C.3 The rolling Enclosed Moorland Hills are of gritstone origin and are generally at a slightly lower elevation than the higher Moorland Plateaux. The hills have a soft rounded topography, the slopes having been smoothed by ice and further softened by the boulder clay mantle of glacial deposition. Peat generally covers higher summits (above 400m). Unlike the Unenclosed Moorland Hills there is more evidence here of human activity in the form of large enclosures delineated by gritstone walls and small, isolated stone hamlets and farmsteads. The enclosed fields are mostly large retaining a sense of openness and remoteness and dramatic, long distance views over the surrounding landscape.
- C.4 The network of deeply incised valleys, ravines or cloughs forms a radial pattern of drainage from the higher ground. The underlying geology is visible in the stone walls that enclose and divide the landscape and quarrying is also a feature due to its rich geological resources including millstone grit.
- C.5 The hills are incised by steep narrow cloughs created by fast flowing streams draining the fells and plateaux above. Tree cover is generally limited to remnant clough woodland with heather and bilberry with acid grassland (white moors), bracken and blanket bog creating a mosaic of habitats on the moorland hills. Quarries, conifer blocks, sheepfolds, shooting tracks and butts provide evidence of human activity in an otherwise relatively wild and untouched landscape.
- C.6 The rich mosaic of upland habitats are of nature conservation value comprising heather moorland, 'grass moor', wet flushes and springs, blanket bogs and semi-natural woodlands which support a wide range of characteristic plants and animals. The central core of the Bowland Fells comprises extensive areas of the heather dominated blanket bog which have been sustained for the management of grouse and it has created ideal conditions for upland birds including merlin and hen harrier and recognised by their designation as the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI.

Perceptual and Scenic Qualities

- C.7 Unlike the Unenclosed Moorland Hills, there is evidence of human activity in the form of large enclosures which are mostly delineated by gritstone walls, made of roughly cut blocks, with distinctive throughstones and small, isolated stone hamlets and farmsteads.
- C.8 The enclosed fields are mostly large, so there is still a feeling of openness and remoteness with dramatic, uninterrupted long distance views across wide valleys and surrounding lowlands.
- C.9 The light and weather patterns provide an ever changing backdrop and atmosphere for this LCT.

Historic Character

- C.10 Visible evidence of early settlement across the LCT is rare although Mesolithic hunting camps probably existed here. Bronze Age evidence is well distributed across the area, and it is possible that large tracts of the Moorland Hills remained under forest cover until it was felled during the Anglo-Saxon and Norse periods, where place name evidence (gill, fell, moss, thwaite and beck) indicates a strong Viking influence. Forest clearance led to the decline in natural woodland and contributed to the spread of heathland mosses and blanket bog.
- C.11 Parts of the Moorland Hills were included within the Royal Hunting Forests of Bowland and Pendle in medieval times and were subject to Forest Law. Wolves survived until the 17th century and this is reflected in place names such as Wolf Fell.
- C.12 From the middle of the 16th century onwards change across the landscape occurred with the enclosure and improvement of moorland and woodland to meadows and pasture. The shapes of the fields indicate the type of enclosure with geometric patterns indicating systematic division or enclosure of the commons, usually of the 18th and 19th century. This led to a non-nucleated settlement pattern of individual farmsteads which now forms the predominant farming unit on the Moorland Hills.
- C.13 Despite little new development in the last 150 years, changes have occurred thorough changes in farming and land management and the desertion of the more marginal land resulting in reversion to rushy pasture. The suitability of the fells and popularity of grouse shooting has ensured the continued management of heather moorland.

Settlement Form and Built Character

C.14 Farm buildings, outbarns, sheep folds and boundary walls are constructed of local stone and provide a dispersed remote settlement pattern. Small, isolated gritstone buildings, predominantly used for stock shelter, provide occasional focal points in the landscape. Stone

- walls are a feature of this LCT although most of this landscape lies at the upper limits of enclosure.
- C.15 A few minor public roads cross the Unenclosed Moorland Hills, however these are generally unfenced.
- C.16 Access tracks for shooting and shooting huts and butts are common features in the landscape.

Key Landscape Sensitivities

- The landscape has a strong sense of openness and generally uninterrupted skylines.
- There is strong intervisibility with adjacent LCTs.
- Strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity, only partially disturbed at times of shooting.
- An extensive patchwork of habitats supporting rare species and recognised by its designation as a SAC or SSSI.

Forces for Change

C.17 The Forces for Change are set out in Chapter 5. The forces relating to this LCT are summarised below.

Past Landscape Change

- A dynamic landscape with evidence of past glacial activity and still being shaped by weathering.
- Lack of stone wall management and introduction of fencing in some areas.
- Footpath erosion resulting from recreational pressures on key routes.
- Evidence of quarrying.
- Introduction of built elements (shooting butts, cabins and tracks).
- Drainage of blanket bogs in some areas.
- Increase in the number of roe deer causing a potential threat to woodland.

Future Landscape Change

C.18 Agricultural Change and Land Management - The increase in the spread of invasive species such as bracken and gorse in areas where stocking numbers are reduced may lead to reduced biodiversity and changes to key characteristics. The sustainable management of moorland will help avoid excessive erosion and retain a key habitat. There may also be pressure for an increase in the number of shooting tracks and related structures, which could be visually intrusive if not designed sensitively. With a potential decline in upland hill farming, existing stone structures such as sheepfolds and walls may fall into disrepair. Potential for improved management of moorland through Environmental Stewardship schemes.

- C.19 Climate Change Fluctuating temperatures, precipitation and general weather patterns will continue to affect this dynamic landscape, leading to potential increases in the incidences of moorland fire and excessive erosion, the possible spread of invasive species and changes in the species composition of habitats. It is also possible that climate change will lead to increased flash flooding and gully erosion in upland cloughs and sykes.
- C.20 Development The conversion of existing farm buildings can result in a change to the local vernacular. Large-scale renewable energy development could break the uninterrupted skylines and erode the open and undeveloped character of the area.
- C.21 **Recreation** Pressure from tourism may result in moorland erosion along paths and heavily used areas, visible associated features and an increase in traffic on narrow roads and tracks.

Management Guidelines

The overall management objective should be to **CONSERVE AND ENHANCE** landscape character.

Landscape Management

Moorland

- Restore areas of degraded blanket bog and peat erosion.
- Avoid further drainage of moorland blanket bog.
- Reverse the impacts of past drainage and re-establish active blanket bogs i.e. through the managed blocking of moorland drainage grips.
- Encourage the sustainable management of moorland and blanket bog to retain key habitats and reduce erosion.
- Encourage grazing management that promotes more favourable condition of upland semi-natural vegetation.
- Encourage responsible management of heather moorland through burning or cutting.
- Avoid use of fencing in open, highly visible locations, except where its short-term benefits outweigh related landscape or wildlife loss.
- Maintain the sense of openness.

Woodland

- Avoid large-scale tree planting within this landscape where trees are generally absent and there is a strong sense of openness.
- Restore characteristic clough woodlands.
- Seek opportunities to restructure conifer plantations to create softer outlines and a higher

broadleaved content.

- Introduce new native broadleaf buffer planting around commercial forests to soften their visual impact.
- Increase the biodiversity of existing woodlands through the creation of rides and glades and through the retention of dead wood.

Landscape Features

- Conserve and repair the network of dry stone walls using local stone and technique.
- Conserve footpaths, bridleways or byways along with their associated features such as traditional stiles and gates, which represent historic routeways.
- Conserve and repair barns and stone buildings using local stone and materials characteristic of the local vernacular.
- Promote the use of gritstone and turf for surfacing, shelters and shooting butts in preference to other materials.
- Ensure that highway improvement schemes respect and reflect local character and encourage the use of traditional signage where signage is necessary.
- Retain crags and gritstone rock outcrops as landscape features.

Biodiversity

- Manage the spread of invasive species.
- Enhance the existing valuable mosaic of moorland habitats.
- Encourage habitat linkage to increase robustness to climate change.

Historic Environment

- Conserve the archaeological and historic environment to retain a rich cultural landscape.
- Conserve distinctive historic landscape features and archaeological sites, including prehistoric cairns and earthwork sites, moorland trackways, industrial and quarry remains.
- Consider the setting of historic archaeological and heritage sites in all land management and site development schemes.

Access

 Conserve Open Access land, footpaths, bridleways and byways, many which represent historic routeways, along with associated features such as traditional stiles and gates.

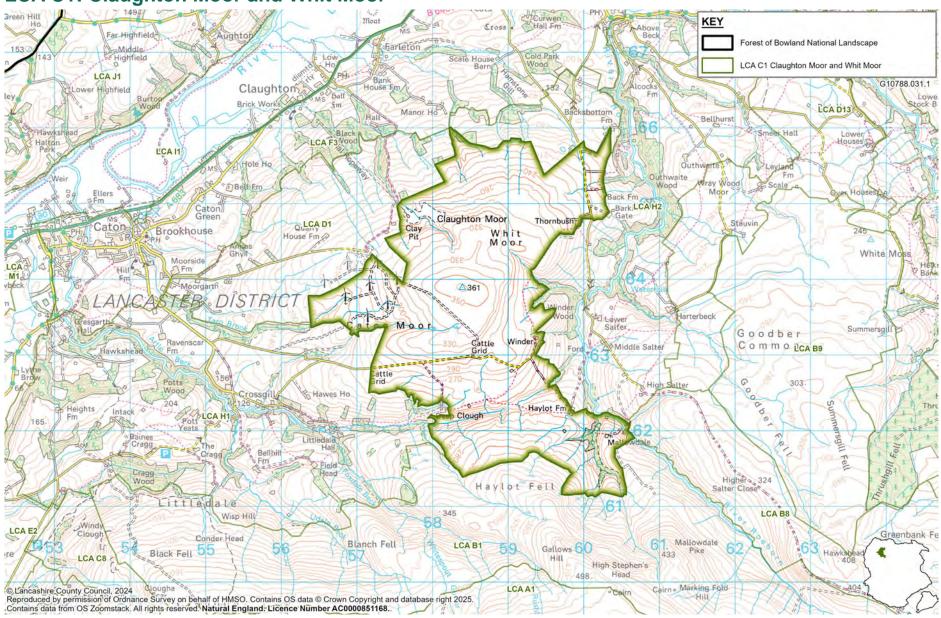
Development Management

- Encourage the sympathetic renovation of derelict moorland farm buildings using materials to reflect local vernacular and careful consideration of potential effects of new tracks and associated development.
- Ensure that highway improvement schemes respect and reflect local character and encourage the use of traditional signage where signage is necessary.
- Protect skylines and key views to and from the area from tall, vertical and large-scale developments that may erode the open and undeveloped character of the area.
- Maintain character of the enclosed moorland by careful planning of any additional visitor access.
- Conserve the sense of remoteness and tranquillity.
- Protect dark skies by preventing and reducing artificial light pollution.
- Conserve the overall sparsely settled and rural and open character of the landscape.

Landscape Character Areas

- C.22 The Enclosed Moorland Hills LCT is sub-divided into ten LCAs which are described in the following sections:
 - C1: Claughton Moor and Whit Moor
 - C2: Crutchenber
 - C3: Easington
 - C4: Beacon Fell
 - C5: Longridge Fell
 - C6: Twiston Moor
 - C7: Craggs Dole to Saddlers Height
 - C8: Birk Bank
 - C9: Newton to Birkett
 - C10: Downham Moor

LCA C1: Claughton Moor and Whit Moor



LCA C1: Claughton Moor and Whit Moor



Caton Moor Wind Farm on Caton Moor

Location

C1.1 This LCA is located in the north-western part of the Forest of Bowland and comprises parts of Caton Moor, Whit Moor and Claughton Moor.

- Panoramic, open views north and westward across the broad floodplain of the Lune Valley, the Fylde Plain and Morecambe Bay which contributes to recognisable sense of place.
- Caton Moor windfarm is a prominent feature in the landscape introducing a source of movement to the landscape and visible in views from the surrounding area.
- An intricate pattern of stone walls through the moorland.
- Large areas of Open Access Land.
- Habitats include heather and grass moorland.
- The distinctive calls of birds in an otherwise quiet landscape.
- Sense of remoteness.
- Quarrying is a visible landscape feature within this LCA.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA C1: Claughton Moor and Whit Moor

- C1.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT B specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Panoramic views north and westwards across the Lune Valley, the Fylde Plain and Morecambe Bay.
 - Intact network of dry stone walls.

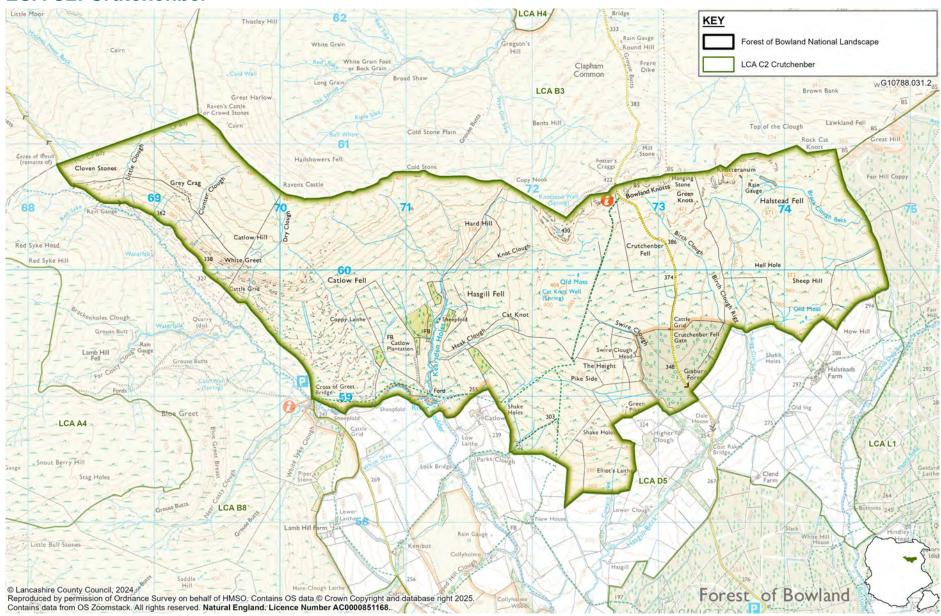
Forces for Change Specific to LCA C1: Claughton Moor and Whit Moor

- C1.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT B specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Any repowering or extension of Caton Moor Wind Farm would need to be sensitively considered.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA C1: Claughton Moor and Whit Moor

- C1.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT C, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Retain open views north and westwards across the Lune Valley, the Fylde Plain and Morecambe Bay.
 - Maintain the network of dry stone walls.
 - Carefully consider the effects of any proposed renewable energy development on the special qualities of the National Landscape.

LCA C2: Crutchenber



LCA C2: Crutchenber



View across Catlow Fell, Hasgill Fell and Crutchenber Fell from The Skaithe

Location

C2.1 This LCA is in the north-eastern part of the Forest of Bowland to the west of Gisburn Forest and encompasses Catlow Fell, Hasgill Fell, Crutchenber Fell and Halstead Fell.

Key Characteristics

- The dramatic profile of the Bowland Knotts (a line of gritstone crags) provides a skyline backdrop to views northwards.
- Dramatic, open views southwards across the vast expanse of water at Stocks Reservoir and the strong form of Gisburn Forest.
- Panoramic, open views northwards towards the three peaks in the Yorkshire Dales
 National Park.
- An intricate network of low stone walls which cross the fells and contribute to recognisable landscape pattern.
- The underlying limestone is evident including shake holes at Higher and Lower Clough.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA C2: Crutchenber

- C2.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT C specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - The Bowland Knotts are a prominent landscape feature on the moorland hills.
 - Panoramic views north to the Yorkshire Dales and south to Gisburn Forest and Stocks Reservoir.

Intact network of dry stone walls.

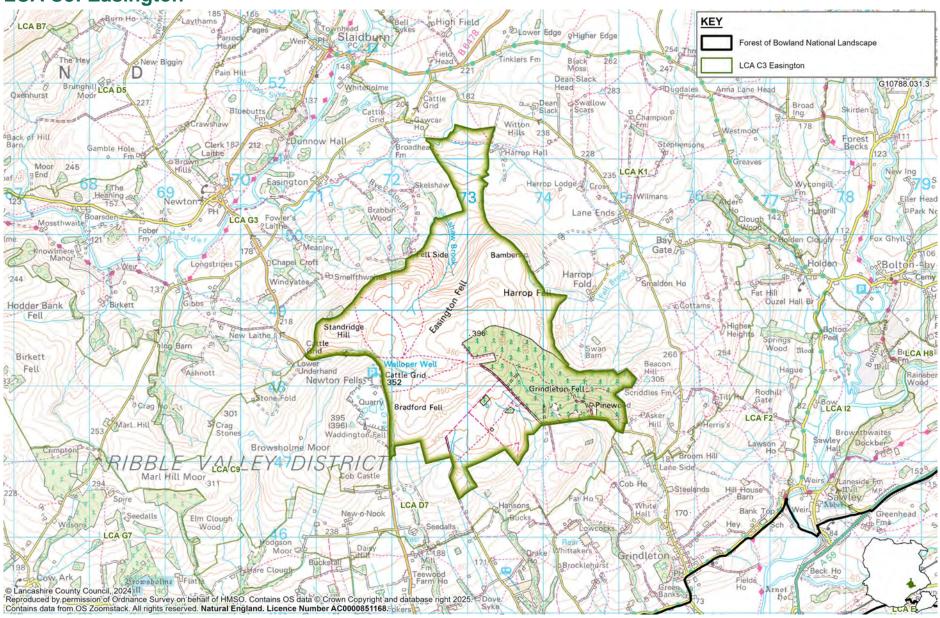
Forces for Change Specific to LCA C2: Crutchenber

- C2.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT C specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Changes in land management of moorland and forestry.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA C2: Crutchenber

- C2.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT C, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Preserve the distinctive Bowland Knotts and other landscape features.
 - Maintain the network of dry stone walls within areas of moorland and forestry.
 - Maintain the sense of openness and views out over the wider landscape.

LCA C3: Easington



LCA C3: Easington



Easington Fell from Newton Road (Photograph by T Wilson, FoB NL)

Location

C3.1 This LCA is towards the south-east of the Forest of Bowland and comprises Easington Fell, Bradford Fell, Grindleton Fell and part of Harrop Fell.

Key Characteristics

- Low dry stone walls enclose upland grassland and rush pasture with areas of heather moorland in places.
- Grindleton Fell plantation contributes to a sense of enclosure within this otherwise open landscape and is a distinctive feature in views.
- Open views northwards from Easington Fell, towards the village of Newton, which is nestled against a backdrop of Burn Fell, Dunsop Fell and Beatrix Fell, with their smooth texture and rounded profiles.
- An extensive network of unsurfaced tracks cross the landscape.
- Series of small stone cairns (including Old Ned and the Wife) on Easington Fell are visible landscape features.
- Wide, open views southwards across the low-lying valley of the River Ribble towards
 Pendle Hill which provides a recognisable sense of place.
- Minor watercourses, including Skelshaw Brook.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA C3: Easington

- C3.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT C specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Diverse mix of habitats and low dry stone wall boundaries.

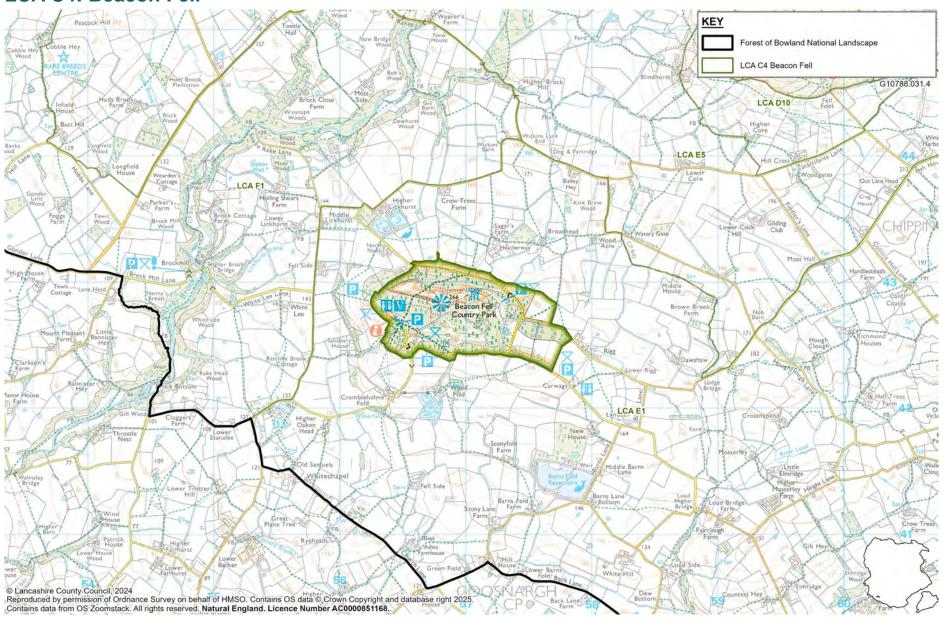
Forces for Change Specific to LCA C3: Easington

- C3.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT C specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Potential for the Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Programme (HARP) works to result in changes to landscape character in the vicinity of the tunnel installation compound sites and the construction traffic access routes.
 - Changes in land management of moorland and forestry.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA C3: Easington

- C3.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT C, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - The consented HARP scheme will involve tunnel drilling works in identified compounds and road upgrades for construction traffic including passing places and water course crossings. Any above ground structure such as vale houses and access points will be designed to be in keeping with the local vernacular and landscape features including stone walls, hedgerow and ground cover will be reinstated to match the existing landscape characteristics.
 - Potential to soften the edges of the Grindleton Plantation with broadleaved planting.
 - Appropriate maintenance of the parking area near the disused quarry to prevent further erosion.

LCA C4: Beacon Fell



LCA C4: Beacon Fell



Beacon Fell Summit

Location

C4.1 This LCA comprises Beacon Fell in the south-west of the Forest of Bowland which was established as one of the first Country Parks in 1970.

Key Characteristics

- A small yet distinctive gritstone outcrop extensively covered with coniferous forestry which creates a strong vertical form.
- Coniferous plantation is the dominant land cover, although some has been gradually converted to mixed woodland and moorland.
- The outer edges of the fell comprise farmed pasture.
- Dry stone walls are a characteristic feature.
- Panoramic open views from the summit (266mAOD) on a clear day towards Morecambe Bay, the Lake District and the Isle of Man to the west, the Bowland Hills to the north and across to Preston, Clitheroe and Pendle Hill the south and east.
- The wooded fell provides a feature in views or skyline backdrop.
- The area is well visited and comprises a network of surfaced paths and tracks, a sculpture trail, parking and associated visitor facilities.
- Historically the fell was used as one of a series of beacon sites to warn of a Spanish
 Armada invasion and has been used as a beacon site since.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA C4: Beacon Fell

- C4.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT C specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Beacon Fell Country Park, which incorporates the Bowland Visitor Centre, is a popular visitor destination in the Forest of Bowland.
 - Panoramic viewpoint from the summit across the Bowland Hills, Morecambe Bay and
 Pendle Hill (marked as a viewpoint on Ordnance Survey maps).
 - A large proportion of the woodland in the LCA is designated as a Local Nature Reserve.

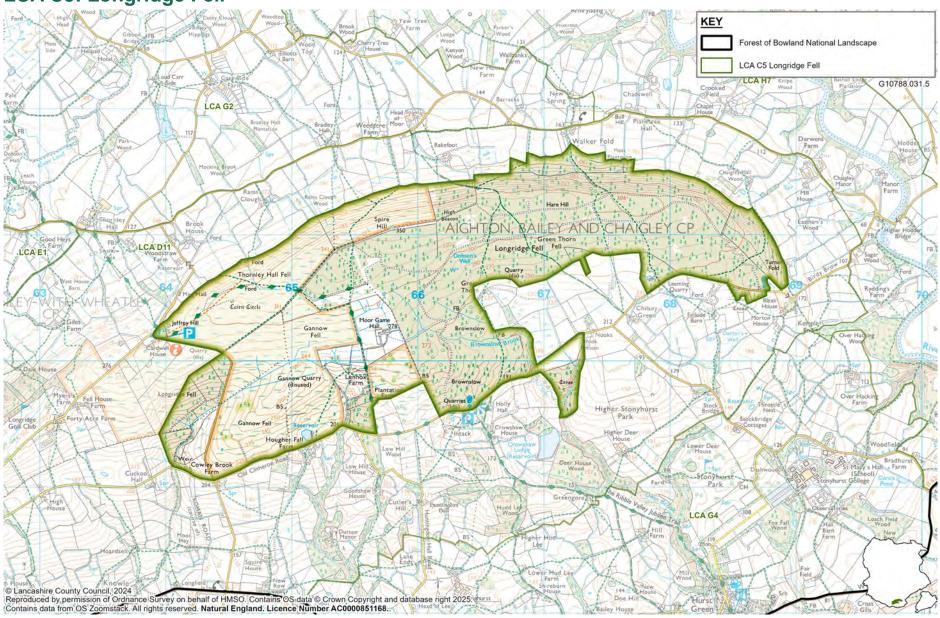
Forces for Change Specific to LCA C4: Beacon Fell

- C4.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT C specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Recreational pressure at Beacon Fell Country Park associated with visitor numbers, traffic and access.
 - Evidence of woodland management and new planting.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA C4: Beacon Fell

- C4.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT C, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Continue to manage the tourism and visitor pressure at Beacon Fell Country Park with measures including the one way road system, visitor centre, information, sculpture trail, waymarked routes, car parking, picnic sites and facilities.
 - Ensure any new carparking, footpath surfacing and associated infrastructure (fencing, signs, bins, viewpoint signage etc) is in keeping with local character and maintained to withstand the volume of visitor pressure.
 - Continued woodland management to secure its long term future and increase its biodiversity value through restructuring and restocking with a diverse mix of species including native broadleaves.

LCA C5: Longridge Fell



LCA C5: Longridge Fell



View of woodland and farmland on Longridge Fell

Location

C5.1 This LCA comprises Longridge Fell in the south of the Forest of Bowland.

Key Characteristics

- An isolated, prominent long ridge of hard millstone grit between the Hodder and Ribble valleys.
- The landform provides a distinctive skyline backdrop in views from the surrounding lower lying farmland.
- Dense, dark coniferous plantation woodland covers the fell in contrast with the surrounding green lowland farmland and more muted browns of the central Bowland Fells.
- The woodland is interspersed in places with areas of heath and grass moorland where bog cotton and grass provide a distinctive white colour in the summer.
- Open views northwards across lower lying farmland towards the backdrop of the higher Unenclosed Moorland Hills and Plateaux, including Wolf Fell, Mellor Knoll and Brown Berry Plain.
- Open views southwards across the wide floodplain of the River Ribble and southwestwards across Liverpool Bay towards Eryri National Park.
- A network of recreational footpaths and tracks cross this landscape including the Ribble Valley Jubilee Trail.
- The white trig point on Longridge Fell summit contributes to recognisable sense of place and orientation.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA C5: Longridge Fell

- C5.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT C specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Open and extensive views across the landscape where woodland allows.
 - Open Access Land, PRoW, The Ribble Valley Jubilee Trail and tracks provide access.
 - The round cairn on Thornley Hall Fell is a Scheduled Monument.

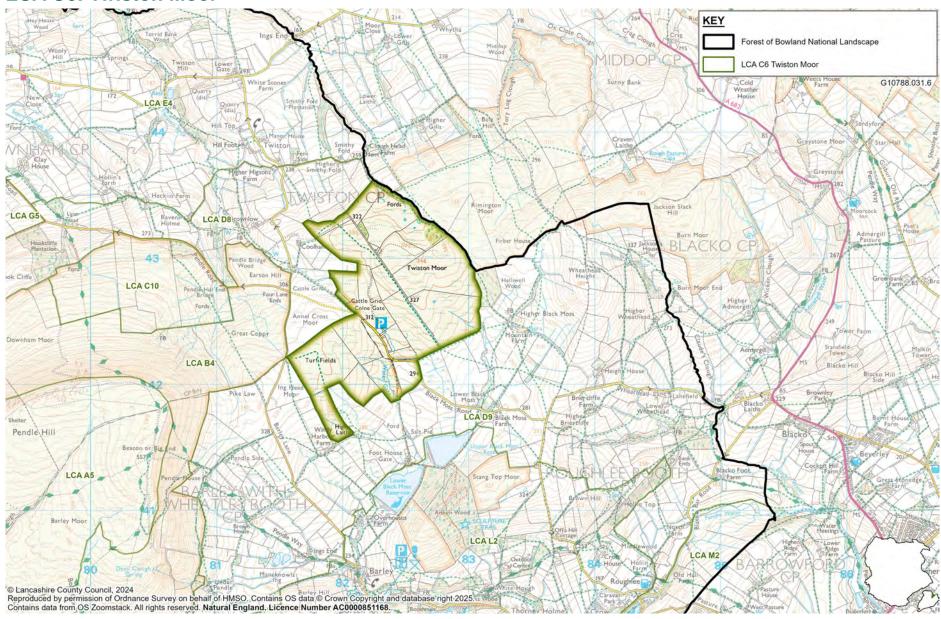
Forces for Change Specific to LCA C5: Longridge Fell

- C5.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT C specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Woodland felling and management has the potential to affect landscape character.
 - Some areas of coniferous woodland plantation are being gradually converted into mixed woodland in places.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA C5: Longridge Fell

- C5.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT C, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Woodland management to secure its long term future and increase its biodiversity value through restructuring and restocking with a diverse mix of species including native broadleaves to edges whilst complying with forestry standards.
 - Retain open views at viewpoints and at other open areas.
 - Retain the PRoW and public access network ensure any carparking or footpath surfacing and associated infrastructure (fencing, signs, bins, viewpoint signage etc) is in keeping with local character and maintained.

LCA C6: Twiston Moor



LCA C6: Twiston Moor



View across Twiston Moor towards Pendle Hill

Location

C6.1 This LCA comprises the enclosed Twiston Moor to the east of Pendle Hill.

Key Characteristics

- A rectilinear network of dry stone walls which contribute to landscape pattern and divide areas of rough grazed moorland.
- Isolated stone buildings and features punctuate the underlying 'white' moor.
- Strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity.
- Dramatic, panoramic, open views northwards towards the Bowland Fells and the peaks
 of Ingleborough and Pen Y Ghent in the Yorkshire Dales in the distance with Pendle Hill
 visible in the near distance views to the west.
- Glimpsed views to expanses of water in reservoirs close to Barley.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA C6: Twiston Moor

- C6.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT C specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - The intact network of dry stone walls.

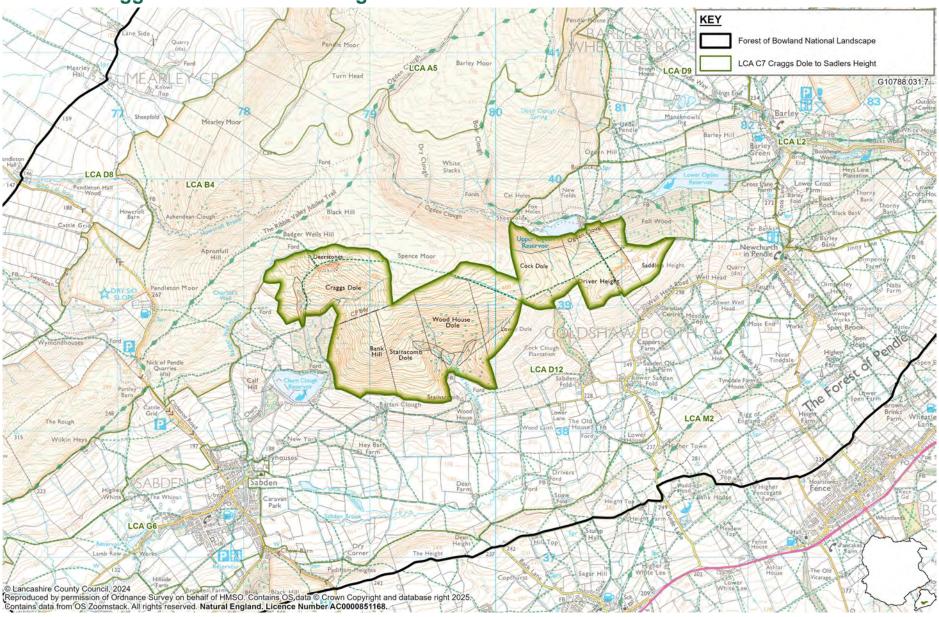
Forces for Change Specific to LCA C6: Twiston Moor

- C6.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT C specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Changes in land management of moorland and maintenance of dry stone walls.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA C6: Twiston Moor

- C6.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT C, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Maintain the intact network of dry stone walls.
 - Maintain the sense of openness and views out over the wider landscape.

LCA C7: Craggs Dole to Saddlers Height



LCA C7: Craggs Dole to Saddlers Height



View towards Craggs Dole and Stainscombe Dole from Clitheroe Road Car Park

Location

C7.1 This LCA is to the south of Pendle Hill and comprises Craggs Dole, Stainscomb Dole, Wood House Dole and Cock Dole.

Key Characteristics

- A series of rectilinear fields (Doles) enclosed by prominent dry stone walls on the southern flank of Pendle Hill.
- Open views south across the lower lying landscape including Churn Clough reservoir, which provides an instantly recognisable landscape feature.
- Fast flowing water in cloughs including Ogden Clough introduces a source of noise and movement within this landscape which has a strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA C7: Craggs Dole to Saddlers Height

- C7.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT C specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - The intact network of dry stone walls.

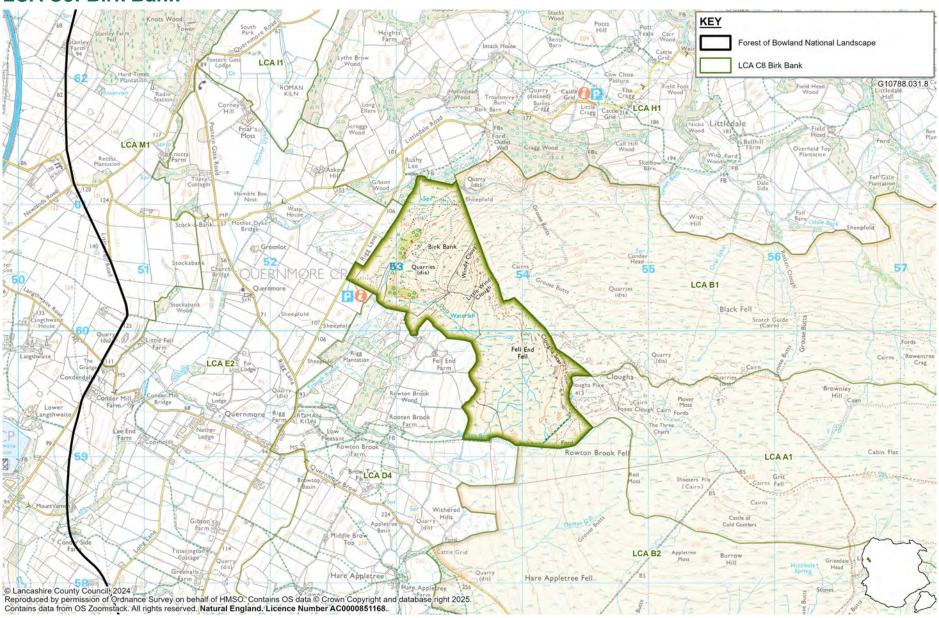
Forces for Change Specific to LCA C7: Craggs Dole to Saddlers Height

- C7.3 In addition to the key forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT C specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Changes in land management of moorland and maintenance of dry stone walls.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA C7: Craggs Dole to Saddlers Height

- C7.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT C, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Maintain the intact network of dry stone walls.
 - Maintain the sense of openness and views out over the wider landscape.

LCA C8: Birk Bank



LCA C8: Birk Bank



Birk Bank Quarry from Rigg Lane

Location

C8.1 This LCA is in the west of the Forest of Bowland, north-east of Quernmore, and comprises Birk Bank and Fell End Fell.

Key Characteristics

- An area of Enclosed Moorland on the edge of the Unenclosed Moorland (LCT B).
- A textured landscape arising from gritstone outcrops and rocks which punctuate the smooth heather moorland.
- Birk Bank disused quarries provide interesting landscape features.
- The rugged profile of rocky outcrops on Clougha Pike provide a skyline backdrop to views from the area.
- Low, deciduous trees along Little Windy Clough are a landscape feature.
- Quernmore Church is a feature in views to the west nestled within pastoral fields delineated by stone walls.
- The majority of the moorland is designated as part of the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI for its ecological value as upland habitat supporting upland breeding birds.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA C8: Birk Bank

- C8.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT C specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Birk Bank Quarry.
 - Sensitive habitats including those within the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI. The SPA is designated for the presence of upland breeding birds including hen harrier and merlin and the SSSI is designated as the largest expanse of blanket bog and heather moorland in Lancashire.
 - Large areas of Open Access Land.

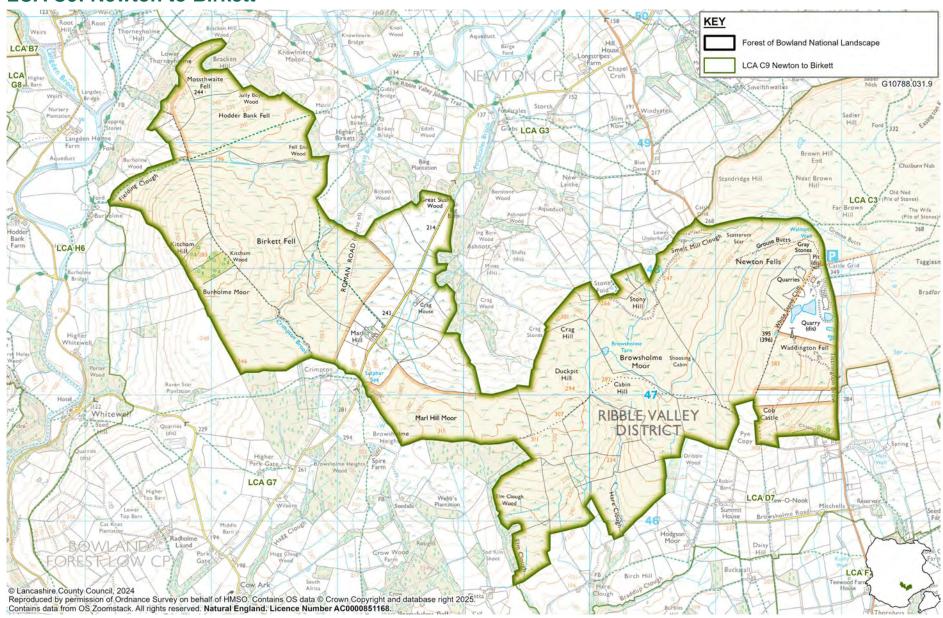
Forces for Change Specific to LCA C8: Birk Bank

- C8.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT C specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Changes in moorland composition through management change, climate change and recreational pressures.
 - Recreational pressure at Birk Bank quarry and access to Clougha Pike and the Bowland Fells.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA C8: Birk Bank

- C8.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT C, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Conserve and enhance the sensitive habitats of the Bowland Fells SPA and SSSI.
 - Retain public access and car parking ensuring any carparking or footpath surfacing and associated infrastructure (fencing, signs, bins, viewpoint signage etc) is in keeping with local character and maintained.

LCA C9: Newton to Birkett



LCA C9: Newton to Birkett



Newton to Birkett from Slaidburn Road (Photograph by T Wilson, FoB NL)

Location

C9.1 This LCA is in the south of the Forest of Bowland north of Waddington and comprises Hodder Bank Fell, Birkett Fell, Marl Hill Moor, Browsholme Moor, Newton Fells and Waddington Fell.

Key Characteristics

- An area of locally higher moorland surrounded by lower lying agricultural land.
- Dry stone walls enclose and divide the moorland and small pocket of woodland.
- Relatively strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity throughout the area.
- Strong sense of openness, with long panoramas and wide horizons.
- Open views to the distinctive profile of Pendle Hill to the south and the Bowland Hills to the north over lower lying farmland creates a recognisable sense of place.
- Waddington Fell sandstone quarry is a feature in the landscape.
- The stone shooting cabin on Browsholme Moor and Browsholme Tarn are features in views.
- The radio mast on Waddington Fell is a visible feature in views to the area from surrounding areas.
- Evidence of mining in the Newton Fells area.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA C9: Newton to Birkett

- C9.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT C specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Prominent area of higher ground within lower lying agricultural land.
 - Large areas of Open Access Land.

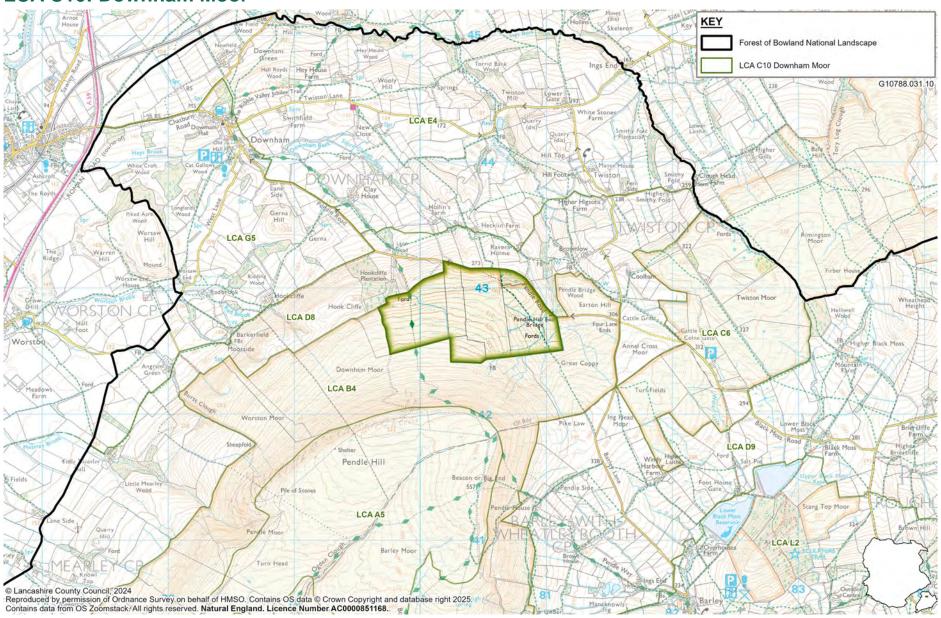
Forces for Change Specific to LCA C9: Newton to Birkett

- C9.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT C specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Active mineral extraction site at Waddington Fell Quarry.
 - Existing communication mast on Waddington Fell with potential pressure for other infrastructure seeking to take advantage of the higher ridge landform.
 - Potential for the Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Programme (HARP) works to result in changes to landscape character in the vicinity of the tunnel installation compound sites and the construction traffic access routes.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA C9: Newton to Birkett

- C9.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT C, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Consider the effects of active mineral extraction on the landscape and views.
 - Consider the cumulative effects of any additional telecommunications masts or other infrastructure on the prominent ridge landscape.
 - The consented HARP scheme will involve tunnel drilling works in identified compounds and road upgrades for construction traffic including passing places and water course crossings. Any above ground structure such as vale houses and access points will be designed to be in keeping with the local vernacular and landscape features including stone walls, hedgerow and ground cover will be reinstated to match the existing landscape characteristics.

LCA C10: Downham Moor



LCA C10: Downham Moor



View across moorland on the northern slopes of Pendle Hill from Pendle Road

Location

C10.1 This LCA comprises an area of enclosed moorland on the north facing slopes of Pendle Hill, to the south of Pendle Road.

Key Characteristics

- A series of rectilinear fields enclosed by prominent dry stone walls on the northern flank of Pendle Hill within the wider Unenclosed Moorland (LCT B).
- Views across the patchwork of pasture fields surrounding the estate village of Downham to the north.
- Panoramic open views northwards towards the Yorkshire Dales and north-westwards towards the central Bowland Fells provide recognisable sense of place and orientation.
- The Ribble Valley Jubilee Trail runs through this LCA.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA C10: Downham Moor

- C10.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT C specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - The intact network of dry stone walls.

Forces for Change Specific to LCA C10: Downham Moor

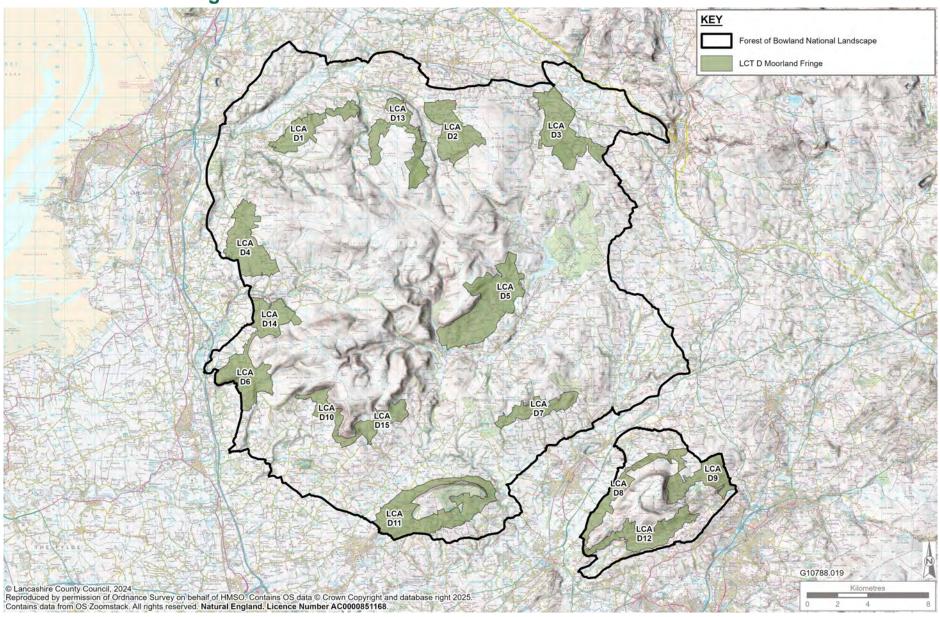
- C10.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT C specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Changes in land management of moorland and maintenance of dry stone walls.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA C10: Downham Moor

- C10.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT C, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Maintain the intact network of dry stone walls.
 - Maintain the sense of openness and views out over the wider landscape.



LCT D: Moorland Fringe



LCT D: Moorland Fringe

Description and Location

- D.1 The Moorland Fringe LCT comprises the transitional rolling enclosed moorland and farmed landscape at the edges of the Moorland Hills, usually at an elevation of more than 200m linking the upland and lowland landscape. There is increasing evidence of human activity with more dry stone walls, improved pastures, scattered farmsteads and stone barns.
- D.2 The Moorland Fringe LCT occurs in several locations throughout the Forest of Bowland including on Pendle Hill.

Representative Photographs



Moorland fringe in LCA D2: Tatham



Moorland fringe in LCA D14: Abbeystead Fringe



Moorland fringe on Longridge in LCA D11: Longridge Slopes

Key Characteristics

- Sheep grazing is the predominant land use with a patchwork of traditionally managed meadows, wet rushy pasture and acid grassland.
- Traditional field barns are recognisable landscape features.
- Dry stone walls of roughhewn stone create strong patterns within the landscape which reflect the underlying geology.

Landscape Character Description

Physical Character

- D.3 The moorland fringe is a transitional enclosed landscape between the higher fells and the more intensively farmed land of the lowlands. The Moorland Fringes are underlain predominantly by Millstone Grit with smaller areas of limestone overlain by soils of varying thickness with thicker soils on the gentler, more sheltered slopes and valleys than the summits. This LCT occupies the high ground fringing the main moorland, typically at an altitude of between 215 and 300m above sea level.
- D.4 The rolling landscape provides 'in-bye' pasture for sheep and some cattle, associated with the seasonal movement of stock. The moorland fringe comprises a rich mosaic of habitats including unimproved agricultural grassland, damp rushy pasture and acid grassland, drier calcareous meadows, patches of heather moorland, windswept trees and small woodlands. These habitats support a diverse flora and are important for wading birds.
- D.5 The lower slopes of the moorland fringes show a gradual transition to the more managed lush grasslands of the Undulating Lowland Farmlands LCT where brighter green 'improved' pastural fields are a feature of the landscape. Within this more manged landscape flushes, streams and roadside verges provide ecological diversity.

Perceptual and Scenic Qualities

- D.6 Built features such as sheepfolds, tramways and tracks, quarries, mines, field barns and stiles provide local distinctiveness and evidence of a more industrial past in the landscape.
- D.7 There are dramatic open views from these flanks of the fells towards the villages and valleys of the lowlands where reservoirs and parkland often feature in views.
- D.8 There are moderate levels of tranquillity and dark skies experienced as there is largely a lack of settlement across the LCT however there is some light pollution closer to larger settlements including Longridge and Sabden. Distinctive bird calls contribute to recognisable sense of place.

Historic Character

- D.9 The moorland fridges below the more exposed open moors have a long history of land use and settlement. The small size of land holdings likely came from a system of land inheritance where land was divided equally between sons resulting in a landscape of closely scattered farmhouses. Some farmhouses are distinctive 'laithe' houses which are part house, part hay stall.
- D.10 In the 13th to 15th centuries vaccaries (large, open areas used to graze livestock) were created by feudal landowners to make economic returns on their 'waste's' beyond the boundaries of the Deer Parks. The pace of enclosure grew during the 16th and 17th centuries and continued due to the Parliamentary Enclosure Acts of the 18th and 19th centuries.
- D.11 Some of the road network has an ancient origin, possibly dating back to the prehistoric period, however the road network largely grew in industrial times and packhorse ways associated with the transport of salt, lime and wool are features of the landscape.
- D.12 Sheep grazing is the most common recent land use with most farms having rights for grazing on the open moorland in summer with land in the fringe used as in-bye land for winter grazing and hay making in the summer to feed livestock through the winter.
- D.13 The lower gentler slopes comprise older enclosures distinguished by their small size and irregular shape with later Parliamentary Enclosures represented by large regular rectangular fields enclosed by robust walls more evident on the higher slopes and steeper areas.
- D.14 Changes in farming practices has reduced the number of damp pastures and hay meadows and a decline in upland farming in places has seen more marginal fields taken over by rushes. There is good preservation of archaeological sites in the more marginal land where non intensive agricultural practices are adopted.

Settlement Form and Built Character

D.15 This LCT is characterised by isolated stone farmsteads which are usually constructed from local gritstone with a general absence of hamlets or villages. Farmsteads are often situated on tracks following a contours and dry stone walls form the majority of field boundaries, with distinctive through and coping stones creating strong patterns in the landscape and reflects the underlying geology. The network of narrow, winding roads, often at the foot of slopes is evident and other built elements in the landscape include stone field barns and walls.

Key Landscape Sensitivities

- Valuable ecological habitats within the wider improved pasture including traditionally managed meadows and acid grassland which support a diverse range of bird species.
- Numerous scattered, isolated, traditional historic farmsteads.
- The presence of packhorse ways and parish boundary markers are still present in the landscape.
- Strong intervisibility with surrounding LCTs.
- The distinctive pattern of stone walls which exhibit traditional construction styles.

Forces for Change

D.16 The Forces for Change are set out in Chapter 5. The forces relating to this LCT are summarised below.

Past Landscape Change

- Improved pasture surrounded by stone walls where intensive farming has spread onto higher ground.
- Reduction in biodiversity through agricultural improvements.
- Evidence of historic settlement in the form of stone terraced cottages and 'laithe' houses.
- Increase in traffic levels, particularly the number of delivery wagons and buses.

Future Landscape Change

- D.17 Agricultural Change and Land Management Features including dry stone walls, sheepfolds, limekilns and traditional farm buildings are vulnerable to lack of management or removal for more extensive farming of livestock. The improvement of land and changes in agricultural practice may also lead to reduced biodiversity and changes to habitats. Stream corridors are vulnerable to run-off and pollution.
- D.18 Climate Change Climate change is likely to be less marked in this transitional area although there may be a gradual change in species composition and habitat characteristics.
- D.19 Development Loss of vernacular building styles and use of inappropriate building materials may also result in a loss of local landscape characteristics. Potential for large scale schemes to alter the character of the landscape. Renewable energy developments could affect the open and generally undeveloped character of the area.
- D.20 Recreation Increasing traffic associated with tourism and recreation in the area could put pressure on the road system resulting in increased traffic, inappropriate highway improvements and signage.

Management Guidelines

The overall management objective should be to **CONSERVE AND ENHANCE** landscape character.

Landscape Management

Farmed Fringe Landscape

- Manage the marginal pastoral land to retain its features and characteristic attributes as a transitional landscape between the lowlands and uplands.
- Conserve species-rich meadows, acid grassland and damp pastures where they remain.
- Restore and re-create herb-rich grasslands.
- Encourage the management of pasture to maximise its ecological value by avoiding damaging operations and encouraging appropriate stocking levels.
- Encourage the reversion of improved grassland within the higher enclosure to an acid grassland/heathland cover, with the long term aim of extending the moorland landscape downslope where appropriate.
- Conserve the pattern of dry stone walls.
- Improve water quality within the surrounding upland catchments to protect and conserve aquatic habitats.
- Where possible remove invasive, non-native species.

Woodland

- Conserve the pattern of largely sparse tree cover, stunted hawthorns and trees associated with farmsteads.
- Improve the structure and condition of existing woodlands through active management.
- Ensure that any new woodland planting is sympathetic to local topography.
- Manage grazing to facilitate the natural regeneration of woodland and ground flora.

Landscape Features

- Retain the strong landscape pattern through management and enhancement of stone walls, hedgerows and other boundary features.
- Encourage maintenance of gritstone or limestone walls and associated banks and ditches with locally predominant rock.
- Conserve and enhance valuable landscape features, including traditional farm buildings, limekilns, sheepfolds, clough woodlands and field boundaries, including hedgerows.
- Conserve traditional roadside features, including boundary markers (stone and metal)

- and signposts.
- Ensure any highway improvement schemes respect and reflect local character and encourage the use of traditional signage where possible.
- Conserve and maintain the historic network of footpaths and packhorse trails.

Biodiversity

- Manage the spread of invasive species.
- Enhance the existing valuable mosaic of pasture and other habitats.
- Encourage habitat linkage.

Historic Environment

- Protect traditional farm buildings, limekilns, sheepfolds which are distinctive historic features of the landscape.
- Conserve distinctive historic features such as parish boundary features, earthworks, packhorse tracks and sheepfolds to maintain a rich cultural landscape.

Access

 Conserve Open Access land, footpaths, bridleways and byways, many which represent historic routeways, along with associated features such as traditional stiles and gates.

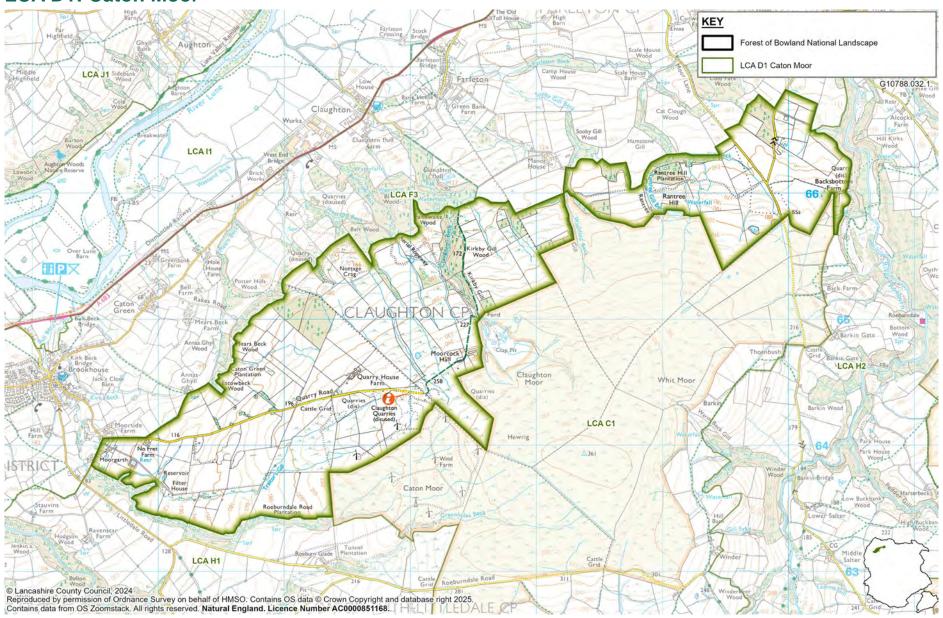
Development Management

- Conserve and enhance existing buildings and farmsteads using local gritstone and limestone as appropriate for repairs and additions.
- Ensure any new built form respects the simple architecture of farmsteads and reflects the characteristic settlement pattern of small with isolated clusters of dwellings and individual farmsteads.
- Ensure that any highway improvement schemes respect and reflect local character and encourage the use of traditional signage where signage is necessary.
- Protect skylines and key views to and from the area from tall, vertical and large-scale developments that may affect the character and views to and from the area.
- Promote informal recreation through appropriate signage and management.

Landscape Character Areas

- D.21 The Moorland Fringe LCT is sub-divided into fifteen LCAs which are described in the following sections:
 - D1: Caton Moor
 - D2: Tatham
 - D3: Kettlesbeck
 - D4: Hare Appletree
 - D5: Dunsop Bridge to Gisburn Forest
 - D6: Nicky Nook
 - D7: Moorcock
 - D8: Pendleton
 - D9: Wheathead
 - D10: Bleasdale to Oakenclough
 - D11: Longridge Slopes
 - D12: Upper Sabden Valley
 - D13: Park House
 - D14: Catshaw Fringe
 - D15: Wolfen and Stanley Common

LCA D1: Caton Moor



LCA D1: Caton Moor



Moorland fringe landscape with Caton Moor Windfarm on the horizon

Location

D1.1 This is a small LCA in the north-western part of the Forest of Bowland. It comprises the moorland fringe area to the north of Caton, Claughton and Whit Moors.

Key Characteristics

- Pastoral land bounded by dry stone walls with pockets of woodland.
- Visible steps in the landscape where moorland has been quarried for clay to make bricks at Claughton Moor quarries.
- Distinctive structures including an aerial ropeway used to transport material between
 Claughton Moor quarries and Claughton brickworks.
- Open views southwards towards the wind farm on Caton Moor and panoramic open views north and westward across the Lune Valley, the Fylde Plain and Morecambe Bay which contributes to recognisable sense of place.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA D1: Caton Moor

- D1.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT D specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Areas of broadleaved and conifer woodland.
 - Open views towards the wind Farm on Caton Moors and northwards across the River Lune and beyond.

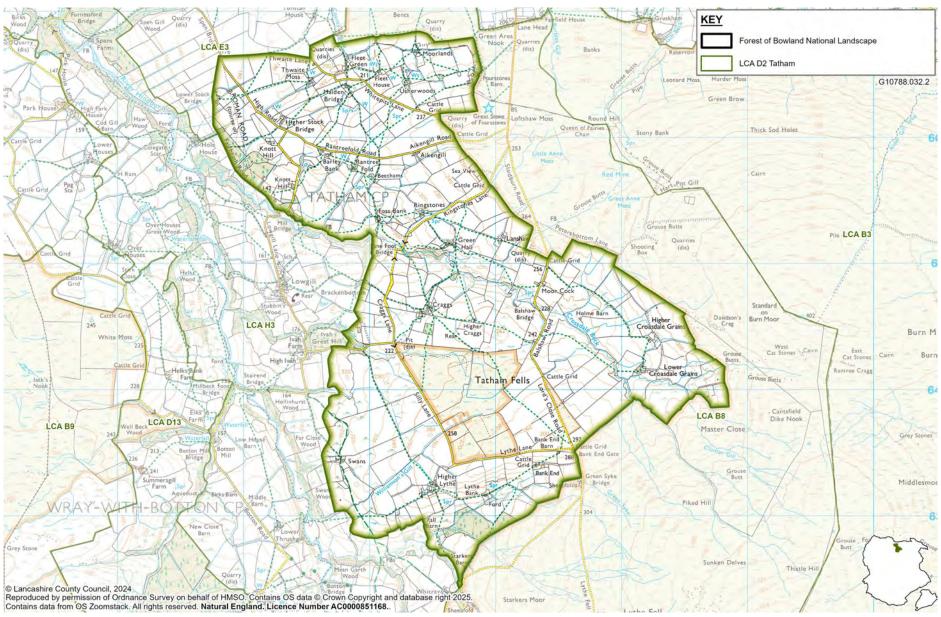
Forces for Change Specific to LCA D1: Caton Moor

- D1.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT D specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Any repowering or extension of Caton Moor Wind Farm would need to be sensitively considered.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA D1: Caton Moor

- D1.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT D, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Retain open views north and westwards across the Lune Valley, the Fylde Plain and Morecambe Bay.
 - Carefully consider the effects of any proposed renewable energy development on the special qualities of the National Landscape.

LCA D2: Tatham



LCA D2: Tatham



Tatham moorland fringe from Helks Bank (Photograph by T Wilson, FoB NL)

Location

D2.1 This LCA is located to the north of the Forest of Bowland and comprises Tatham Fells and the surrounding moorland fringe to the north.

Key Characteristics

- Open views eastwards towards the Great Stone of Fourstones (a large glacial boulder with steps carved into it and marked as a tourist feature on OS mapping) within the adjacent Croasdale to Lythe LCA.
- Traditional stone field barns are landmark features within views across this area.
- A network of minor roads cross the area providing access and introducing a source of noise and movement.
- Plantation woodland blocks are recognisable landscape feature.
- A network of gritstone walls, including sheep folds contributes to landscape pattern.
- Visual contrast between the pattern and sense of enclosure of the Moorland Fringe and more open landscapes of the adjacent Unenclosed Moorland Hills.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA D2: Tatham

- D2.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT D specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Open views towards the Great Stone of Fourstones (a feature marked on OS mapping).
 - Numerous interlinked PRoWs and an area of Open Access Land at Tatham Fells.

- Areas of deciduous woodland including broadleaved and conifer.
- Local vernacular including stone walls and stone barns.

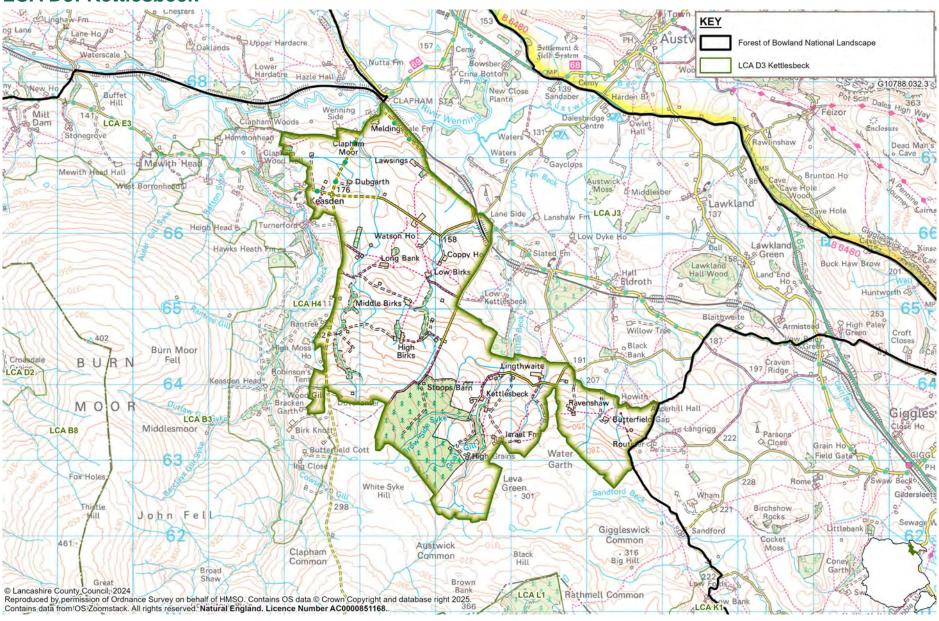
Forces for Change Specific to LCA D2: Tatham

- D2.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT D specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Recreational pressure associated with visitor access to Great Stone of Fourstones.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA D2: Tatham

- D2.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT D, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Protect and where possible enhance views towards the Great Stones of Fourstones.
 - Ensure any carparking, surfacing and associated infrastructure (fencing, signage etc) is in keeping with local character.

LCA D3: Kettlesbeck



LCA D3: Kettlesbeck



Kettlesbeck moorland fringe with areas of farmland and woodland

Location

D3.1 This LCA is to the north-east of the Forest of Bowland and comprises the moorland fringe area to the south of Austwick and Giggleswick Commons, east of Keasden Beck.

Key Characteristics

- Open views north-eastwards towards the distinctive rolling topography of the adjacent drumlin landscape with the peaks of the Yorkshire Dales beyond.
- Relatively strong sense of openness.
- Windswept trees are a key feature of certain locations.
- Open character at Keasden and Clapham commons with unfenced roads.
- Pastoral land with dry stone wall, hedge and fenced field boundaries.
- Larger plantations at Brow Side Plantation and High Grains Plantation.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA D3: Kettlesbeck

- D3.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT D specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Keasden Moor SSSI designated for its marsh gentian plant community.
 - Open Access Land associated with Clapham Moor and Keasden Common.
 - Small areas of broadleaved woodland including some Ancient Woodland.
 - Open views across the surrounding drumlins landscape to the north-east and the Yorkshire Dales beyond.

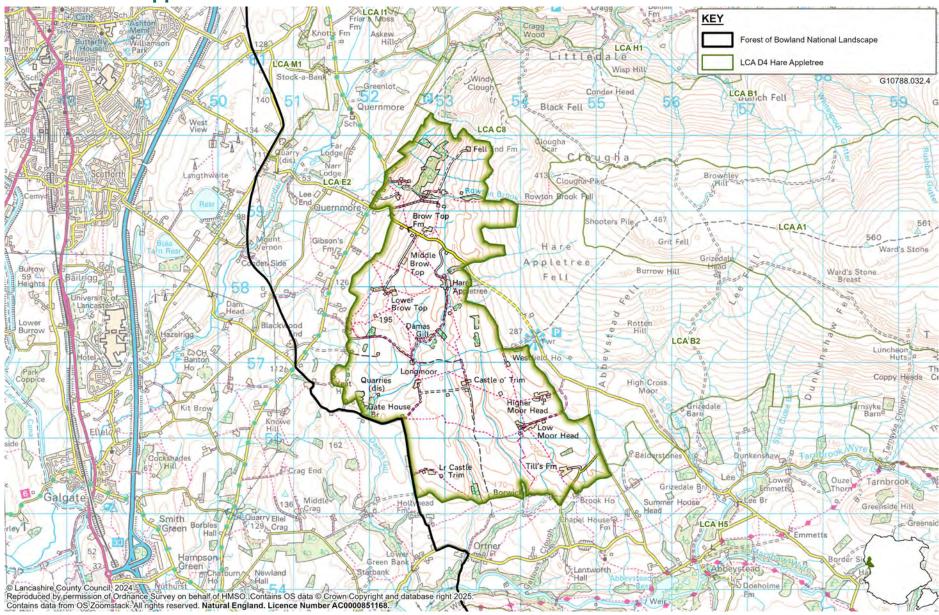
Forces for Change Specific to LCA D3: Kettlesbeck

- D3.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT D specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Changes in land management of common land, moorland fringe and forestry.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA D3: Kettlesbeck

- D3.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT D, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Conserve and enhance sensitive ecological habitats including Keasden Moor SSSI and woodlands.
 - Maintain the sense of openness and views out over the wider landscape.

LCA D4: Hare Appletree



LCA D4: Hare Appletree



Views to Rigg Plantation and surrounding moorland from Rigg Lane

Location

D4.1 This LCA is located to the north-west of the Forest of Bowland and comprises the moorland fringe area of Hare Appletree to the west of the Hare Appletree Fell.

Key Characteristics

- Low stone walls, hedgerows and single mature deciduous trees contribute to landscape pattern.
- Wide panoramas are typical of this area.
- From higher points, such as Quernmore Brow, there are open views westwards across lower lying undulating farmland towards Morecambe Bay and Black Combe (in the Lake District).
- The Jubilee Tower is landmark feature on the horizon in views eastwards.
- The traditional field barn on Quernmore Brow is a landscape feature.
- Small areas of linear woodland contribute to an intermittent sense of enclosure, however there is a strong sense of openness in much of the landscape.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA D4: Hare Appletree

- D4.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT D specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - The Trough of Bowland and Jubilee Tower are well-known and visited and are accessed through this area along Quernmore Brow.

- Cultural associations including a Scheduled Monument of Roman kilns.
- Small areas of broadleaved and conifer woodland including Ancient Woodland at Rowton Brook Wood.
- Views towards the Jubilee Tower and out across Morecambe Bay.

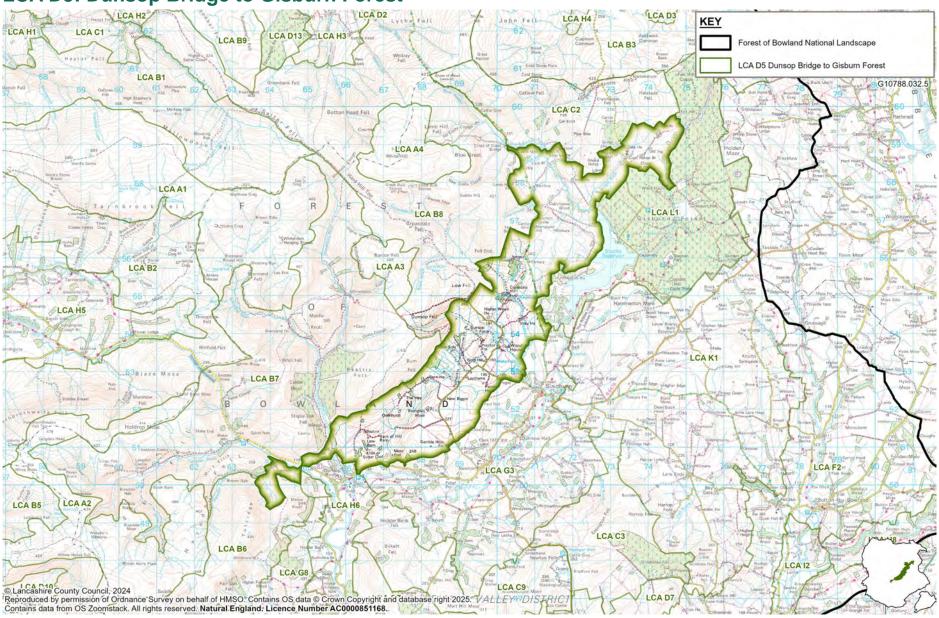
Forces for Change Specific to LCA D4: Hare Appletree

- D4.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT D specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Increased use of the Trough of Bowland scenic drive by motorists and cyclists.
 - Development on the edge of Lancaster and in Morecambe Bay visible from the higher ground with potential for an increase in pressure for further development.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA D4: Hare Appletree

- D4.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT D, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Management of the roads and the landscape in the vicinity of the Trough of Bowland route to enable visitors travelling along the route to fully appreciate the scenic beauty of the Forest of Bowland.
 - Protect and where possible enhance views towards the Jubilee Tower and out across
 Morecambe Bay.

LCA D5: Dunsop Bridge to Gisburn Forest



LCA D5: Dunsop Bridge to Gisburn Forest



View of Knot or Sugar Loaf in moorland fringe landscape east of Dunsop Bridge

Location

D5.1 This LCA is in the centre of the Forest of Bowland and comprises the moorland fringe on the southern edges of fells in the Unenclosed and Enclosed Moorland Hills LCTs. It extends from Beatrix near Dunsop Bridge to the Crutchenber and Gisburn Forest and Stocks LCA's in the north-east.

Key Characteristics

- Belts and small areas of deciduous and coniferous woodland provide an intermittent sense of enclosure within this area.
- The landscape is incised by a network of cloughs and sykes which add variety and texture to the landscape.
- Boundaries are mix of stone walls and hedgerows.
- Evidence of mineral extraction especially in the area around Back Lane.
- Pockets of mature single deciduous trees contribute to landscape pattern.
- Sled tracks relating to past quarrying and peat cutting activities are historic landscape features visible on the otherwise smooth moorland backdrop to the west.
- The rocky outcrop Knot or Sugar Loaf is a distinctive rock feature near Dunsop Bridge.
- Views into the Hodder Valley from the western area.
- Views of Gisburn Forest and Stocks Reservoir from the north-eastern area.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA D5: Dunsop Bridge to Gisburn Forest

- D5.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT D specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Sensitive ecological habitats including Myttons Meadows SSSI and The North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC designated as species rich meadows.
 - Small areas of deciduous woodland.
 - The Knot or Sugar Loaf is a distinctive landscape feature.

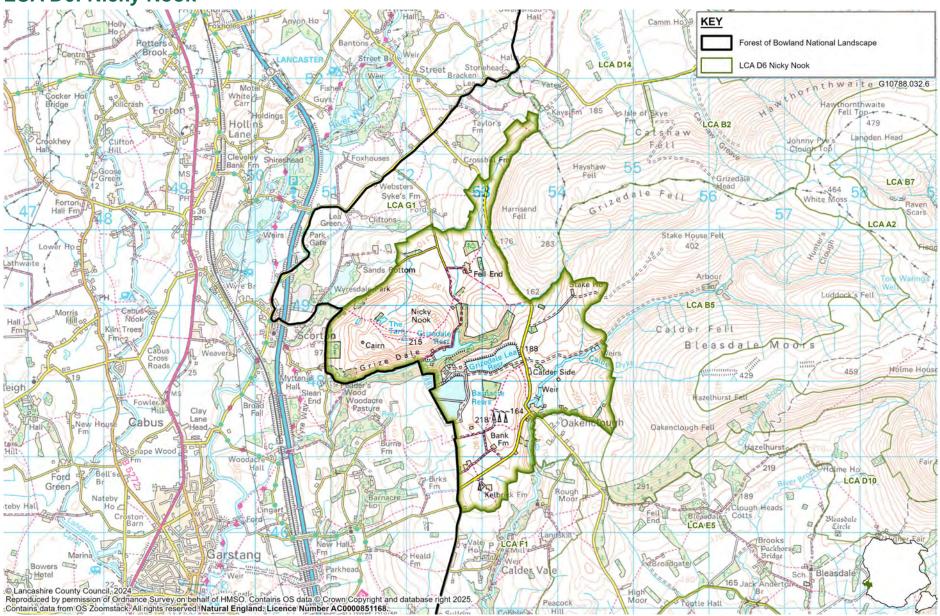
Forces for Change Specific to LCA D5: Dunsop Bridge to Gisburn Forest

- D5.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT D specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Changes in land management of moorland fringe and forestry.
 - New mineral extraction and commercial forestry operations.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA D5: Dunsop Bridge to Gisburn Forest

- D5.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT D, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Conserve and enhance sensitive ecological habitats including Myttons Meadows SSSI and The North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC.
 - Protect and where possible enhance views to Sugar Loaf, the Lower Hodder Valley, to the higher moorland and to Gisburn Forest where appropriate.
 - Ensure any mineral and forestry development is sensitive to landscape character and features.

LCA D6: Nicky Nook



LCA D6: Nicky Nook



Nicky Nook beyond Fell End Woodland

Location

D6.1 This LCA is on the western edge of the Forest of Bowland and comprises the moorland fringe area of Nicky Nook and Barnacre Moor to the west of Harrisend Fell, Stake House Fell and Oakenclough Fell.

Key Characteristics

- Panoramic open views westwards across the Fylde Plain towards Morecambe Bay and eastwards towards the dramatic rising backdrop of the Bowland Fells to the east.
- Jubilee Cairn (a circular stone tower built to commemorate Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee) and the tarn on Nicky Nook are landmarks in views across the area.
- The expanses of water within Grizedale Lea, Grizedale Reservoir and Barnacre reservoir provide visual contrast to the surrounding patchwork of roughly grazed fields.
- This area has a history of estate management, which is reflected in landscape management and features such as gates.
- Pheasant shooting has an influence on the management of the area.
- The landscape is delineated by a network of hedgerows and dry stone walls.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA D6: Nicky Nook

- D6.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT D specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Recreational value of Nicky Nook with PRoWs and Open Access Land.

- Views westwards from Nicky Nook and higher ground across the Fylde Plain and views of Nicky Nook.
- Areas of broadleaved and conifer woodland including Leathercote and Holme Woods which is Ancient Woodland.

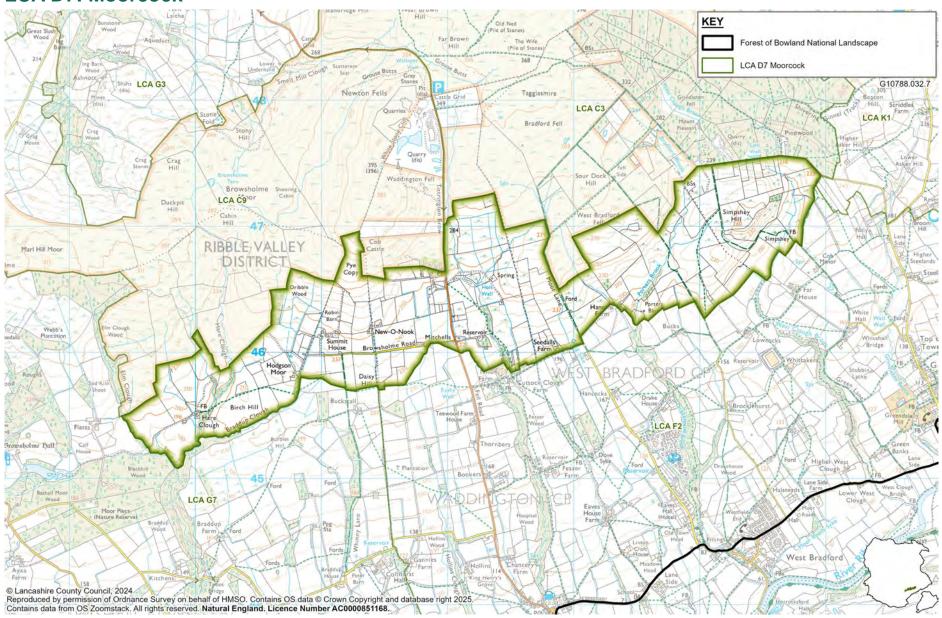
Forces for Change Specific to LCA D6: Nicky Nook

- D6.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT D specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Existing masts at Barnacre Moor with potential pressure for additional infrastructure seeking to take advantage of the higher landform.
 - Pressure for development outside of the Forest of Bowland National Landscape near Lancaster and the M6 corridor has potential for effects on the setting of the National Landscape and effects on views.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA D6: Nicky Nook

- D6.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT D, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Conserve and enhance important ecological habitats and woodlands.
 - Manage visitor facilities and car parks such as that at Grizedale Bridge car park with any expansion, resurfacing or associated infrastructure (fencing, signage etc) to be in keeping with local character.
 - Protect and where possible enhance views from the higher ground westwards across the
 Fylde Plain and views towards Nicky Nook.

LCA D7: Moorcock



LCA D7: Moorcock



View across moorland fringe towards Bradford Fell

Location

D7.1 This LCA is in the southern extents of the Forest of Bowland and comprises the moorland fringe area to the south of Browsholme Moor, Waddington Fell and Easington Fell.

Key Characteristics

- Relatively strong sense of enclosure provided by areas of clough woodland in places.
- Stone walls and fence boundaries.
- Upland rushy pasture.
- Open views northwards to Browsholme Moor, Waddington Fell and Easington Fell and southwards towards Pendle Hill across the Clitheroe urban area.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA D7: Moorcock

- D7.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT D specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Small cloughs of deciduous broadleaved woodland along watercourses.
 - Views north to Bowland Fells and south to Pendle Hill.

Forces for Change Specific to LCA D7: Moorcock

- D7.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT D specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Potential for the Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Programme (HARP) works to result

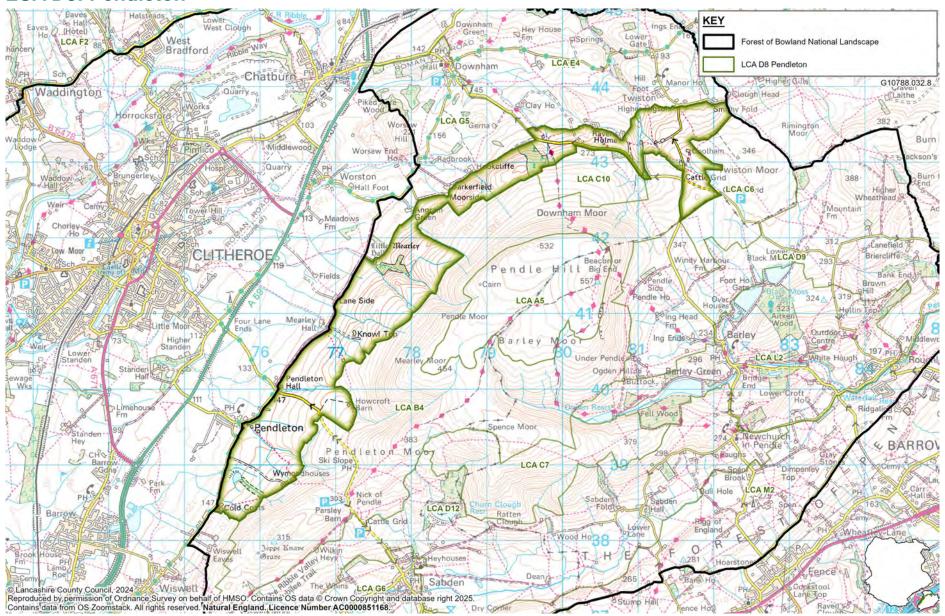
in changes to landscape character in the vicinity of the tunnel installation sites and the construction traffic access routes.

Recent residential development on Slaidburn Road.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA D7: Moorcock

- D7.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT D, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Protect and where possible enhance views southwards towards Pendle Hill and northwards towards Browsholme Moor, Waddington Fell and Easington Fell.
 - Maintain stone walls to retain intact enclosure.
 - The consented HARP scheme will involve tunnel drilling works and road upgrades for construction traffic including passing places and water course crossings. Above ground structures such as vale houses and access points will be in keeping with the local vernacular and landscape features including stone walls, hedgerows and ground cover will be reinstated to match the existing landscape characteristics.

LCA D8: Pendleton



LCA D8: Pendleton



View across the moorland fringe surrounding Mearley Moor from Clitheroe Road

Location

D8.1 This LCA is on the northern slopes of Pendle Hill covering the moorland fringe area to the north of Pendle Moor and Pendleton Moor.

Key Characteristics

- Open views northwards across the Ribble Valley towards the Bowland Fells.
- A patchwork of pastoral land largely bound by hedgerows with deciduous trees with fences and stone walls on higher more exposed ground.
- This area provides the setting to Pendle Hill and is the foreground landscape of views to the area from surrounding landscapes to the north.
- Minor road lined with stone walls and hedgerows.
- Sparse settlement with occasional 'springline' farmsteads.
- Numerous small water courses, some of which are wooded, run through the LCA.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA D8: Pendleton

- D8.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT D specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Geological features at Little Mearley Clough SSSI.
 - Views across the Ribble Valley to the north and Pendle Hill to the south.
 - Areas of deciduous broadleaved woodland including clough woodland.
 - Listed Buildings including Grade II* Little Mearley Hall.

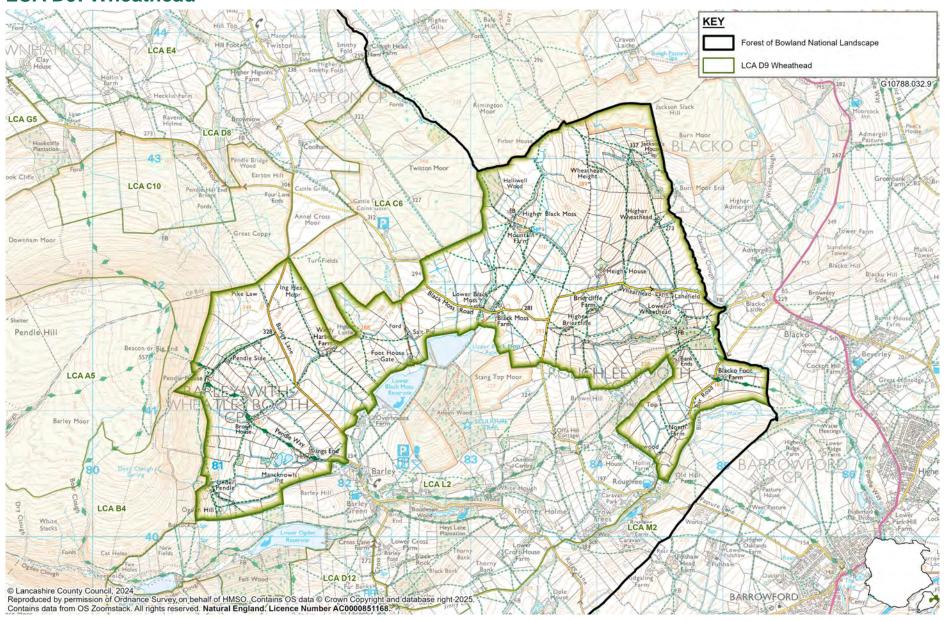
Forces for Change Specific to LCA D8: Pendleton

- D8.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT D specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Changes in management of moorland fringe farmland.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA D8: Pendleton

- D8.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT D, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Protect and where possible enhance views to the surrounding landscape including towards the Ribble Valley and Pendle Hill.
 - Conserve and enhance areas of ecological interest and the Little Mearley Clough SSSI for its geological interest.

LCA D9: Wheathead



LCA D9: Wheathead



View of moorland fronge from Black Moss Road with Pendle Hill in the background

Location

D9.1 This LCA is to the east of Pendle Hill and covers the moorland fringe area to the north and east of Barley and south of Twiston Moor.

Key Characteristics

- A patchwork of pastoral fields largely delineated with low stone walls and fences.
- Open views southwards across the expanses of water in Lower Ogden and Lower Black Moss reservoirs against a backdrop of coniferous woodland and northwards to Pendle Hill.
- Traffic and parking on lanes introduces a source of noise and movement, however the overall sense of tranquillity and remoteness is strong.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA D9: Wheathead

- D9.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT D specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Recreational value of the numerous PRoW including Pendle Way long distance footpath.
 - Areas of woodland, some of which is deciduous and conifer.
 - Views across Lower Ogden and Lower Black Moss reservoirs.

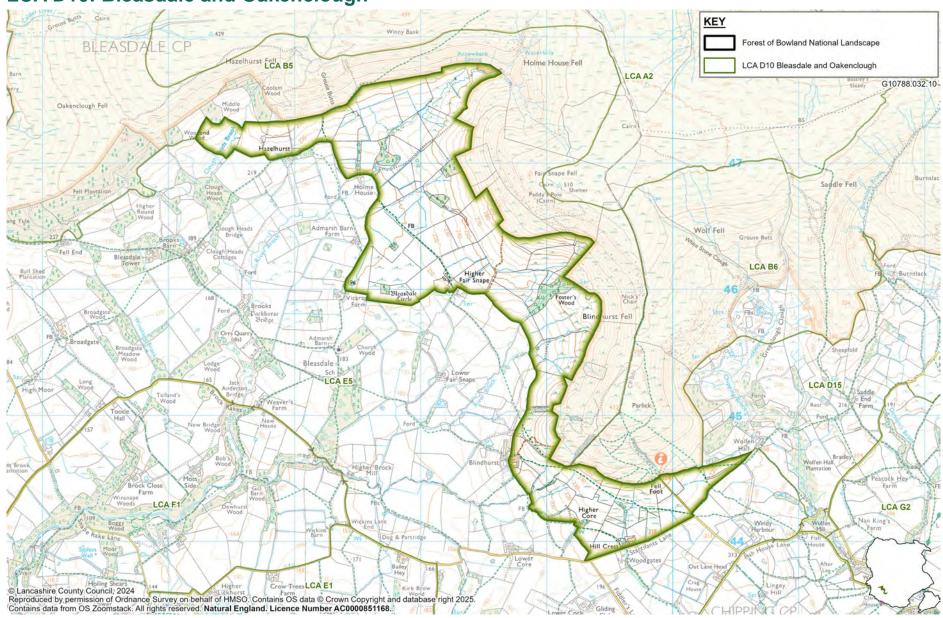
Forces for Change Specific to LCA D9: Wheathead

- D9.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT D specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Recreational pressures including car parking footpath erosion.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA D9: Wheathead

- D9.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT D, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Protect and where possible enhance views across the Lower Ogden and Lower Black Moss reservoirs.
 - Potential for traffic and parking management on lanes to conserve the sense of tranquillity and remoteness with any surfacing or associated infrastructure (fencing, signage etc) to be in keeping with local character.

LCA D10: Bleasdale and Oakenclough



LCA D10: Bleasdale and Oakenclough



Bleasdale from Beacon Fell (Photograph by T Wilson, FoB NL)

Location

D10.1 This LCA is to the south-west of the Forest of Bowland on the eastern facing moorland fringe slopes from the south of Oakenclough Fell and Bleasdale Moors to west of Parlick.

Key Characteristics

- This area has a long history of estate management (including the Bleasdale and Claughton estates) which is evident in the landscape management and some features, for example gates and signs.
- Backdrop of Moorland Hills to the north and east.
- Areas of mixed and coniferous woodland provide intermittent enclosure.
- Single deciduous trees and a network of stone walls and hedgerows at field boundaries contribute to recognisable landscape pattern.
- A network of surfaced and unsurfaced tracks cross the Bleasdale Estate and beech hedgerows are recognisable landscape features.
- Dry stone walls in this area comprise rough blocks and are generally higher than within other LCAs.
- Isolated traditional stone farmsteads dotted throughout the landscape and often associated with mature deciduous trees.
- Activity associated with pheasant, partridge and duck shoots influences the landscape.
- Bleasdale circle, a bronze age site, surrounded by mature trees.
- St. Eadmer Church and Beacon Fell are features in views to the west and the moorland falls to the north and east.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA D10: Bleasdale and Oakenclough

- D10.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT D specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Recreational value of PRoWs and access to Parlick and other fells from Fell Gate.
 - Broadleaved and conifer woodlands.
 - Pattern of dry stone walls which are generally higher than other LCAs.
 - Bleasdale Circle bronze age Scheduled Monument.

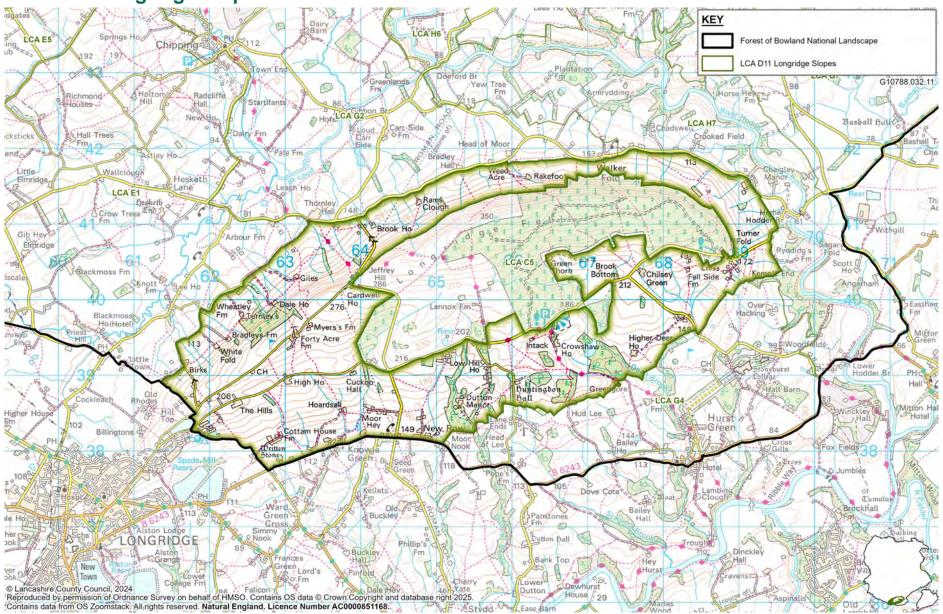
Forces for Change Specific to LCA D10: Bleasdale and Oakenclough

- D10.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT D specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Recreational pressures including car parking on Fell Gate.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA D10: Bleasdale and Oakenclough

- D10.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT D, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Protect and where possible enhance views towards the Bleasdale Circle and the traditional stone church in Bleasdale (St. Eadmer Church).
 - Potential for parking management on Fell Gate with any surfacing or associated infrastructure (fencing, signage etc) to be in keeping with local character.

LCA D11: Longridge Slopes



LCA D11: Longridge Slopes



View north from moorland fringe in Longridge near Jeffrey Hill viewpoint

Location

D11.1 This LCA is to the south of the Forest of Bowland and covers the moorland fringe surrounding Longridge Fell.

Key Characteristics

- This area provides the setting for Longridge Fell and is the foreground of views towards Longridge Fell.
- Open views from the higher ground across the surrounding landscape although woodlands provide a sense of enclosure in places.
- Predominantly sloping pastoral grazing with areas of woodland, forestry, a reservoir and a golf course.
- Rushy marginal pasture compared to the surrounding lower lying lusher farmland.
- Predominantly dry stone wall boundaries or variable condition.
- Marked OS Viewpoint on Jeffrey Hill and Old Clitheroe Road (views currently obscured by vegetation) provide views over the surrounding landscape.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA D11: Longridge Slopes

- D11.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT D specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Sloping rushy pasture interspersed with woodland with views over the surrounding landscape.

- Numerous PRoW including Ribble Valley Jubilee Trail long distance footpath and areas of Open Access Land closer to the summit of Longridge Fell.
- Cultural associations including Listed Buildings such as Grade II* Listed Huntingdon Hall.

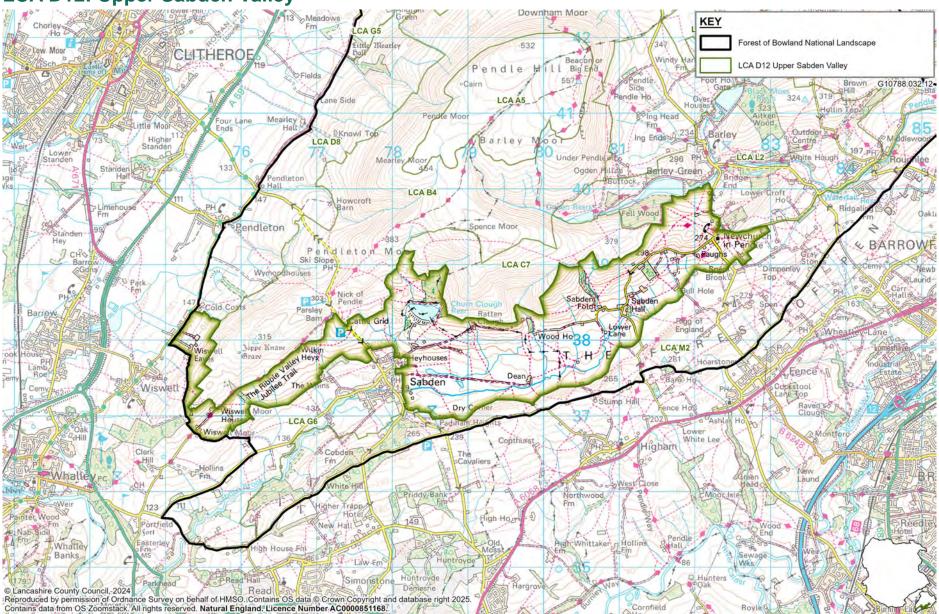
Forces for Change Specific to LCA D11: Longridge Slopes

- D11.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT D specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Recent residential development at Green Bank Park on Higher Road within the National Landscape boundary.
 - Holiday park development on north-east edge of Longridge adjacent the boundary of the National Landscape.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA D11: Longridge Slopes

- D11.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT D, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Retain dry stone walls, repairing those that are in disrepair.
 - Protect and where possible enhance views northwards to the Bowland Hills, notably from the Marked OS Viewpoint on Jeffrey Hill, and southwards, notably from the marked OS viewpoint on Old Clitheroe Road (where vegetation clearance is required to open up the currently restricted views).
 - Ensure any new development is sensitive to local vernacular and siting and design considers effects on the National Landscape.

LCA D12: Upper Sabden Valley



LCA D12: Upper Sabden Valley



View towards Calf Hill from Clitheroe Road Car Park

Location

D12.1 This LCA covers the moorland fringe to the east and south of Pendle Hill from the vicinity of Wiswell to Newchurch in Pendle.

Key Characteristics

- The sloping pastoral landscape is delineated by a network of dry stone walls.
- A highly textural landscape with gorse, rushes, windblown trees, occasional small woodlands and reservoirs all contribute to the character of this area.
- Settlements including Newchurch in Pendle (with its rows of white cottages) and Spen Brook (with its mill tower), both within a designated Conservation Area within their farmland setting, feature in views nestled against the moorland.
- Sabden Fold Conservation Area comprises the two hamlets of Sabden Fold and Lower Sabden Fold and surrounding fields (vaccary) and water courses. The traditional field barn at Sabden Fold is a landscape feature.
- Views southwards and eastwards across the lush, improved pastures of the Calder Valley with its network of hedgerows are characteristic of this area.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA D12: Upper Sabden Valley

- D12.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT D specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Scattered woodlands including broadleaved and conifer woodlands.

- Recreational value of the numerous PRoWs including Pendle Way and routes around Churn Clough Reservoir and up to Pendle Hill.
- Newchurch and Spenbrook Conservation Area and Sabden Fold Conservation Area and their agricultural settings.

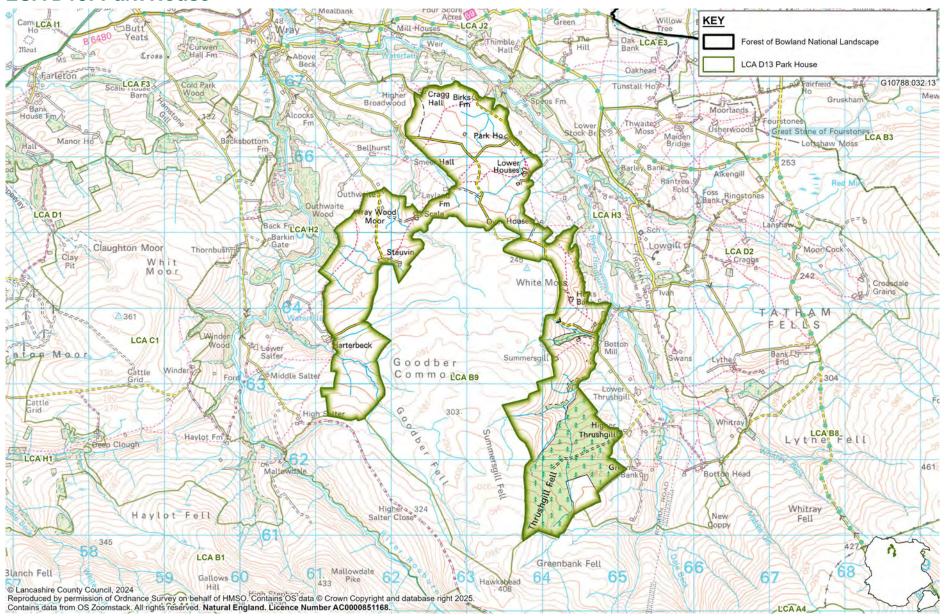
Forces for Change Specific to LCA D12: Upper Sabden Valley

- D12.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT D specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Loss of original architectural details and use of inappropriate modern materials or details in Newchurch and Spenbrook Conservation Area and Sabden Fold Conservation Area.
 - Recreational pressures including car parking on Clitheroe Road.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA D12: Upper Sabden Valley

- D12.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT D, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Ensure the continued preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of the Conservation Areas within their historic agricultural setting by resisting inappropriate maintenance, repairs and alterations to buildings.
 - Potential for traffic and parking management to conserve the sense of tranquillity and remoteness with any surfacing or associated infrastructure (fencing, signage etc) to be in keeping with local character.

LCA D13: Park House



LCA D13: Park House



Park House (Photograph by T Wilson, FoB NL)

Location

D13.1 This LCA is to the north of the Forest of Bowland and encompasses the moorland fringe of Goodber Common between the Roeburn and Hindburn River valleys.

Key Characteristics

- Patchwork of rushy pasture and semi improved meadows delineated by dry stone walls with occasional hedgerows and post and wire fences.
- Mature deciduous trees line Park House Lane and small woodlands associated with water courses.
- Framed views into Roeburndale Valley to the west and Hindburndale Valley to the north.
- A distinctive pattern of farms which generally start at the river bottoms in the adjacent lower lying river valleys and extend through the moorland fringe to include common rights on Goodber Common.
- Cattle grids are common features of the open minor road network.
- Larger coniferous forestry at Higher Thrushgill Plantation.
- Evidence of small scale mining.
- The rising mass of Goodber Common provides a dramatic, smooth backdrop to views southwards and contributes to recognisable sense of place.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA D13: Park House

- D13.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT D specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Broadleaved woodland along watercourses.
 - Areas of Open Access Land linking to Goodber Common.
 - Open views towards Goodber Common to the south and into the surrounding river valleys to the north, east and west.

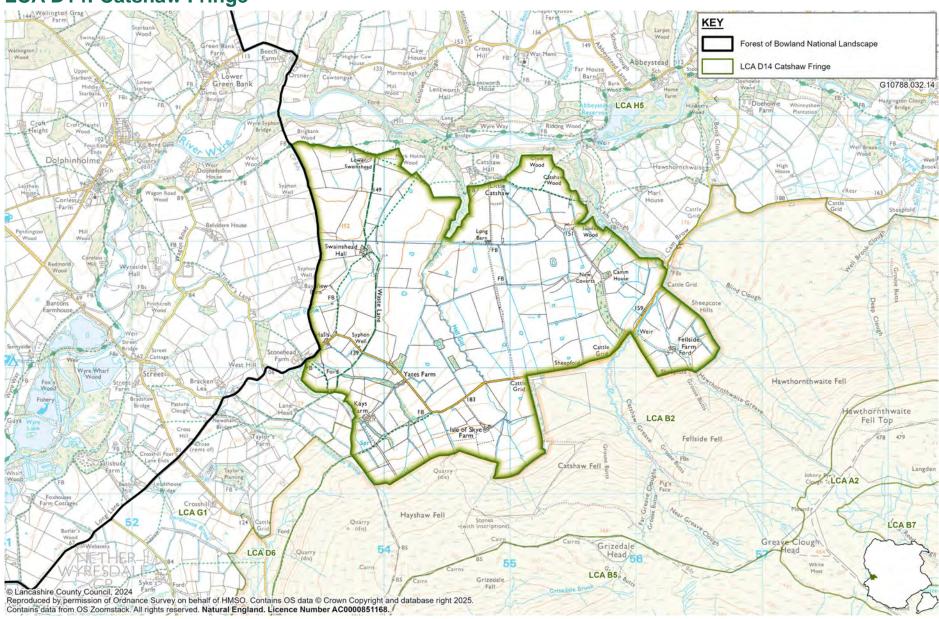
Forces for Change Specific to LCA D13: Park House

- D13.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT D specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Potential for the Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Programme (HARP) works to result in changes to landscape character in the vicinity of the tunnel installation sites and the construction traffic access routes.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA D13: Park House

- D13.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT D, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Protect and where possible enhance views towards Goodber Common to the south and into the river valleys to the north, east and west.
 - The consented HARP scheme will involve tunnel drilling works and road upgrades for construction traffic including passing places and water course crossings. Above ground structures such as vale houses and access points will be in keeping with the local vernacular and landscape features including stone walls, hedgerows and ground cover will be reinstated to match the existing landscape characteristics.

LCA D14: Catshaw Fringe



LCA D14: Catshaw Fringe



Moorland fringe surrounding Catshaw Fell

Location

D14.1 This LCA is on the western edge of the Forest of Bowland covering the lower moorland fringe to the south of Abbeystead and north of Hayshaw Fell, Catshaw Fell, Fellside Fell and Hawthornthwaite Fell.

Key Characteristics

- Landscape pattern comprises a patchwork of large-scale, regular pastoral fields which are delineated with a combination of hedgerows and dry stone walls.
- Numerous small water courses and ponds and woodland along Hall Gill.
- From the northern fringe of this area there are open views into the intimate Marshaw Wyre valley which contributes to a recognisable sense of place.
- To the south rising masses of Catshaw and Hawthornthwaite Fells provide a strong sense of enclosure.
- There is a relatively strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity within this landscape.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA D14: Catshaw Fringe

- D14.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT D specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Areas of broadleaved woodland along watercourses.

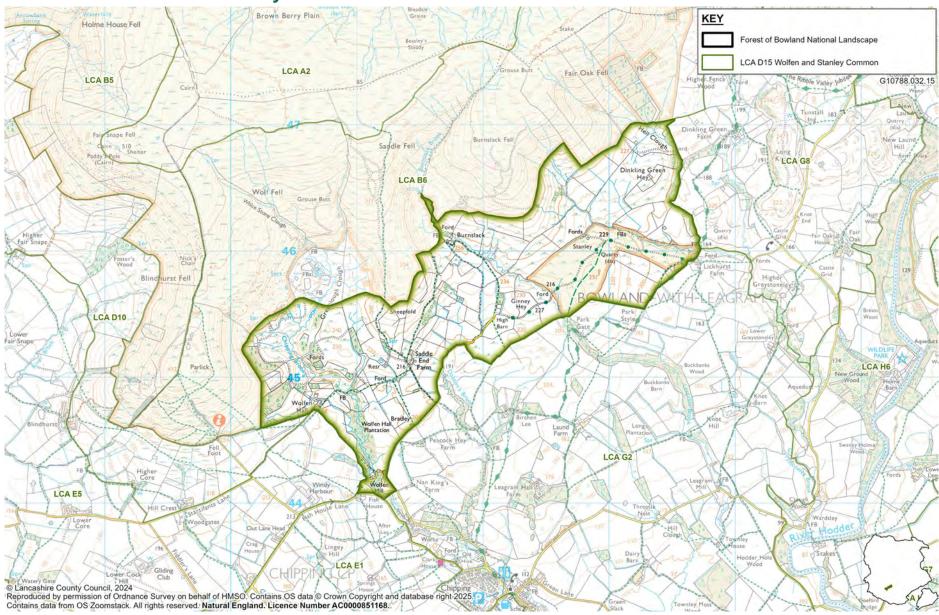
Forces for Change Specific to LCA D14: Catshaw Fringe

- D14.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT D specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Changes in land management of agricultural land and forestry.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA D14: Catshaw Fringe

- D14.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT D, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Protect and where possible enhance views of the corridor of the Marshaw Wyre and up to the higher fells to the south.

LCA D15: Wolfen and Stanley Common



LCA D15: Wolfen and Stanley Common



Moorland fringe surrounding Wolf Fell, Saddle Fell and Burnslack Fell

Location

D15.1 This LCA is to the south-west of the Forest of Bowland and comprises the moorland fringe area to the south of Wolf Fell, Saddle Fell, Burnslack Fell and Fair Oak Fell.

Key Characteristics

- The landscape is crossed by several north-south running brooks which run from the higher Moorland Hills to the north into the lower Undulating Farmland to the south.
- In the western part, woodlands and plantations associated with Wolfen Hall and Chipping Brook provide a sense of enclosure.
- Evidence of formed quarrying to the east.
- Limited road access giving rise to a relatively strong sense of tranquillity.
- Open views across Leagram Hall and its associated parkland landscape contributes to recognisable sense of place.
- Fells including Wolf, Saddle and Burnslack Fells provide a strong sense of enclosure to the north and provide a dramatic moorland backdrop to views northwards.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA D15: Wolfen and Stanley Common

- D15.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT D specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Areas of deciduous woodland including broadleaved and conifer.
 - PRoW network and Open Access Land surrounding the disused Quarry.

Forces for Change Specific to LCA D15: Wolfen and Stanley Common

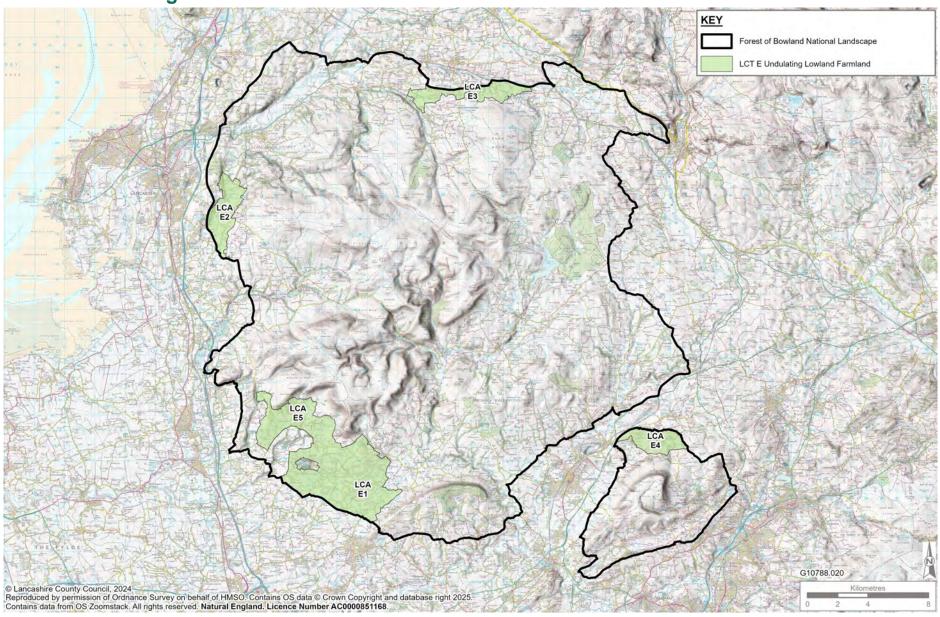
- D15.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT D specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Changes in land management of agricultural land and forestry.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA D15: Wolfen and Stanley Common

- D15.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT D, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Protect and where possible enhance views across the parkland landscape of Leagram
 Hall and towards the fells to the north.



LCT E: Undulating Lowland Farmland



LCT E: Undulating Lowland Farmland

Description and Location

- E.1 The Undulating Lowland Farmland LCT occurs in several areas at the edge of the Forest of Bowland and Pendle Hill. It comprises gently undulating land generally below 150mAOD forming a transition between the lower lying plains and the higher central Bowland Fells.
- E.2 It is a rural predominantly pastoral agricultural landscape, although it does not have the distinct features associated with the other undulating lowland farmland LCTs which are associated with parkland (LCT G) or wooded brooks (LCT F).

Representative Photographs



Lowland Farmland on the lower slopes of Pendleton Hill (LCA E4)



View of lowland farmland near Quernmore (LCA E2) with moorland fringe and moorland hills beyond



View over lowland farmland in Whitechapel (LCA E1)

Key Characteristics

- Undulating rural lowland.
- Intricate tapestry of grazed fields bounded by intact stone walls and hedgerows.
- Small woodlands, copses and hedgerow trees.
- A patchwork of wood and pasture when viewed from the fells.

Landscape Character Description

Physical Character

- E.3 This is a lowland landscape, generally below 150m, forms a transitional zone between the low lying plains of soft glacial deposits and the high fells of Bowland, formed from Millstone Grit.
- E.4 The land use is predominantly pastoral with hedges, hedgerow trees, roadside verges and small stream corridors providing more important ecological habitats within an otherwise farmed landscape. Pockets of habitat within this LCT are designated as local wildlife sites for their ecological interest.
- E.5 Winding lanes are lined with hedgerows and species verges. Hedgerows with mature trees clearly delineate the pastures and meadows.

Perceptual and Scenic Qualities

- E.6 When viewed from the fells, this enclosed landscape comprises a rich patchwork of pastures, mixed farm woodlands, copses, hedgerows and scattered picturesque stone villages.
- E.7 In places, woodland and hedgerows limit views however there is strong intervisibility with the higher moorland hills (Unenclosed and Enclosed Moorland Hills and Moorland Plateaux LCTs).
- E.8 This is an intimate and scenic landscape with a relatively strong sense of tranquillity in many places.

Historic Character

E.9 The lowland landscape was more favourable to early settlers than the nearby uplands and it is probable that much of this LCT was already settled during roman times confirmed by finds such as Roman Kilns at Quernmore. In Medieval times woodland clearance continued with boundary enclosures of hedgerows and stone walls creating a small scale intimate landscape of scattered farms linked by winding roads with irregular fields and patches of surviving woodland on stream and field edges. This pattern largely remains intact today along with areas of ridge and furrow still visible in places.

E.10 During the 17th century lime was used for land improvement in these lowland fringe areas and many small farm kilns remain in the landscape, along with the larger industrial kilns and quarries of the 19th and 20th century. The quarrying of Millstone Grit is also evident in this LCT and where suitable stone was available, querns (or millstones) were quarried and produced. Lead and Silver were also extracted and manufactured in the area.

Settlement Form and Built Character

- E.11 This LCT is characterised by a pattern of small, nucleated hamlets and villages, including Whitechapel and Quernmore, which contain traditional gritstone vernacular houses and cottages. The churches in both villages provide landmarks within views from surrounding the surrounding undulating farmland.
- E.12 Small scale quarries and mines can also be found throughout the area.
- E.13 Dry stone walls were used to form boundaries in the areas where boulder clay was absent and access to stone was more readily available.

Key Landscape Sensitivities

- The intricate combination of hedges, hedgerow trees and small stream corridors.
- The intact network of stone walls, stone bridges and historic villages.
- A mature structure of hedgerows and hedgerow trees.
- Strong intervisibility with the higher moorland (Unenclosed and Enclosed Moorland Hills and Moorland Plateaux LCTs).

Forces for Change

E.14 The Forces for Change are set out in Chapter 5. The forces relating to this LCT are summarised below.

Past Landscape Change

- A decline in mature hedgerow trees through age or agricultural intensification.
- Expansion of villages or modernisation of farmsteads utilising non-local building materials (such as red brick) which are intrusive to local vernacular character.
- Amalgamation and diversification of dairy farms.
- Intensification of agricultural management which has reduced the occurrence of herb-rich meadows.

Future Landscape Change

- E.15 Agricultural Change and Land Management Changes to how the landscape is managed can result in alterations to the key characteristics of the agricultural landscape including boundary features (hedgerows and dry stone walls) and the intricate landcover pattern of pasture and small woodlands. Incremental changes to agricultural landscape features can lead to a weakening or strengthening of landscape quality.
- E.16 **Climate Change** This could result in changes to agricultural practices which would in turn affect the character of the working pastoral landscape.
- E.17 Development Diversification of farm businesses leading to the introduction of new buildings and the conversion of farm buildings for other uses which could gradually change the nature of the working landscape and its associated attributes. Increased pressure for residential development may affecting the character and quality of the landscape and the loss of vernacular styles and material would reduce the distinctive character of this area. Large scale infrastructure development such as wind turbines, masts and pylons can have effects on landscape character.

Management Guidelines

The overall management objective should be to **CONSERVE AND ENHANCE** landscape character.

Landscape Management

Farmed Landscape

- Conserve and retore boundary features (stone walls and hedgerows) to retain the pattern of the farmed landscape.
- Create new hedgerows and manage existing hedgerows to maintain and enhance the landscape pattern and to enhance landscape and ecological linkages.
- Encourage farmers to adopt less intensive farming practices where appropriate to facilitate the natural regeneration of more diverse pasture.
- Encourage the management of woodland in the farmed landscape.
- Conserve the distinct farmed setting to rural settlements.

Landscape Features

- Retain and restore boundary features including dry stone walls and hedgerows.
- Conserve and restore other traditional boundary features including stone and metal boundary markers, finger post signage and wells.
- Ensure the long-term viability of mature trees and woodland by management and

replanting, using species of local provenance wherever possible.

Biodiversity

- Conserve the lowland herb-rich hay meadows and unimproved neutral grasslands.
- Conserve species-rich grass verges and increase species diversity through management.
- Conserve and enhance hedgerows and woodland and identifying opportunities for new planting to seek to create a continuous network to reverse habitat fragmentation.

Historic Environment

- Retain and restore historic boundary features including stone walls and hedgerows and other markers or features.
- Encourage the conservation of historic buildings and built features such as small farm lime kilns from past use where limestone was used as a soil conditioner.

Access

 Conserve footpaths, bridleways and byways, many which represent historic routeways, along with associated features such as traditional stiles and gates.

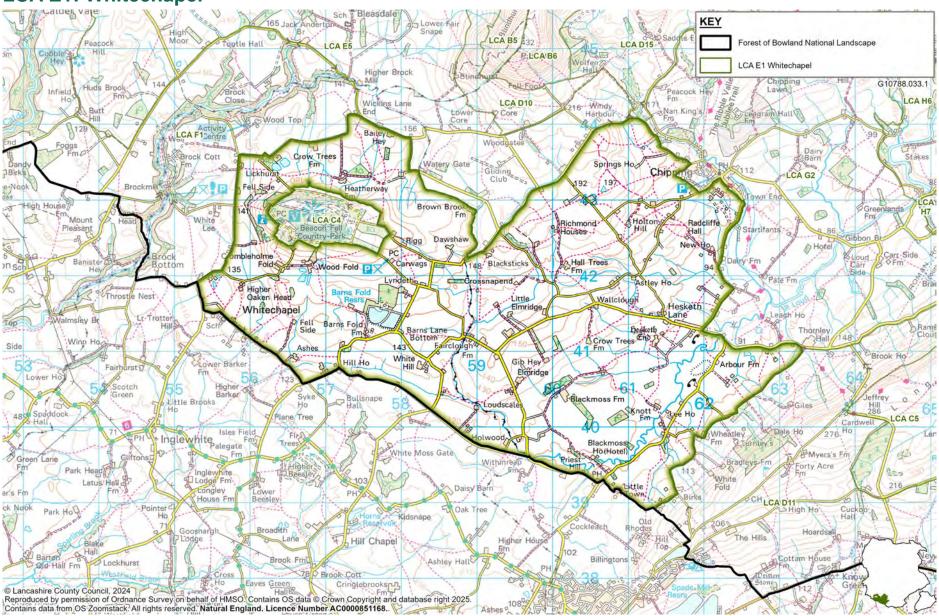
Development Management

- Ensure that any new development on the edges of villages reflects the characteristic clustered form and respects views to landscape features and landmarks, such as church towers on the approaches to villages.
- Encourage the use of local building materials, in particular gritstone and limestone for any alterations or new built form.
- Ensure that highway improvement schemes respect and reflect local character encouraging the use of traditional signage where possible.
- Encourage sympathetic new uses for disused farm buildings to ensure that they remain a viable and contributory feature within this landscape.
- Maintain stone walls on the outskirts of villages, respecting local differences in style and construction.
- Conserve open views towards the surrounding higher ground (Moorland Plateaux and Unenclosed and Enclosed Moorland Hills).

Landscape Character Areas

- E.18 The Undulating Lowland Farmland LCT is sub-divided into five LCAs which are described in the following sections:
 - E1: Whitechapel
 - E2: Quernmore
 - E3: Forest of Mewith
 - E4: Twiston
 - E5: Bleasdale

LCA E1: Whitechapel



LCA E1: Whitechapel



View across farmland to Beacon Fell

Location

E1.1 This LCA is to the south-west of the National Landscape comprising undulating lowland farmland including the lower agricultural slopes of Beacon Fell.

Key Characteristics

- A patchwork of gently undulating pastoral fields which are delineated with a network of stone walls and hedgerows.
- Traditional gritstone buildings within the small hamlet of Whitechapel and scattered farms and properties along the minor road network.
- Network of hedgerows and stone walls provide a sense of intermittent enclosure along the extensive network of narrow lanes.
- Single deciduous trees are landscape features, often associated with isolated farmsteads.
- The rising mass of Beacon Fell, with its dense coverage of coniferous woodland is a recognisable landmark in views northwards with the higher central Bowland Fells beyond.
- Several waterbodies including Barnsfold reservoir form features in views.
- A cheese press stone is a feature in the landscape at Whitechapel.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA E1: Whitechapel

- E1.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT E, specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Views of Beacon Fell.

- Fishwick Bottoms is designated as a Local Nature Reserve.
- Water bodies including those used as fisheries.

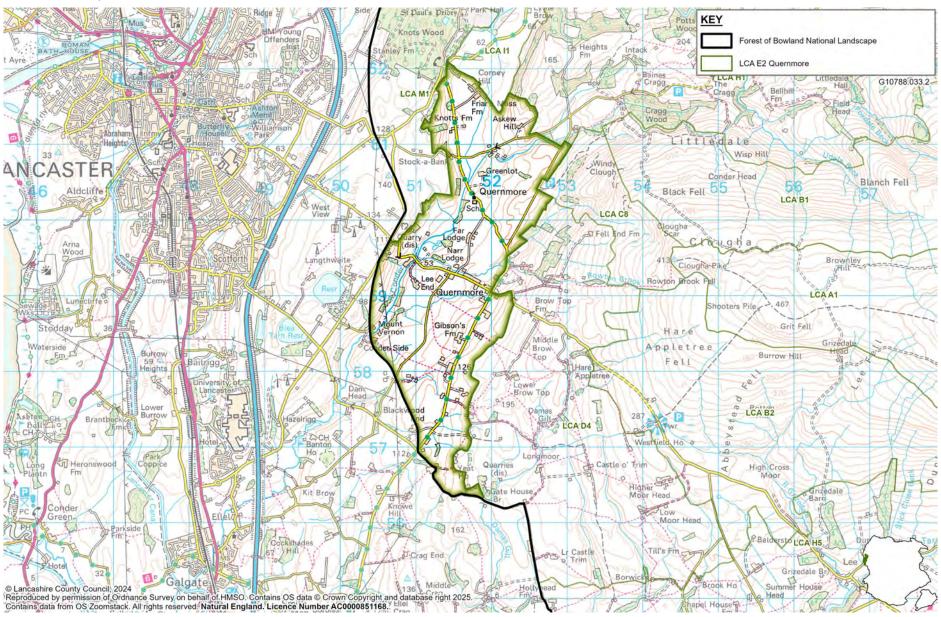
Forces for Change Specific to LCA E1: Whitechapel

- E1.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT E, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Increased visitor pressure at Beacon Fell Country Park (LCA C4: Beacon Fell) which is accessed on the minor road network through this LCA.
 - Increase visitor pressure on Carwags Picnic Area close to Beacon Fell country Park.
 - Pressure relating to managed fisheries such as parking and facilities.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA E1: Whitechapel

- E1.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT E, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Sensitive management of the minor road network and signage associated with Beacon
 Fell Country Park which is accessed though this LCA.
 - Manage facilities at Carwags to ensure car park, picnic and barbeque facilities are managed and in keeping with local character.
 - Appropriate management of fisheries and associated facilities.

LCA E2: Quernmore



LCA E2: Quernmore



View towards St Peter's Church, Quernmore and surrounding farmland from Postern Gate Road

Location

E2.1 This LCA is to the west of the forest of Bowland and includes agricultural land around the village of Quernmore and the Conder Valley east of Quernmore Ridge.

Key Characteristics

- Distinctive pattern of low dry stone walls and hedgerows creating a patchwork of pastoral fields interspersed with small coniferous and mixed woodlands and occasional mature hedgerow trees.
- St Peter's Church, Quernmore church tower is a landmark in views across this landscape.
- The landscape is crossed by a network of minor roads which are predominantly lined with stone walls with occasional hedgerows including species such as beech, hawthorn and holly.
- Dramatic, open views to Clougha Pike and Birk Bank Quarry on the skyline in views eastwards.
- Caton Moor windfarm is a striking feature on the horizon in views to the east.
- Telecommunication masts and pylons are visible features on the ridge at the western edge of the National Landscape, to the west of Quernmore.
- Views of the M6 corridor and Lancaster obscured by the Quernmore ridge landform.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA E2: Quernmore

- E2.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT E specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Views towards St Peters Church, Quernmore church tower, which is a landmark in views.
 - Mixed pattern of low dry stone walls and hedgerows.
 - Distinctive beech hedgerows line Postern Gate Road.

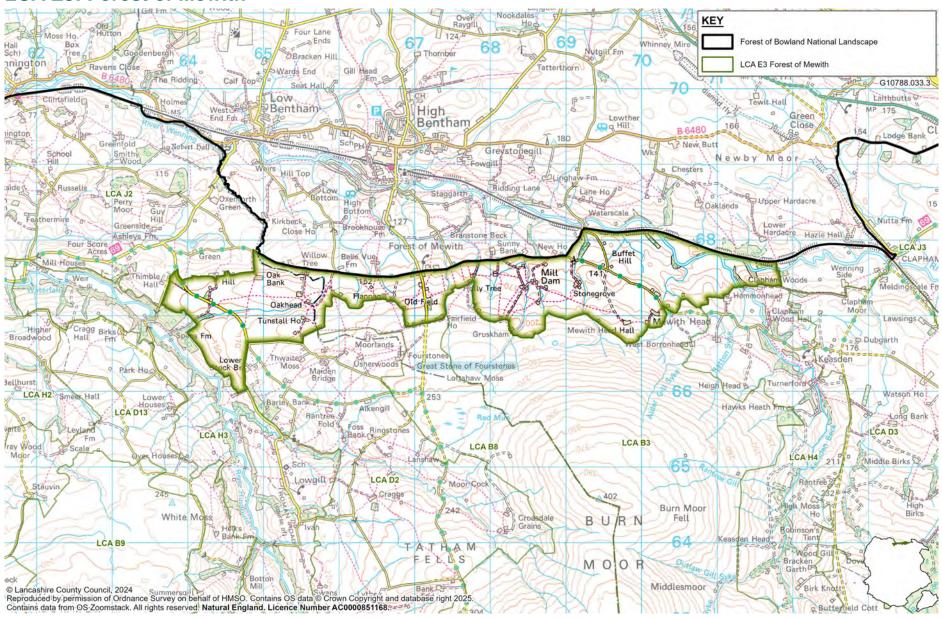
Forces for Change Specific to LCA E2: Quernmore

- E2.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT E specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Increasing pressure for renewable energy development outside of the Forest of Bowland has potential for adverse cumulative effects on its landscape setting.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA E2: Quernmore

- E2.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT E, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Consider the cumulative impacts of any additional proposed, telecommunications masts,
 pylons and renewable energy development on the setting of the National Landscape.
 - Retention and management of distinctive beech boundary hedgerows along Postern Gate Road.
 - Protect and improve the setting of St Peter's Church, Quernmore.

LCA E3: Forest of Mewith



LCA E3: Forest of Mewith



View of over farmland from Mewith Lane

Location

E3.1 This LCA is to the north of the Forest of Bowland and forms agricultural land in the Mewith area.

Key Characteristics

- Patchwork of rolling pastoral fields, delineated by a network of stone walls and hedgerows.
- Settlement pattern of scattered, relatively isolated farmsteads and properties.
- Numerous becks and springs.
- A network of narrow rural roads and PRoW.
- Mature deciduous trees are a feature of the landscape often associated with farmsteads and becks.
- Framed views westwards into the Hindburndale Valley.
- Dramatic, open views southwards towards the rising mass of Moorland Hills at the centre of the Forest of Bowland.
- Panoramic, open views northwards towards the peaks of the Yorkshire Dales.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA E3: Forest of Mewith

- E3.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT E specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Network of hedgerow and stone wall and boundaries.

Becks and streams often lined by trees.

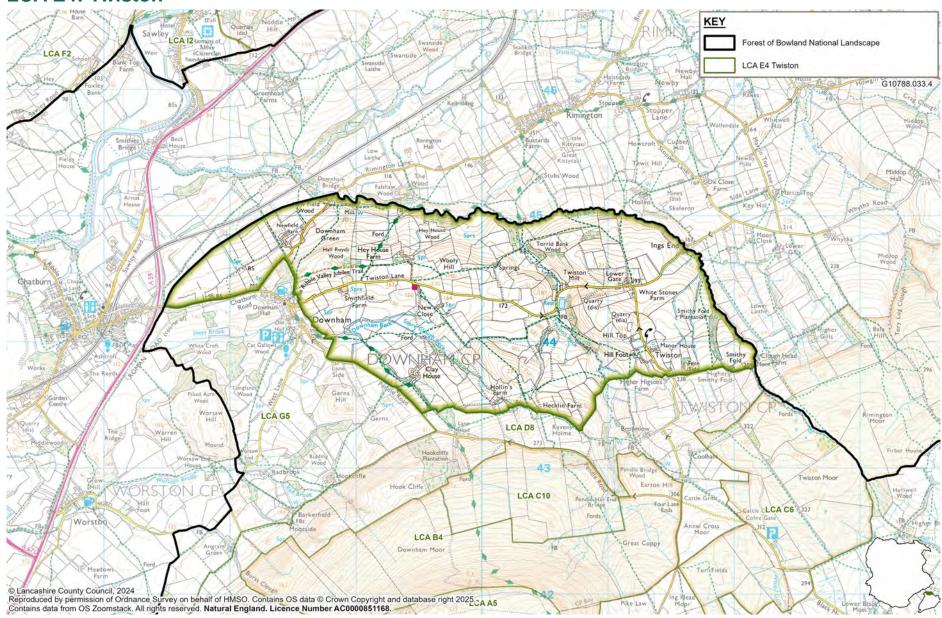
Forces for Change Specific to LCA E3: Forest of Mewith

- E3.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT E specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Changes in management of farmland and woodland.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA E3: Forest of Mewith

- E3.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT E, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Maintain the intact network of hedgerows, drystone walls and treelined becks.
 - Maintain the sense of openness and views out over the wider landscape.

LCA E4: Twiston



LCA E4: Twiston



View across farmland with Pendle Hill in the background

Location

E4.1 This LCA is on the northern edge of Pendle Hill and comprises agricultural land to the east of Downham extending north to the National Landscape boundary near Downham Bridge and east to Twiston.

Key Characteristics

- Undulating, predominantly pastoral farmland with a network of minor wooded water courses (becks).
- The rising mass of Pendle Hill provides a strong sense of place and enclosure in views southwards.
- In views northwards there is a greater sense of openness with views into the gently meandering corridor of the River Ribble and the Bowland Hills to the north.
- The landscape pattern comprises a patchwork of relatively small, regular and irregular fields divided by a network of hedgerows and dry stone walls.
- Mature deciduous trees within fields and hedgerow boundaries create texture within the landscape and are striking landscape features.
- The landscape is crossed by a network of narrow rural lanes linking farms and settlements in the wider area.
- Part of the Ribble Valley Jubilee Trail runs through this LCA.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA E4: Twiston

- E4.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT E specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Wooded becks including Downham Beck, Score Clough Beck and Twiston Beck.
 - Views to Pendle Hill and north across the Ribble valley.
 - Limestone evident with a lime kiln Scheduled Monument, former quarries and dry stone walls.
 - PRoW including The Ribble Valley Jubilee Trail.

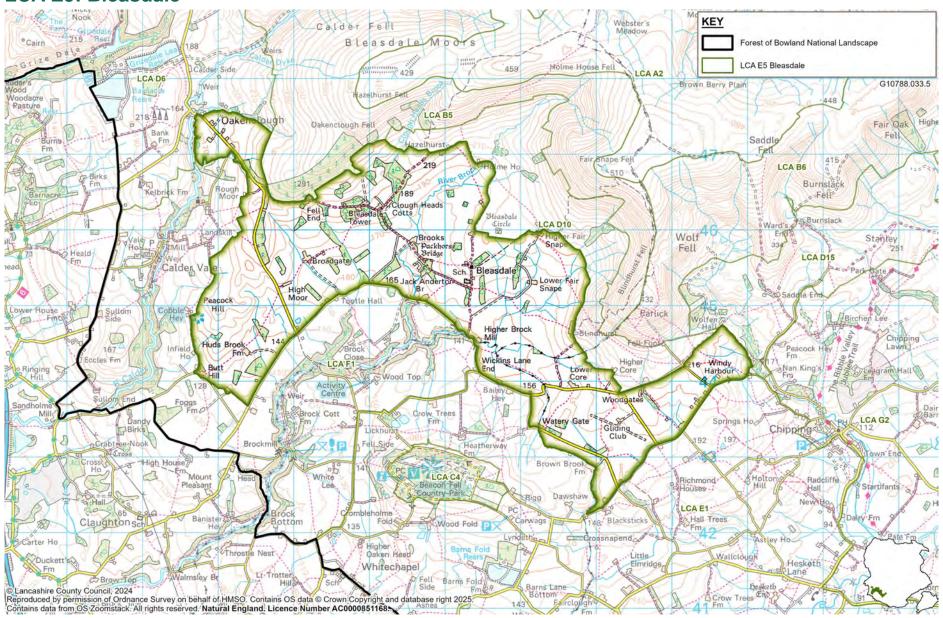
Forces for Change Specific to LCA E4: Twiston

- E4.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT E specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Loss of limestone features and vernacular.
 - Lack of management of riparian woodland along the becks.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA E4: Twiston

- E4.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT E, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Ensure the continued preservation and enhancement of limestone features in the landscape.
 - Retain and enhance the natural character of the wooded becks and managing the woodland for its landscape and ecological value.
 - Retention of views to Pendle Hill and across the Ribble Valley.

LCA E5: Bleasdale



LCA E5: Bleasdale



Bleasdale from Parlick (Photograph by T Wilson, FoB NL)

Location

E5.1 This LCA is to the south-west of the Forest of Bowland to the north of Brock Brook and includes agricultural land with blocks of woodland. It is adjacent to LCA E1 Whitechapel, which is within the same LCT, although LCA E5 Bleasdale contains a greater proportion of woodland.

Key Characteristics

- Undulating pastoral farmland with blocks of mixed woodland which provide a varied sense of enclosure and contribute to the texture of this patchwork landscape.
- Field boundaries include hedgerows, fences and occasional stone walls.
- A series of brooks cross the landscape although they are more open than watercourses in LCT F Undulating Lowland Farmland with Wooded Brooks.
- Stone bridges, such as the Packhorse bridge crossing the River Brock, are features in the landscape.
- The Bleasdale Moors provide a dramatic backdrop in views north where the relatively smooth profile contrasts with the more textured landscape of the rolling farmland.
- To the south, there is a stronger sense of openness with views into the Brock Valley and towards Beacon Fell which is a recognisable landmark.
- Settlement pattern of isolated, scattered farmsteads with occasional landmark buildings such as Bleasdale church and tower.
- A relatively strong sense of tranquillity throughout much of this area due to the general absence of roads crossing the landscape.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA E5: Bleasdale

- E5.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT E specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Linear blocks and belts of mixed woodland provide a varied sense of enclosure.
 - High levels of tranquillity, particularly to the north of the LCA.

Forces for Change Specific to LCA E5: Bleasdale

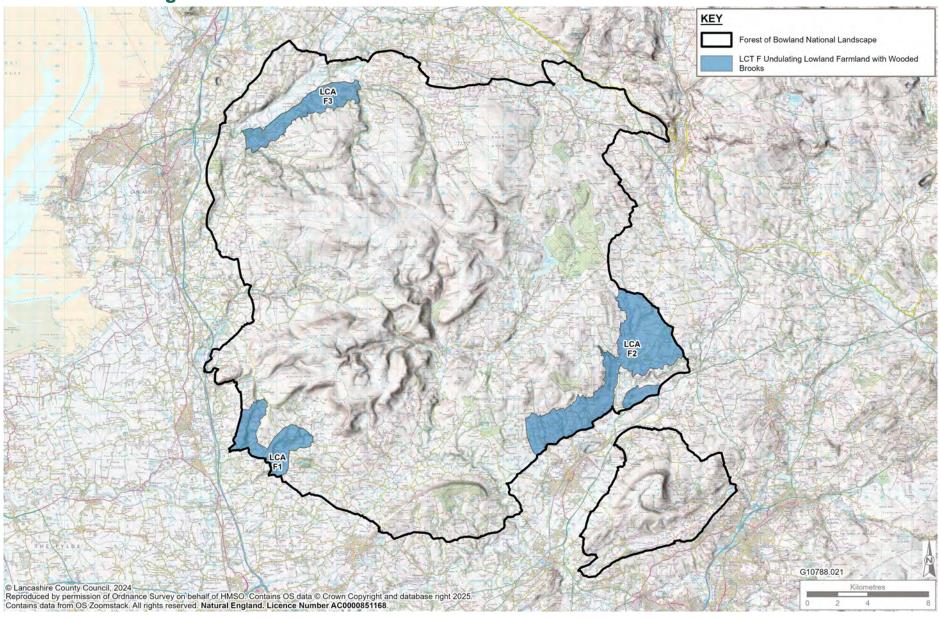
- E5.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT E specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Changes in management of farmland and woodland.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA E5: Bleasdale

- E5.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT E, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Maintain the intact network of hedgerows and woodland blocks.
 - Maintain views out over the wider landscape including Beacon Fell to the south and the Bowland Fells to the north and east.

LCT F: Undulating Lowland Farmland with Wooded Brooks

LCT F: Undulating Lowland Farmland with Wooded Brooks



LCT F: Undulating Lowland Farmland with Wooded Brooks

Description and Location

- F.1 The Undulating Lowland Farmland with Wooded Brooks LCT is a lowland landscape generally below 150m and comprises a patchwork of pastoral fields incised by wooded brooks and river gorges which are tributaries of larger water courses.
- F.2 The Undulating Lowland Farmland with Wooded Brooks LCT is found at the edge of the Forest of Bowland forming a transition between the low-lying plains and the higher Bowland Fells.

Representative Photographs



View across farmland with wooded brooks in LCA F1



Wooded Brook near Bolton-by-Bowland in LCA F2



Wooded Brook near Caton in LCA F3

Key Characteristics

- A patchwork of pastural fields incised by wooded brooks.
- Field boundaries delineated with hedgerows and stone walls.
- Clustered historic villages and scattered cottages.

Landscape Character Description

Physical Character

- F.3 This LCT generally occurs below 150m and forms a transitional zone between the low lying plains of soft glacial deposits and the higher Bowland fells, formed from Millstone Grit. This LCT is of gentle lower topography compared to the surrounding fells and hills.
- F.4 Many of the woodlands on the steep slopes of the deep cloughs and valley sides are of ancient origin and have survived due to their steepness and inaccessibility which is unsuitable for agriculture. They are often important wildlife habitats. They include alder and ash woods on the base-rich soils of the valley floors grading through to lowland oakwoods and upland oak woods on the upper valley sides. Remnant species-rich grassland is also often a feature of the steep slopes and flushes, fens and marshy grassland are also present within this landscape.
- F.5 A network of minor lanes criss-cross the landscape, with stone hump backed bridges forming features in the wooded valleys where the roads cross the brooks. The valleys provide a strong contrast with the pastoral landscape where small fields are enclosed by hedges and trees and herb rich verges line many of the lanes. The brooks often house historic industrial sites sited to harness the water power generated by water flow.

Perceptual and Scenic Qualities

F.6 In places, woodland and hedgerows limit views, whilst there is strong intervisibility with the Unenclosed and Enclosed Moorland Hills and Moorland Plateaux LCTs in other areas.

Historic Character

F.7 The lower lying landscape was more favourable to early settlers than the nearby uplands.

Medieval population pressures led to small woodland clearances along the Ribble and the

Lune and their tributaries which created a small scale intimate landscape of scattered farms

linked by winding roads with irregular fields and patches of surviving woodland on stream and
field edges, a landscape which has remained intact to this day. The majority of enclosure dates
from the medieval period and has created a landscape of small fields with mostly hedgerow
boundaries although stone walls are evident where geology lies close to the surface.

- F.8 In the middle of the 18th century, rapid changes in the large-scale application of technology resulted in a move towards an industrialised society which is evident in the landscape by the presence of cotton weaving mills at Calder Vale and Caton. Lappet Mill at Calder Vale was built in 1835 and is powered by the River Calder.
- F.9 Sawley Abbey is to the south of the River Ribble is a 12th century Cistercian monastery with a long history of dispute and bloodshed. Ruins including walls and foundations remain and it is visible from LCA F2.

Settlement Form and Built Character

- F.10 This LCT is characterised by a pattern of linear and clustered villages which vary in size, from smaller villages such as Calder Vale and larger villages such as Caton.
- F.11 Calder Vale is a model industrial village comprising gritstone terraced cottages which overlook the river corridor with Lappet Mill, a cotton weaving mill, on the opposite riverbank. Caton is a larger settlement which contains a mixture of traditional, predominantly gritstone cottages, which are centred around the church.
- F.12 Smaller rural villages such as Waddington, Grindleton and Bolton-by-Bowland and scattered, isolated farmsteads, which display typical gritstone vernacular building materials and styles are also a feature of this LCT.

Key Landscape Sensitivities

- Diverse mix of mature woodland lining water courses, hedges and hedgerow trees provide landscape and ecological value.
- The rich industrial archaeological record associated with millstone and cotton production and an intact network of stone walls, stone bridges and historic villages.
- Strong intervisibility with the Unenclosed and Enclosed Moorland Hills and Moorland Plateaux LCTs.

Forces for Change

 The Forces for Change are set out in Chapter 5. The forces relating to this LCT are summarised below.

Past Landscape Change

- A decline in mature hedgerow trees through age or agricultural intensification.
- Expansion of villages or modernisation of farmsteads using non-local building materials
 (e.g. red brick) which are intrusive to local vernacular character.
- Amalgamation and diversification of farms.

- Intensification of agricultural management, such as use of chemical fertiliser and herbicide, which has affected herb-rich meadows.
- Loss of and decline in hedgerow field boundaries through agricultural intensification and lack of management with the creation of larger fields or replacement with stock fencing.

Future Landscape Change

- F.13 Agricultural Change and Land Management The amalgamation of farms and the increased drive for efficiency has a direct impact on how the land is managed as the key characteristics of the landscape are influenced by agricultural practices. Changes in land ownership or management may also lead to a decline in the management of brook side woodlands, which are a key feature of the landscape pattern.
- F.14 Climate Change Changes in temperatures and average rainfall levels may result in changes to the woodlands associated with the brooks. Water flow and levels in water courses may also be altered resulting in changes to river habitats and potentially increased flooding. Changes to agricultural practice may also occur.
- F.15 Development Diversification of farm businesses, introducing new buildings and the conversion of farm buildings for residential and other uses could gradually change the character and nature of the working landscape and its associated attributes. Increased pressure from residential development and renewable development such as wind farms, masts and pylons could also have an effect on landscape character.
- F.16 **Recreation** Increased pressure from tourism related developments has the potential to put pressure on existing resources and may result in an increase in traffic affecting the character and quality of the landscape.

Management Guidelines

The overall management objective should be to **CONSERVE AND ENHANCE** landscape character.

Landscape Management

Wooded Brooks

- Encourage the management of wooded brooks in the farmed landscape.
- Increase river corridor woodland through natural regeneration and new planting.
- Increase the percentage of lowland oak and mixed woodlands.
- Ensure effective catchment management to sustain or improve water quality.

Farmed Landscape

- Conserve and enhance woodland, hedges and stone walls.
- Create new hedgerows and regenerate existing hedges to maintain and enhance landscape and ecological linkages.
- Encourage farmers to adopt less intensive farming practices where appropriate to facilitate the natural regeneration of more diverse pasture and woodland habitat.

Landscape Features

- Encourage conservation of existing key landscape features and habitats.
- Maintain the distinctive pattern of hedgerows and stone walls at field boundaries.

Biodiversity

- Conserve and enhance herb-rich riverbanks.
- Conserve species-rich grass verges and increase species diversity through management where appropriate.
- Conserve ancient semi-natural woodlands.
- Link existing woodlands and hedgerows to create a continuous ecological network to reverse habitat fragmentation.
- Ensure that UK BAP priority habitats are appropriately managed.

Historic Environment

- Retain and restore historic boundary features including stone walls and hedgerows and other markers or features.
- Conserve historic features and buildings such as small farm lime kilns which indicate past
 use of limestone as a soil conditioner; and traditional boundary features such stone/metal
 boundary markers and wells.

Access

 Conserve footpaths, bridleways and byways, many which represent historic routeways, along with associated features such as traditional stiles and gates.

Development Management

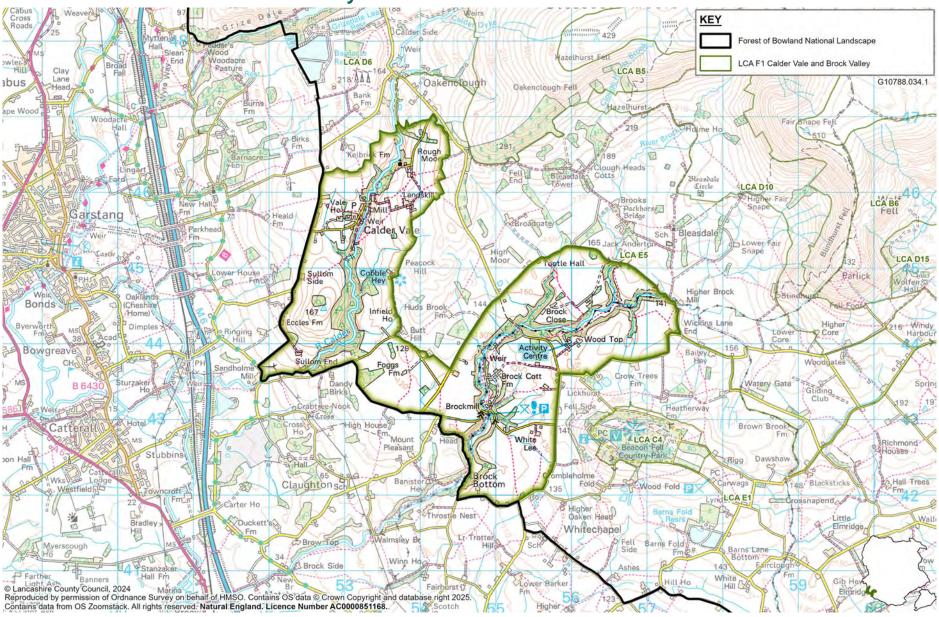
- Ensure that any new development on the edges of villages reflects the characteristic clustered or linear form and respects views to features and landmarks, such as church towers on the approaches to villages.
- Encourage the use of local building materials, in particular gritstone and limestone for any alterations or new built form.
- Encourage sympathetic new uses for disused farm buildings to ensure that they remain a

- viable and contributory feature within this landscape.
- Ensure that highway improvement schemes respect and reflect local character encouraging the use of traditional signage where possible.
- Conserve the distinctive settings to rural settlements such as stone walls on the outskirts of villages, respecting local differences in style and construction.
- Conserve local historic features such as small farm lime kilns.
- Conserve open views towards the surrounding higher Moorland Plateaux and Unenclosed and Enclosed Moorland Hills LCTs.
- Conserve open and framed views across and into the corridors of the River Ribble and Lune.
- Restore white railings where they are present.

Landscape Character Areas

- F.17 The Undulating Lowland Farmland with Wooded Brooks LCT is sub-divided into three LCAs which are described in the following sections:
 - F1: Calder Vale and Brock Valley
 - F2: Waddington to Bolton-by-Bowland
 - F3: Caton

LCA F1: Calder Vale and Brock Valley



LCA F1: Calder Vale and Brock Valley



Brock Valley-Brock Mill Lane (Photograph by T Wilson, FoB NL)

Location

F1.1 This LCA is to the south-west of the Forest of Bowland and encompasses the wooded corridors of the River Calder and the River Brock and surrounding agricultural land.

- Two distinctive wooded river corridors, following the courses of the River Calder and River Brock, which are lined with mature, mixed, deciduous woodland (parts of which are ancient, semi-natural).
- The woodland has a striking pattern when viewed from the surrounding pastoral farmland which appear as linear corridors.
- Coniferous woodland on the rising mass of Beacon Fell is visible on the skyline in views eastwards.
- Sound of fast-flowing water within the rivers.
- A series of narrow lanes, such as Snape Rake Lane, pass through the woodland and are often lined with short, trimmed hedgerows or wide verges with trees.
- The lanes have a strongly rural character, with few road markings and little signage, other than named lanes.
- Hedgerows trees and in field trees are landscape features and comprises species including oak, alder, ash, birch and hawthorn.
- Coppiced woodland and strips or blocks of damp birch woodland are a feature in places.
- In Spring carpets of bluebells in woodlands provide a carpet of blue striking colour.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA F1: Calder Vale and Brock Valley

- F1.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT F specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Calder Vale Conservation Area is designated as an area of special architectural or historic interest.
 - The Calder and Brock wooded valleys provide important landscape and biodiversity features.
 - Strong sense of tranquillity and remoteness.

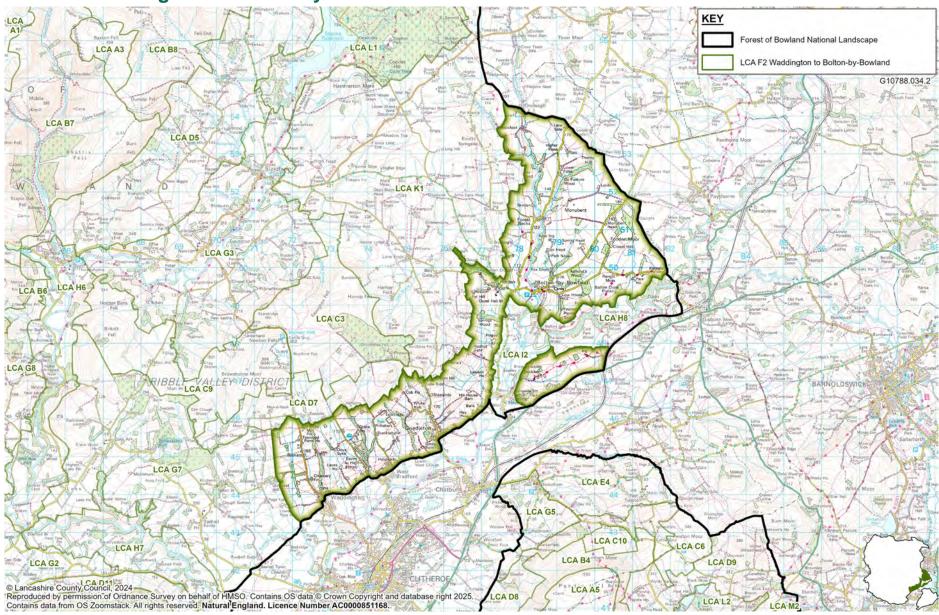
Forces for Change Specific to LCA F1: Calder Vale and Brock Valley

- F1.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT F specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Loss of original architectural details and use of inappropriate modern materials or details in Calder Vale Conservation Area.
 - Recreational pressures including carparking in Calder Vale and at Brockmill.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA F1: Calder Vale and Brock Valley

- F1.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT F, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Ensure the continued preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of the Conservation Area by resisting inappropriate maintenance, repairs and alterations to buildings.
 - Retain and enhance the natural character of the wooded valleys avoiding the use of uncharacteristic materials and features and managing the woodlands for their landscape and ecological value.
 - Sensitive treatment of picnic site and carpark at Brockmill.

LCA F2: Waddington to Bolton-by-Bowland



LCA F2: Waddington to Bolton-by-Bowland



Bolton-by-Bowland from Smalden Lane (Photograph by T Wilson, FoB NL)

Location

F2.1 This LCA is towards the south-east of the Forest of Bowland and encompasses Bolton-by-Bowland, Waddington, Grindleton and surrounding land. It is split into two distinct areas, separated by LCA J2: Ribble Floodplain and LCA I8: Ribble Valley.

- Gently sloping limestone topography incised with a pattern of wooded cloughs which feed into the larger River Ribble.
- The villages of Waddington, West Bradford, Grindleton, Holdon and Bolton-by- Bowland are situated at the foot of the wooded cloughs or brooks.
- The brook corridors, including Drakenhouse Brook, Porters Brook, West Clough Brook, Grindleton Brook, Skirden Brook and Holden Brook, are lined with mature deciduous trees and woodland which break up the surrounding predominantly pastoral farmland.
- Woodland is key feature in views across the area which provides a sense of enclosure in places.
- Framed views southwards across the broad valley of the River Ribble.
- Sawley Abbey Scheduled Monument is a striking feature in views from the south-eastern part of this LCA on the southern bank of the Ribble Valley.
- Attractive villages comprise traditional stone buildings and large public houses contribute to a sense of place and orientation.
- Stone bridges are features in the landscape at river crossing points.

- A network of narrow lanes cross the landscape often lined with hedgerows with hedgerow trees, stone walls with rounded smooth boulders and white railings.
- B roads run east-west across this area, connecting the villages and introducing a source of noise and movement into the landscape.
- Bluebells introduce strong colour when in season and the smell of wild garlic within the woodlands is recognisable in the Spring.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA F2: Waddington to Bolton-by-Bowland

- F2.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT F specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Bolton-by-Bowland, Grindleton and Waddington all have designated Conservation Areas of special architectural or historic interest.
 - Views of Sawley Abbey Scheduled Monument (within the extensive Sawley Conservation Area) on the south bank of the Ribble valley.
 - Long distance footpaths including The Ribble Valley Jubilee Trail and The Ribble Way.
 - To the north of Bolton-by-Bowland, New Ing Meadow has been designated as a SSSI as one of the few remaining herb-rich hay meadows which were once typical of this part of Lancashire.

Forces for Change Specific to LCA Waddington to Bolton-by-Bowland

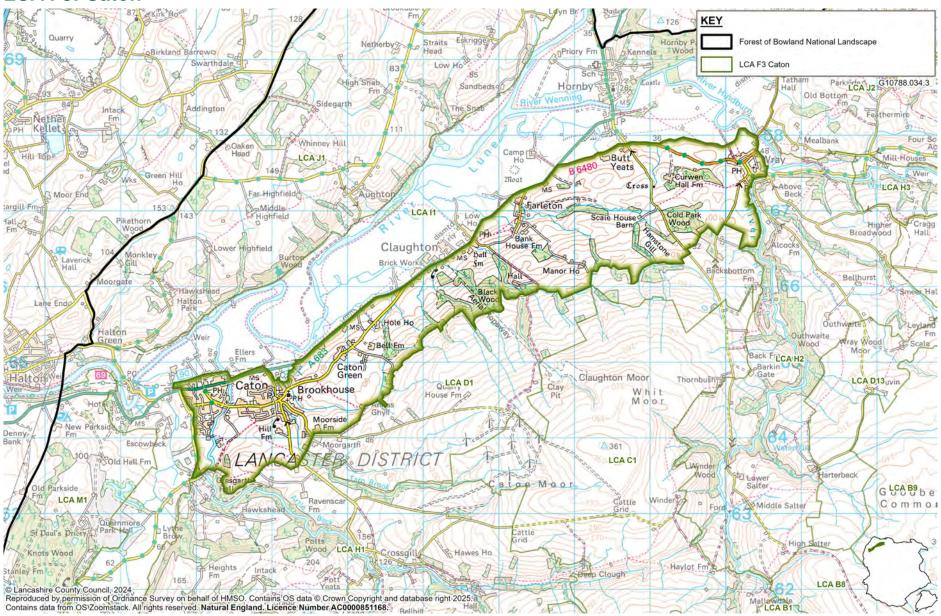
- F2.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT F specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Loss of original architectural details and use of inappropriate modern materials or details in Bolton-by-Bowland, Grindleton and Waddington Conservation Areas.
 - Recreational pressure in the attractive south Bowland villages.
 - Potential for the Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Programme (HARP) works to result in changes to landscape character in the vicinity of the tunnel installation sites and the construction traffic access routes.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA Waddington to Bolton-by-Bowland

- F2.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT F, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Ensure the continued preservation and enhancement of the character, appearance and features within the Conservation Areas using traditional techniques and materials.

- Retain and enhance the natural character of the wooded valleys avoiding the use of uncharacteristic materials and features and managing the woodland for its landscape and ecological value.
- The consented HARP scheme will involve tunnel drilling works and road upgrades for construction traffic including passing places and water course crossings. Any above ground structure such as vale houses and access points will be in keeping with the local vernacular and landscape features including stone walls, hedgerows and ground cover will be reinstated to match the existing landscape character.

LCA F3: Caton



LCA F3: Caton



View from Hornby Road near Caton across a wooded brook with farmland beyond

Location

F3.1 This LCA is towards the north-west of the Forest of Bowland and encompasses the lower north facing slopes of the Lune Valley from the villages of Caton to Wray.

- The large, nucleated settlements of Caton and Brookhouse have medieval origins and grew in the industrial times with cotton mills on Artle Beck and other tributaries of the Lune and exhibit a combination of traditional stone buildings and more modern materials.
- Wray was a local textile centre taking advantage of the fast flowing Roeburn and Hindburn Rivers comprising a mix of traditional houses and cottages.
- Linear belts of deciduous woodland often associated with water courses punctuate this landscape and contribute to an intermittent sense of enclosure within views.
- The aerial ropeways associated with Claughton Moor quarries and brickworks are a recognisable feature within the landscape.
- Panoramic, open and framed views northwards across the wide floodplain of the River Lune.
- To the south, the dramatic rising profile of the central Unclosed and Enclosed Moorland Hills and Moorland Plateaux LCTs form the skyline backdrop to views.
- Field boundaries are delineated by a combination of stone walls and hedgerows, which provides a relatively stark contrast with the adjacent Moorland Fringe and Moorland Hills.
- Minor road corridors are often lined with mature hedgerows.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA F3: Caton

- F3.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT F specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Wray and Brookhouse have designated Conservation Areas of special architectural or historic interest.
 - Wooded brooks including Artle Beck, River Roeburn and River Hindburn and other smaller tributaries of the River Lune.
 - Views of the tower of St Paul's Church in Brookhouse from the surrounding countryside.
 - Views across the Lune Valley.
 - Prevalent use of locally quarried building stone for walling, roof slates and boundary walls.
 - Scheduled Monument and Listed Buildings at Claughton Hall and the more modern aerial ropeways associated with Claughton Moor quarries and brickworks.

Forces for Change Specific to LCA F3: Caton

- F3.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT F specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Loss of original architectural details and use of inappropriate modern materials or details in Wray and Brookhouse Conservation Areas.
 - Loss of stone boundary walls through lack of maintenance.
 - Loss of woodland or lack of management.

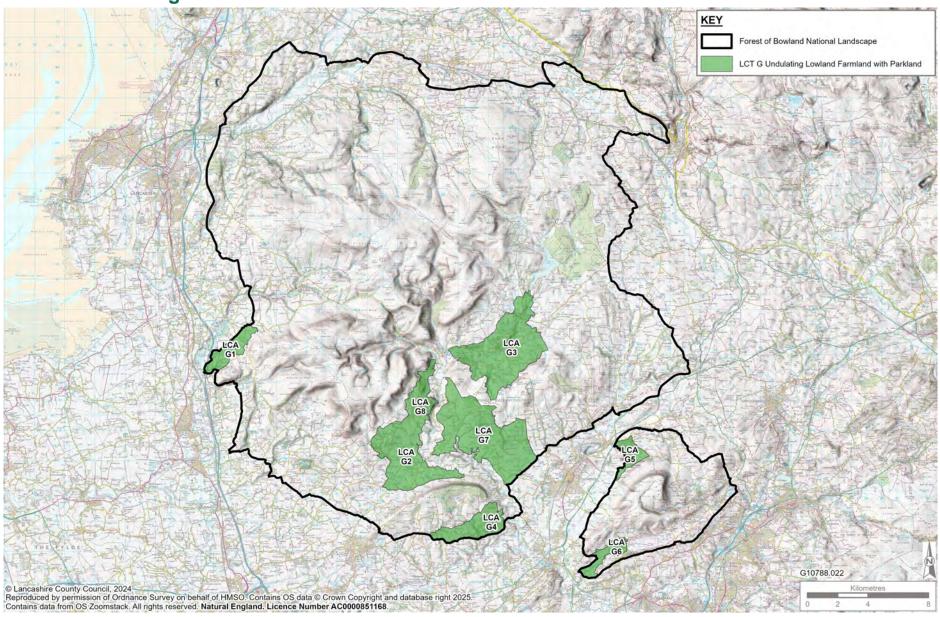
Management Guidelines Specific to LCA LCA F3: Caton

- F3.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT F, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Ensure the continued preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of the Conservation Areas by resisting inappropriate maintenance, repairs and alterations to buildings.
 - Retain and enhance the natural character of the wooded valleys avoiding the use of uncharacteristic materials and features and managing the woodland for its landscape and ecological value.





LCT G: Undulating Lowland Farmland with Parkland

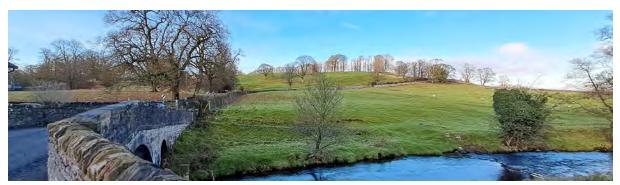


LCT G: Undulating Lowland Farmland with Parkland

Description and Location

- G.1 The Undulating Lowland Farmland with Parkland LCT is mainly in the southern half of the Forest of Bowland near Dunsop Bridge, Slaidburn, Hurst Green and east of Chipping and near Sabden and Downham on the lower slopes of Pendle Hill.
- G.2 This LCT comprises undulating lowland farmland and its historic management and parkland features differentiates it from other areas of undulating lowland farmland character including LCT E: Undulating Lowland Farmland and LCT F: Undulating Lowland Farmland with Wooded Brooks.

Representative Photographs



Upper Hodder farmland with parkland in LCA G3



Parkland near Sabden in LCA G6



Parkland near Slaidburn

Key Characteristics

- Mature parkland trees and other ornamental landscape features contribute to the 'designed' estate character.
- Gently undulating topography.
- Remnant boundaries of former parkland are also visible features.
- Set within wider undulating lowland pastoral farmland.

Landscape Character Description

Physical Character

- G.3 This LCT generally occurs below 150m and forms a transitional zone between the low lying plains of soft glacial deposits and the high Millstone Grit fells of Bowland. This LCT is of gentle topography compared to the fells and hills.
- G.4 Glacial action has accentuated the relief of the lower-lying areas by the deposition of glacial drift. Deep drift is often present where hedges predominate over stone walls, with stone walls present where the drift is thin enough to allow historic quarrying.
- G.5 Areas of pasture are interspersed with country houses and associated designed landscapes giving rise to a parkland character in places. These parkland areas tend to include specimen trees, veteran trees, clumps of woodland, avenues of trees, beech hedgerows, formal ornamental planting and some hard landscape features such as pathways and drives, bridges, white metal railings, follies and ha has.
- G.6 Within this LCT hedges, hedgerow trees, flushes, fens, marshy grassland and small stream corridors also provide important landscape and ecological habitats.

Perceptual and Scenic Qualities

- G.7 There are attractive vistas into and within the designed landscapes where country houses and designed landscape elements provide distinct features in views.
- G.8 In places, woodland and hedgerows limit views, whilst there is strong intervisibility with the Unenclosed and Enclosed Moorland Hills, Valley Floodplain and Moorland Plateaux LCTs. The parkland character gently transitions into surrounding farmland.

Historic Character

G.9 The lowland landscape proved more favourable to early settlers than the nearby uplands and by the Roman period it is probable that much of this LCT was already densely settled. The majority of enclosure dates from the medieval period which has created a landscape of small

- fields bounded by hedgerow although stone walls are evident where the geology lies close to the surface.
- G.10 Country houses are attractive buildings of historic interest and often surrounded by parklands and well managed estates. They are evidence of the developing industrial enterprise and increasing wealth between the 16th and 19th centuries. The designed landscapes were built for estate owners to enjoy when visiting the area for game hunting and shooting and evidence suggests that much of the parkland probably originated from earlier managed landscapes including deer parks and former settlements and not all parks and estates contain large country houses. Architecturally distinctive yeoman and gentry houses are also characteristic and date from the 17th century onwards.

Settlement Form and Built Character

- G.11 This LCT contains a mixture of scattered, isolated farmsteads with a characteristic gritstone vernacular of building materials and styles which is also present in estate villages, such as Downham and Slaidburn, which contain buildings of a similar ages and design.
- G.12 Country Houses are often set within designed parkland landscapes and include Cow Ark,
 Browsholme Hall and Winckley Hall. Stonyhurst College in the Stoneyhurst Estate is a
 dramatic and imposing landmark building (built in the Jesuit-style) and has a long driveway
 lined by avenues of trees with associated long formal ponds. In Downham, stone built cottages
 are nestled around the church and are associated with mature deciduous vegetation.

Key Landscape Sensitivities

- Numerous built and natural parkland features and country houses across the landscape.
- Mature structure of hedgerows and hedgerow trees.
- Ecological sensitivity resulting from the combination of hedges, hedgerow trees, mature woodland and stream corridors.
- Strong intervisibility with the Unenclosed and Enclosed Moorland Hills, Valley Floodplain and Moorland Plateaux LCTs.

Forces for Change

G.13 The Forces for Change are set out in Chapter 5. The forces relating to this LCT are summarised below.

Past Landscape Change

- Conversion of deer parks to pastoral farmland.
- Loss of and decline in the number of associated parkland features.

- A decline in mature hedgerow trees through age or agricultural intensification.
- Expansion of villages or modernisation of farmsteads using non-local building materials such as red brick which are intrusive to local vernacular character.
- Amalgamation and diversification of farms.
- Intensification of agricultural management, such as use of chemical fertiliser and herbicide, which has affected herb-rich meadows.

Future Landscape Change

- G.14 Agricultural Change and Land Management The amalgamation of farms has an affect on how the land is managed as the key characteristics of the landscape are influenced by agricultural practices. Changes in land ownership or management may also lead to a fragmentation of areas of parkland and a reduction in parkland features, which could jeopardise the coherent future character of parkland.
- G.15 Climate Change Changes in temperatures and average rainfall levels may result in changes to agricultural practices. It may also have effects on the designed parkland landscape and the historical integrity of some landscapes may be difficult to retain over the long term with a loss of mature species and changes in species composition.
- G.16 Development Diversification of farm businesses leading to introduction of new buildings and the conversion of farm buildings for residential and other uses could gradually change the nature of the working landscape and its associated attributes. The erosion and loss of vernacular building styles within estate villages or country house estates could reduce the distinctive characteristics of this area. Increased pressure from residential development and renewable development such as wind farms, masts and pylons could also affect landscape character.
- G.17 Recreation Increased pressure from tourism related developments has the potential to put pressure on existing resources and may also result in an increase in traffic affecting the character and quality of the parkland landscape.

Management Guidelines

The overall management objective should be to **CONSERVE AND ENHANCE** landscape character.

Landscape Management

Parkland

- Ensure the long-term viability of parkland through appropriate management.
- Encourage owners of designed landscapes to restore and manage the landscape for the

- future, especially planning for the replacement of mature specimen parkland trees for succession and to consider the effects of climate change.
- Retain and enhance former parkland features, whether functional (deer leaps, icehouses, lodges), semi-natural (woodland shelterbelts, planted avenues, specimen trees, lakes) or ornamental (follies, eye-catchers), particularly where they add group value by association with one another.
- Encourage management regimes that foster joint-working where ornamental landscapes are in multiple ownership.
- Encourage public access where appropriate to enhance appreciation and understanding of ornamental parkland landscapes and their component features.

Farmed Landscape

- Retain and maintain boundary features including white parkland railings, stone walls and hedgerows.
- Conserve and restore other traditional boundary features including stone and metal boundary markers, finger post signage and wells.
- Conserve and enhance woodland and hedges in the wider landscape.
- Encourage the conservation of existing key landscape features and habitats.

Biodiversity

- Link existing woodlands and hedgerows with new planting to create a continuous network to reverse habitat fragmentation.
- Create new hedgerows and manage existing hedgerows to improve their function and biodiversity value.
- Use species of local provenance wherever possible.
- Encourage farmers to adopt less intensive farming practices to improve biodiversity.
- Encourage landowners to manage woodlands to facilitate natural regeneration.
- Conserve the water quality of watercourses by limiting run off or pollution from adjacent farmland.

Historic Environment

- Ensure consideration is given to sensitive heritage assets including Listed Buildings,
 Registered Park and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas and their settings.
- Protect un-designated buildings and ornamental structures which contribute to the parkland or historic character.
- Consider use of measures such as Listing and Scheduling to protect the most important

or key ornamental built attributes.

Conserve relict archaeological remains.

Access

 Conserve footpaths, bridleways and byways, many which represent historic routeways, along with associated features such as traditional stiles and gates.

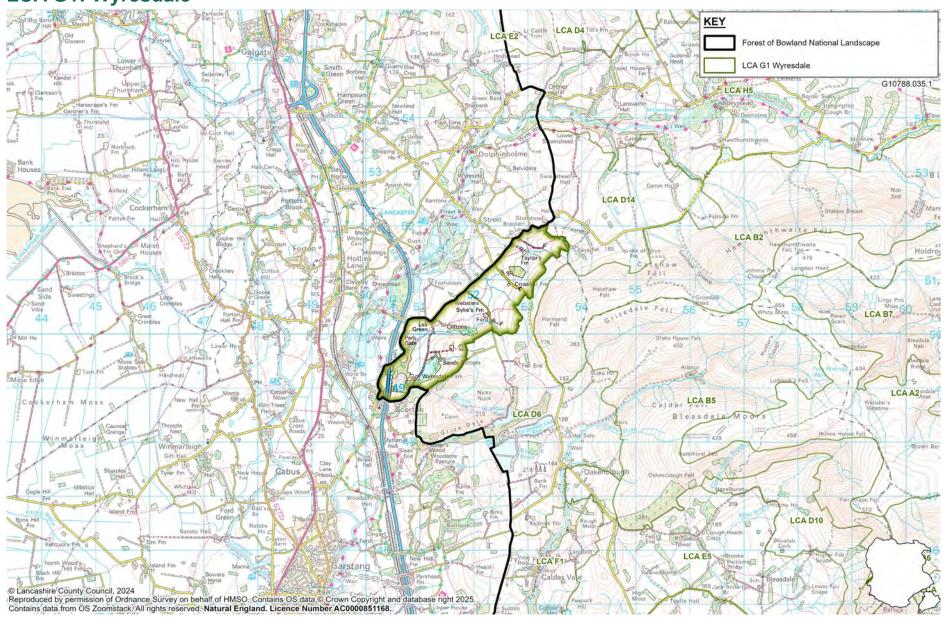
Development Management

- Conserve historic features and buildings.
- Encourage sympathetic new uses for any disused buildings of architectural merit to ensure that they remain a viable and contributory feature within this landscape.
- Encourage the use of local building materials, in particular gritstone and limestone, for any new built form or repair.
- Ensure any highway improvement schemes respect and reflect local character and encourage the use of traditional signage where possible.
- Retain and restore white parkland boundary railings, stone walls and hedgerows.
- Conserve other roadside features such as boundary stones, wells and black and white finger signposts.
- Conserve the strong sense of tranquillity across the landscape.
- Protect dark skies by preventing and reducing artificial light pollution.

Landscape Character Areas

- G.18 The Undulating Lowland Farmland with Parkland LCT is sub-divided into eight LCAs which are described in the following sections:
 - G1: Wyresdale
 - G2: Little Bowland
 - G3: Newton and Slaidburn
 - G4: Hurst Green
 - G5: Downham
 - G6: Sabden
 - G7: Browsholme
 - G8: Dinkling Green and New Laund

LCA G1: Wyresdale



LCA G1: Wyresdale



View across Wyresdale farmland and parkland (Photograph by T Wilson, FoB NL)

Location

G1.1 This LCA is on the western edge of the Forest of Bowland and encompasses the farmland and parkland around Wyresdale to the north of Nicky Nook and west of Harrisend Fell.

Key Characteristics

- Much of this area has a history of estate management which is reflected in the landscape in the form of park woodlands and field trees.
- Hedgerows often comprise a mixture of beech and hawthorn hedges.
- The Country House, associated lake and mature deciduous woodland at Wyresdale Park are landscape features within the surrounding predominantly pastoral landscape.
- The profile of Nicky Nook provides the backdrop to views southwards and provides a setting for the lake at Wyresdale.
- The M6 motorway corridor introduces a source of noise and movement at the western edge of the area.
- Minor road corridors are often lined with deciduous trees.
- A network of tracks cross this area.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA G1: Wryesdale

- G1.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT G specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Landscape of Wyresdale Park.

Views of Nicky Nook and Harrisend Fell.

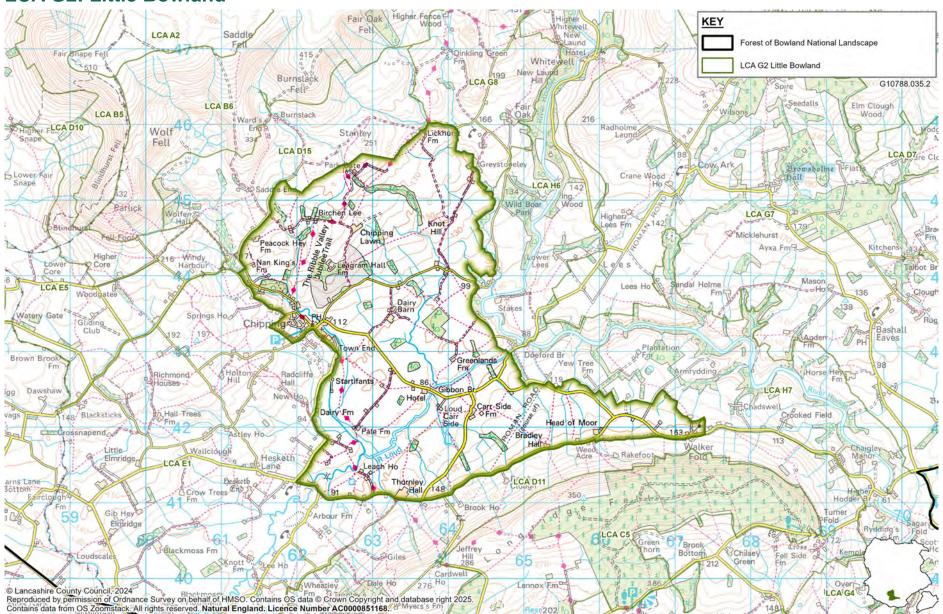
Forces for Change Specific to LCA G1: Wryesdale

- G1.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT G specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Potential increase in development associated with Wyresdale Park which currently provides a wedding venue, café, shops a spa and glamping.
 - Disturbance associated with the M6 corridor.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA G1: Wryesdale

- G1.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT G, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Ensure any additional development at Scorton, Wyresdale Park or the wider LCA is sensitive to the parkland character and local vernacular and considers views to Nicky Nook and Harrisend Fell.
 - Retain and mange the woodland corridor along M6 to minimise its influence on the
 landscape and consider opportunities for additional woodland where cover is sparse.

LCA G2: Little Bowland



LCA G2: Little Bowland



Parkland surrounding entrance to Leagram Hall

Location

G2.1 This LCA is to the south of the Forest of Bowland west of the River Hodder and encompasses the farmland and parkland between the village of Chipping to the west and the River Hodder to the east.

- Leagram Hall Farm is a notable building in the landscape and evidence of old deer park features including the park boundary (bank and ditch), sinuous belts of deciduous woodland, park gates and stiles.
- Park woodlands are bounded by dry stone walls or fenced boundaries.
- The Duchy of Lancaster own parts of this area reflected in the management of the landscape and the colours of gates and signs.
- Old lime kilns and evidence of historic limestone quarrying are visible features in the landscape and occasional cheese press stones.
- A network of dry stone walls delineate fields in the northern part of the area with, mixed hedgerows with hedgerow trees are a feature in the south with occasional parkland railings.
- Field hedgerows and in-field trees including oak, alder and ash are landscape features.
- Mixed ancient and semi-natural woodlands often following watercourses run north-west to south-east across the landscape.
- The small, nucleated village of Chipping comprises a mix of traditional gritstone cottages and terraced houses.

- A history of water powered industry is visible at several sites within the landscape.
- Dramatic, open views northwards towards the central Bowland fells.
- Activity associated with pheasant, partridge and duck shooting has an influence on the landscape.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA G2: Little Bowland

- G2.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT G specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Areas of deciduous woodland, including areas of Ancient Woodland.
 - Chipping Conservation Area and Kirk Mill Conservation Area including views towards the Grade II* Church of St Bartholomew tower on the eastern approach to the village.
 - Historic features in the landscape including bridges, parkland features, lime kilns.
 - Recreational value of the PRoWs network including The Ribble Valley Jubilee Trail.

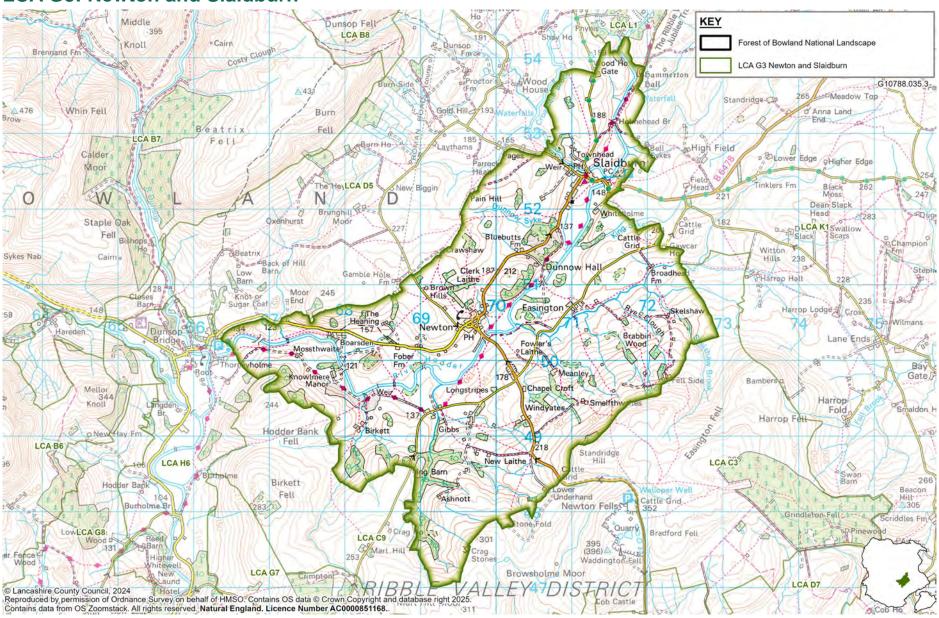
Forces for Change Specific to LCA G2: Little Bowland

- G2.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT G specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Loss of original architectural details and use of inappropriate modern materials or details in Chipping and Kirk Mill Conservation Areas.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA G2: Little Bowland

- G2.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT G, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Protect and where possible enhance the open northward views towards the Bowland Fells.
 - Ensure the continued preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of the Conservation Areas by resisting inappropriate maintenance, repairs and alterations to buildings and new development is in keeping with the local vernacular.
 - Protect and where possible enhance views towards St Bartholomew's Church tower on the eastern approach to the village.
 - Maintain and manage recreational facilities in Chipping which provide access to the Ribble Valley Jubilee Trail and the PRoW network.
 - Manage activity associated with pheasant, partridge and duck shooting.
 - Preserve and enhance historic features in the landscape such as lime kilns.

LCA G3: Newton and Slaidburn



LCA G3: Newton and Slaidburn



Slaidburn village (Photograph by T Wilson, FoB NL)

Location

G3.1 This LCA is to the centre of the Forest of Bowland and encompasses the upper sections of the River Hodder, the surrounding farmland and parkland and the villages of Newton and Slaidburn.

- Mature deciduous trees line the River Hodder which meanders through this area and often has shallow, grassy banks.
- A long history of estate management throughout the area including the Knowlmere and King Wilkinson Estates and the more recent Meanley Estate at Easington.
- White stone walls, bridges and limestone built villages such as Slaidburn and Newton along the River Hodder contribute to recognisable sense of place.
- Park woodlands are a striking landscape feature often oval shaped and enclosed by dry stone walls or fenced boundaries.
- Mixed woodlands with sinuous edges also contribute to the mature landscape structure with an intermittent sense of enclosure.
- Browsholme Moor and Easington Fells to the south and the Bowland Fells to the west surround this lower lying landscape.
- The underlying limestone geology has an influence on the landscape in buildings and dry stone wall materials.
- Limekilns, limestone quarries and stone field barns are features in the landscape.
- Distinctive grassy limestone knolls (known as reef knolls) often with woodland on the tops

are features in the landscape including Great and Little Dunnow.

- Rocky outcrops are visible in places.
- Field hedgerows with hedgerow trees delineate some field boundaries.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA G3: Newton and Slaidburn

- G3.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT G specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Parkland character within the wider agricultural landscape.
 - Sensitive ecological habitats include the North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC and Bell Sykes Meadows SSSI which are designated for their species diverse hay meadow and grassland.
 - Areas of deciduous woodland, particularly along the watercourses.
 - PRoWs network including The Ribble Valley Jubilee Trail long distance footpath along the River Hodder.
 - Newton and Slaidburn are attractive settlements along the River Hodder with designated
 Conservation Areas for their architectural or historic interest.
 - Ashnott lead mine and lime kiln Scheduled Monument.

Forces for Change Specific to LCA G3: Newton and Slaidburn

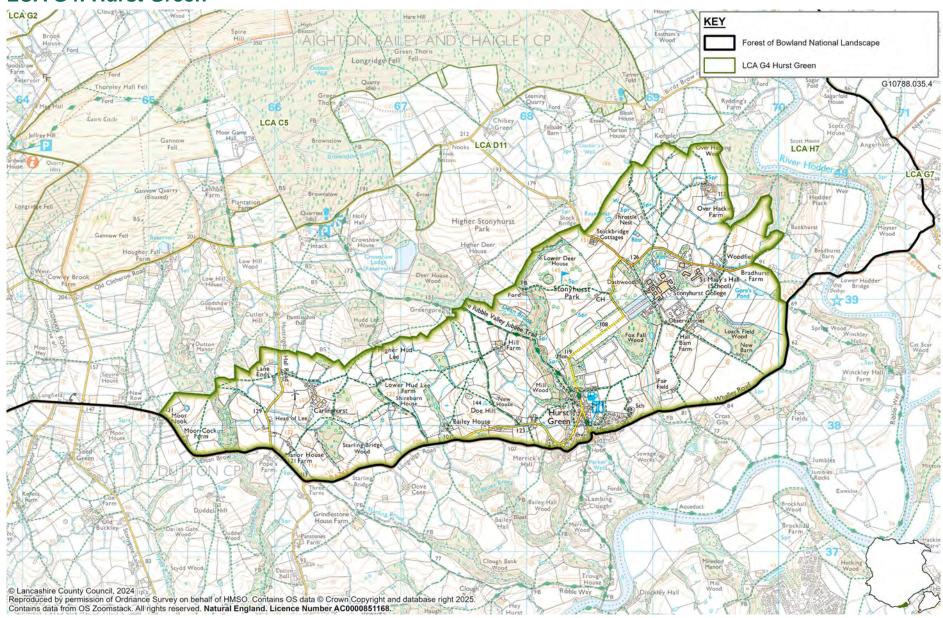
- G3.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT G specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Potential for the Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Programme (HARP) works to result in changes to landscape character in the vicinity of the tunnel installation sites and the construction traffic access routes.
 - Loss of original architectural details and use of inappropriate modern materials or details in Newton and Slaidburn Conservation Areas.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA G3: Newton and Slaidburn

- G3.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT G, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - The consented HARP scheme will involve tunnel drilling works and road upgrades for construction traffic including passing places and water course crossings. Above ground structures such as vale houses and access points will be in keeping with the local vernacular and landscape features including stone walls, hedgerows and ground cover will be reinstated to match the existing landscape characteristics.

- Conserve and enhance parkland characteristics and the preservation of the character of the settlements of Newton and Slaidburn by resisting inappropriate maintenance, repairs and alterations to buildings and new development is in keeping with the local vernacular.
- Conserve and enhance sensitive ecological sites and landscape and heritage features.
- Maintain facilities within Newton and Slaidburn associated with recreational visitors.

LCA G4: Hurst Green



LCA G4: Hurst Green



Parkland surrounding Stoneyhurst College

Location

- G4.1 This LCA is to the south of the Forest of Bowland is focussed on Stoneyhurst College and Hurst Green. It also extends to cover lowland farmland to the west of Hurst Green but parkland features are fewer in the west.
- G4.2 Stonyhurst College is a dramatic and imposing landmark building with a long driveway and long formal ponds and lined with avenues trees. The Stonyhurst estate is bounded by the River Hodder, the village of Hurst Green and Longridge Estate. The small village of Hurst Green displays a combination of traditional gritstone and white painted terraced houses.

- The built form, water bodies and avenue of trees associated with Stonyhurst College is a prominent designed landscape.
- Stonyhurst College is a landmark in views across the parkland and along the avenue.
- Woodland clumps are often surrounded by intact stone walls.
- Parkland features such as mature trees, railings and designed features are evident in the wider landscape part of which is now a golf course.
- The dramatic rising mass of Longridge Fell contributes to recognisable sense of place.
- Framed views southwards across the wide valley corridor of the River Ribble.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA G4: Hurst Green

- G4.3 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT G specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Clusters of Listed Buildings in Hurst Green and Stoneyhurst College and Stoneyhurst
 College Registered Park and Garden which extends from Hurst Green to cover the
 Stoneyhurst Park and College.
 - Hurst Green Conservation Area is designated for its special architectural and historic interest and its character.
 - Parkland landscape features including mature trees, railings and built features.
 - Areas of deciduous woodland, including conifer, broadleaved and felled woodland.
 - PRoWs network including the Ribble Way and the Ribble Valley Jubilee Trail long distance footpaths and Stoneyhurst Park Golf Club provide access to the parkland.

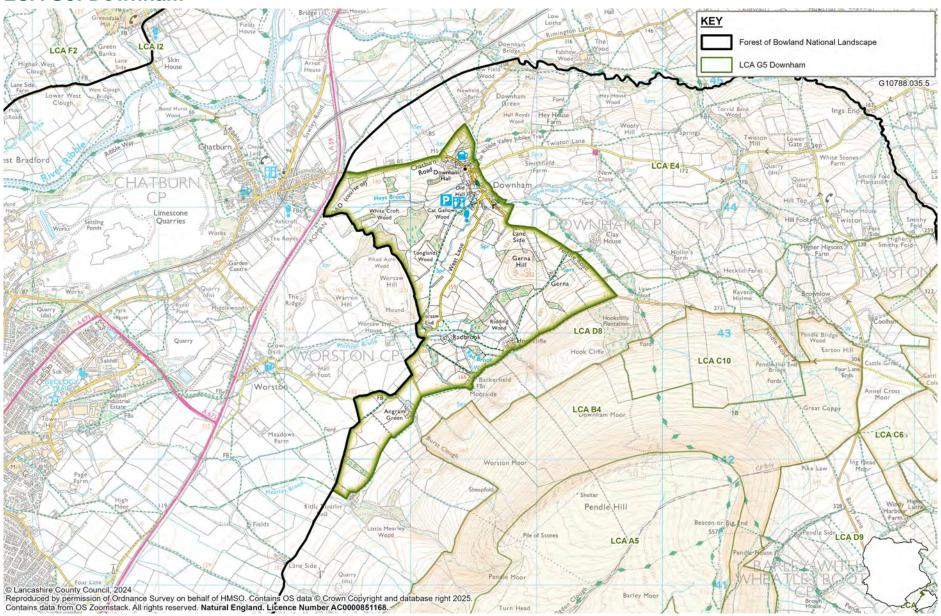
Forces for Change Specific to LCA G4: Hurst Green

- G4.4 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT G specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Recent residential development in Hurst Green, although sensitively designed.
 - Loss of original architectural details and use of inappropriate modern materials or details in Hurst Green Conservation Area and Stoneyhurst Registered Park and Garden.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA G4: Hurst Green

- G4.5 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT G, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - The continued preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of the Conservation Area and Registered Park and Garden by resisting inappropriate maintenance, repairs and alterations to buildings and ensuring long term management of features and new development is in keeping with the local vernacular.
 - Maintain features in the wider landscape including parkland trees and woodlands and built form and characteristic boundary features such as railings.
 - Sensitively maintain and manage recreational facilities associated with public access including facilities in Hurst Green and Stoneyhurst Park Golf Club.
 - Protect and where possible enhance views to Stoneyhurst College, framed southward views to the River Ribble corridor and views to the north-west towards Longridge Fell.

LCA G5: Downham



LCA G5: Downham



Downham Village

Location

G5.1 This LCA is to the west and south of Downham and north of Pendle Hill.

- Dramatic, open views southwards towards the moorland peak of Pendle Hill.
- Open views northwards across the wide valley of the River Ribble and the Bowland hills beyond.
- The estate village of Downham, with its strongly recognisable sense of place due to topography, stone buildings, bridges and the prominent church forming a key feature within several views across this area.
- Parkland features include tall limestone estate walls and copses on limestone reef knolls (designated as a SSSI for their geological value).
- Areas of deciduous woodland and single mature deciduous field trees contribute to an intermittent sense of enclosure within views across this landscape.
- Patchwork of pastural fields lined with stone walls and mixed hedgerows and interspersed with mature deciduous hedgerow trees.
- Traditional stone field barns, lime kilns and quarries are visible landscape features.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA G5: Downham

- G5.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT G specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Downham Conservation Area is designated for its special architectural and historic interest. It extends to cover the village core, Downham Beck and bridge, and Downham Hall and Parkland and its character, appearance and setting should be preserved.
 - Areas of woodland including and mature hedgerow tree and mature in-field trees.
 - Limestone features including reef knolls providing landscape interest and geological value.

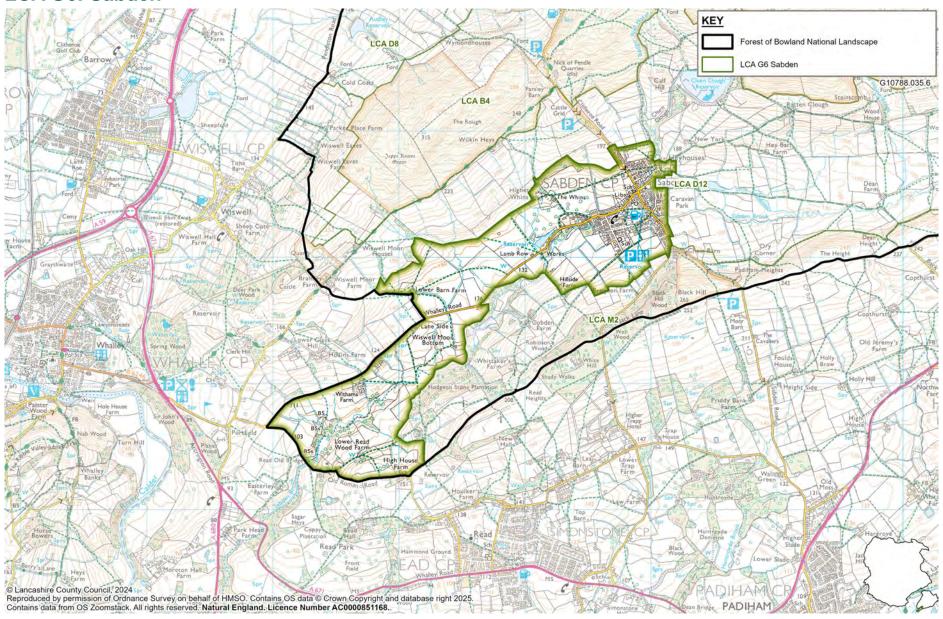
Forces for Change Specific to LCA G5: Downham

- G5.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT G specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Loss of original architectural details and use of inappropriate modern materials or details in Downham Conservation Area.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA G5: Downham

- G5.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT G, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - The continued preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of Downham Conservation Area by resisting inappropriate maintenance, repairs and alterations to buildings and ensuring long term management of features and new development is in keeping with the local vernacular.
 - Maintain features in the wider landscape including parkland trees and woodlands and built form and characteristic boundary features such as limestone walls.
 - Sensitively maintain and manage recreational facilities associated with public access in Downham.

LCA G6: Sabden



LCA G6: Sabden



Farmland with parkland features to the west of Sabden

Location

G6.1 This LCA is to the west of Sabden along Sabden Brook. It is to the south-west of Pendle Hill and north of The Heights ridgeline.

Key Characteristics

- Sabden village, nestled at the foot of Pendle Hill comprises a combination of traditional buildings and more modern buildings.
- Views northwards are dominated by the dramatic backdrop of Pendle Hill with its distinctive profile.
- The relatively wide corridor of Sabden Brook is lined by small areas of mature woodland.
- A network of minor roads cross the area lined by hedgerows and dry stone walls which also mark other field boundaries.
- Mature hedgerow and in field trees are also a feature of this landscape and contribute to landscape pattern.
- Evidence of the industrial heritage of this area, including mills and terraces.
- Red painted gates are a feature of farms on the Huntroyd Estate at Sabden.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA G6: Sabden

- G6.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT G specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Sabden Conservation Area is designated for its special architectural and historic interest

- and its character, appearance and setting should be preserved.
- Areas of woodland including areas of Ancient Woodland along Sabden Brook and mature hedgerow tree and in field trees.

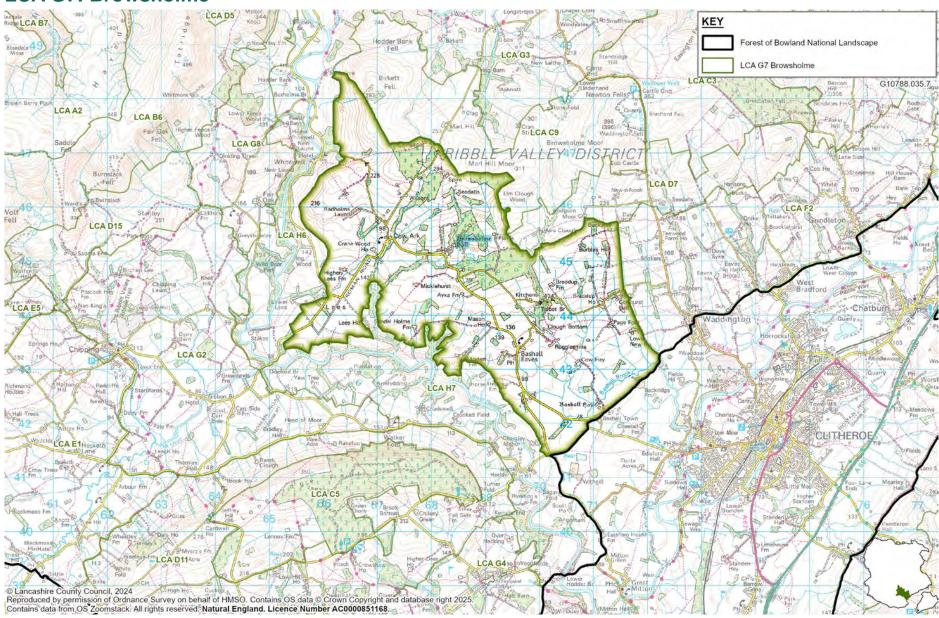
Forces for Change Specific to LCA G6: Sabden

- G6.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT G specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Development and visitor pressure at Sabden.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA G6: Sabden

- G6.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT G, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - The continued preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of Sabden Conservation Area by resisting inappropriate maintenance, repairs and alterations to buildings and ensuring long term management of features and new development is in keeping with the local vernacular.
 - Management of woodlands, hedgerows and mature trees.
 - Management of car parking and visitor facilities in Sabden.

LCA G7: Browsholme



LCA G7: Browsholme



Historic lime kiln in woodland

Location

G7.1 This LCA is to the south of the Forest of Bowland east of the River Hodder and encompasses the farmland and parkland landscape surrounding Browsholme Hall and Balsall Hall.

- Dramatic, open views northwards towards the central Bowland fells.
- The Duchy of Lancaster own part of this area, which is reflected in the management of the landscape and the colours of gates and signs.
- Park woodlands bounded with dry stone walls or fenced boundaries.
- Limestone walls are a feature of the northern part whilst mixed hedgerows with holly and hedgerow trees are more widespread in the southern area.
- Browsholme Hall is a notable building in the landscape.
- Beech hedgerows and woodlands contribute to recognisable sense of place on the Browsholme Estate.
- Relatively large blocks of coniferous and mixed woodland contribute to enclosure.
- Mixed, ancient semi-natural woodland and strips of birch woodland along watercourses.
- Hedgerow and in-field trees, including oak, alder and ash are landscape features.
- Activity associated with pheasant, partridge and duck shoots has an influence on this landscape.
- The small hamlet of Cow Ark, the estate-owned small hamlet of Bashall Eves and a series of scattered, isolated farmsteads contribute to settlement pattern.
- A network of relatively narrow rural lanes, lined with stone walls, hedgerows and

occasional white railings.

Landscape Sensitivities Specific to LCA G7: Browsholme

- G7.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT G specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Areas of woodland including areas of Ancient Woodland along water courses and larger blocks of woodland.
 - Cultural associations including clusters of Listed Buildings surrounding Grade II* Listed Browsholme Hall and Balsall Hall and part of a Roman road north of Bateson's Farm designated as a Scheduled Monument.

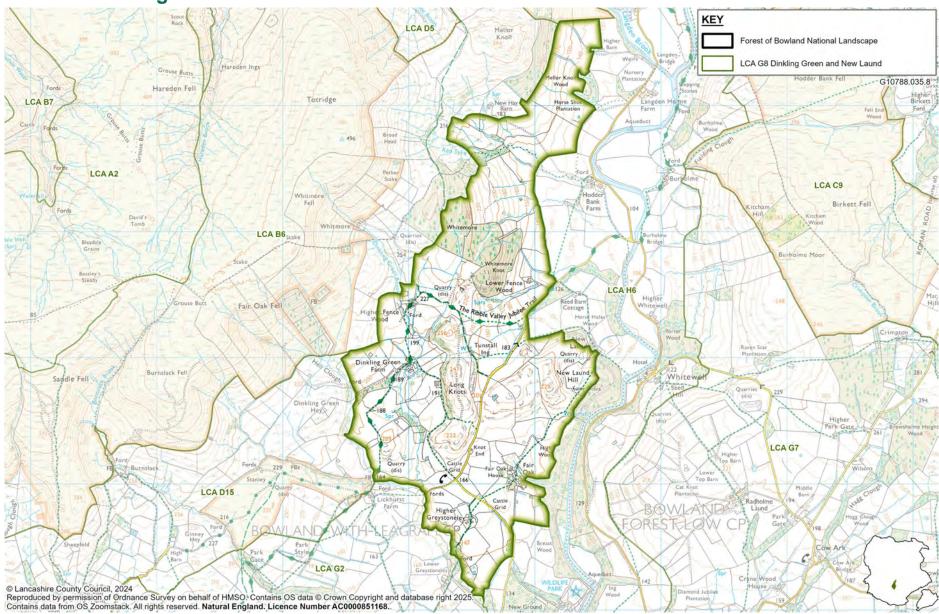
Forces for Change Specific to LCA G7: Browsholme

- G7.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT G specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Potential for the Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Programme (HARP) works to result in changes to landscape character in the vicinity of the tunnel installation sites and the construction traffic access routes.
 - Potential visitor pressure on the surrounding landscape from the use of Browsholme Hall as a wedding venue.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA G7: Browsholme

- G7.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT G, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - The consented HARP scheme will involve tunnel drilling works and road upgrades for construction traffic including passing places and water course crossings. Above ground structures such as vale houses and access points will be in keeping with the local vernacular and landscape features including stone walls, hedgerows and ground cover will be reinstated to match the existing landscape characteristics.
 - Manage pressures associated with use of Browsholme Hall as a wedding venue, although this use may also assist with the preservation of built form and parkland features.
 - Manage activity associated with pheasant, partridge and duck shooting in this landscape.
 - Preserve and enhance historic features in the landscape such as lime kilns.
 - Protect and where possible enhance the open views northwards towards the central Bowland fells.

LCA G8: Dinkling Green and New Laund



LCA G8: Dinkling Green and New Laund



Farmland surrounding Long Knotts

Location

G8.1 This LCA is to the south of the Forest of Bowland and encompasses the farmland and parkland landscape to the south-east of Totridge and Fair Oak Fell.

- Part of the Duchy of Lancaster Whitewell Estate.
- A distinctive pattern of grassy hills underlain by limestone which are more prominent than the surrounding undulating farmland landscape.
- Some hills are cloaked in mature deciduous and coniferous woodland, contributing texture and variety to the landscape.
- Pronounced limestone 'reef knolls and knots' are landmarks in views from adjacent LCAs.
- The higher ground of Totridge and Fair Oak fells provide a sense of enclosure to the north and west, whilst the Upper Hodder valley forms the eastern edge.
- Former field quarries and rock outcrops are features.
- A network of narrow rural roads bounded by dry stone walls, fences and hedgerows link the area with the Hodder Valley.
- There is a strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity throughout most of the area.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA G8: Dinkling Green and New Laund

- G8.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT G specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Distinctive topography (knolls and knots) with evidence of underlying geology at outcrops and former quarries.
 - Areas of deciduous, conifer and Ancient Woodland including Whitemore Knott.
 - Recreational value of the PRoWs network including The Ribble Valley Jubilee Trail and Long Knots and New Laund Hill which are part of recreational walking routes.
 - Cultural associations including Listed Buildings such as Grade II Dinkling Green Farmhouse and Grade II Fair Oak Farmhouse.

Forces for Change Specific to LCA G8: Dinkling Green and New Laund

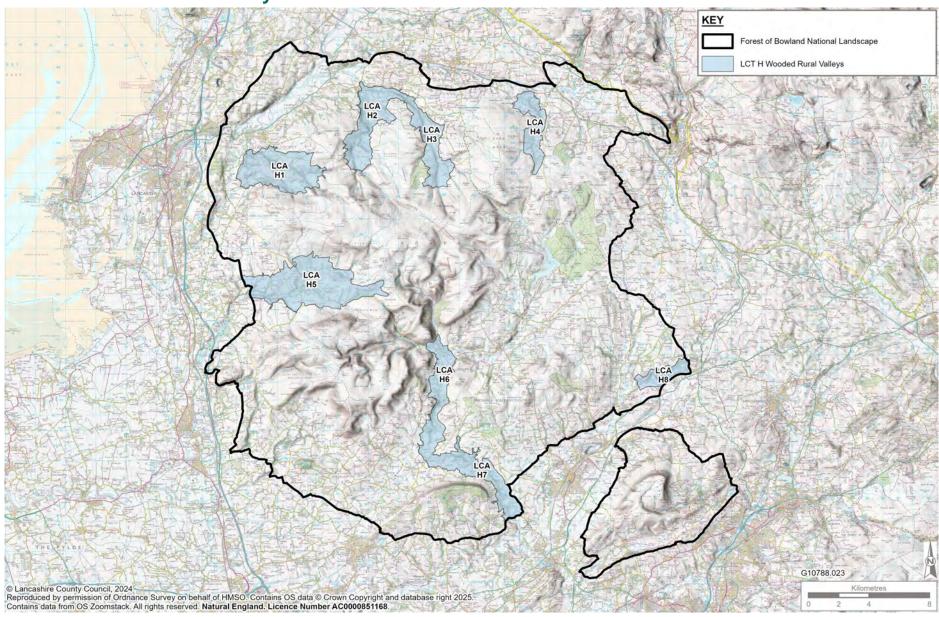
- G8.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT G specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Woodland management, tree felling and new hedgerow planting evident.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA G8: Dinkling Green and New Laund

- G8.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT G, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Retain and enhance the distinctive 'knolls and knots' landscape which is visible in views from The Ribble Valley Jubilee Trail and the surrounding area.
 - Woodland and hedgerow management.
 - Protect and where possible enhance views to Totridge and Fair Oak Fell to the west and north-west.



LCT H: Wooded Rural Valleys



LCT H: Wooded Rural Valleys

Description and Location

- H.1 The Wooded Rural Valleys LCT comprises deeply incised wooded valleys which radiate from the central upland core.
- H.2 The valleys or cloughs were formed by fast flowing water which has eroded the underlying geology. The valleys are wooded, predominantly Ancient Woodland, and they form a linear pattern in the landscape providing a strong link between the higher central upland core and the surrounding lowland.

Representative Photographs



Distinctive trees at Marsham Wyre in LCA H5



Ribble Valley in LCA H8



Wooded Roeburndale valley in LCA H2

Key Characteristics

- Deeply incised, wooded cloughs create a strong pattern.
- Undulating lanes dip into and out of the valleys.
- Some localised areas of landslip on the steep valley sides create a distinctive hummocky local topography in places.
- Strong sense of enclosure.

Landscape Character Description

Physical Character

- H.3 These deeply incised valleys are formed by the action of fast flowing water which have cut through a mixture of gritstone, shales and silt. As the streams cut through sequential layers of Millstone Grit, they have created a landform of stepped terraces on the harder geology and steep drops where the softer shales have been eroded away and localised areas of landslip are common on the steep valley sides creating a distinctive hummocky local topography.
- H.4 The valleys contain substantial areas of ancient woodland which survive as remnants of larger woods cleared for agriculture. These include base rich ash woodlands, alder/willow fringing streams and upland oak woodland along elevated parts of the valley sides. Remnant areas of wet meadow are also present along the valley floors and ferns, mosses and other specialised plants thrive in this shady, humid environment and several areas which have been designated as SSSI to reflect their ecological importance.
- H.5 Farming is confined to the slopes above the trees or in the valley bottoms where there are occasional small herb rich pastures and meadows. Waterfalls, gorges, mill lodges and historic mill sites are found along the course of the brooks and rivers.

Perceptual and Scenic Qualities

- H.6 This LCT has moderate intervisibility with adjacent landscapes. In places, open views can be gained across the landscape, whilst in others, views are limited by woodland cover and topography. The valleys have a strong sense of enclosure and remoteness which is in contrast with the surrounding Unenclosed and Enclosed Moorland Hills and Moorland Fringe LCTs which are open.
- H.7 There are moderate levels of tranquillity across the LCT and dark skies are generally experienced across the LCT, but there is some light pollution closer to larger settlements such as Caton and Wray.

Historic Character

H.8 There is less obvious evidence of human activity in the LCT as farms are generally outside of the valleys above the level of the main wooded areas. Woodlands are however interspersed with rough pasture and narrow riverside meadows. Stone bridges often represent ancient crossing points and provide interesting features of the valleys. The presence of charcoal hearths suggests a history of woodland management to produce charcoal, and the streams provided waterpower for early industrial activity with occasional historic mill sites on the valley floors including mill ponds, races, sluices and weirs. Remaining mill buildings exhibiting local vernacular and have often been converted into private residences.

Settlement Form and Built Character

- H.9 This LCT is characterised by a predominant settlement pattern of small, nucleated hamlets or villages and scattered, isolated farmsteads constructed from local stone and terraced cottages and houses. Traditional stone field barns are also a feature of the landscape in places.
 Settlement is generally above the tree line or at a confluence of rivers such as at Wray or Dunsop Bridge.
- H.10 Undulating lanes dip into and out of the valleys, crossing the watercourses with narrow packhorse bridges or fords. The woodlands along the steep valley sides are largely uninhabited.
- H.11 Stone bridges and mills indicate the historic use of the rivers for harnessing power with the woodlands managed to supply charcoal and wood for the bobbin mills.

Key Landscape Sensitivities

- A diverse patchwork of woodland and river corridor habitats.
- Generally, well maintained hedgerows and dry stone walls, stone bridges and remnants of historic mills contribute to cultural and landscape character.
- A variable sense of enclosure across the landscape, with some views limited by woodland cover and topography with more open views to the uplands in places.

Forces for Change

H.12 The Forces for Change are set out in Chapter 5. The forces relating to this LCT are summarised below.

Past Landscape Change

 Improvements of pasture for intensive grazing has resulted in a loss of herb rich pastures and meadows and reduced species diversity.

- Pollution of the water courses from agricultural run-off from adjacent pastoral fields.
- Deterioration in the management of riverside woodlands.
- Introduction of invasive and non-native species.
- Reduction in the number of salmon within the River Hodder resulting from increased water extraction.

Future Landscape Change

- H.13 Agricultural Change and Land Management The amalgamation of farms and the increased drive for efficiency has a direct impact on how the land is managed as the key characteristics of the landscape are influenced by agricultural practices. Changes in land ownership or management may also lead to a decline in the management of brook side woodlands, which are a key feature of the landscape pattern. There is also pressure on the landscape for pheasant rearing and shooting.
- H.14 Climate Change Changes in temperatures and average rainfall levels may result in changes to the woodlands associated with the brooks. Water flow and levels in water courses may also be altered resulting in changes to river habitats and potentially increased flooding. Changes to agricultural practice may also occur.
- H.15 Development Diversification of farm businesses leading to introduction of new buildings and the conversion of farm buildings for residential and other uses could gradually change the nature of the working landscape and its associated attributes. The erosion and loss of vernacular building styles may reduce the distinctive vernacular characteristics of this area.
- H.16 Recreation It is likely that there will also be increased pressure for residential and tourist related developments with the potential to affect the character and quality of the landscape.
 There is also potential pressure from the widening of existing roads and upgrading with additional signage and lighting.

Management Guidelines

The overall management objective should be to **CONSERVE AND ENHANCE** landscape character.

Landscape Management

Woodland and Trees

- Reverse woodland neglect by bringing all woodlands into active management.
- Retain and enhance ancient woodland through new planting and natural regeneration.
- Retain and enhance value of existing woodland in catchment management and flood control and planting new woodlands to enhance their role in hydrological management.

- Remove non-native species gradually replacing with native and resilient broadleaves through new planting and natural regeneration.
- Balance new woodland creation with the interests of non-woodland habitats and species.
- Encourage replacement planting of mature in-field and boundary trees to plan for succession.

Landscape Features

- Conserve distinctive valley topographic features.
- Conserve distinct landscape features.

Biodiversity

- Conserve and expand valley habitats including woodland (ancient and semi natural) and herb rich meadows along and adjacent to riverbanks.
- Control and remove invasive non-native species.

Historic Environment

 Retain and restore historic buildings and features including stone bridges, mills and other features.

Access

 Conserve footpaths, bridleways and byways, many which represent historic routeways, along with associated features such as traditional stiles and gates.

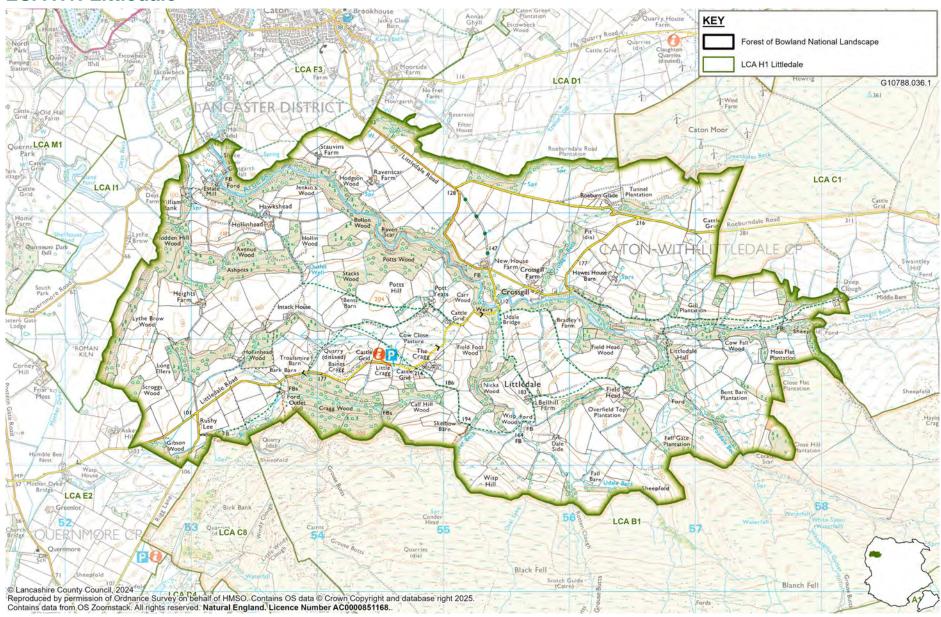
Development Management

- Conserve and restore traditional buildings, settlements and vernacular style.
- Protect key views into and from valleys.
- Encourage the use of traditional skills using local materials and techniques to reinforce distinct vernacular in the landscape, for example, traditional stone wall repair and construction.
- Ensure consideration is given to sensitive heritage assets including Listed Buildings and features such as bridges and their settings.
- Conserve channelled views along river corridors and framed views to adjacent LCTs.
- Conserve the strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity within most of the valleys.
- Protect dark skies by preventing and reducing artificial light pollution.
- Carefully consider siting and design of new development which may erode the open and undeveloped character of the area.

Landscape Character Areas

- H.17 The Wooded Rural Valleys LCT is sub-divided into eight LCAs which are described in the following sections:
 - H1: Littledale
 - H2: Roeburndale
 - H3: Hindburndale
 - H4: Keasden
 - H5: Abbeystead and Over Wyresdale
 - H6: Upper Hodder
 - H7: Lower Hodder
 - H8: River Ribble

LCA H1: Littledale



LCA H1: Littledale



Broom Brow Wood and Hollinhead Wood

Location

H1.1 This LCA is towards the north-west of the Forest of Bowland and encompasses the steep sided river valley and narrow corridor of the Artle Beck and its tributaries around Littledale.

- Meandering, narrow corridor of Artle Beck with fast-flowing water which tumbles over rocks and boulders on the riverbed.
- Strong sense of enclosure provided by linear belts of mature deciduous and mixed woodland, including substantial areas of Ancient Woodland, almost continuously lining both sides of the beck.
- There is a long history of estate management in this area including Gresgarth and Littledale Hall.
- Small pockets of carr woodland are also a feature.
- Series of relatively narrow, traditional stone bridges cross the river corridor.
- Narrow road corridors and field boundaries are lined with a combination of stone walls and hedgerows.
- Landscape pattern of small to medium sized, regular pastoral fields, often delineated by dry stone walls.
- Taller, gritstone walls are features of the Gresgarth Estate.
- Gresgarth Hall (whilst in current ownership) has been developed as a formal parkland landscape including gardens, beech hedgerows, metal railings, entrance gates and formal trees.

- Beech hedgerows are a feature in places.
- Evidence of former quarrying activity near Cragg Wood.
- Field barns, such as Skelbow Barn to the east of Littledale and the deserted Church at Littledale form landmarks in views.
- Views along the river corridor channelled by woodland.
- Panoramic, open views northwards towards Morecambe Bay and Black Combe (in the Lake District) from the more open higher points on the southern slopes of the river valley.
- Open views from the northern valley slopes towards Caton Moor with the windfarm a visible feature on the horizon.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA H1: Littledale

- H1.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT H specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - The wooded Artle river valley and tributaries (much of is Ancient Woodland).
 - Areas of woodland, many of which are Ancient Woodland, and other ecological sensitive habitats including Calf Hill and Cragg Woods SSSI and SAC are designated as important sessile oak and upland oak-birch woodlands and Artle Dale SSSI designated for its bryophyte (moss and liverwort) communities.
 - Heritage assets including Askew Heights Scheduled Monument, a prehistoric defended enclosure and hollow way; Listed Buildings including Grade II* Listed Gresgarth Hall.

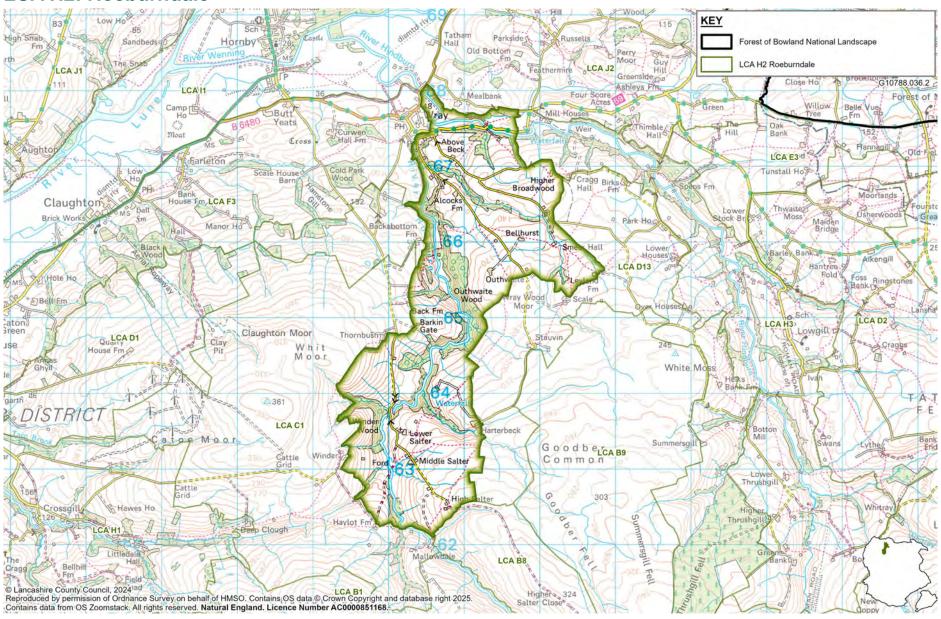
Forces for Change Specific to LCA H1: Littledale

- H1.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT H specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Recreational pressures including carparking at Little Cragg for access to Clougha Pike and other walks.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA H1: Littledale

- H1.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT H, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Retain and enhance the natural character of the wooded valleys avoiding the use of uncharacteristic materials and features and managing the woodlands for their landscape and ecological value.
 - Ensure any future development is set back from the Artle Beck and other watercourses
 with an appropriate buffer to preserve woodland and avoid development in the flood plain.

LCA H2: Roeburndale



LCA H2: Roeburndale



Roeburndale (Photograph by T Wilson, FoB NL)

Location

H2.1 This LCA is towards the north of the Forest of Bowland and encompasses the steep sided valley of the River Roeburn and tributaries including Hunts Gill Beck.

- Steep-sided river valley, with ancient and semi-natural woodland along the river banks and associated species-rich damp and wet meadows and pastures.
- A relatively small-scale patchwork of pastoral fields, grassland and hay meadows on the valley floor delineated by an intact network of low stone walls and mixed hedgerows with mature hedgerow trees.
- Distinctive traditional farming patterns extending onto the adjoining moorland fringe landscape and onto Goodber Common, Whit Moor Common and Haylot Fell.
- The course of the River Roeburn lined with dense belts of deciduous woodland is visible in views from surrounding higher landscapes.
- Water trickles over large, smooth boulders and smaller pebbles on the riverbed with evidence of former water powered mill sites in places.
- Strong sense of enclosure within the valley surrounded by the higher ground of Goodber Common to the east and Caton Moor to the west.
- Views southwards along the valley towards Mallowdale Fell which provides enclosure and is visible as on the skyline.
- The Roman Road crossing Salter Fell is a visible feature in views to Mallowdale Fell from the southern end of the valley.

- Field barns contribute to recognisable sense of place.
- Vehicular access limited to two minor, dead-end roads with no other access (other than by foot) to the southern end of the valley contributes to the overall sense of isolation and remoteness.
- The small, nucleated village of Wray, at the northern end of the valley, includes rows of traditional stone and terraced house.
- Where the narrow road corridors cross the river stone packhorse bridges are a landscape feature.
- This area has a history of iron smelting, stone quarrying (with extensive quarries at Backsbottom Farm) and coppice activity in woodlands (for example in Hindburndale).
- Waterfalls, weirs and fords are features of the valley landscape.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA H2: Roeburndale

- H2.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT H specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - The wooded Roeburn river valley and tributaries (much of is Ancient Woodland).
 - Sensitive ecological habitats including Roeburndale Woods SSSI along Roeburn Gorge, an example of northern deciduous woodland type characteristic of the River Lune and its tributaries and Clear Beck Meadow SSSI a species-rich meadow grassland.
 - The south-eastern section of Wray Conservation Area is within the LCA and there are numerous Lised Buildings including a cluster at Outhwaite.

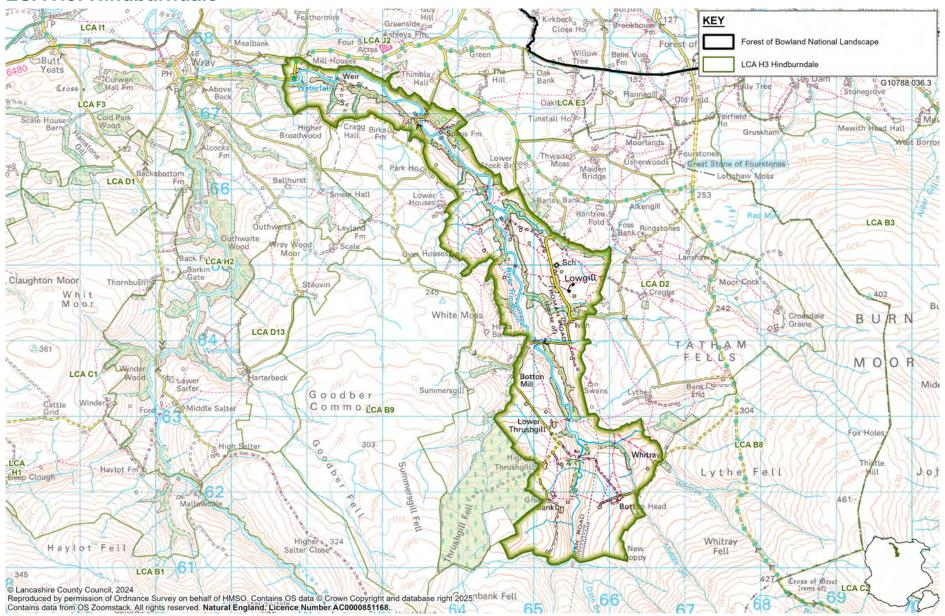
Forces for Change Specific to LCA H2: Roeburndale

- H2.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT H specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Loss of original architectural details and use of inappropriate modern materials or details in Wray Conservation Area.
 - Recreational pressures associated with walking, cycling and mountain biking from Wray.
 - Potential for the Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Programme (HARP) works to result in changes to landscape character in the vicinity of the tunnel installation compound sites and the construction traffic access routes.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA H2: Roeburndale

- H2.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT H, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Conserve, manage and enhance valley woodlands and other habitats including Roeburndale Woods SSSI and Clear Beck Meadow SSSI.
 - Ensure the continued preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of the Conservation Areas by resisting inappropriate maintenance, repairs and alterations to buildings.
 - Ensure any development is set back from the River Roeburn and other watercourses with an appropriate buffer to preserve woodland and avoid development in the flood plain.
 - The consented HARP scheme will involve tunnel drilling works in identified compounds and road upgrades for construction traffic including passing places and water course crossings. Any above ground structure such as vale houses and access points will be designed to be in keeping with the local vernacular and landscape features including stone walls, hedgerow and ground cover will be reinstated to match the existing landscape characteristics.

LCA H3: Hindburndale



LCA H3: Hindburndale



Woodland along the River Hindburn

Location

H3.1 This LCA is adjacent LCA H2: Roeburndale and encompasses the steep sided River Hindburn valley which runs south-east to north-west from the higher topography of the Unenclosed Moorland Hills LCT.

- The Hindburn valley is steep sided, with a series of associated tributary valleys.
- A strong sense of remoteness, isolation and tranquillity resulting from limited access.
- Two minor roads follow the course of the river, lined with thick stone walls and mature deciduous trees in places.
- Sinuous belts of mature deciduous ancient, semi-natural woodland lines the river and stream corridors, providing a strong sense of enclosure, with associated species-rich, small damp and wet meadows and pastures.
- Distinctive traditional farming pattern extending and linking with the adjoining Moorland
 Fringe landscape on Goodber Common.
- Traditional stone field barns, such as that at Over Houses are a feature in the landscape.
- Framed views northwards towards the peaks of the Yorkshire Dales.
- The small-scale field pattern (including in-bye land and a patchwork of small, irregular fields) delineated by a series of low stone walls and mixed hedgerows with trees.
- Narrow, often winding road corridors cross the river on stone packhorse bridges.
- Waterfalls, weirs and fords are features of the river landscape within a woodland setting.
- Evidence of former water powered mill sites on the banks of the fast-flowing rivers, iron

- smelting and coppice activity in woodlands in places.
- Settlement pattern includes Lowgill hamlet, several farmsteads and an associated network of narrow lanes.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA H3: Hindburndale

- H3.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT H specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - The wooded Hindburndale river valley and tributaries (much of is Ancient Woodland).
 - Areas of diverse grassland and meadows including Far Holme Meadow SSSI, an area of species rich lowland grassland in the River Hindburn valley.
 - Listed Buildings including a cluster of Grade II Listed Buildings within Lowgill.

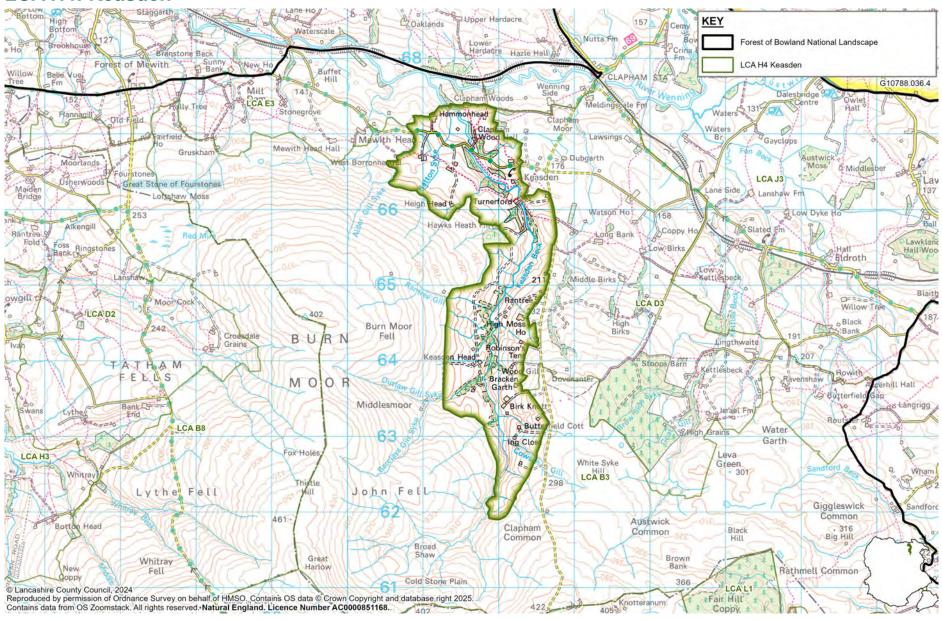
Forces for Change Specific to LCA H3: Hindburndale

- H3.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT H specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Recreational pressures associated with walking, cycling and mountain biking.
 - Changes to management including woodland management.
 - Potential for the Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Programme (HARP) works to result in changes to landscape character in the vicinity of the tunnel installation compound sites and the construction traffic access routes.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA H3: Hindburndale

- H3.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT H, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Conserve, manage and enhance valley woodlands and other habitats including Far Holme Meadow SSSI.
 - Ensure development is set back from the River Hindburn and other watercourses to preserve woodland and avoid development in the flood plain.
 - Protect and where possible enhance framed views northwards towards the peaks of the Yorkshire Dales.
 - The consented HARP scheme will involve tunnel drilling works in identified compounds and road upgrades for construction traffic including passing places and water course crossings. Any above ground structures will be designed to be in keeping with the local vernacular and landscape features including stone walls, hedgerow and ground cover will be reinstated to match the existing landscape characteristics.

LCA H4: Keasden



LCA H4: Keasden



View towards woodland along Keasden Brook

Location

H4.1 This LCA is towards the north-east of the Forest of Bowland and encompasses the Keasden Brook valley to the east of Burn Moor.

Key Characteristics

- The narrow Keasden Beck is lined with linear belts of predominantly deciduous woodland, much of which is Ancient Woodland.
- A strong sense of remoteness, isolation and tranquillity within the river corridor, due to the absence of roads or footpaths through much of the area and sparse settlement.
- Mewith Lane / Hollin Lane / Reebys Lane winds across the northern end of the valley and is lined with limestone walls.
- From the northern end of the valley there are open views northwards towards the peak of Ingleborough in the Yorkshire Dales which contributes to a recognisable sense of place.
- Burn Moor Fell encloses the valley to the west and provides a dramatic skyline in views westwards and provides a strong contrast between the smooth texture of the Moorland Hills and the more textured landscape of the valley with its mosaic of woodland and pastoral fields.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA H4: Keasden

- H4.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT H specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - The western section of the Keasden Moor SSSI lies within the LCA designated for its

- nationally rare marsh gentian flora.
- Views towards Ingleborough within the Yorkshire Dales to the north and west towards
 Burn Moor Fell.

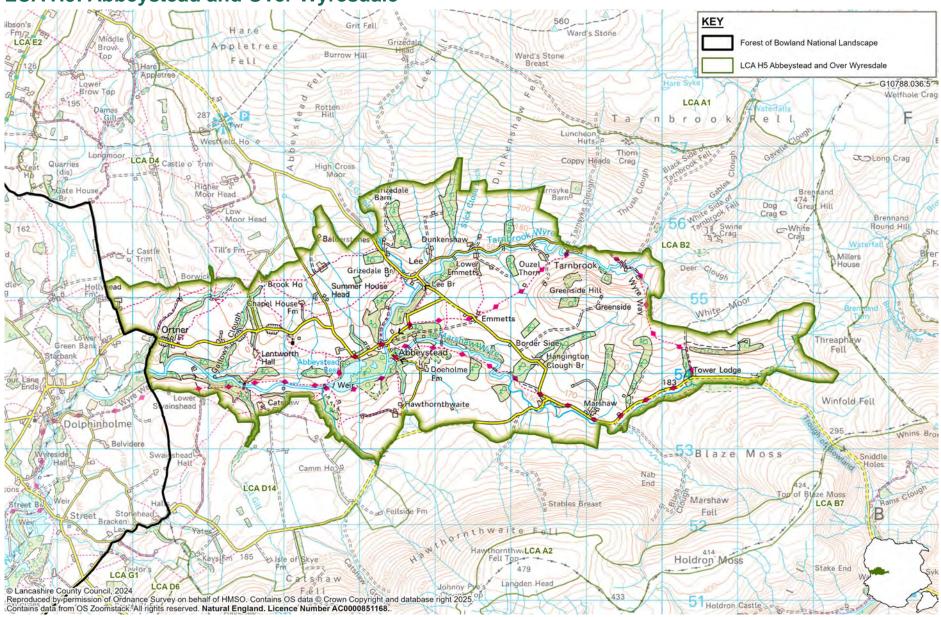
Forces for Change Specific to LCA H4: Keasden

- H4.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT H specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Changes to management including woodland management.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA H4: Keasden

- H4.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT H, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Conserve, manage and enhance valley woodlands and other habitats including Keasden Moor SSSI.
 - Ensure any development is set back from the Keasden Brook and other watercourses
 with an appropriate buffer to preserve woodland and avoid development in the flood plain.
 - Protect and where possible enhance views towards Ingleborough within the Yorkshire
 Dales to the north and towards Burn Moor Fell to the west.

LCA H5: Abbeystead and Over Wyresdale



LCA H5: Abbeystead and Over Wyresdale



Abbeystead wooded rural valley from Scorton-Marshaw Road (Photograph by T Wilson, FoB NL)

Location

H5.1 This LCA is to the west of the Forest of Bowland and encompasses the area around Abbeystead including the east-west flowing corridor of the River Wrye and Abbeystead Reservoir and the surrounding farmland.

- A broad valley where woodland is a dominant feature.
- The original native broadleaved woodland now extends beyond the main river valley to include plantations and other woodland blocks and belts.
- The east-west flowing corridor of the River Wyre lined by sinuous belts of deciduous woodland, some of which is Ancient Woodland, which provides a strong sense of enclosure in places.
- This area has a long history of estate management, including parts of the Abbeystead and Duchy of Lancaster Estates and pockets of estate and designed landscapes are evident along the river corridor, for example at Abbeystead House.
- The area includes the small settlements of Abbeystead and Tarnbrook and dispersed farmsteads and properties accessed by a network of lanes.
- A well-used rural road runs through the area becoming the 'Trough of Bowland' route to the east where it runs through the upland core to Dunsop Bridge.
- The river has a braided pattern at Marshaw Wyre, where the flat, relatively wide floodplain is speckled with individual deciduous and coniferous trees and the fast-flowing water cascades down weirs and across boulders.

- At Marshaw /Tower Lodge a distinctive open canopy linear woodland of pine, oak and beech runs along the River Wyre with an informal picnic area.
- Abbeystead Reservoir with its curved weir is a landscape feature and visible in some views across the area.
- Field and road boundaries are formed by a network of gritstone dry stone walls and hedgerows comprising beech, holly and hawthorn species.
- Large, open fields comprise a mixture of improved and rushy pasture.
- Beech trees also feature in places.
- Stone field barns are occasional features along the valley corridor.
- Higher ground to the north, east and south provides a sense of enclosure and forms a backdrop to views.
- Bridges of varying styles and material provide crossing points on the river.
- The area also includes pockets of in-bye and Moorland Fringe farmland.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA H5: Abbeystead and Over Wyresdale

- H5.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT H specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - The wooded River Wyre valley and tributaries including areas of Ancient Woodland.
 - Areas of ecological value including Tarnbrook Meadows SSSI comprising species-rich meadow grassland.
 - Recreational value of the river, the Wyre Way long distance footpath, The Trough of Bowland scenic route, PRoW network and picnic sites.
 - Cultural associations including Listed Buildings with a cluster of Grade II Listed buildings within Abbeystead.
 - Abbeystead Reservoir.

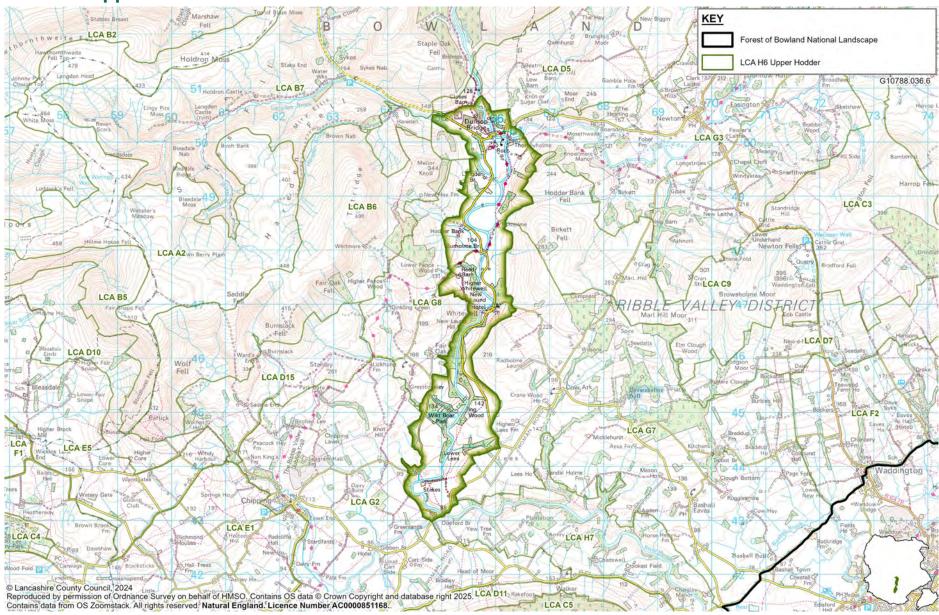
Forces for Change Specific to LCA H5: Abbeystead and Over Wyresdale

- H5.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT H specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Changes to management including woodland management.
 - Increased recreational pressure associated with the Trough of Bowland route, Marshaw/
 Tower Lodge picnic area, the Wyre Way long distance footpath and Abbeystead
 Reservoir.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA H5: Abbeystead and Over Wyresdale

- H5.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT H, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Conserve, manage and enhance valley woodlands and other habitats including Tarnbrook Meadows SSSI.
 - Manage tourism pressure associated with the River Wyre including footpaths, car parking, picnic facilities, the Trough of Bowland road route and Abbeystead Reservoir.
 - Management of roads, car parks and associated facilities (fencing, signs, bins etc) at key locations with any additions to be in keeping with local character.
 - Ensure any development is set back from the River Wyre and other watercourses with an appropriate buffer to preserve woodland and avoid development in the flood plain.
 - Continued woodland and hedgerow management.
 - Protect and where possible enhance views across Abbeystead Reservoir towards the surrounding fells.

LCA H6: Upper Hodder



LCA H6: Upper Hodder



The River Hodder from the Burholme Bridge

Location

H6.1 This LCA is towards the south of the Forest of Bowland and encompasses the steep upper reaches of the River Hodder joining with LCA H7: Lower Hodder to the south.

- This area comprises a steep wooded valley.
- The meandering course of the upper reaches of the River Hodder is lined by belts of sinuous mixed woodland, with wet pastures adjacent to the river.
- The area is estate owned.
- The river corridor meanders through estate owned parkland landscape (Duchy of Lancaster) where there is a long history of estate management including for pheasant shooting and Duchy of Lancaster metal fences and field gates are landscape features.
- The historic Inn at Whitewell overlooks the valley bottom and is a prominent feature in the landscape.
- Mature, single deciduous trees are also features on the valley floor.
- Framed views northwards towards the central core of Moorland Hills and Moorland Plateaux.
- A well-used rural road follows the course of the river through Whitewell to Dunsop Bridge from where the road becomes the 'Trough of Bowland' running through the upland core to Marshaw.
- The stepping stones across the river at Whitewell are a distinctive and recognisable landscape feature.

- The distinctive stone arches of Burholme Bridge are features in views across this landscape.
- The small village of Dunsop Bridge, largely owned by the Duchy of Lancaster, comprises houses and farm buildings nestled where the River Hodder and Dunsop converge with its attractive river setting, bridge, parking and facilities.
- Water extraction equipment is visible in the landscape in certain locations.
- Farmed land is confined to the edges of the river valley, above the wooded valley sides where pastures are grazed by sheep and enclosed by gritstone walls.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA H6: Upper Hodder

- H6.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT H specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - River valley landscape within its parkland and estate landscape setting.
 - Recreational value of the river, PRoWs including The Ribble Valley Jubilee Trail long distance footpath and access to the Trough of Bowland route through the Bowland Fells.

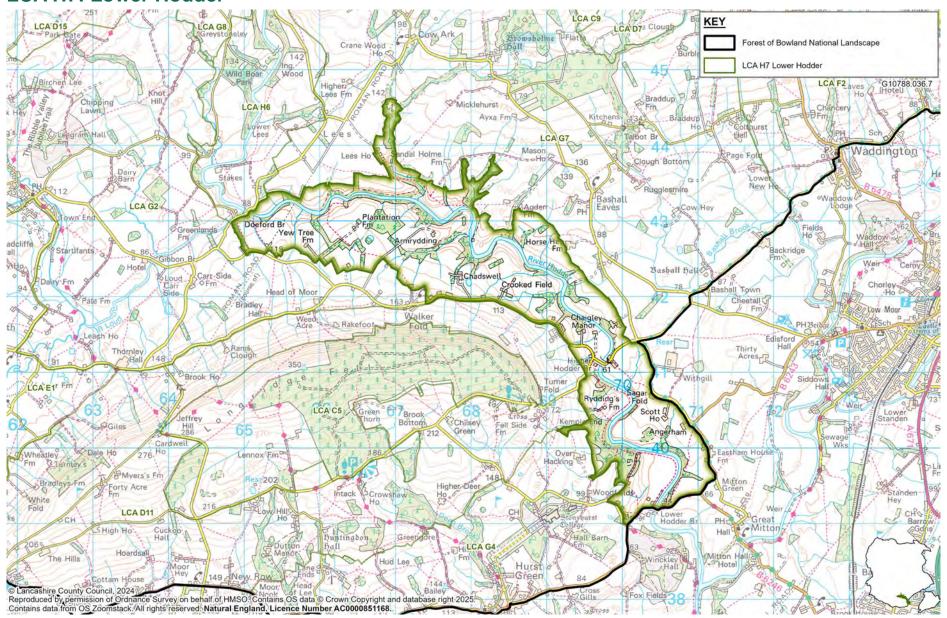
Forces for Change Specific to LCA H6: Upper Hodder

- H6.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT H specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Recreational pressure along the Trough of Bowland route, the PRoW network and visitors to Whitewell and Dunsop Bridge.
 - Changes to management including woodland management.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA H6: Upper Hodder

- H6.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT H, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Conserve, mange and enhance the river valley landscape within its parkland and estate setting.
 - Conserve and enhance the setting of and important views to and from historic bridge river crossings on the River Hodder.
 - Ensure any development is sensitive to the valley landscape with an appropriate buffer to the watercourses and avoid development in the flood plain.

LCA H7: Lower Hodder



LCA H7: Lower Hodder



River Hodder from Higher Hodder Bridge

Location

H7.1 This LCA is towards the south of the Forest of Bowland and encompasses the broad lower reaches of the River Hodder and surrounding farmland and woodland. The LCA is to the south of LCA H6: Upper Hodder.

Key Characteristics

- The meandering corridor of the lower reaches of the River Hodder is contained by the surrounding higher ground.
- It comprises a very broad river valley and includes estate-owned and managed farmland and plantations including the Bashall and Stonyhurst estates.
- Sinuous belts of predominantly deciduous woodland, including Ancient Woodland, line the river corridor with other plantation and woodland blocks in the wider landscape.
- Farmed land is confined to the edges of the river valley above the level of the wooded valley sides and sheep grazed pastures are enclosed by gritstone walls and hedgerows.
- Single mature deciduous trees are also features in hedgerows and within fields.
- Strong sense of enclosure within the valley corridor due to woodland cover.
- Bridges including Doeford, Upper Hodder and Lower Hodder Bridge provide historic landmark features in views along the river corridor and the latter also provides a vantage point to the distinctive Cromwell's Bridge.
- Bowland Wild Boar Park visitor attraction sited on land adjacent to the River Hodder.
- Framed views southwards towards the conifer-clad Longridge Fell contribute to a recognisable sense of place.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA H7: Lower Hodder

- H7.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT H specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - River valley landscape with areas of deciduous woodland including Ancient Woodland within a wider agricultural and estate landscape setting.
 - Recreational value of the river, PRoWs including The Ribble Valley Jubilee Trail long distance footpath and access to the Trough of Bowland route through the Bowland Fells.
 - Listed Buildings including Listed Bridges and views to and from the bridges.
 - Hodder River SSSI is a section where the River Hodder has cut down through rock strata with exposures of Lower Carboniferous rocks.
 - Framed views along the River Hodder towards Longridge Fell.

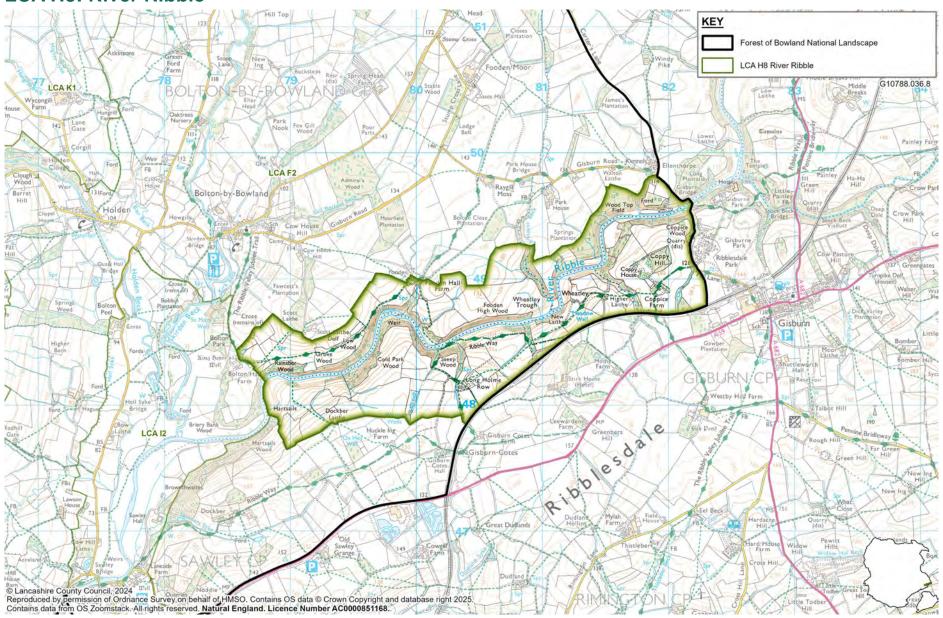
Forces for Change Specific to LCA H7: Lower Hodder

- H7.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT H specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Recreational pressure along the river, the PRoW network and visitors to the Trough of Bowland route and Bowland Wild Boar Park.
 - Changes to management including woodland management.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA H7: Lower Hodder

- H7.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT H, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Conserve, mange and enhance the river valley landscape, woodland in its farmland and estate setting.
 - Ensure any development is sensitive to the valley landscape with an appropriate buffer to the River Hodder and avoid development in the flood plain.
 - Conserve and enhance the setting of and important views to and from historic bridge river crossings on the River Hodder.
 - Protect and where possible enhance the framed views along the River Hodder towards
 Longridge Fell.

LCA H8: River Ribble



LCA H8: River Ribble



River Ribble from Gisburn Bridge

Location

H8.1 This LCA includes a section of the River Ribble where it runs through a valley landform with woodland to the valley sides with pasture beyond. It is in contract to the adjacent LCA I2: Ribble Floodplain where the River Ribble is in a broad open floodplain. The LCA continues to the north-east beyond the boundary of the National Landscape.

Key Characteristics

- This part of the River Ribble is lined by continuous belts of deciduous and mixed woodland.
- A patchwork of pastoral fields lined with hedgerows and containing mature single deciduous trees adjoins the top of the wooded valley sides.
- Road corridors are often lined with high hedgerows, containing mature deciduous trees.
- Framed views southwards to the distinctive profile of Pendle Hill contributes to recognisable sense of place.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA H8: River Ribble

- H8.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT H, specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Extensive areas of woodland covering the valley sides.
 - Recreational value of the river valley landscape, including the Ribble Way and Ribble Valley Jubilee Trail long distance footpaths.

- Listed Buildings including the Grade I Listed Gisburne Park and Grade II* Listed Fooden Hall.
- Grade II Gisburne Park Registered Park and Garden, an early 18th Century formal garden and deer park associated with Gisburne Hall. The majority is outside the National Landscape boundary, but it is immediately adjoining, with the small area of Coppy Gill within the boundary.
- Framed views towards Pendle Hill.

Forces for Change Specific to LCA H8: River Ribble

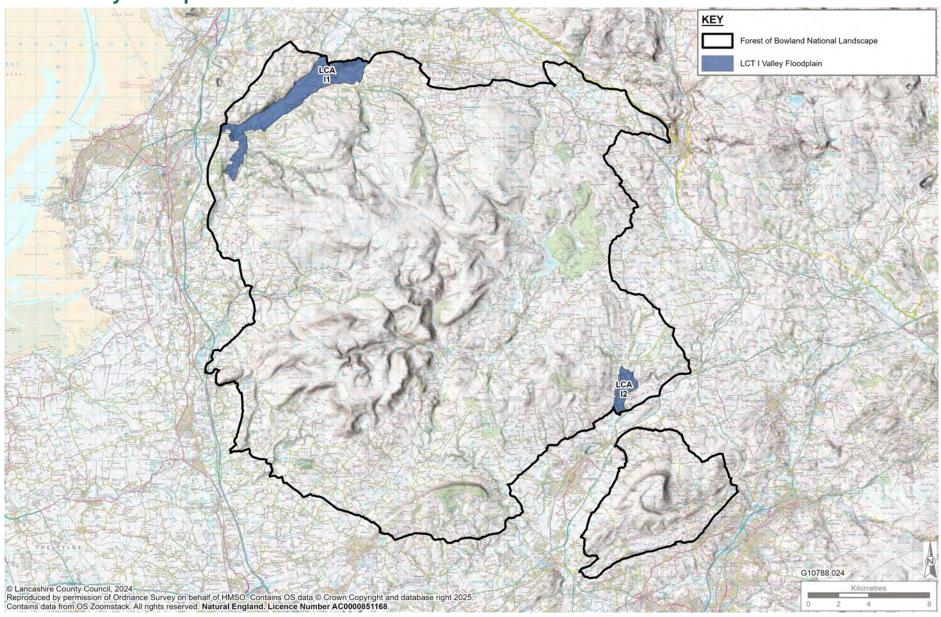
- H8.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT H specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Potential for changes in woodland management to change the character of this wooded section of the River Ribble.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA H8: River Ribble

- H8.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT H, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Protect and where possible enhance the framed views towards Pendle Hill.
 - Ensure any development is sensitive to the valley landscape with an appropriate buffer to the River Ribble and avoid development in the flood plain.



LCT I: Valley Floodplain



LCT I: Valley Floodplain

Description and Location

- I.1 The Valley Floodplain LCT is associated with the River Ribble and the River Lune which are the two main rivers in the Forest of Bowland. These main rivers originate high in the Pennines of Yorkshire they are already of substantial size by the time they reach Bowland becoming wide, slow rivers meandering across open, broad and flat floodplains. Other Bowland brooks and rivers drain into these larger rivers.
- 1.2 The Valley Floodplain LCT occurs twice within the Forest of Bowland: River Lune runs to the north of Caton on the north-western edge of the National Landscape, and the River Ribble runs to the south of Bolton-by-Bowland on the south-eastern edge of the National Landscape.

Representative Photographs



View east along the River Lune valley



View of River Lune Floodplain



View of River Ribbe Floodplain surrounding Sawley

Key Characteristics

- Open, broad, flat floodplains, subject to periodic flooding which provides fertile grazing land.
- Steep, wooded bluffs and terraces enclose the floodplain.
- Mature spreading floodplain trees are distinctive elements.
- Large fields, divided by post and wire fencing, hedgerows or stone walls.

Landscape Character Description

Physical Character

- 1.3 The valley floors comprise glacial till and river gravels which overlay the rocks beneath. The rivers are prone to flooding and the rich alluvial drift deposits support fertile grazing land for cattle and sheep.
- I.4 The Lune and Ribble Rivers originate in the Yorkshire Dales. In the Bowland area the rivers are wide and meander gently across wide green pastural floodplains. In places the flat valley floor is bordered by steep wooded bluffs, but elsewhere the floodplain rises gently to the undulating landscape beyond. Classic floodplain features such as oxbow lakes and abandoned channels are notable landscape features evident of the shifting position the river has adopted.
- 1.5 The floodplains contain a rich mosaic of standing water, lowland bogs, floodplain hay meadows and pastures and the river channels provide important linear freshwater and wetland habitats which support diverse aquatic fish, plants, invertebrates and birds. Areas of river shingle and shallow wet margins are important for breeding birds and other wildlife and eroding banks provide essential nesting habitat for species including kingfisher and sand martin.
- I.6 Small areas of woodland are present on the valley sides together with hedges and isolated trees fringing the river channels.
- 1.7 The lush green floodplain fields are usually large and divided by post and wire fencing, hedgerows or walls. Large mature spreading floodplain trees are distinctive elements.
- I.8 The river valleys have been historically settled and impressive stone bridges mark ancient bridging points of the rivers.

Perceptual and Scenic Qualities

1.9 There is generally strong intervisibility with the river valley floodplains and the surrounding higher landscape. There is a strong sense of openness of views along the valleys. Old flood defences and occasional oxbow lakes, remnant river channels and weirs provide visual interest.

- I.10 The river corridors have a restful and peaceful ambience although tranquillity along the River Lune is audibly and visually disrupted in places by the busy vehicle movement along the A683 to the south.
- I.11 The floodplains are sparsely settled although there is an increase in built form, activity and light pollution around the settlements of Hornby, Claughton and Caton on the Lune and Sawley and nearby Clitheroe on the Ribble.

Historic Character

- I.12 Valley Floodplains have provided important routeways and communication routes since the earliest times, offering relatively easy routes through the surrounding hills and marshes. Roman forts at Ribchester and Over Burrow although outside the National Landscape, overlook the Ribble and Lune and their associated Roman roads indicate the importance of these key routes through the hills. Numerous archaeological sites, castles, ancient settlements, bridges and routeways show that these valleys have been long valued as important communication routes and for farming and trade.
- I.13 The Normans built motte and bailey castles to control important centres or routeways some of which formed part of a chain to defend a vulnerable frontier zone, for example on the Lune where are least nine castles were constructed.
- I.14 Sawley Abbey on the banks of the River Ribble is a 12th century Cistercian monastery with a long history of dispute and bloodshed. Ruins including walls and foundations remain, and it is open to the public as an English Hertiage site.
- I.15 The wide valleys continue to provide an important communication route for main roads, rail lines and canals.
- I.16 The low lying valley floodplains are devoid of settlement. Parliamentary enclosure is evident in the regular pattern of field boundaries. Many fields comprise improved pasture, supporting the cheese making industry. The majority of fields are formed by hedgerows or post and wire fences, but in the upland floodplain of the River Ribble rolled boulders have been used to construct stone walls.

Settlement Form and Built Character

- I.17 Settlements and stone bridges mark ancient bridging points of the rivers including those at Hornby on the Lune and Sawley on the Ribble.
- I.18 The Castle Stead near Hornby is the best example of a Norman motte and bailey castle in Lancashire and at the rear of the existing Hornby Castle is a prominent example of a pele tower, the lower part dating from the 13th century with an early 16th century addition above.

I.19 The remains of Sawley Abbey are also a visible landscape feature on the banks of the River Ribble.

Key Landscape Sensitivities

- The generally strong intervisibility with the surrounding higher landscape.
- There is a strong sense of openness of views along the valleys.
- A diverse patchwork of linear freshwater and wetland habitats including grassland, wet meadows, domed mosses, areas of standing water, marshland and woodland which contribute to landscape character and biodiversity.
- There is a historic pattern of hedgerows and stone walls which delineate field boundaries.

Forces for Change

1.20 The Forces for Change are set out in Chapter 5. The forces relating to this LCT are summarised below.

Past Landscape Change

- Loss of open floodplain views and riparian habitat through changes in management or sometimes tree planting.
- Eutrophication of the rivers from high levels of nutrients entering watercourses from the surrounding pastoral farmlands.
- Decline of prominent floodplain trees due to over-maturity.
- Loss of semi-natural wet meadow habitats due to agricultural intensification.

Future Landscape Change

- I.21 Agricultural Change and Land Management changes in agricultural practice can have a direct effect on how the land is managed. The key characteristics of the LCT are significantly influenced by agricultural practices including pastures, river corridor woodlands, boundary features and areas of species rich habitats in the floodplain.
- I.22 Climate Change Increasing temperatures may affect water quality in rivers may be affected resulting in changes to aquatic habitats and potential increase in non-native species alien species. There may also be an increased incidence of flooding and tree and woodland at risk from increased severity of weather conditions such as drought and more frequent and intense storms.
- I.23 Development The built environment has a distinct vernacular style and traditional skills and use of local materials are important to retain. There may be increasing pressure in rural areas for residential development and demand for holiday accommodation which may affects

landscape character. Additional development may also require highway improvements and result in increased traffic. Potential renewable energy developments and infrastructure on the skyline of the valley sides may affect views in the river valleys.

I.24 Recreation - Increase in tourist-related activities associated with the river corridors (walking, cycling, watercraft) putting pressure on existing resources such as car parks and picnic areas. It may also result in an increase in traffic resulting in reduced tranquillity and require highway improvements.

Management Guidelines

The overall management objective should be to **CONSERVE AND ENHANCE** landscape character.

Landscape Management

River Valleys

- Conserve the natural form of rivers and river floodplain features, such as meanders, oxbows, old river channels, ponds and islands.
- Avoid engineered solutions to water management such as canalisation, bank hardening and river straightening.
- Ensure effective catchment management to sustain or improve water quality.
- Encourage the creation of new woodland along appropriate riverbanks, which complements the existing landscape pattern.

Farmed Landscape

- Conserve valuable diverse floodplain habitats by encouraging low intensity grazing in the remaining semi-natural habitats (which include mire, fen, flushes, marshy grassland and wet meadow).
- Allow natural regeneration through grazing restrictions wherever possible.
- Consider use of agri-environment scheme support for the management of broadleaved woodland, wetland pasture and meadow habitats.

Landscape Features

- Conserve and enhance existing small linear woodlands, copses and river edge trees with appropriate management and support the continued use of broadleaved native species.
- Conserve and enhance the identity of the river valley floodplain landscape by strengthening its distinctive character through the management of the farmed and river landscapes and control of development.
- Preserve long, open views of the valley plains through the careful selection of sites and

- species for any areas of new plating.
- Frame views from higher ground and bluffs.
- Manage woodlands to secure their long-term future.
- Ensure settlement encroachment does not threaten the key characteristics of the valley landscape.
- Conserve and enhance the distinct pattern of stone walls and hedgerows delineating field boundaries.
- Ensure highway improvement schemes respect and reflect local character and encourage the use of traditional signage where possible.

Biodiversity

- Link woodlands on the fringes of the floodplain with those on valley sides to form stronger ecological linkages.
- Ensure that woodland creation does not adversely affect existing areas of ecological value.
- Restore and enhance wetland habitats.
- Encourage the conservation of existing key habitats and landscape features and expand the resource through habitat restoration and recreation guided by ecological networks.
- Ensure that UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitats are appropriately managed.

Historic Environment

- Conserve historic and archaeological sites in the Valley Floodplains and consider the setting of historic and archaeological sites when planning and implementing landscape management actions.
- Ensure consideration is given to sensitive heritage assets including Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas and their settings.

Access

 Conserve footpaths, bridleways and byways, many which represent historic routeways, along with associated features such as traditional stiles and gates.

Development Management

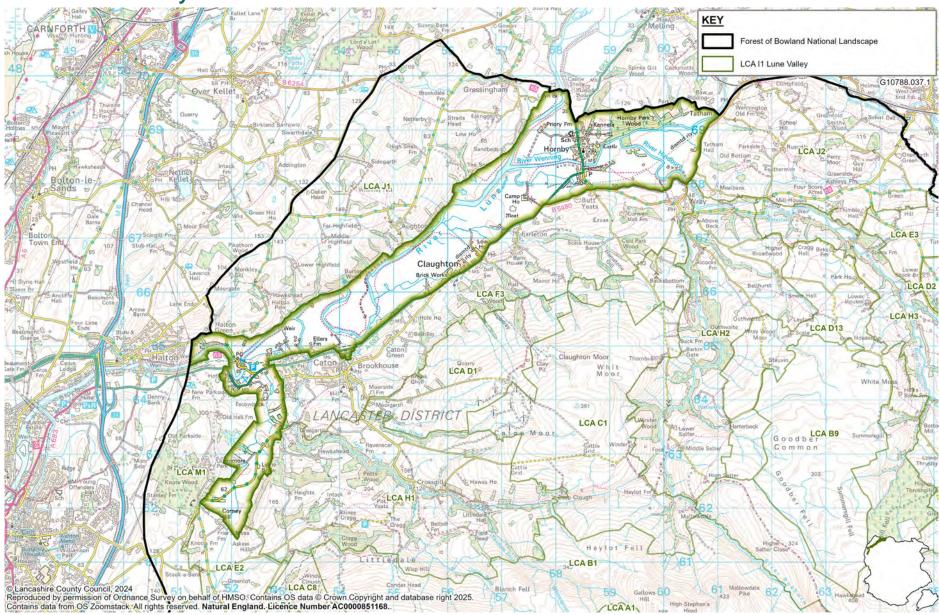
- Encourage the use of local materials and vernacular styles in new development and in the repair of existing built form to strengthen local character, including local limestone and gritstone.
- Conserve open views along and across the valley floodplains towards adjacent LCTs.
- Ensure consideration is given to sensitive heritage assets and their settings.

Promote the continued maintenance of footpath and cycle routes, picnic sites, and carparks particularly where new development may cause pressure, and promote these routes as a means of enjoying the character of the landscape.

Landscape Character Areas

- 1.25 The Valley Floodplain LCT is sub-divided into two LCAs which are described in the following sections:
 - I1: Lune Valley
 - I2: Ribble Valley

LCA I1: Lune Valley



LCA I1: Lune Valley



River Lune valley floodplain at Crook O' Lune

Location

11.1 This LCA extends along the north-western edge of the Forest of Bowland and comprises the River Lune and its floodplain.

Key Characteristics

- Flat, wide River Lune floodplain surrounded by rolling drumlins, hills and moorland.
- Patchwork of medium to large size, regular fields of lush green pasture bounded by low clipped, often gappy, hedgerows with hedgerow trees.
- River terraces and bluffs at the edge of the floodplain which often support stone farm buildings and the remains of motte-and-bailey castles on the slightly higher ground.
- Stone bridges are distinct features and mark historic crossing points of the river.
- There is also evidence of the industrial past and present, for example the route of a dismantled railway forms a feature in the landscape.
- Large, traditional field barns feature in the floodplain landscape.
- Panoramic open views northwards towards the peaks of the Yorkshire Dales and southwards to the dramatic rising moorland contribute to strongly recognisable sense of place.
- Deciduous oak dominated woodlands, including Burton Wood, on the steep northern valley sides are characteristic 'hanging woodlands' of the Lune valley and its tributaries.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA I1: Lune Valley

- In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT I specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Open and panoramic views along and across the River Lune and towards the higher ground of the Yorkshire Dales and the Bowland Fells.
 - Recreational value of the river and floodplain including use of the river itself, the Crook
 O' Lune Picnic Site and PRoWs and cycleways including the Lune Valley Ramble long distance footpath.
 - Hornby Conservation Area covering the historic town with its medieval origins, Hornby
 Castle and grounds and the crossing of the River Wenning, a tributary of the River Lune.

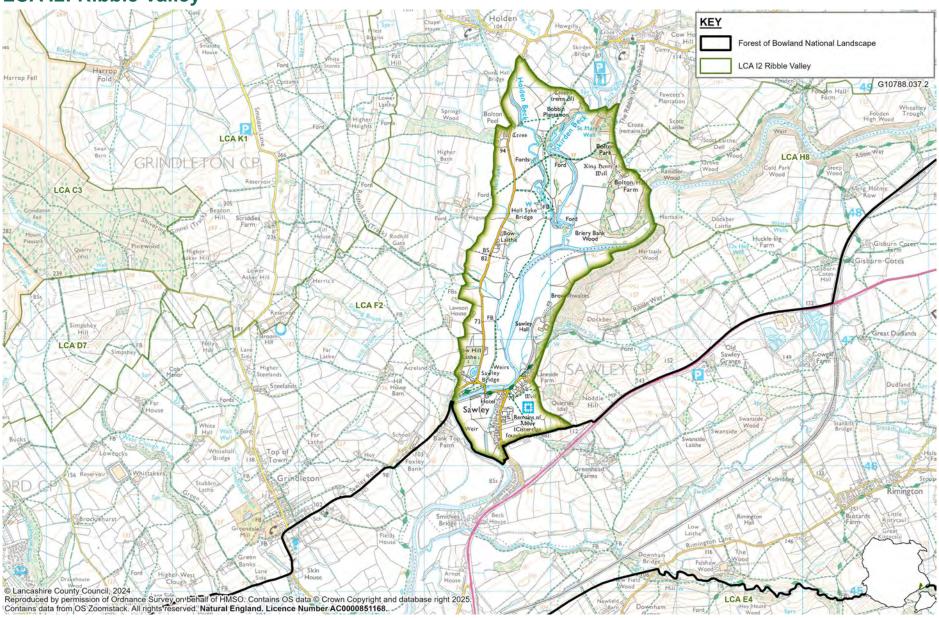
Forces for Change Specific to LCA I1: Lune Valley

- In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT I specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Recreational pressure at Crook O' Lune picnic site and well used footpaths and cycle routes.
 - Loss of original architectural details and use of inappropriate modern materials or details in Hornby Conservation Area.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA I1: Lune Valley

- I1.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT I, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Ensure visitor facilities at Crook O' Lune are sensitively managed and maintained to accommodate visitor numbers.
 - Maintain open views to the undeveloped skyline of the Yorkshire Dales and the Bowland Fells.
 - Ensure the continued preservation and enhancement of heritage features including historic river crossings and Hornby Conservation Area.
 - Avoid development in the floodplain and ensure effects of any new development on the river valley landscape are carefully considered.

LCA I2: Ribble Valley



LCA I2: Ribble Valley



River Ribble valley floodplain at Sawley

Location

I2.1 This LCA extends along the southern edge of the Forest of Bowland and comprises part of the River Ribble and its surrounding floodplain. This floodplain LCA extends to the south-west beyond the boundaries of the National Landscape to the north of Clitheroe. To the east the character of the River Ribble is more wooded and enclosed and forms part of LCA H8: River Ribble.

Key Characteristics

- Open, flat, fertile plain comprising a patchwork of large regular pastoral fields delineated by a combination of hedgerows, wooden fencing, post and wire fencing or stone walls.
- The gently meandering course of the River Ribble is defined by steep wooded bluffs and terraces which enclose the floodplain.
- Lush green fields of semi-improved pasture are grazed by sheep and cattle.
- Mature floodplain trees are notable features with ash and oak forming striking silhouettes against the open landscape.
- General absence of settlement within the floodplain itself, but large farms and country halls (such as Sawley Hall) are positioned along the edges of the floodplain.
- There are a number of historic crossing points where the stone bridges form important features of the floodplain.
- Panoramic, open views towards the central Bowland moorland hills to the north and Pendle Hill to the south.

- Sawley village is nestled within the valley corridor at a crossing point on the river with the Conservation Area extending to cover open land important to its setting and the remains of Sawley Abbey Scheduled Monument in the adjacent LCA.
- There is a strong sense of remoteness within much of the river corridor.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA I2: Ribble Valley

- I2.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT I specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Open and panoramic views along the River Ribble and towards the hills of the Bowland Fells.
 - Sense of place and tranquillity.
 - Recreational value of the river itself, picnic sites and other recreational facilities and PRoWs including the Ribble Way long distance footpath.
 - Sawley village Conservation Area and Sawley Abbey.
 - Areas of floodplain grazing marsh and deciduous woodland priority habitat.

Forces for Change Specific to LCA I2: Ribble Valley

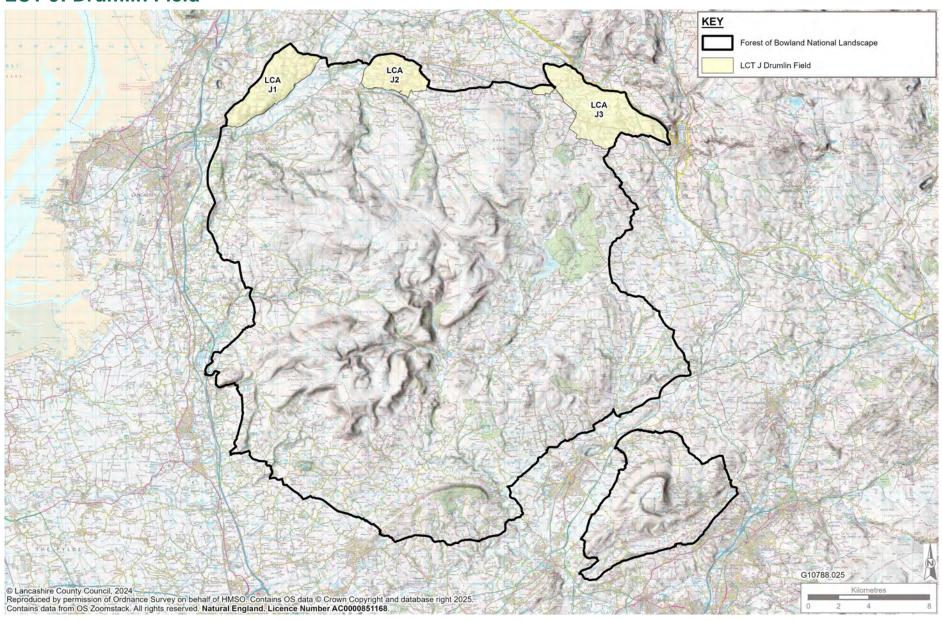
- In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT I specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Loss of original architectural details and use of inappropriate modern materials or details in Sawley Conservation Area.
 - Recreational pressures at Sawley and Sawley Abbey.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA I2: Ribble Valley

- I2.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT I, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Protect and where possible enhance views to the open and relatively undeveloped skyline of the Bowland Fells.
 - Ensure the continued preservation and enhancement of heritage features including historic river crossings, Sawley Conservation Area and Sawley Abbey.
 - Ensuring visitor facilities and signage at Sawley Abbey is sensitively designed and maintained.
 - Avoid development in the floodplain and ensure effects of any new development on the river valley landscape are carefully considered.

LCT J: Drumlin Field

LCT J: Drumlin Field



LCT J: Drumlin Field

Description and Location

- J.1 The Drumlin Field LCT is characterised by 'fields' of rolling drumlins. Drumlins are distinctive rounded hills, usually 100-200m high, with steep sides and rounded tops, which occur in 'fields' or clusters, and are usually aligned in one direction.
- J.2 The Drumlin Field LCT occurs along the northern edge of the Forest of Bowland. There are three occurrences of this LCT within the Forest of Bowland: to the north of Caton, east of Hornby and to north-west of Settle.

Representative Photographs



View across the drumlin landscape to the north of the River Lune (LCA J1)



View across the drumlin landscape at Perry Moor (LCA J2)



View across the drumlin landscape near Lawkland Green (LCA J3)

Key Characteristics

- Rounded drumlins create a distinctive rolling topography.
- Strong field pattern with distinctive limestone walls and low hedgerows enhance landform.
- Small copses of mixed woodlands punctuate the landscape and provide visual focal points.

Landscape Character Description

Physical Character

- J.3 This LCT is characterised by rolling drumlin 'fields'. The consistent orientation of the hills gives the landscape a uniform grain, which is sometimes difficult to appreciate from within the field. The regular green hillocks are between about 100m and 200m high with steep sides and broad rounded tops. There are occasional solid rock outcrops where the underlying bedrock is exposed.
- J.4 The Drumlin Field landscape was created by the erosion and deposition actions of glacial ice sheets. The ice moulded dense boulder clay into oval whaleback hills. The alignment of the drumlins gives a distinctive grain to the landscape. Becks and immature rivers wind through the hills and there are occasional tarns in the hollows between them.
- J.5 Pasture predominates and fields are bounded by stone walls or clipped hedges which rise up over the hillocks accentuating the relief of the hills.
- J.6 Small mixed woodlands and designed landscapes associated with large country houses contribute to the rural woodled character. Ancient woodland survives on the steep scarp slopes above the Lune and its tributaries. Rivers and streams provide important freshwater habitats for a range of species and the small areas of swamp and tall herb vegetation associated with the margins of water bodies provide important feeding and breeding sites for amphibians and invertebrates.

Perceptual and Scenic Qualities

- J.7 There are framed views out of the LCT, looking inwards towards the upland Bowland Fells and outwards towards Yorkshire's Three Peaks in the Yorkshire Dales National Park.
- J.8 There are moderate levels of tranquillity and dark skies across the landscape due to the surrounding dispersed settlement pattern of stone villages, hamlets and farmsteads. These levels of tranquillity decrease and light pollution increases in close proximity to the larger settlements of Lancaster, Halton and Carnforth to the north-west and Settle to the south-east.

Historic Character

J.9 The gentle slopes of the free draining drumlins have attracted settlement and farming from the middle of the prehistoric period. Old English place names ending in 'ton' and 'ham' predominate, although there are also clusters of Scandinavian place names. Roman roads and other remains are also present in this area. There is evidence of Parliamentary enclosure on the higher ground, although many fields are considerably older, some having their origins in medieval field systems. Ridge and furrow patterns on drumlin sides is evident in places.

Settlement Form and Built Character

J.10 The landscape is generally rural and characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern of stone villages, hamlets and farmsteads which are sited in sheltered locations on the mid-slopes of drumlins. Scattered, isolated limestone field barns are also a feature of this area. Major roads cross or skirt the edge of the drumlin fields with minor winding lanes linking the dispersed settlement within the area.

Key Landscape Sensitivities

- Distinctive drumlin topography.
- The pattern of landscape features, including stone walls, hedgerows and pockets of woodland.
- The pockets of species-rich grassland and remnant mires.

Forces for Change

J.11 The Forces for Change are set out in Chapter 5. The forces relating to this LCT are summarised below.

Past Landscape Change

- Amalgamation of farmsteads which resulted in an expansion of field size.
- Lack of management of farm woodlands and prominent hill top copses.
- Small-scale introduction of non-vernacular materials.
- Loss of over-mature single field trees.

Future Landscape Change

J.12 Agricultural Change and Land Management – The mature hedgerow and wall networks contributes to a recognisable landscape pattern which could be weakened through lack of management resulting in effect on biodiversity and landscape character. More extensive farming of livestock could also lead to a loss of key landscape features through removal of field

boundaries for field amalgamation or lack of management. Larger farm size would increase the demand for new agricultural buildings. There is also potential for the neglect of farm woodlands through lack of active management.

- J.13 Climate Change Climate change could have an impact on agricultural practices. Any increase in arable production would change the character of this area. Climate change could also lead to increased storm events and drought affecting habitats and woodland.
- J.14 Development The loss of vernacular building styles and use of inappropriate building materials may result in the loss of local landscape characteristics. The road network is predominantly rural and increasing traffic flows could require highway improvements which could change the character of the area. Pressure to develop renewable energy resources could lead to increased development affecting skylines and views and affect landscape quality.

Management Guidelines

The overall management objective should be to **CONSERVE AND ENHANCE** landscape character.

Landscape Management

Landscape Features

- Conserve the distinctive rolling landform.
- Encourage the continued management of the hedgerow network.
- Conserve the intact network of limestone walled field boundaries which contribute to distinctive landscape pattern.
- Avoid loss or damage to mature field trees through intensification of agricultural practices.
- Conserve and maintain distinctive clumps of trees.

Woodland

- Bring all woodlands into active management.
- Seek opportunities for the re-introduction of traditional coppice management.
- Avoid the loss and erosion of woodlands through the amalgamation and diversification of farms.
- Increase the proportion of woodland cover through small-scale copse planting where appropriate.
- Ensure any new woodland planting does not adversely affect other valuable habitats or archaeological features.

Biodiversity

- Establish localised and long distance ecological networks.
- Conserve and restore habitats such as grasslands, hay meadows and inter-drumlin wetlands.
- Ensure that UK Biodiversity Action Plan habitats are appropriately managed.

Historic Environment

 Conserve the archaeological and historic environment in order to maintain a rich cultural landscape.

Access

 Conserve Open Access land, footpaths, bridleways and byways, many which represent historic routeways, along with associated features such as traditional stiles and gates.

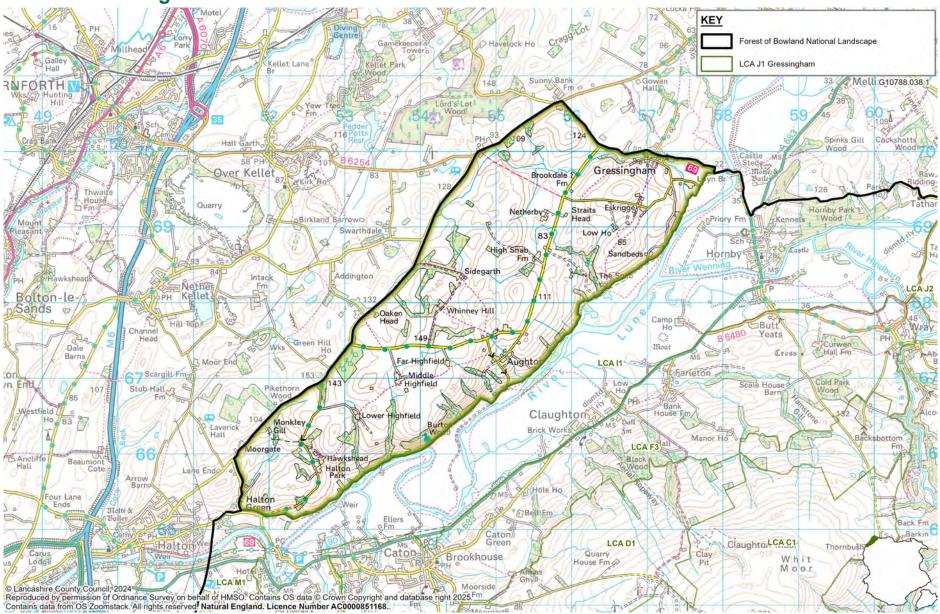
Development Management

- Carefully consider siting any development on the skyline of the drumlins including vertical elements such as communication masts and windfarms.
- Avoid built development on ridgelines and hilltops.
- Conserve the dispersed pattern of stone villages, hamlets and farmsteads located in sheltered locations on the mid-slopes of the drumlins.
- Ensure new development respects the characteristic dispersed pattern of groups of buildings in a rural setting.
- Encourage the repair of stone walls where in decline or dilapidated utilising local vernacular materials (limestone).
- Ensure that highway improvement schemes respect and reflect local character and encourage the use of traditional signage where possible.
- Conserve the sense of remoteness and tranquillity.
- Protect dark skies by preventing and reducing artificial light pollution.

Landscape Character Areas

- J.15 The Drumlin Field LCT is sub-divided into three LCAs which are described in the following sections:
 - J1: Gressingham
 - J2: Lower Tatham
 - J3: Lawkland and Eldroth

LCA J1: Gressingham



LCA J1: Gressingham



View across the drumlin landscape in Halton Park from Green Lane

Location

J1.1 This LCA covers the drumlin field on the north-western edge of the Forest of Bowland extending from the village of Gressingham to Halton Green.

Key Characteristics

- Mature single trees punctuate enclosed rolling pastoral fields which are lined with hedges, fences and railings.
- Hedgerows run over the top of the drumlin hills in places which enhances the visual appearance of their characteristic form.
- Areas of mature mixed coniferous woodland coupled with the rolling topography contribute to an intermittent sense of enclosure.
- Small nucleated hamlets of Gressingham and Aughton and scattered, isolated farmsteads contribute to settlement pattern.
- Mature deciduous trees clustered around farmsteads.
- Pine tree shelter belts in places.
- Framed views from lower ground and open views from higher ground north-west across Nether Kellet and Over Kellet to the urban areas of Carnforth and across Morecambe Bay.
- Dramatic, framed views northwards towards the peaks of the Yorkshire Dales.
- Framed views southwards towards the dramatic rising mass of Moorland Hills and Plateaux within the Forest of Bowland including to Hornby Castle.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA J1: Gressingham

- J1.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT J specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Burton Wood is designated as a SSSI as it contains good examples of several northern deciduous woodland types (upland sessile oak woodland, acid sessile oak-hazel-ash woodland and ash-wych elm woodland) which are characteristic of the Lune valley and its tributaries draining the north side of the Bowland Fells.
 - Cultural associations including the Conservation Area at Gressingham, Listed Buildings such as the Grade I Listed Church of St John the Evangelist and Grade II* Gressingham Hall and Former Stables Adjoining, Halton Green East Farmhouse, and Halton Green West Farmhouse.

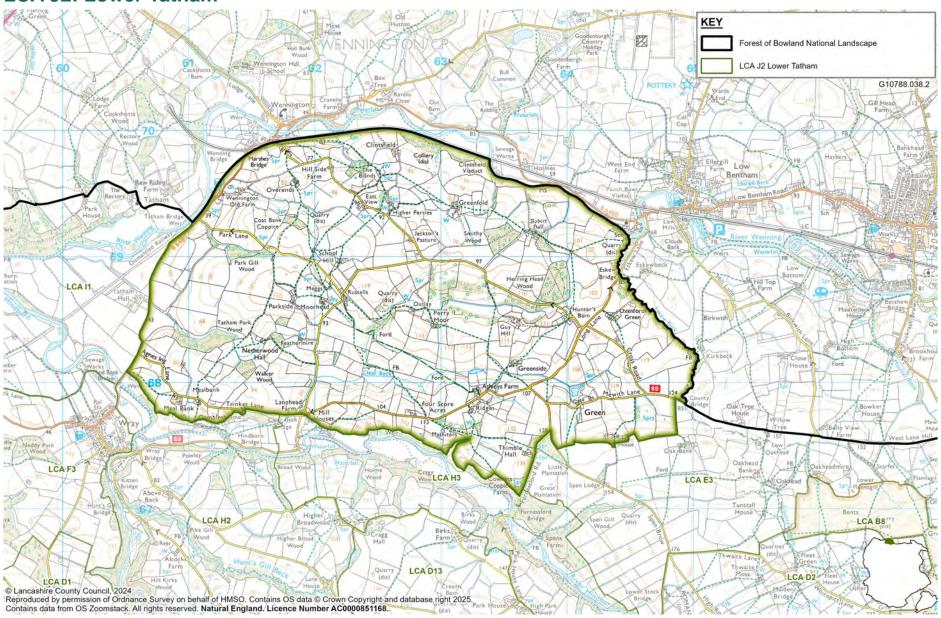
Forces for Change Specific to LCA J1: Gressingham

- J1.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT J specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Loss of original architectural details and use of inappropriate modern materials or details in Gressingham Conservation Area.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA J1: Gressingham

- J1.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT J, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Conserve and enhance sensitive ecological habitats including the Burton Wood SSSI.
 - Ensure the continued preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of Gressingham Conservation Area by resisting inappropriate maintenance, repairs and alterations to buildings.
 - Protect and where possible enhance panoramic open views towards peaks of the
 Yorkshire Dales, Morecambe Bay and the Bowland Fells.

LCA J2: Lower Tatham



LCA J2: Lower Tatham



View across the drumlin landscape at Perry Moor

Location

J2.1 This LCA covers the drumlin field on the northern edge of the Forest of Bowland to the east of Tatham and Wray and west of Low Bentham.

Key Characteristics

- Mature, single deciduous trees are often located on ridgelines and in fields.
- The network of minor roads crossing the landscape are often lined with low mixed clipped hedgerows with mature deciduous trees.
- Areas of mixed woodland and the rolling nature of the topography contribute to an intermittent sense of enclosure and frame views across the landscape.
- Mixed ancient semi-natural woodlands with evidence of coppice activity.
- Damp birch woodlands are also a feature of the landscape.
- Framed views southwards into the corridor of the River Hindburn with the rising mass of the Bowland Hills beyond.
- Dramatic, open views northwards over the Lune valley and its tributaries towards the Peaks of the Yorkshire Dales.
- Scattered traditional stone farmsteads punctuate the surrounding rolling pastoral farmland.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA J2: Lower Tatham

J2.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT J specific sensitivities of this character area are:

- Robert Hall Moor, to the south-east of Wennington, designated as a SSSI for its wet unimproved grassland, flushes and scrub and is situated on a drumlin at around 100mAOD.
- Cultural associations including Listed Buildings including the Grade II* Robert Hall
 Farmhouse. Scheduled Monuments include Clintsfield Colliery and a prehistoric defended enclosure with six hut circles at Tatham Park.
- The southern section of Wennington Conservation Area is partly within the LCA.
- Open and panoramic views towards the Yorkshire Dales to the north and to the Bowland Fells to the south.

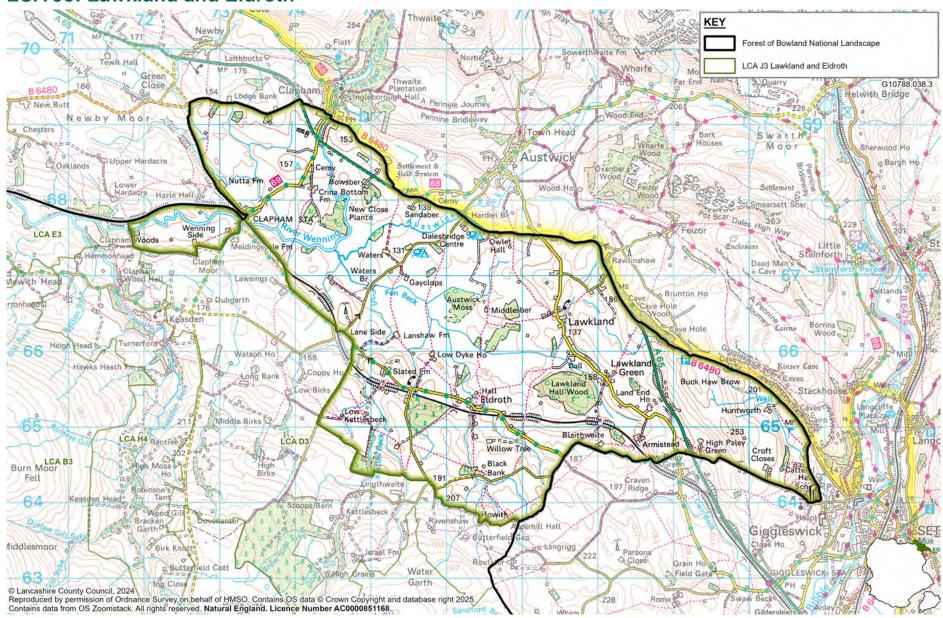
Forces for Change Specific to LCA J2: Lower Tatham

- J2.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT J specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Loss of original architectural details and use of inappropriate modern materials or details in Wennington Conservation Area.
 - Potential for the Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Programme (HARP) works to result in changes to landscape character in the vicinity of the tunnel installation compound sites and the construction traffic access routes.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA J2: Lower Tatham

- J2.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT J, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Conserve and enhance sensitive ecological habitats including the Robert Hall Moor SSSI.
 - Ensure the continued preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of Wennington Conservation Area by resisting inappropriate maintenance, repairs and alterations to buildings.
 - Protect and where possible enhance framed views along the corridor of the River
 Hindburn and panoramic views northwards towards the Peaks of the Yorkshire Dales and southwards towards the Bowland Fells.
 - The consented HARP scheme will involve tunnel drilling works in identified compounds and road upgrades for construction traffic including passing places and water course crossings. Any above ground structure such as vale houses and access points will be designed to be in keeping with the local vernacular and landscape features including stone walls, hedgerow and ground cover will be reinstated to match the existing landscape characteristics.

LCA J3: Lawkland and Eldroth



LCA J3: Lawkland and Eldroth



View across the drumlin landscape near Lawkland Green

Location

J3.1 This LCA covers the drumlin field on the north-eastern edge of the Forest of Bowland around Lawkland west of Giggleswick and Settle and south of Austwick. It adjoins the boundary with the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

Key Characteristics

- A distinctive pattern of dry stone walls contribute to the landscape pattern.
- Neatly clipped hedges often line road corridors and single deciduous trees are dotted with the patchwork of pastoral fields.
- Several gently meandering, unenclosed becks (stream) run through the pastoral landscape.
- Settlement pattern comprises a series of scattered, traditional stone farmsteads and small hamlets including Lawkland and Eldroth.
- Panoramic, open views northwards and eastwards towards the dramatic limestone peaks of the Yorkshire Dales which contributes to a recognisable sense of place and orientation.
- At the eastern edge of the area, the A65 road corridor introduces a source of noise and movement which disturbs the otherwise relatively strong sense of tranquillity.
- A railway line, with its associated bridges, also cuts through the landscape.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA J3: Lawkland and Eldroth

- J3.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT J specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Austwick and Lawkland Mosses are designated as SSSI's for their wide range of habitats including raised mire, acid bog and poor fen communities. Inter-drumlin wetlands are also an important ecological habitat.
 - Cultural associations including Listed Buildings such as Grade I Listed Lawkland Hall and Garden Walls.
 - The southern section of Clapham Conservation Area falls within this LCA.
 - Open and panoramic views towards the Yorkshire Dales.

Forces for Change Specific to LCA J3: Lawkland and Eldroth

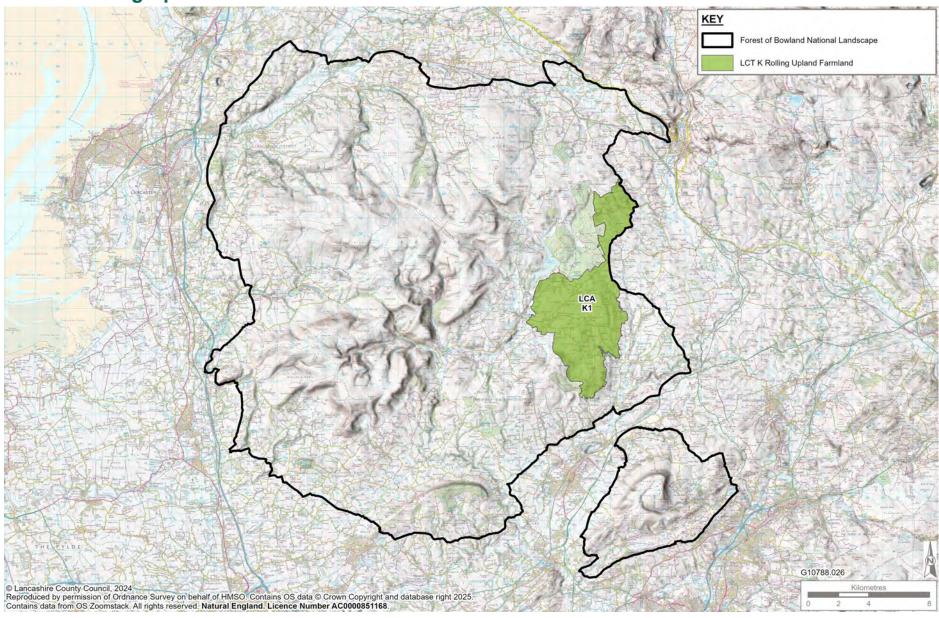
- J3.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT J specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Loss of original architectural details and use of inappropriate modern materials or details in Clapham Conservation Area.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA J3: Lawkland and Eldroth

- J3.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT J, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Conserve and enhance sensitive ecological habitats including the Austwick and Lawkland Mosses SSSI.
 - Ensure the continued preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of Clapham Conservation Area by resisting inappropriate maintenance, repairs and alterations to buildings.
 - Protect and where possible enhance panoramic views towards the Yorkshire Dales.



LCT K: Rolling Upland Farmland



LCT K: Rolling Upland Farmland

Description and Location

- K.1 The Rolling Upland Farmland LCT is an open landscape characterised by undulating pastoral land on soft rolling hills. It only occurs in a single location in the eastern part of the Forest of Bowland, to the east of Slaidburn and Gisburn Forest.
- K.2 It is generally of a higher elevation than the undulating lowland farmland LCTs which are also found at the periphery of the Forest of Bowland forming a transition to the higher Bowland Fells.

Representative Photographs



View across rolling upland farmland from Smalden Lane



View towards rolling upland farmland from The Ribble Valley Jubilee Trail



View across rolling upland farmland from Knotts Lane

Key Characteristics

- A rolling pastoral landscape with an intact network of dry stone walls, hedgerows and stock proof fencing along field boundaries.
- Moorland rush pasture and stunted, wind-blown hawthorns and gorse on boundaries on more exposed higher ground.
- Lush pasture and meadows and with hedgerow boundaries with hedgerow trees on lower ground.
- Isolated farmsteads and stone barns.

Landscape Character Description

Physical Character

- K.3 This LCT is a predominantly pastoral undulating landscape with the underlying geology is reflected in materials used for field boundary walls and farm buildings. The combination of limestone and gritstone has created a gentle landscape of soft rolling hills, cloaked with moorland rushes and grasses on higher slopes and lush green pastures and diverse meadows on the lower slopes. The majority of streams occur in areas where Millstone Grit is dominant.
- K.4 An intact network of stone walls, provides a landscape structure in an otherwise exposed landscape. Stands of trees are a distinctive feature, growing on rocky slopes and outcrops, and often enclosed by circular walls. Stone circular walls also act as sheep folds alongside isolated farmsteads and stone barns.
- K.5 Stunted wind-blown hawthorns and gorse line the lanes on the steeper hillsides.
- K.6 Trees are common as individual and linear features throughout the landscape and provide local habitats and wildlife corridors. Occasional ancient woodlands survive providing biodiversity value. Despite modern agricultural practices some isolated hay meadows and herb-rich pastures of national importance have survived, particularly to the east of Slaidburn.
- K.7 There are a range of ecological designations across the LCT including SSSIs and SAC. Barn Gill Meadow, Lancliff Cross Meadow, Field Head Meadow and Strandridge Farm Pasture near Slaidburn are all designated as SSSIs as examples of species rich unimproved grasslands or hay meadows. The North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC is also designated for its range of variation of mountain hay meadows and contains the main remaining part of the UK resource of this habitat type.
- K.8 Hesley Moss has been designated as a SSSI as a reasonably intact example of a basin raised mire. Such mires were formerly extensive but have been greatly reduced in England, where nearly all the remaining areas has been damaged by drainage, fire or peat cutting.

Perceptual and Scenic Qualities

- K.9 The pastoral landscape has an open character which is defined by a network of narrow single track roads and isolated farmsteads. There is a strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity and dark skies are experienced across the LCT.
- K.10 There are extensive open views from the highest ground: northwards to the Yorkshire Dales with Gisburn Forest in the nearer ground; westwards towards Harrop and Newton Fells and the hills beyond; and south across the flatter floodplain of the River Ribble towards the dramatic profile of Pendle Hill to the south.

Historic Character

K.11 The modern landscape has been shaped by years of sheep grazing. Stone farmsteads, and boundary walls illustrate the proximity of the underlying rocks. The boundaries represent what appears to be Parliamentary enclosure of marginal land. Roads are narrow and winding, traversing the areas to link the dispersed settlements and farms.

Settlement Form and Built Character

K.12 This LCT is characterised by isolated stone farmsteads and stone barns and small, isolated, traditional stone hamlets and villages which occur on south facing slopes. Walled circular enclosures are visible built features.

Key Landscape Sensitivities

- The intact network of limestone dry stone walls contributes to a coherent pattern.
- Pockets of species diverse grasslands and hay meadows.
- Trees, pockets of ancient woodland and wind-blown trees and gorse provide landscape features and local habitat and wildlife corridors.

Forces for Change

K.13 The Forces for Change are set out in Chapter 5. The forces relating to this LCT are summarised below.

Past Landscape Change

- Conversion of traditional farm buildings to holiday homes.
- Improved pasture surrounded by stone walls where intensive farming has spread onto higher ground.
- Outside of protected nature conservation areas ecological interest has been depleted through agricultural improvements.

Future Landscape Change

- K.14 Agricultural Change and Land Management The dry stone wall network that contributes to a recognisable landscape pattern is vulnerable to changes in management which could affect landscape pattern. More extensive farming of livestock or farm amalgamation could result a loss of key landscape features such as boundary walls through neglect or removal which could weaken the strong field pattern and reduce ecological value. Larger farm sizes increase the demand for new agricultural buildings potentially affecting landscape character and views.
- K.15 Climate Change Climate change could have an impact on agricultural practices and any increase in arable production would likely change the character of this area. Climate change could also lead to changes in temperature and an increased numbers and severity of storm events and summer drought affecting species diversity.
- K.16 Development –The loss of vernacular building styles and use of inappropriate building materials would dilute the local landscape characteristics. The road network is predominantly rural and highway improvements result from increasing traffic flows could alter their character.
- K.17 Recreation There are generally few formal recreational facilities in the area although there is a good PRoW network that should be preserved.

Management Guidelines

The overall management objective should be to **CONSERVE AND ENHANCE** landscape character.

Landscape Management

Farmed Landscape

- Conserve the remaining unimproved grasslands and hay meadows by employing traditional management practices and avoiding the use of artificial fertilisers.
- Conserve the intact network of limestone walls on field boundaries which contribute to distinctive landscape pattern.
- Conserve the distinctive undulating landform by minimising vertical elements such as communication masts and wind turbines.

Trees and Woodland

- Conserve stands of trees and walled enclosures.
- Conserve and maintain distinctive clumps of trees and wind-blown trees.
- Increase links between existing woodlands to reverse the fragmentation of the woodland resource and to provide habitat linkages.

- Conserve pockets of ancient woodland.
- Ensure all woodlands are actively managed for their long term survival and to retain or increase biodiversity value.
- Avoid loss and erosion of woodlands through the amalgamation and diversification of farms.

Biodiversity

- Manage limestone grasslands to encourage nature recovery and meet biodiversity objectives.
- Ensure that other wildlife habitats are not compromised by woodland development or pasture improvements.
- Encourage the conservation of existing areas of habitat value and expand the resource through habitat restoration and creation.

Historic Environment

 Conserve the archaeological and historic environment in order to maintain a rich cultural landscape.

Access

 Conserve Open Access land, footpaths, bridleways and byways, many which represent historic routeways, along with associated features such as traditional stiles and gates.

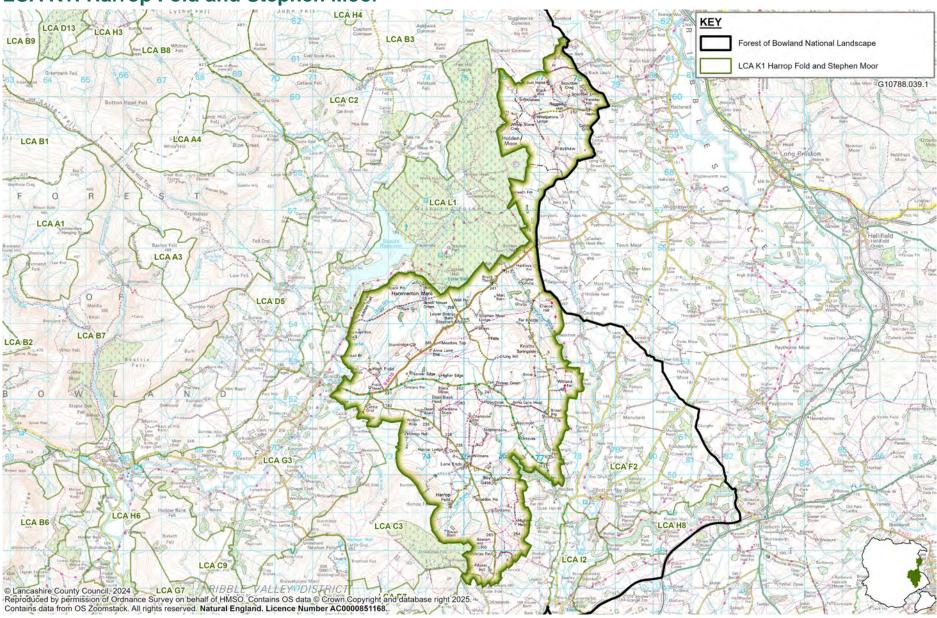
Development Management

- Encourage the repair of stone walls where in decline or dilapidated, utilising local vernacular materials (limestone and gritstone).
- Conserve the dispersed pattern of stone villages, hamlets and isolated farmsteads.
- Ensure that highway improvement schemes respect and reflect local character and encourage the use of traditional signage where possible.
- Maintain the predominantly open character of the landscape.
- Protect key views to and from the area from tall and vertical large-scale developments that may erode the open and undeveloped character of the area.

Landscape Character Areas

- K.18 The Rolling Upland Farmland LCT occurs in only one location:
 - K1: Harrop Fold and Stephen Moor

LCA K1: Harrop Fold and Stephen Moor



LCA K1: Harrop Fold and Stephen Moor



View across rolling upland farmland from Smalden Lane

Location

K1.1 This LCA encompasses rolling pastoral land in the eastern edges of the Forest of Bowland between Slaidburn to the west and the Forest of Bowland boundary to the east.

Key Characteristics

- A patchwork of marginal rush pasture and more fertile pastoral fields, bounded by a distinctive pattern of dry stone walls and hedgerows which contributes to landscape pattern.
- A strong sense of remoteness, isolation and tranquillity through most of the area.
- A network of narrow, often single-track roads, lined with dry stone walls, species-rich roadside verges and occasional stunted windblown hawthorns and oaks to higher ground.
- Isolated farmsteads where farm buildings are generally tightly grouped around the house.
 There is evidence of increasing renovation of farmsteads.
- Strong sense of openness throughout much of this landscape.
- Dramatic, open views westwards towards the higher ground of Harrop and Newton Fells,
 White Hill and Bleasdale Unenclosed Moorland Hills.
- Dramatic open views from higher ground north and west towards the Yorkshire Dales with Gisburn Forest forming a notable feature in closer views.
- Open views south across the flatter floodplain of the River Ribble towards Clitheroe where the distinct profile of Pendle Hill contributes to recognisable sense of place.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA K1: Harrop Fold and Stephen Moor

K1.2 All of the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT K apply to this LCA.

Forces for Change Specific to LCA K1: Harrop Fold and Stephen Moor

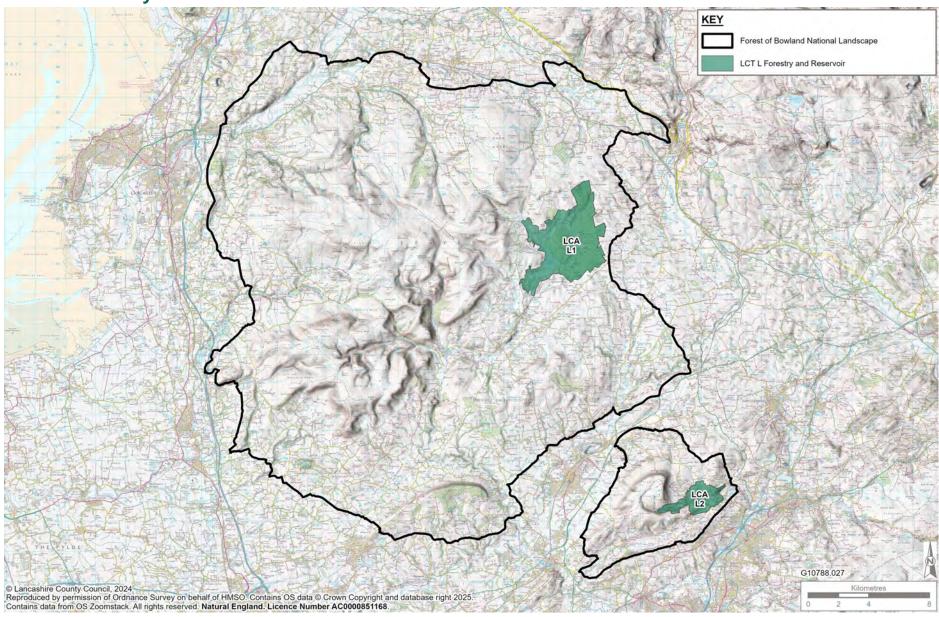
K1.3 All of the forces for change outlined for LCT K apply to this LCA.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA K1: Harrop Fold and Stephen Moor

K1.4 All of the management guidelines outlined for LCT K are of relevance to this LCA.



LCT L: Forestry and Reservoir



LCT L: Forestry and Reservoir

Description and Location

- L.1 The Forestry and Reservoir LCT is located to the east of the Forest of Bowland, to the northeast of Slaidburn encompassing Gisburn Forest, and to the south-east of Pendle Hill near Barley.
- L.2 The LCT is characterised by open water and coniferous forestry, where these man-made or 'engineered' features strongly influence the character of the landscape. Reservoirs and forestry also exist elsewhere within the National Landscape, but not with the same level of dominance as seen in this landscape. Reservoir infrastructure such as dams, stone walls, roads and slipways and buildings add to the engineered character.

Representative Photographs



Gisburn Forest Hub access road in Gisburn Forest (LCA L1)



View towards Gisburn Forest (LCA L1) from Moorland Fringe



Lower Black Moss Reservoir (LCA L2) with Pendle Hill in the background

Key Characteristics

- Expanses of open water reservoirs and extensive woodland.
- A textured landscape, set against the smoother, muted backdrop of the Moorland Hills.
- An 'engineered character' in places from the influence of the manmade reservoir features and the commercial coniferous forestry.

Landscape Character Description

Physical Character

- L.3 This LCT largely comprises open water and coniferous forestry but also includes large areas of pastoral fields running down to the banks of the reservoirs, and smaller patches of broadleaved woodland. Field boundaries are mostly formed by dry stone walls which also line the narrow lanes. Small traditional stone built villages nestle at the foot of Pendle.
- L.4 The underlying geology and topography of this LCT is similar to that of the Rolling Upland Farmland LCT. Landscapes within this type would once have been upland farmland landscapes, before the reservoir and woodland were superimposed onto the landscape pattern. The combined presence of Millstone Grit and limestone has created a gentle landscape of rolling hills further softened by the effects of glacial gravel and clay deposits, which have been eroded in places to expose rocky outcrops.
- L.5 Plantation woodlands are fenced to exclude grazing although some small mammals are attracted to the dense understorey.
- L.6 Forest rides provide habitat for a number of plant species and in some areas a semi-natural broadleaved woodland edge and individual native trees provide valuable wildlife habitats. The draw down zones on reservoirs are important habitats for specialised flora including a number of nationally scarce species. Reservoirs, including Stocks Reservoir are important for breeding and over wintering birds however this is compromised at times by angling and water-based recreation.

Perceptual and Scenic Qualities

L.7 There is moderate visibility across the LCT, where open views can be gained across the landscape in places and more limited in others where the presence of woodland creates a strong sense of enclosure. Where views are more open there is intervisibility with surrounding LCTs including the Moorland Plateaux (A) LCT, Moorland Fringe (D) LCT, Enclosed Moorland Hills (C) LCT and the Unenclosed Moorland Hills (B) LCT.

L.8 There are high levels of tranquillity and dark skies across the LCT where there is an absence of settlement where reservoirs and forestry are present and moderate levels where settlements such as Barley are present.

Historic Character

- L.9 Gisburn Forest, Stocks Reservoir and Barley Reservoirs exist in what would have previously been Rolling Upland Farmland, before it was altered in the early and mid-twentieth century to meet a rising demand for water and timber to supply the growing Victorian populations of the surrounding conurbations.
- L.10 The appropriation of the land by water and forestry companies and consequent depopulation changed the landscape. In places the remains of farms are still extant with relic farmsteads within Gisburn Forest and the drowned village of Dale Head. The reservoirs represent feats of engineering and constructions including features such as feeder conduits, overflow cascades and slipways, embankments and tunnels, which are now of historical significance.
- L.11 Much of the mixed woodland planting associated with the reservoirs originated as 19th century catchment planting and continues to be managed by the water authorities. Old field boundaries can still be found in areas of forestry such as around Barley.

Settlement Form and Built Character

L.12 The settlement pattern is sparse in Gisburn with occasional scattered stone farmsteads and the church at Stocks Reservoir. In the Pendle Hill area, there are scattered stone farmsteads and hamlets with the villages of Barley and Roughlee nestling within the valley of Pendle Water.

Key Landscape Sensitivities

- Variable sense of enclosure where views are limited by woodland cover in places and more open in others.
- There is a moderate intervisibility with adjacent LCTs where open views can be gained across the landscape in places.
- A diverse patchwork of woodland in places contributes to ecological character.
- Well maintained dry stone walls and stone bridges contribute to cultural and landscape character.
- Recreational value.

Forces for Change

L.13 The Forces for Change are set out in Chapter 5. The forces relating to this LCT are summarised below.

Past Landscape Change

- Flooding or partial flooding of valleys to create reservoirs.
- Loss of hamlets, villages or farmsteads.
- Creation of areas of commercial coniferous forestry woodland.
- Loss of traditional field boundary features.

Future Landscape Change

- L.14 Agricultural Change and Land Management The restructuring of coniferous woodland and replacement with broadleaves particularly at the edges could have a positive impact on biodiversity and the landscape, resulting in more natural edges to woodland and a less geometric landscape pattern.
- L.15 Climate Change Agricultural and arboricultural practices could be affected as well as tree species resilience and adaptation due to changes in temperature and rainfall. There may also be a change in pests and diseases and the spread of invasive species.
- L.16 Recreation and Development It is likely that there will be increased pressure from recreational and tourist related development, with the potential to affect the character and quality of the landscape. Potential increases in visitor numbers particularly to Gisburn Forest with a need for parking, mountain biking tracks and other facilities to be able to accommodate demand. There is also potential for development in the wider area associated with increased visitor numbers such as widening of existing roads and requirements for additional signage and lighting.

Management Guidelines

The overall management objective should be to **CONSERVE AND ENHANCE** landscape character.

Landscape Management

Forestry

- Enhance the visual character of commercial forestry plantations with new native woodland planting to soften the edges of the regular blocks.
- Restructure coniferous plantations to increase the proportion of native broadleaved trees.
- Incorporate rides and glades into the woodland structure to increase their biodiversity and

- landscape value.
- Bring existing woodland into active management where they are not currently.
- Encourage the maintenance of distinctive woodland features such as woodland banks and ditches, saw pits, charcoal burning sites and veteran trees by management.
- Enhance the character of native broadleaved woodland with stock-proofing to prevent grazing and allowing natural regeneration of woodland and diverse ground flora.
- Encourage thinning to remove non-native and invasive species with restocking with appropriate native species.
- Encourage new woodland creation where appropriate.
- Encourage the maintenance of existing woodland boundary walls, banks and hedges.
- Enhance appearance of reservoirs through appropriate planting of native trees and shrubs on banks, sympathetic grading of lake margins and planting of marginal vegetation where there is no conflict with the reservoir operation or existing wildlife value.

Biodiversity

- Encourage the conservation and management of existing habitats and identify opportunities for habitat restoration, improvement and nature recovery.
- Ensure that plantation rides, glades edges are managed to increase their biodiversity value.
- Encourage use of stock-proofing to allow natural regeneration of locally native trees and woodland species in native woodlands.
- Restore and improve habitat linkages.
- Ensure that water margins and open water areas are protected for wildlife.
- Manage the spread of invasive and non-native species.

Historic Environment

- Encourage the maintenance and conservation of existing reservoirs, historic bridges and their associated historic features.
- Conserve the distinctive built character of the reservoirs and associated structures.
- Ensure consideration is given to sensitive heritage assets including Listed Buildings and their settings.

Access

 Conserve Open Access land, footpaths, bridleways and byways, many which represent historic routeways, along with associated features such as traditional stiles and gates.

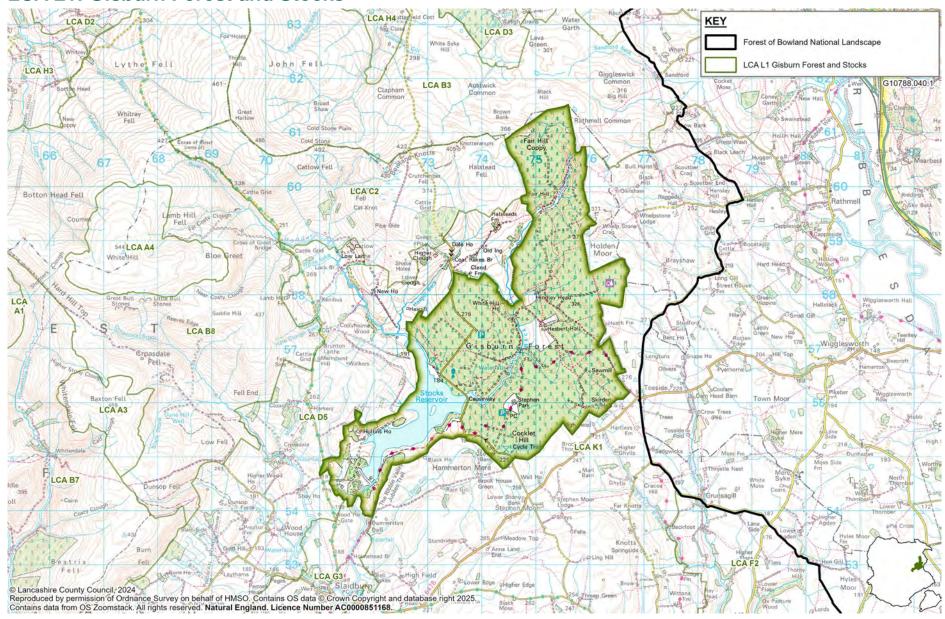
Development Management

- Ensure that highway, recreational track and car parking improvement schemes respect and reflect local character and encourage the use of traditional signage where possible.
- Ensure that any new utility infrastructure associated with the reservoirs are well integrated into the surrounding landscape.
- Protect dark skies by preventing and reducing artificial light pollution.
- Potential to use wood gained from small scale woodland restructuring as a timber supply to local construction and craft companies.

Landscape Character Areas

- L.17 The Forestry and Reservoir LCT is sub-divided into two LCAs which are described in the following sections:
 - L1: Gisburn Forest and Stocks
 - L2: Barley

LCA L1: Gisburn Forest and Stocks



LCA L1: Gisburn Forest and Stocks



Stocks Reservoir surrounded by woodland in Gisburn Forest

Location

L1.1 This LCA encompasses Gisburn Forest and Stocks Reservoir towards the eastern edge of the Forest of Bowland.

Key Characteristics

- Gisburn Forest is the single largest block of woodland in the Forest of Bowland.
- Dense commercial coniferous woodland provides a strong sense of enclosure.
- Provides an important recreational destination with an extensive network of PRoW and cycle routes.
- A patchwork of pastoral fields slope down to the edge of Stocks Reservoir, punctuated with clumps of deciduous trees and delineated by a network of wooden fences and occasional stone walls.
- A stone bridge crosses the corridor of Bottom's Beck and forms a landscape feature.
- The church provides some of the only landmark built form within this area.
- Stocks reservoir is a recognisable feature in open views from the surrounding higher
 Unenclosed Moorland Hills and Moorland Plateaux LCTs.
- Open views across the wide expanse of water of Stocks Reservoir, with glimpsed views towards the smooth texture of the Unenclosed Moorland Hills to the north and west.
- Areas of felling and re-planting also contribute to the texture to the landscape.
- Roads and tracks in the forest are often lined with distinctive moss clad stone walls and deciduous trees, which give the impression of a softer woodland edge, screening the more regular plantation woodland from view.

- At the eastern edge of the area there are open views towards the Yorkshire Dales.
- Waders are often seen on Stocks Reservoir.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA L1: Gisburn Forest and Stocks

- L1.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT L specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Recreational tracks and facilities at Gisburn Forest and Stocks Reservoir including
 Gisburn Forest Hub are a destination for walking and mountain biking. The Ribble Valley
 Jubilee Trail also runs through this area.
 - A small area of Ancient Woodland within the forest, known as Park Wood, and several wetland areas by Bottom Laithe and along Bottoms beck designated as Biological Heritage Sites (BHS) for their biodiversity value.
 - Gisburn Forest, the largest woodland within the Forest of Bowland, and other surrounding smaller woodlands.
 - Cultural associations including Listed Buildings and reservoir features.
 - Sense of tranquillity due to the expanse of water at Stocks Reservoir and its woodland setting.

Forces for Change Specific to LCA L1: Gisburn Forest and Stocks

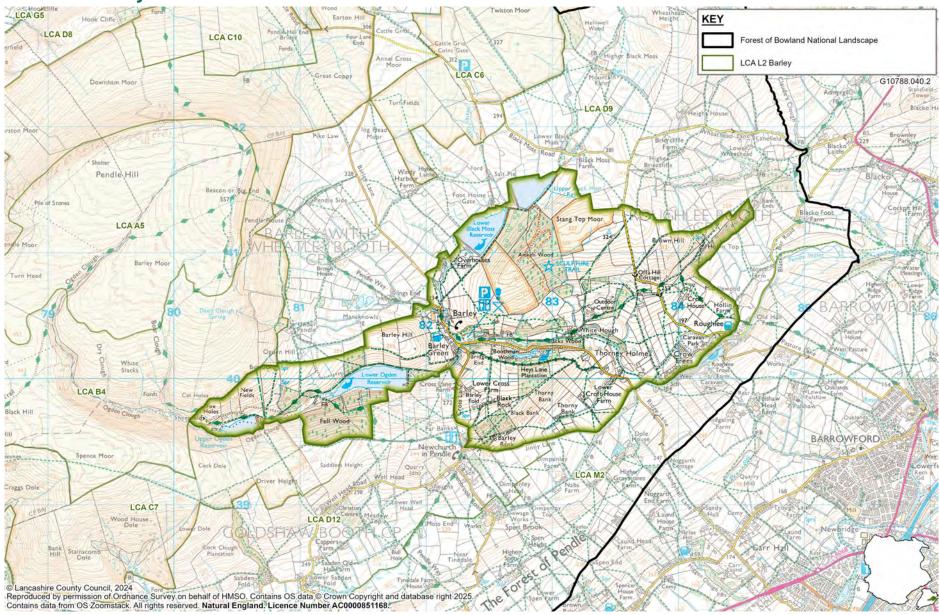
- L1.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT L specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Recreational pressure at Gisburn Forest and Stocks Reservoir including parking, visitor facilities, footfall and mountain biking.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA L1: Gisburn Forest and Stocks

- L1.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT L, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Restructure the forest through phased felling and restocking and forest edge and glade management to increase biodiversity value whilst complying with forestry standards for commercial forestry.
 - Improve internal and external views in woodland areas through restructuring and restocking with a diverse mix of conifer species, and native broadleaves in the valley and along forest edges.
 - Increase the extent of native mixed broadleaved species to create continuous woodland edge or habitat corridors through the forest.

- Maintain the ecological value and special features of BHS, for example ensuring Bottom Laithe remains free from tree regeneration.
- Preservation of features such as moss clad stone walls within the forest landscape.
- Promote Gisburn Forest, Stocks Reservoir and associated PRoWs as a means of enjoying the landscape.
- Manage visitor facilities and car parks associated with Gisburn Forest and Stock
 Reservoir with use of coordinated signage and materials to reflect local character.

LCA L2: Barley



LCA L2: Barley



View across new woodland planting in Aitken Wood towards Lower Black Moss Reservoir

Location

L2.1 This LCA is in the vicinity of Barley and Roughlee to the south-east of Pendle Hill and encompasses several woodlands including Aitken Wood and Fell Wood and reservoirs including Black Moss and Ogden Reservoirs.

Key Characteristics

- Landscape pattern is dominated by a pattern of small reservoirs (including Upper and Lower Black Moss Reservoir and Upper and Lower Ogden Reservoir) and regularedged blocks of coniferous plantation woodland, which are overlain on the wider pastoral landscape.
- Field boundaries in surrounding pastoral fields are delineated with low to medium hedges with hedgerow trees.
- Smooth, pastoral fields extend to the edges of the reservoirs.
- A network of minor road corridors often lined with stone walls.
- The small village of Barley with predominantly traditional stone buildings situated towards the centre of the area and nestled against a backdrop of Unenclosed Moorland Hills in views across the landscape.
- The small linear village of Roughlee at the eastern edge of the area includes traditional gritstone cottages and terraces nestled at the foot of Pendle Hill.
- Open views towards Pendle Hill to the north provides recognisable sense of place.
- The reservoirs and woodland blocks are instantly recognisable landscape features in views from the Pendle Hill Unenclosed Moorland Hills and Moorland Plateaux LCTs.

• The dramatic valley of Ogden Clough is a landscape feature to the north of Barley.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA L2: Barley

- L2.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT L specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Landscape value associated with woodlands and reservoirs as features in the landscape.
 - Recreational value of the area associated with the woodlands and reservoirs accessed via the PRoW and footpath network including the Pendle Way long distance footpath and facilities at Aitken Wood which includes a promoted Sculpture Trail.
 - Cultural associations including Listed Buildings and Whitehough, Barley Conservation Area.
 - Open and panoramic views towards Pendle Hill.

Forces for Change Specific to LCA L2: Barley

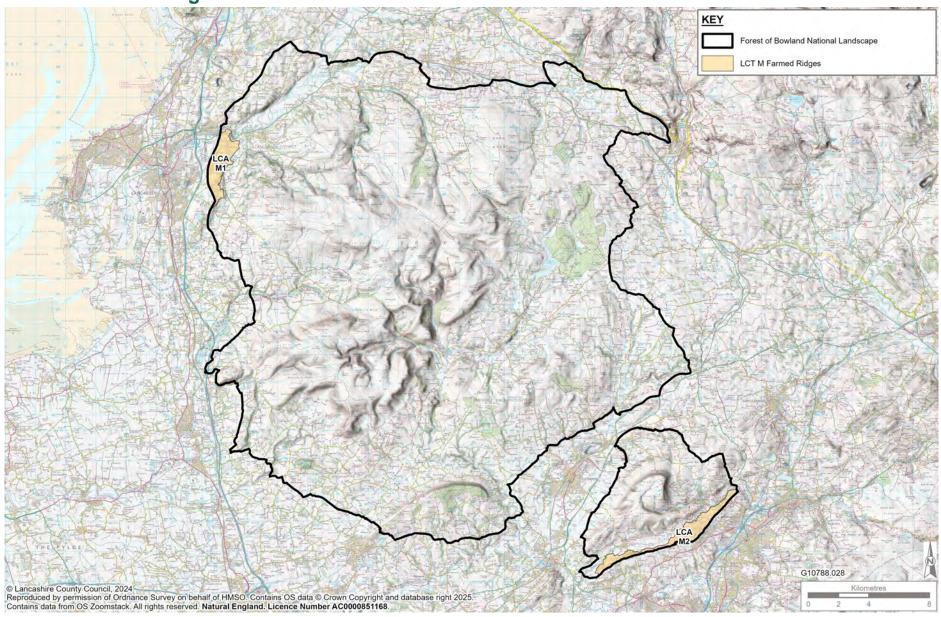
- L.18 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT L specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Loss of original architectural details and use of inappropriate modern materials or details in Whitehough, Barley Conservation Area.
 - Recreational pressures.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA L2: Barley

- L2.3 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT L, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Promote PRoW and paths through woodlands and around reservoirs as a means of enjoying the landscape.
 - Manage visitor facilities and car parks, such as those associated with Aitken Wood and the sculpture trail, with any improvements to be in keeping with local character.
 - Protect and where possible enhance views towards Pendle Hill.
 - Management of woodland and forestry to increase the biodiversity value whilst complying with forestry standards for commercial forestry.
 - Increase the extent of new native mixed broadleaved woodland where appropriate to create continuous habitat corridors.
 - Ensure the continued preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of the settlement including the Conservation Area by resisting inappropriate maintenance, repairs and alterations to buildings.

LCT M: Farmed Ridges

LCT M: Farmed Ridges



LCT M: Farmed Ridges

Description and Location

- M.1 The Farmed Ridges LCT is characterised by gritstone outcrops which form ridges providing a textural backdrop to the surrounding lowlands. The ridges rise quite dramatically from the surrounding landscape and have distinctive rounded profiles and are predominantly covered with a mosaic of mixed pastoral farmland and broadleaved woodlands. The ridge tops afford long, open views across surrounding lowlands.
- M.2 There are two occurrences of the Farmed Ridges LCT within the Forest of Bowland, one to the west of Quernmore and the other to the south of Pendle Hill. In both instances this LCT continues outside the National Landscape boundary.

Representative Photographs



View towards Quernmore Ridge (LCA M1) across Undulating Lowland Farmland (LCA E2)



View along Quernmore Ridge (LCA M1)



View towards the north western end of The Heights

Key Characteristics

- Distinct rounded ridge profile in contrast to lower lying farmland.
- Mosaic of mixed farmland and woodland forming a textural backdrop to the surrounding lowlands.
- Low stone walls often delineate field boundaries.
- Settlement pattern of isolated stone farmsteads.

Landscape Character Description

Physical Character

- M.3 The gritstone ridges which characterise this LCT are relatively low in comparison to the adjacent Moorland Plateaux, Unenclosed and Enclosed Moorland Hills LCTs, however their distinctive ridge profiles set them apart from the adjacent lowland agricultural landscapes. The ridges are formed from areas of Millstone Grit which rise dramatically from the surrounding landscape to elevations of generally between 140 and 230mAOD. The Millstone Grit outcrops in places but is largely overlain by Boulder clay.
- M.4 Intensive farming practices associated with the grazing of beef, dairy cattle and sheep limit the nature conservation value of this area, although woodland on the sides of the ridges provide some ecological interest.

Perceptual and Scenic Qualities

- M.5 The presence of woodland creates a strong sense of enclosure in places. Outside of the wooded areas, this LCT has strong intervisibility with the adjacent Lowland Undulating Farmland and Moorland Hills LCTs.
- M.6 The LCT generally has a moderate sense of tranquillity, which decreases closer to settlements, particularly Lancaster to the west where the M6 and other infrastructure has an urbanising influence. The proximity to larger settlements also increases the extent of sky glow from existing light sources.

Historic Character

M.7 The elevated nature of the ridges with views across the valleys and the Lancashire Plain have ensured that they have been important areas strategically and symbolically. The early origin of field patterns is still discernible in the landscape. Designed landscapes and country houses also reflect the long history and suitability of the ridges for settlement.

Settlement Form and Built Character

M.8 Settlements tend to be linear or comprise scattered isolated farmsteads. Low stone walls are often used to delineate field boundaries in pastureland used for sheep, beef and dairy cattle. Designed landscapes and country houses are evident and Quernmore Park Hall (Grade II* Listed), built from sandstone is a historic landmark within the area set within parkland.

Key Landscape Sensitivities

- Strong intervisibility with adjacent lowland farmland and higher moorland.
- Mosaic of land use including areas of pastoral land and woodland.
- Intermittent sense of enclosure provided by areas of dense woodland.
- Stone walls, hedgerows and woodlands are generally in good condition.

Forces for Change

M.9 The Forces for Change are set out in Chapter 5. The forces relating to this LCT are summarised below.

Past Landscape Change

- A decline in mature hedgerow trees resulting from age or loss due to agricultural intensification.
- Amalgamation and diversification of dairy farms.
- Infrastructure, including communication masts and overhead lines on prominent ridge-top skylines.

Future Landscape Change

- M.10 Agricultural Change and Land Management Loss of hedgerows and dry stone walls, including traces of early enclosure threatened by changes in farming practice and management of these features is important for landscape and biodiversity benefits. Increased farm sized may increase the demand for new large agricultural buildings and associated development affecting key views. Loss of farm woodlands would result in changes to the landscape pattern of hillsides.
- M.11 Climate Change Fluctuating temperatures, precipitation and general weather patterns will continue to affect this landscape, leading to potential increases in erosion, the possible spread of invasive species and changes in the species composition of habitats.
- M.12 **Development Pressures** The ridges form a prominent location close to urban areas and infrastructure including communication masts and overhead lines has been sited on the ridge

line. There may be pressure for new infrastructure which may lead to cumulative effects. There is also pressure for renewable energy development on the edge of the National Landscape with potential effects on views from this LCT.

Management Guidelines

The overall management objective should be to **CONSERVE AND ENHANCE** landscape character.

Landscape Management

Farmed Landscape

- Conserve the rounded profile of the prominent ridge lines.
- Maintain the network of hedgerows and dry stone walls to conserve the historic field pattern.
- Replant degraded sections of hedgerow which contribute to the overall landscape pattern.
- Ensure that productive cattle and sheep grazing can be maintained whilst enhancing nature conservation and landscape interests.
- Conserve and enhance any areas of parkland on the ridges.
- Consider the siting of any additional infrastructure to minimise visual effects on the prominent ridgelines.
- Conserve any areas of gritstone outcrop.

Woodland

- Extend woodlands on ridge sides with native species where appropriate.
- Modification of grazing regimes to assist with natural regeneration, particularly in areas where woodland seed banks may remain on sites of former woodlands.
- Increase the robustness of the woodland resource by focusing natural regeneration and new planting within and in close proximity to existing woodland.

Biodiversity

- Encourage the conservation of existing habitats and landscape features and expand the resource through habitat restoration and re-creation guided by ecological networks.
- Ensure that opportunities for woodland development do not detrimentally effect other valuable habitats.
- Ensure that priority habitats are appropriately managed.

Historic Environment

- Ensure consideration is given to sensitive heritage assets including Listed Buildings and their settings.
- Conserve and enhance areas of parkland.
- Protection of examples of early enclosure to maintain a rich cultural landscape.
- Conserve the archaeological and historic environment.

Access

 Conserve footpaths, bridleways and byways, many which represent historic routeways, along with associated features such as traditional stiles and gates.

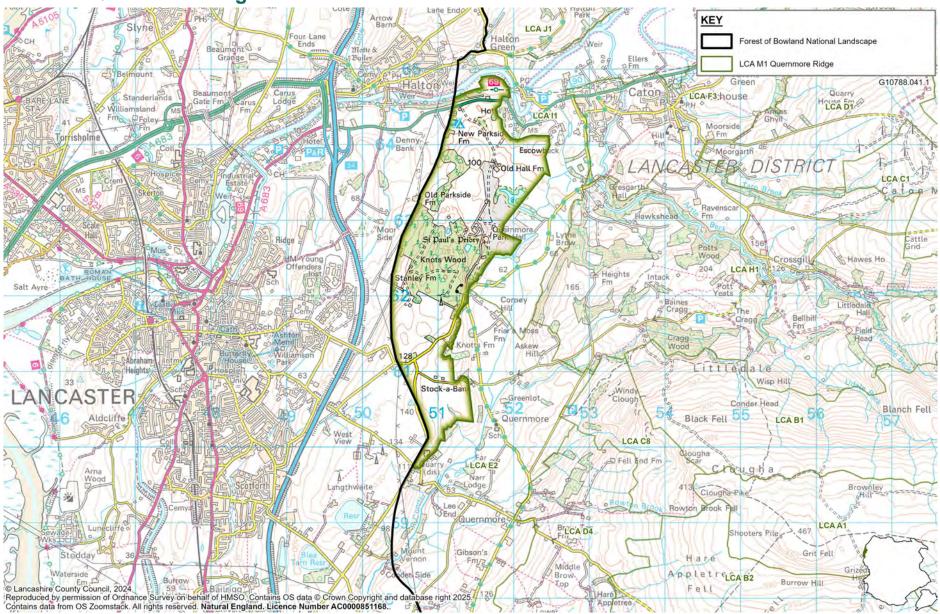
Development Management

- Encourage the use of local building materials, in particular limestone and gritstone.
- Encourage sympathetic conversion of buildings of industrial or agricultural heritage.
- Conserve the rural setting of individual farms.
- Ensure that new development reflects the existing characteristic settlement pattern.
- Ensure that highway improvement schemes respect and reflect local character, avoiding
 urbanising elements such as kerbs and lighting outside settlement and encouraging the
 use of traditional signage where possible.
- Conserve long, open views across surrounding lowlands from ridge-top footpaths, roads and settlement.
- Consider the effects of siting vertical structures on the skyline.
- Consider the effects of development in adjacent areas near larger settlements where views are possible from the ridge lines.

Landscape Character Areas

- M.13 The Farmed Ridges LCT is sub-divided into two LCAs which are described in the following sections:
 - M1: Quernmore Ridge
 - M2: The Heights

LCA M1: Quernmore Ridge



LCA M1: Quernmore Ridge



Entrance to Quernmore Park North with Quermore Ridge visible beyond

Location

M1.1 This LCA is located on the north-western edge of the Forest of Bowland and comprises the ridge to the north and west of Quernmore. The ridge extends out beyond the National Landscape boundary.

Key Characteristics

- Panoramic open views from the ridge west across Lancaster towards Morecambe Bay and east across the higher moorland which contributes to a recognisable sense of place.
- The ridge provides a backdrop to views south and westwards from the River Lune valley and floodplain and tributaries.
- Dense, mixed woodland on the top of the ridge provides a strong sense of enclosure and limits views in some areas.
- Quernmore Park Hall estate, with its estate gates and parkland trees is a historic landscape feature which contributes to recognisable sense of place.
- Distinctive landscape pattern of mixed woodland and pastoral farmland, predominantly delineated by stone walls.
- Minor road corridors are often lined with trimmed hedgerows.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA M1: Quernmore Ridge

- M1.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT M specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Cultural associations including Listed Buildings including the Grade II* Listed Quernmore
 Park and its associated parkland.
 - Panoramic open views across Morecambe Bay, the Lune Valley and across to the higher moorland to the east.
 - Small areas of deciduous woodland.
 - Knots Wood, a Forestry England commercial woodland of over 100 hectares of mixed productive species (pine, larch, beech) with a proportion of native species.

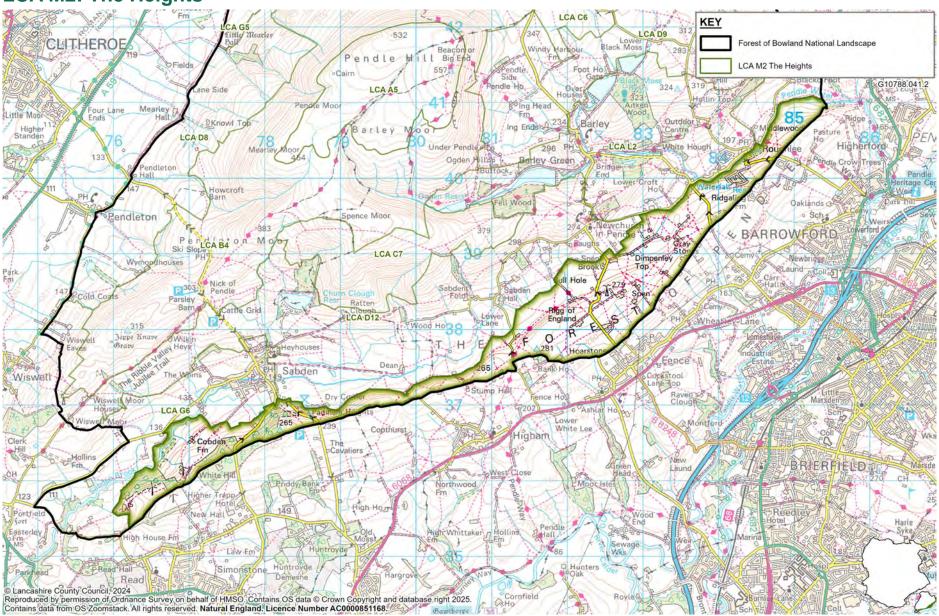
Forces for Change Specific to LCA M1: Quernmore Ridge

- M1.3 In addition to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT M specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Existing mast on the ridge with potential pressure for additional infrastructure seeking to take advantage of the higher ridge landform.
 - Pressure for development outside of the Forest of Bowland National Landscape near Lancaster and the M6 corridor has potential for effects on the setting of the National Landscape and effects on views.
 - Increased development pressure close to the National Landscape boundary has potential to affect the sense of tranquillity and remoteness.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA M1: Quernmore Ridge

- M1.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT M, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Protect and where possible enhance panoramic open views across Lancaster towards
 Morecambe Bay and inland towards the higher moorland.
 - Consider the cumulative effects of any additional telecommunications masts, pylons and renewable energy development on the prominent ridge landscape and land outside the National Landscape which is important in its setting.
 - Management of Knots Wood to take account of economic, environmental and social aspects of commercial woodland management.
 - Parkland management at Quernmore Park Hall Estate to ensure its long term protection.

LCA M2: The Heights



LCA M2: The Heights



View towards the wooded north western edge of The Heights

Location

M2.1 This LCA extends along the south-eastern edge of Pendle Hill. The ridge landscape character continues to extend south-east beyond the boundary of the National Landscape to the settlement edges of Simonstone, Higham and Barrowford on the A6068.

Key Characteristics

- Panoramic, open views north-west towards the moorland on Pendle Hill which provides the skyline backdrop.
- Panoramic views southwards over the urban areas of Padiham and Borrowford and across the East Lancashire valleys to the South Pennines.
- Open views across the corridor of Sabden Brook, which is lined with mature trees.
- Stronger sense of openness to the east of Sabden.
- The enclosed, wooded southern part of the ridge provides a setting to the village of Sabden where views southwards towards the urban areas of Padiham and Barrowford are limited.
- A rough texture of scrub and rough grassland is the predominant land cover.

Landscape Sensitivites Specific to LCA M2: The Heights

- M2.2 In addition to the landscape and visual sensitivities outlined for LCT M specific sensitivities of this character area are:
 - Cultural associations including Listed Buildings and Sabden Fold and Newchurch and

Spenbrook Conservation Areas which extend to include parts of the ridge landscape.

- Areas of Broadleaved woodland.
- Open and panoramic views to the north, east and south from the minor road and extensive PRoW network.

Forces for Change Specific to LCA M2: The Heights

- M2.3 In additional to the forces for change set out in Chapter 5 and outlined for LCT M specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Loss of original architectural details and use of inappropriate modern materials or details in Sadben Fold and Newchurch and Spenbrook Conservation Areas.
 - Increasing pressure for infrastructure (communication masts) seeking to take advantage
 of the higher ridge landform.
 - Pressure for development outside of the Forest of Bowland National Landscape along the A6068 corridor has potential for effects on the setting of the National Landscape and effects on views.

Management Guidelines Specific to LCA M2: The Heights

- M2.4 In addition to the management guidelines set out for LCT M, specific considerations for this LCA are:
 - Ensure the continued preservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of the Conservation Areas through appropriate maintenance, repairs and alterations to buildings and landscape management.
 - Protect and where possible enhance panoramic open views towards Pendle Hill and the South Pennines.
 - Existing mast on the ridge with potential pressure for additional infrastructure seeking to take advantage of the higher ridge landform.
 - Protect and retain the largely undeveloped ridge character.



4.0 Forces for Change

- 4.1 The landscape, ecological and historical resources in the Forest of Bowland are constantly changing in response to human activity and natural processes. The global climate and biodiversity crisis will have a fundamental effect on the future character of the landscape through changes arising from change and attempts to mitigate, adapt and reverse climate change.
- 4.2 This chapter considers the predicted forces for change, both positive and negative, that are considered likely to affect the underlying condition and character of the National Landscape in the future in relation to five key areas:
 - Agricultural change
 - Land management
 - Climate change
 - Development pressures
 - Demands for recreation
- 4.3 The key issues and challenges presented by these forces for change are set out below and provide context for the development of strategies for managing the landscape and landscape change and for the proposed approach to monitoring landscape change set out in Chapter 5.

Agricultural Change

- 4.4 The UK's Agricultural Transition Plan (2021-2027) aims to shift agricultural policy from direct payments to a system focused on public goods like environmental improvement and sustainable food production by investing in innovation and technology, and incentivising practices that will benefit the environment and improve animal welfare.
- 4.5 The Farming in Protected Landscapes programme forms part of the Government's Agricultural Transition Plan and provides funds to allow farmers and land managers to work with Protected Landscape organisations to deliver projects which:
 - Support nature recovery
 - Mitigate the impacts of climate change
 - Provide opportunities for people to discover, enjoy and understand the landscape and its cultural heritage
 - Protect or improve the character and quality of the place
- 4.6 In the Forest of Bowland the Farming in Protected Landscapes programme has helped to support many projects.

- 4.7 Overgrazing of heather and drainage of blanket bog and has resulted in erosion and the degradation and loss of moorland in some areas. There are however extensive areas under agri-environment schemes for the management of upland habitats including peatland restoration works and ongoing monitoring.
- 4.8 Agricultural improvements including using fertilizer and herbicide has led to a loss of species diversity in herb-rich meadows and pastures. Lack of traditional management due to economic pressures is also affecting the management of species-rich upland grasslands.
- 4.9 Changes in agricultural management can also result in the increase and spread of invasive species which can lead to reduced biodiversity and change the character of the vegetation.
- 4.10 Dry stone walls are characteristic features and are important in defining the pattern of the landscape. Without maintenance some are falling into disrepair. Associated features such as stone gateposts, sheep folds, stone troughs and parish boundary markers are also important features which are at risk.
- 4.11 At lower elevations boundaries are often formed by hedgerows with hedgerow trees. Lack of management can result in hedgerows and hedgerow trees becoming over mature and in decline which can affect landscape character. There is however widespread evidence of management including hedge laying and new planting which is maintaining and restoring the hedgerow structure in places.
- 4.12 Changes in agricultural practice and ownership has seen an increasing number of farmhouses and associated buildings are being sold and converted into housing, often for holiday homes. The domestication of buildings can affect the character of the landscape, especially in remoter locations. Additionally there are also new modern agricultural buildings and farm tracks in places.
- 4.13 The Forest of Bowland retains a relatively large number of traditional barns. Converted barns may provide a suitable location for rural businesses which can provide local employment and a means for preserving these historic structures in the landscape. However, this may also lead to negative landscape effects in sensitive, remote and prominent rural locations and potentially lead to the loss of architecturally or historically important features if not carefully considered. The conversion of agricultural buildings can also place pressure on populations of barn owls and bats.
- 4.14 Most historic building conversions are subject to strict planning and design guidance, but it is more difficult to control the incremental development of the immediate surroundings such as the use of ornamental garden plants, fences and driveways, car parking and lighting which all contribute to a more suburbanised character.

- 4.15 The key potential future forces for change relating to agriculture are:
 - Changes to hill farming and drainage could affect moorland and the character of upland habitats.
 - Agricultural specialisation, intensification, drainage and farm amalgamation will likely result in a loss of biodiversity and landscape and cultural features result in landscape character change.
 - Fertiliser use can reduce biodiversity both on and off agricultural land and affecting water quality.
 - Potential increase in invasive species such as bracken and gorse and the resulting landscape change.
 - Change of crop types has the potential to change landscape character particularly if there
 is a change to biomass or other visually distinct crop types.
 - Loss of traditional skills and/or the lack of management is threatening traditional landscape features such as drystone walls.
 - Lack of management of field hedgerows and the ageing of hedgerow trees.
 - The conversion of farm buildings into properties and businesses affecting the character and use of the landscape (covered further in section Development Pressures).



Dry stone wall repair



Upland grazing



Hedgerow laying and planting (Photograph by T Wilson, FoB NL)

Land Management

4.16 In addition to agriculture, large areas of land in the Forest of Bowland National Landscape are managed as moorland, forestry and woodland.

Moorland

4.17 Extensive areas of moorland are managed for grouse shooting and pressure for new infrastructure including tracks for access and shooting butts and cabins could lead to effects on the landscape. Careful choice of materials in keeping with the local vernacular can assist in

- reducing these effects, however adversely inconsiderate choices such as the use of limestone access tracks on gritstone moorland could result in negative visual effects and changes to soil pH and biodiversity.
- 4.18 The Bowland Fells have been traditionally managed for red grouse shooting through the practice of annual burning which creates the distinct character of the upland landscape. It takes place between October and mid-April and encourages the growth of new young heather shoots as food for grouse. There has been a recent trend to replace the annual burning with cutting using machines although this results in a straighter more regular landscape pattern than the traditional burning patchwork mosaic. Future forces for change include sustainable measures to continue the heather regeneration cycle, to control the spread of bracken and the deliberate blocking of drains and grips to help restore blanket bogs and mires.
- 4.19 Viral disease transmitted by sheep ticks called 'louping ill' can cause high mortality in grouse chicks and other ground nesting birds. Grouse moor management seeks to suppress it to levels where its effect on red grouse is low and this control is likely to continue to be a future management requirement for moorland in the area.
- 4.20 The majority of the central upland core of heather moorland and blanket bog in the National Landscape is designated as The Bowland Fells SSSI and SAC for its habitat and its role in supporting internationally important breeding populations of upland birds including hen harrier, merlin and a large colony of lesser black backed gulls. It is essential that any management regime enhances and protects these important habitats and species it supports.

Forestry

4.21 There are several large commercial forests in the Forest of Bowland with landowners including Forestry England and United Utilities. Whilst the plantations are commercial crops there are opportunities to restructure the forests through phased felling and restocking; for forest edge and glade management to increase species diversity; and through the use of native broadleaves to assist in improving landscape and biodiversity value whilst still complying with forestry standards for commercial forestry.



Native woodland planting



Hedgerow planting and land management



Cattle grid for upland grazing control

Woodland

- 4.22 Semi-natural woodlands are an important part of the character of the Forest of Bowland requiring appropriate woodland management.
- 4.23 Unfenced woods provide shelter for stock and are vulnerable to damage by grazing.
- 4.24 Riverside and clough woods have declined due to excessive grazing and lack of management, with smaller, semi-natural woodlands being particularly vulnerable to grazing by stock and deer. There is however widespread evidence of recent native riparian planting along watercourses particularly in lowland areas.
- 4.25 The Forest of Bowland Trees, Woodland and Forestry Strategy 2021 is a coordinated woodland strategy to ensure well sited and managed mixed and native woodland habitats provide a role in nature recovery and biodiversity, lock carbon, reduce surface water run-off, provide valued landscape components and a place for people to enjoy. The strategy outlines different types of woodland, identifies broad areas considered appropriate for woodland, sets out the benefits, sets out design guidelines with case studies for landscape enhancement initiatives. There is strong visible evidence in the landscape where new planting and management is being implemented.
- 4.26 Many prominent mature floodplain, parkland and hedgerow trees are over mature or in decline. The 'Landmark Trees' programme promoted by Champion Bowland and the Forest of Bowland National Landscape Partnership is seeking to identify locally important mature and veteran trees where succession replanting can ensure the next generation of trees are establishing before the current ones are lost through old age, disease or storm damage.
- 4.27 The key potential future forces for change relating to land management are:
 - Management of moorland habitats and ecosystems to support birds and wildlife, specifically in relation sensitive sites e.g. Bowland Fells SSSI and SPA.
 - Importnat role in storing carbon and natural flood management.
 - The restoration of bare peat and degraded blanket bog.
 - Management of moorland for recreational shooting.
 - Management of semi-natural woodland and hedgerows.
 - Opportunity to increase tree and woodland cover to reconnect fragmented habitats, improve species diversity, increase resilience and improve water quality.
 - Opportunities to diversify species mix and improve biodiversity value when managing, felling and replanting coniferous woodlands.
 - Opportunity to consider succession for mature 'Landmark Trees'.

Climate Change

- 4.28 The Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Forest of Bowland 2011 (under review at time of writing) set out a suite of actions to reduce the vulnerability of the landscape character and ecosystem which forms the foundation of the management of the National Landscape for resilience to climate change which will continue to be developed.
- 4.29 Soils and habitats associated with moorland blanket bog and areas of peat are considered more vulnerable to changes in temperatures and rainfall. This could affect their biodiversity value (including their importance for supporting important bird populations) and the character of upland landscapes.
- 4.30 Peat has an important role in carbon sequestration, regulating water resources and the preservation of buried archaeology which could all be negatively affected by the loss of peat habitats and soils. Higher temperatures combined with reduced summer rainfall could lower the water table which peat is sensitive to resulting in surface layer oxidation, drying out and erosion with the formation of peat hags which are evident in the landscape in places.
- 4.31 Upland wetland habitats including purple moor grass and rush pasture, upland springs and flushes, ponds and wet woodland are considered to be more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, particularly drier summers. Loss of wetland and open water habitats would not only have a detrimental effect on biodiversity but could reduce the freshwater provisioning and flood alleviation services they provide.
- 4.32 Designed landscapes are considered to be more vulnerable to the effects of climate change as their historic value lies in the particular design, species choice and layout of these places. Changes in species composition and the loss of veteran trees which could alter the landscape character and sense of place.
- 4.33 Fishing is important to the economy and attracts many visitors. Fisheries are likely to be vulnerable to climate change, particularly in relation to low water flow and poor water quality which can affect fish spawning habitat. If fish fail to migrate or breed successfully, fisheries in the Forest of Bowland could become depleted.
- 4.34 Footpaths and bridleways provide an important recreation resource in the Forest of Bowland and are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, particularly increased waterlogging and erosion during periods of drought. Patterns of usage may also change as a result of climate change, with a potential increase or decrease in demand.
- 4.35 Lowland raised bogs (valley mires) are rare although found in valley floodplain, rolling upland farmland and drumlin fields landscape character areas. They contribute to the fresh-water habitat, climate regulation, water quality and flood alleviation.

- 4.36 Periods of heavy rain may lead to an increased risk and frequency of flooding in lowland areas and river valleys resulting in increased soil erosion and pollution of water courses downstream and a potential increased risk of landslides during times of very heavy rainfall.
- 4.37 Climate change may result in more favourable conditions to grow different crops and undertake other farming practices not presently possible within this area. This has the potential to alter the character of the landscape if the crop type or land uses are distinctively different.
- 4.38 The risk of the spread of invasive species and the spread of plant and animal disease, such as ash die-back, may be increased by changing climate.
- 4.39 Woodlands, permanent pasture, organic soils, bogs, peatlands and bodies of water, make a vital contribution to climate change mitigation. Their ability to capture and store carbon in the landscape is currently the only way to actively sequestrate and store carbon at scale.
- 4.40 The key potential future forces for change relating to climate change include:
 - Important role peat and blanket bog has in carbon sequestration and natural flood management.
 - Change to the species composition of habitats.
 - Increased risk and frequency of flooding.
 - Increased risk of moorland fires.
 - Potential increased in soil erosion due to sudden downpours and weakened soil structure.
 - Potential change to cropping patterns and types of crops.
 - Hotter, drier summers, leading to reduced ground water and drying out of peat bog habitats, which can release carbon into the atmosphere. Appropriate management of blanket bogs, bare peat restoration and peatland improvment techniques across the National Landscape will maintain and enhance the carbon sequestration function of these important habitats.



Nature recovery projects



Moorland restoration



Native planting

Development Pressures

- 4.41 Buildings make a valuable contribution to the scale and identity of landscapes within the Forest of Bowland. The distinctive character of the area's buildings and settlements is a product of local vernacular which is rooted in the use of local materials. The landscape is however constantly changing and is likely to be under pressure from a range of development types.
- 4.42 Villages and farmsteads on the moorland fringe have experienced some suburbanisation with commuting and home-working becoming more commonplace. This has resulted in the conversion of farm, industrial and retail buildings to residential use, associated car parking, traffic and road improvements, and diversification for tourism related uses.
- 4.43 There is also pressure for larger scale residential development, including areas of infill or on the edge of existing towns and villages within and close to the boundary of the National Landscape. The siting and quantum of new development requires careful consideration along with sensitive planning and design to ensure it is appropriate to its location in the National Landscape. There are also pressures on the periphery of the National Landscape where there is intervisibility with the designated landscape.
- 4.44 The need to reduce carbon emissions and diversify our energy supply may lead to an increased pressure to accommodate renewable energy schemes such as solar, wind and energy storage, both within the National Landscape and on its periphery.
- 4.45 The key potential future forces for change relating to development include:
 - Pressure for new development and building conversion in an open exposed landscape can be visually intrusive. Sympathetic design of new buildings in keeping with the local vernacular of the landscape with appropriate siting and screening.
 - Suburbanisation of the landscape around villages and towns resulting from small-scale extensions to existing urban areas. Several small-scale cumulative developments such as building extensions, residential boundary treatments roadside concrete curbing and signage can result in the erosion of integrity and quality.
 - The introduction of diversification activities on the edge of urban areas such as horsiculture.
 - Increase in lighting within and at the boundaries of the National Landscape, with potential effects on dark night skies.
 - Noise and movement of traffic especially at the peripheries of the National Landscape closer to lager settlements may result in pressure for road improvements affecting the overall sense of tranquillity.
 - Development of infrastructure associated with the water supply industry which has

- potential landscape and visual impacts.
- Increasing pressure for renewable energy infrastructure such as windfarms, solar farms and battery storage scheme within the National Landscape boundary requires careful site selection and assessment.
- Tall or large scale developments outside the National Landscape but within its 'setting' such as wind farms, solar farms, telecommunications masts and large scale residential or industrial development, can be visually intrusive and have an effect on the landscape character and tranquillity and requires careful site selection and assessment.









New residential development

Recreational Demands

- 4.46 The Forest of Bowland is becoming a more popular visitor destination for residents of Lancashire and from further afield and it provides an important recreational resource. The area remains relatively 'undiscovered' however its popularity has and will likely to continue to increase. There is an extensive PRoW network including long distance trails, published routes, Access for All routes and large swathes of the Forest of Bowland are designated as Open Access Land.
- 4.47 Tourism and recreation are an important part of the local economy, and the increase in pressures associated with the facilities at sites such as Jubilee Tower, Beacon Fell, Brock Bottoms, Longridge Fell, Gisburn Forest and Pendle Hill require sensitive management to ensure footpath erosion, parking, traffic and noise are controlled whilst encouraging access to and the enjoyment of the natural environment. Appropriately designed signage and control measures should be considered and associated facilities such as picnic sites, car parking, accommodation, venues and hospitality offerings should be sensitively sited, designed and maintained.
- 4.48 The key potential future forces for change relating to recreation include:
 - Pressure at key destinations (for example, the Bowland Fells adjacent the Trough of Bowland, Beacon Fell, Jubilee Tower, the foot of Parlick Hill, Gisburn Forest, Longridge

Fell and Pendle Hill) resulting in erosion, effects on landscape features and tranquillity, loss of habitats, potential damage to archaeological sites, litter, overspill parking and diminished visitor experience.

- Erosion of sensitive peatland through unregulated access on open access land.
- Use of Rights of Way both legally and illegally by motorised vehicles can cause conflict with other recreational users and local communities.
- Increase in visitor numbers is likely to increase traffic and congestion which may affect
 the tranquillity of the area and also conflict with other recreational uses of the area such
 as road cycling.
- Increased demand for car parking associated with visitor facilities and informal parking for access to the landscape on the minor road network.
- Unauthorised overnight camping on roadsides.
- Increasing traffic pressures on minor rural roads associated with increased visitor numbers, may require increased signage, road improvements and implementation of traffic restrictions such as at Beacon Fell.
- Pressure for lodge, caravan and camping accommodation related to increased tourism could give rise to landscape and visual effects although there may be opportunities for some sensitively designed facilities.
- Opportunities for the sensitive management of 'honeypot sites' to enhance the visitor experience and benefits. Use of appropriate and sensitively designed signage, seating, paving, bins etc to respect and reinforce the local vernacular.
- Positive visitor experiences are likely to benefit the local economy.



Appreciating the view



Informal car parking and erosion



Public access

Landscape Tranquillity

- 4.49 Tranquillity is an important aspect of landscape character. Tranquillity is freedom from the noise and visual intrusion, including light pollution, associated with developed areas, roads, transport and traffic, and areas with intensive recreational activities and other uses that contribute to disturbance.
- 4.50 The Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE) Dark Skies mapping is shown on Figure 8 and Tranquillity Mapping on Figure 9. This shows that the likelihood someone would experience tranquillity and dark skies is relatively high throughout much of the National Landscape, and greatest in the remoter, higher areas where there are no roads or narrow, minor roads. Away from these quieter areas, tranquillity is affected by increasing levels of noise and light pollution associated with traffic along the road corridors largely towards the boundary of the National Landscape. Maintaining the sense of tranquillity is an important aspect of the character of the landscape.



Trough of Bowland



Lowland farmland (Photograph by T Wilson, FoB NL)



Sawley Abbey



5.0 Monitoring Landscape Change

5.1 This Landscape Character Assessment aims to underpin the objectives of the European Landscape Convention (ELC) to further strengthen the protection, management and planning of the landscape. A key component in addressing the success of these aims is to develop a method to monitor landscape change and help involve people in understanding this change. This final section identifies indicators for monitoring changes, both positive and negative, in the Forest of Bowland.

The National Approach to Monitoring Landscape Change

- 5.2 The government published the 25 Year Environment Plan in January 2018, which sets out goals for improving the environment in England. A commitment was made to develop a comprehensive set of indicators to measure environmental change.
- 5.3 The Outcome Indicator Framework (HM Government, 2018) for the 25 Year Environment Plan is a comprehensive set of indicators describing environmental change. The framework contains 66 indicators, arranged into 10 broad themes. The indicators are a systematic means of monitoring environmental change, recognising that complex natural and social systems will respond to change on a range of timescales.
- 5.4 Indicator G1: Changes in landscape and waterscape character is of relevance to this Landscape Character Assessment. This composite indicator describes changes in physical, visual, cultural and experiential attributes of landscape character in England. It uses the 159 National Character Areas (NCAs) as the underpinning spatial and analytical framework.
- 5.5 Indicator component G1a and G1b assess the extent to which these changes contribute positively towards achieving the aspirational landscape outcomes described in the NCA Statements of Environmental Opportunity.

Landscape Change Evidence Hub

- The Natural England Landscape Change Evidence Hub has been created to provide access to information that can help us understand how, where, and why England's landscapes are changing, and how to manage change into the future. This includes the information on the Outcome Indicator Framework for the 25 Year Environment Plan, indicator G1, and the indicator component G1a Landscape Change Atlas and report (Natural England and LUC, 2024).
- 5.7 The Landscape Change Atlas features an interactive dashboard showing the results of landscape monitoring that can be searched by NCA or by landscape change theme and covers the period 2015-2019.

- 5.8 This also indicates the overall change trend against a number of Super Landscape Objectives (SLOs). Each SLO is assessed as:
 - Strongly improving
 - Improving
 - Little change
 - Declining
 - Strongly declining

Natural England's Landscape Change Database

- 5.9 The National Character Area Landscape Change Database (Natural England and LUC, 2024) aims to collate and house a large number of datasets clipped to NCA boundaries. At agreed points in time, it will be updated with new data so that the body of evidence can build up and trends can be monitored over longer time periods.
- 5.10 Over time, the objective is to build up the Landscape Change Database layers to be drawn upon as indicators to assess the impacts of changes on landscape and waterscape character across a series of landscape change themes to inform the G1 indicator.

Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework

- 5.11 To support Protected Landscapes (PLs) in meeting their potential for nature, climate, people and place, the Government has established ambitious targets for National Parks and National Landscapes (Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2024). They set the ambition for how Protected Landscapes are expected to achieve three outcomes from the Environmental Improvement Plan (EIP) 2023 (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2023):
 - Goal 1: Thriving plants and wildlife
 - Goal 7: Mitigating and adapting to climate change
 - Goal 10: Enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment
- 5.12 The Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework (PLTOF) define the contribution that each Protected Landscape should make to national targets to guide local decision-making and prioritisation.
- 5.13 The targets are based on an analysis of the environmental potential of the Protected Landscapes. They are also set proportionally, based on the characteristics of these areas and the share of relevant natural assets within them. The targets are set for Protected Landscapes as geographical areas and will be delivered and monitored as such.

Goal 1: Thriving plants and wildlife targets

5.14 Protected Landscapes have significant environmental potential, over 36% of the Forest of Bowland is designated as priority habitat. The protection, restoration, creation, and management of priority habitats will increase species abundance. It will help turn the tide on extinction risk and support our international commitment to protect 30% of land by 2030 (30by30). The adoption of nature friendly farming practices will help stop biodiversity loss and increase species abundance alongside sustainable food production.

Protected Landscapes Target 1

5.15 Restore or create more than 250,000 hectares of a range of wildlife-rich habitats within Protected Landscapes, outside protected sites by 2042 (from a 2022 baseline).

Forest of Bowland Targets

- Support farmers and landowners to conserve, enhance and restore land in nationally and internationally important wildlife sites, ensuring that at least 95% of SSSIs in the National Landscape are in favourable or recovering condition and at least 50% in favourable condition.
- Work with farmers, landowners and local communities to deliver projects to conserve, enhance and restore at least 15ha. of species-rich grassland habitat.

Goal 7: Mitigating and adapting to climate change targets

5.16 Protected Landscapes contain some of the UK's most important carbon stores, including significant tracts of peatland, woodland and hedgerows providing important carbon sinks for achieving net zero. Over 20% of the Forest of Bowland is peatland. Restoration and ongoing management of these habitats is essential for sequestering and storing carbon into the future and therefore reducing net greenhouse gas emissions. They can also provide natural flood management and other benefits for farmers and local communities.

Protected Landscapes Target 7

5.17 Restore approximately 130,000 hectares of peat in Protected Landscapes by 2050.

Forest of Bowland Target

 Work with moorland owners to deliver landscape-scale projects to restore and re-wet at least 250 ha. of blanket bog habitat.

Protected Landscapes Target 8

5.18 Increase tree canopy and woodland cover (combined) by 3% of total land area in Protected Landscapes by 2050 (from 2022 baseline).

Forest of Bowland Targets

Support the creation and establishment of at least 200 ha. of new native and mixed woodland that enhances the AONB landscape, with priority given to projects that conserve and enhance existing key habitats and species, increase carbon storage, keep rivers cool and help reduce flooding.

Goal 10: Enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment

5.19 Protected Landscapes are designated for their natural beauty and provide a range of health and wellbeing benefits and educational opportunities. Protected Landscapes are leading the way to promote accessibility to the natural environment. The Government wants to boost visitor numbers in a safe and manageable way to grow the rural economy whilst preserving heritage and natural assets.

Protected Landscapes Target 9

5.20 Improve and promote accessibility to and engagement with Protected Landscapes for all.

Protected Landscapes Target 10

5.21 Decrease the number of nationally designated heritage assets at risk in Protected Landscapes.

Assessing progress towards Protected Landscape Targets

5.22 The following indicators can be used to measure progress towards the targets and outcomes set out in the framework.

Thriving plants and wildlife indicators

- 5.23 The following indicators will measure progress on the 'thriving plants and wildlife' targets:
 - extent of wildlife rich habitat created or restored within Protected Landscapes, outside of protected sites
 - percentage of SSSIs within Protected Landscapes in favourable condition
 - percentage of SSSIs within Protected Landscapes assessed as having 'actions on track' to achieve favourable condition
 - extent of priority habitat within Protected Landscapes, outside of protected sites, in

favourable management through agri-environment schemes

percentage of land managers adopting nature-friendly farming on a percentage of their

Mitigating and adapting to climate change indicators

- 5.24 The following indicators will measure progress on the 'mitigating and adapting to climate change' targets:
 - the level of greenhouse gas emissions within Protected Landscapes
 - extent of peat under restoration in Protected Landscapes
 - extent of tree canopy and woodland cover in Protected Landscapes

Enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment

- 5.25 The following indicators will measure progress on the 'enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement' targets:
 - improve and promote accessibility to and engagement with Protected Landscapes for all using existing metrics in our Access for All programme:
 - metres of accessible path as a percentage of total path
 - number of accessible toilets and rest stops
 - number of disability accessible parking spaces
 - number of accessible gates and gaps
 - number of visits and volunteer days facilitated by new equipment
 - number of schools engaged (primary and secondary) both inside and outside the
 Protected Landscape boundary
 - number of volunteer days
 - number of accessible or easy access routes for which wayfinding has been created or improved
 - policies in place to ensure Protected Landscapes are taking positive action to widen the diversity of their staff, boards and volunteers
 - number and percentage of nationally designated heritage assets in Protected Landscapes to be deemed at risk. To separately cover the categories of:
 - scheduled monuments
 - registered parks and gardens
 - registered battlefields
 - listed buildings (grade I or II*)

protected wreck sites

The County Approach to Monitoring Landscape Change

- 5.26 As set out within the Landscape Strategy for Lancashire (Lancashire County Council, 2000) (which covers a large proportion of the Study Area), potential existing useful baseline sources of information for monitoring landscape change, to be read alongside this Landscape Character Assessment include:
 - Lancashire County Council Aerials survey: There may be scope to compare with earlier surveys or future surveys to be undertaken.
 - Natural England habitat surveys and records for SSSI's, nature reserved and designated areas, as well as data from a range of nature conservation initiatives within the AONB.
 - Environmental Stewardship Records: The number and types of applications for landscape management grants over a certain time period.
 - Forestry Commission Records including the number of applications for Woodland Grant Schemes.
 - Lancashire Pond Loss Survey.
 - Biological Heritage Site database and annual review.



New hedge planting (Photograph by S Whitwell, FoB NL)



Visitor facilities



Grazing management (Photograph by S Whitwell, FoB NL)



APPENDIX A - DATA SOURCES

The following data sources were used to inform the Landscape Character Assessment:

Name	Source
Base Mapping at 1:50,000 and 1:25,000	Ordnance Survey
Terrain 50 Contours	Ordnance Survey
National Character Areas	Natural England
Geology	British Geological Survey
Agricultural Land Classification	Natural England
Public Rights of Way	Lancashire County Council
Open Access	Natural England
Hydrology and flood risk	Environment Agency
Nature Conservation Designations	Natural England, Lancaster City Council, Ribble
	Valley Borough Council, North Yorkshire Council,
	Wyre Council, Preston City Council, Pendle
	Borough Council
Heritage Designations	Lancaster City Council, Ribble Valley Borough
	Council, North Yorkshire Council, Wyre Council,
	Preston City Council, Pendle Borough Council
Dark Skies and Tranquillity	CPRE
Conservation Areas	Lancaster City Council, Ribble Valley Borough
	Council, North Yorkshire Council, Wyre Council,
	Preston City Council, Pendle Borough Council
'An Approach to Landscape Character	Natural England
Assessment'	

APPENDIX B - GLOSSARY

Agricultural Land Classification – A system used in England and Wales to grade the quality of land for agricultural use, according to the extent by which physical or chemical characteristics impose long-term limitations. The system classifies land into five grades with 1 being the highest quality land and 5 being the lowest.

Ancient Woodland – Woods that have existed since at least AD 1600 and have developed irreplaceable, complex ecosystems.

AOD - Above Ordnance Datum.

Bedrock Geology – Also known as solid geology and is the main mass of rocks forming the earth whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits.

Beck - A small stream or brook, often with a stony bed, particularly in the North of England and the Lake District, the word being of Norse origin.

Biodiversity – All the different kinds of life you'll find in one area—the variety of animals, plants, fungi, and even microorganisms like bacteria that make up our natural world.

Blanket bog – Generally an upland habitat where peat has accumulated to a depth of at least 0.5m - generally on flat or gently sloping ground where drainage is poor.

Cairn – A mound of rough stones built as a monument or landmark.

Characteristics - Elements, or combinations of elements, which make a contribution to distinctive landscape character.

Clough - A small, steep-sided valley.

Condition – The degree to which a landscape is soundly managed, is fit for purpose or achieves optimum biodiversity.

Conservation Area - An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Crag – A steep or rugged cliff or rock face.

Drumlin – A low oval mound or small hill, typically one of a group, consisting of compacted boulder clay moulded by past glacial action.

Elements – Individual parts which make up the landscape, such as trees, hedge and buildings. European Landscape Convention (ELC) – An international treaty dedicated to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes in Europe.

Feature - Particularly prominent or eye-catching elements in the landscape, such as tree clumps, church towers or wooded skylines.

Fell – A mountain, hill or upland tract.

Geographical Information System (GIS) - A system that captures, stores, analyses, manages and presents data linked to location.

Grips - Shallow surface ditches.

Heritage - The historic environment and valued assets and qualities such as historic buildings and cultural traditions.

Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) - The identification and interpretation of the historic dimension of the present day landscape or townscape.

Hydrology - The study of surface waters (rivers, lakes and streams).

Key Characteristics – Those combinations of elements which are particularly important to the current character of the landscape and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place.

Laithe house - A dwelling which incorporates a barn under the same roof.

Land cover - The surface cover of the land, usually expressed in terms of vegetation cover or lack of it.

Land use - What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover, such as urban, industrial or agriculture.

Landform - The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.

Landscape - An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.

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

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. In the context of the European Landscape Convention it is an essential tool for identifying and understanding what makes landscapes important.

Landscape Character Area (LCA) - Single, unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.

Landscape Character Type (LCT) - 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, and perceptual and aesthetic attributes.

Landscape Value - The relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society. A landscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a whole variety of reasons.

Listed Building - A building of special architectural or historic interest considered to be of national importance included on the National Heritage List for England.

Local Nature Reserve (LNR) - A protected area of land designated by a local authority because of its special natural interest and/or educational value.

National Character Area (NCA) – National Character Areas are defined within the National Character Area Study, Natural England (2013). NCAs divide England into 159 distinct areas.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) – The document which sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England.

Outcrop – A rock formation that is visible on the surface.

Peat – The surface organic layer of a soil that consists of partially decomposed organic matter, derived mostly from plant material, which has accumulated under conditions of waterlogging, oxygen deficiency, high acidity and nutrient deficiency.

Peat hag - Isolated mounds of vegetated peat often left as a result of water or wind erosion. PRoW - Public Right of Way. Ramsar Site - Wetlands of international importance that have been designated under the criteria of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands for containing representative, rare or unique wetland types or for their importance in conserving biological diversity.

Registered Park and Garden (RPG) - Nationally important gardens, grounds and other planned designed landscapes given legal protection by being placed on a list, or 'register.

Scheduled Monument - Nationally important sites and monuments given legal protection by being placed on a list, or 'schedule'.

Semi-natural habitat - An ecosystem with most of its processes and biodiversity intact, though altered by human activity in strength or abundance relative to the natural state.

Sense of Place - The unique experience that arises as a result of being in or walking through a particular locality, generally as a response to the specific characteristics and quality of the area.

Sensitivity - How resilient or robust a landscape or landscape features are.

Superficial Geology – Also known as drift deposits, these are the youngest geological deposits formed during the most recent period of geological time, the Quaternary. They rest on older deposits or bedrock.

Syke - A small often intermittent stream in boggy ground in Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cumbria with the word being of Norse origin.

Tranquillity - A state of calm and quietude associated with peace, considered to be a significant asset of landscape.

