

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: THE PROJECT BRIEF

Brief for Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Landscape Character Assessment

Introduction

Lancashire County Council (LCC) would like to commission consultants to undertake a Landscape Character Assessment for the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), updating and improving the existing study. The study will inform the management of the area and will be available for use by partners, stakeholders and communities. The study is being joint funded by Natural England (NE), Forest of Bowland AONB and Lancashire County Council.

Background

The Forest of Bowland AONB is a nationally protected landscape and internationally important for its heather moorland, blanket bog and rare birds. The AONB is managed by a partnership of landowners, farmers, voluntary organisations, wildlife groups, recreation groups, local councils and government agencies, who work to protect, conserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage of this special area. For more information regarding the Forest of Bowland AONB, visit the website at www.forestofbowland.com.

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW) 2000 placed a statutory duty on local authorities to prepare a plan for AONBs in their areas and review the plans every five years. In addition the CRoW Act also places a duty on public bodies and others, to have regard to the special purposes of the AONB designation.

In 2006 the UK formally ratified the European Landscape Convention, which brings a commitment to

- recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage and a foundation of their identity;
- to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning;
- to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities and other parties;
- to integrate landscape into regional and town planning policies and also cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape;

- and to establish and implement landscape policies, establish procedures for stakeholder participation and integrate landscape into broader policy.

In October 1999, Environmental resources Management (ERM) were commissioned to undertake a comprehensive and integrated landscape assessment of Lancashire including the urban areas and to produce a landscape strategy informed by the landscape character assessment process. The overall study consists of two separate reports: a Landscape Character Assessment and a Landscape Strategy. This first report, the LCA, is an objective description and classification of the Lancashire landscape. It forms the basis for the evaluation and guidance provided in the landscape strategy. These studies include the Forest of Bowland AONB and will continue to be used to guide landscape planning and management. However, these studies have been carried out at a county scale and the new draft management plan identifies a need to carry out a more detailed assessment that takes account of local distinctiveness in the AONB.

Copies of the Landscape Character Assessment and Strategy are available at <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/environment/landscape/index.asp> and at <http://mario.lancashire.gov.uk/>

Carrying out a LCA is an action in the draft AONB Management Plan for 2009-2014.

Aims

To provide an up-to-date and detailed *District level* Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) of the whole of the Forest of Bowland AONB area using Lancashire County Council's LCA as a framework.

The LCA will be used to:

- inform the development and implementation of AONB Management Plan policies, conservation and grant aid schemes and land use planning policies;
- act as a tool for spatial planning use within the AONB;
- assist with the assessment of individual planning applications
- understand a location's sensitivity to development and change
- develop future strategies for conserving and/or enhancing the landscape, local distinctiveness and sense of place;
- help formulate priorities and prescriptions for land management advice offered by the AONB and partners
- provide an assessment that can inform and respond to other landscape, cultural and historical strategies.

- engage with partners and communities to improve understanding of the character of the AONB's landscape
- monitor landscape change within the AONB

Objectives

- Undertake a Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) involving desk study, field survey, identification, mapping, classification and description of landscape character types and areas.
- Identify key environmental features, forces for change, landscape sensitivity and capacity for change, make recommendations, develop guidelines and identify targets for identified landscape character types and areas to inform the future development of landscape policy, management plans and landscape strategies;
- Involve a range of communities, partners and stakeholders in the development of the LCA.

Scope of study

The LCA should cover the whole of the Forest of Bowland AONB area. It should also clarify and identify where landscape types and areas continue outside the AONB boundary, and consider areas which are key to the setting of the AONB.

It should take into account the most recent planning policies, strategies and guidance available including PPS 1, PPS 7, PPS 22, the emerging RSS, landscape character assessment guidance and topic papers produced by the former Countryside Agency, National Joint Character Areas, draft and emerging LDF policies and strategies, Historic Landscape Characterisation for the area, Forest of Bowland AONB Management Plan 2004-2009 and draft Forest of Bowland AONB Management Plan 2009-2014, relevant published landscape character assessment work including the Countryside Character study (former Countryside Commission), The Countryside Quality Counts Initiative, Lancashire County Council's *A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire* and the *Landscape and Heritage SPG* and any other relevant guidance/studies including those relevant to North Yorkshire.

It should take into account the findings of recent developments in landscape characterisation particularly integrated characterisation studies, which give equal weight to landscape character, biodiversity, historic character, air and water quality, recreation and accessibility.

During the contract period, Natural England will be developing a regional landscape character framework. The consultants will be expected to liaise with the Natural England consultants undertaking this work to ensure compatibility between the methodologies used, where possible.

Methodology

The consultants will be expected to develop a detailed methodology for the LCA based on guidance provided in *Landscape Character Assessment, Guidance for England and Scotland (the Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage, 2002)* and its accompanying *Topic Papers*.

The LCA must use as a starting point the landscape character assessments produced by the former Countryside Agency and Lancashire County Council: consultants should make clear how this will be achieved.

The LCA should consider the landscape character of villages and other settlements in the AONB area in terms of their broad character and relationship to the wider landscape. A full detailed townscape study and identification of key features, local forces for change or strategies will not be required.

Requirements of the contract

The consultants will be required to:

1. General

Confirm the timetable, methodology, consultation requirements, milestones and outputs with a project steering group led by representatives from the AONB and including landscape specialists from Lancashire County Council and Natural England.

2. Desk Study

Complete a desk study which includes overlay mapping to review all relevant source materials including the existing studies. Material should be compiled onto detailed survey forms. All geographical data should be assembled in a Geographical Information System which must be compatible with the system used by LCC (ArcView). An approach should be used that provides an appropriate level of detail to meet the aims and objectives of the study and supports the approach to field survey and data collection that the consultants propose. It should lead to initial ideas about the definition of types and areas of common character. Wherever possible the desk study will involve officers from the AONB and should draw on available local expertise. The results of the desk study analysis should be recorded in the Geographical Information System.

3. Field survey

The field survey component of the work should serve to test and refine the types and areas of common character, inform the written descriptions of the landscape, and identify and record any aesthetic or perceptual characteristics that cannot be identified as part of a desk study. The

field survey should also aim to note the relationship and contribution of buildings and other structures to landscape character. The field survey team should be made up of experienced and competent surveyors and provision should be made to utilise officer time from the AONB unit and LCC specialist support staff, whilst ensuring that consistency is maintained. The field survey findings should preferably be captured electronically, for example through the use of data loggers in the field. Consultants will need to describe how they propose to do this in as cost-effective a way as possible. Digital photographic records will also be required, as an essential part of the field survey process. Records for each photograph should include the following: national grid reference (12 figures) and bearing, date, zoom and a description of the image and reference to the appropriate survey record.

4. Consultation

Devise and run a minimum of two events (each being a self-contained workshop) to involve relevant stakeholders from the AONB partnership and local communities. The events should serve to examine draft landscape character types and areas and to contribute to the understanding of forces for change, sensitivity and capacity for change in the landscape and the ways in which these will lead to the development of landscape guidelines and, ultimately, strategies. Workshops should be held at a variety of locations within the AONB and focus on locally relevant landscapes.

5. Classification and description

This part of the work should complete the characterisation process by identifying, mapping, and classifying the landscape into appropriate landscape character types and areas. This will be achieved by using the data collected to map their extent and provide clear and concise written descriptions of their character. Such descriptions should recognise other relevant factors recorded as part of the field survey and provided by AONB officers and members of partner and stakeholder organisations and communities. The future use of the LCA to inform other strategies and guidelines should be closely considered here. GIS should be used to aid both the statistical and manual analyses of the landscape. Landscape descriptions should be stored electronically, with appropriate inter-linkages.

For each landscape type the following should be provided:

- A description of the landscape character which includes an identification of key characteristics, ecological, physical and human influences.
- A description of the character area(s) within the landscape character type identifying key characteristics and characterising local distinctiveness.
- Location map and photographs for the type and each area within it.

Ideally the areas should be nested within the types to give a hierarchical structure, dovetailing with the national Joint Character areas. If this does not prove possible, a clear explanation needs to be provided.

6. Forces for change and landscape guidelines

Following the classification process, the forces for change (including past changes, current issues and future trends), sensitivity and capacity for change for each landscape type and area should be identified. Tender documents should outline what issues might be anticipated in identifying and dealing with forces for change etc. The identified forces for change etc. will then be used by the consultant to propose relevant landscape guidelines and targets. These will be used at a later date to inform the development of appropriate landscape strategies for the AONB. (This work needs to be carried out in a transparent manner with specific criteria identified. There must be a clear link between the landscape characterisation, stakeholder consultation and the forces of change identified.)

7. Outputs

Draft report

The LCA must be presented initially as a draft report that can be edited and commented upon by the Project Steering Group, AONB partnership staff, the Forest of Bowland Joint Advisory Committee and other relevant stakeholders including local communities.

The draft report should contain a contents breakdown, descriptions of the methodology, and the landscape types and areas provisionally identified, identify forces for change, sensitivity and capacity for change, and the ways in which these can be used to develop appropriate landscape guidelines, identify targets and should include GIS mapping. Two hard copies and, two electronic versions of the report, in both word and PDF format should be supplied. Consultants will be required to collate all the comments received and to make alterations to respond to them, including resolution of any conflicting comments. This process must provide an appropriate audit trail, demonstrating what comments have been made, how they have been taken into account or giving reasons why they have not been accommodated.

Final report

The LCA should be supplied as an electronic version in both word and PDF format and should include GIS data. The report should be prepared to a high graphical standard utilising the Forest of Bowland brand guidance and should be engaging, fully illustrated and accessible to all. Five hard copies of the final report are required.

GIS data

GIS data should be supplied in ESRI Shapefile format and in MapInfo format. If a linked database is used it should be in Microsoft Access format (use of ArcView geodatabases would also be considered).

Metadata

To allow users to interpret and use the data correctly, care must be taken to ensure that sufficient metadata is supplied with any LCA datasets. Metadata should follow the UK GEMINI Profile (www.GIgateway.org.uk). It is particularly important that categories and technical terms used in the database are clearly defined in the metadata. It is also vital that the purpose and scale of the study are described and that contact details for the owner of the dataset are clearly identified. Metadata will be created for each GIS layer forming part of the final report. Metadata will include all the mandatory elements defined within UK Gemini (version 2.1) and shall, in addition, include a description of each field within the attribute data.

A record describing the LCA should be completed in the Database of Landscape Character Assessments in England, which is accessible via the Landscape (previously Countryside) Character Network website. The database is structured into three main sections.

- Basic information about the LCA including the name, date, geographical extent and access details
- Summary of the LCA methodology
- Description of any existing or proposed applications of the LCA

Consultants will be required to complete at least the first two sections describing the basic information about the LCA and summary of the LCA methodology. A half day of consultancy time should be allocated to this task. The online collection tool can be found on the Countryside Character Network website (www.landscapecharacter.org.uk).

CD

Five copies of a CD should be supplied containing all project outputs. The CD should be suitable for circulation by the AONB.

8. Management

The Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) is seen as a joint project between the successful consultant and the AONB partnership.

A lead officer from the AONB will be able to work with the consultants on the study and at this stage it is anticipated that the equivalent of at least 8 working days will be available. Consultants should allow for this involvement in their tender preparation and costing.

It is further anticipated that key AONB partnership staff will also be available to provide information and support and 2 days field work in order to generate ownership of the outputs and outcomes. Consultants should allow for this involvement in their tender preparation and costing. The tender should include details of how you will be able to increase the understanding of AONB staff in the LCA process by maximising opportunities for work shadowing or training (although this aspect will not be a major part of the contract).

A maximum of 4 meetings with the project steering group should be costed into the contract, to be held at the Preston offices of the AONB unit, to include:

1. Initial meeting to agree process, methodology, timetable, milestones, workshop outline and content, and outputs.
2. Interim meetings to assess milestones met
3. Final meeting and presentation on completion of workshops and final report (March 2009)

The chosen contractor will be required to liaise in the first instance with Don McKay at the AONB Unit in Preston.

The successful consultant shall indemnify Lancashire County Council against all claims in respect of injury to persons and property arising out of the execution of the contract. Evidence of public liability and professional indemnity insurance cover and premiums paid should be enclosed with your submission. Public liability insurance cover should not be less than £5,000,000 per claim with no limit to the number of claims.

Copyright and ownership of the report and any digitised information and photographs produced will rest with Lancashire County Council and Natural England.

9. Health and Safety

The successful consultant will be expected to comply with current Health and Safety legislation, regulations, codes of practice and guidance.

Soon after being appointed the consultant will be required to provide detailed risk assessment(s) and health and safety work method statement(s) for the field survey work. **The field survey work cannot be undertaken until these key health and safety documents have been assessed and approved by Lancashire County Council.**

11. Timescale

The draft reports and CDs should be submitted by 20th February 2009

The full, final reports and CDs should be submitted by 20th March 2009.

It is expected that the LCA will be completed, signed off and all invoices processed by 31st March 2009.

APPENDIX B:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Study was undertaken on behalf of a partnership of organisations comprising the Forest of Bowland AONB Unit, Lancashire County Council and Natural England by Chris Blandford Associates (CBA). CBA would like to thank the Client Commissioning Group for their guidance, support and inputs including:

- Don Mckay – Forest of Bowland AONB Unit
- Cathy Hopley – Forest of Bowland AONB Unit
- Tarja Wilson – Lancashire County Council
- Steven Brereton – Lancashire County Council
- Susannah England - Natural England

The consultants wish to acknowledge the inputs and assistance provided by the many stakeholder organisations and individuals who contributed to the preparation of the Study (see **Appendix F** for details).

The consultants also wish to acknowledge the following external specialist inputs:

- Nigel Neil (Archaeologist) – Inputs to Section 2.3, including specific information on Medieval Deer Parks and vaccaries within the AONB
- James Riley – Inputs to Section 2.3, including specific information on local vernacular settlements and buildings within the Study Area
- Sue Flowers (Artist) – Sketches of Landscape Character Types

The following Countryside Officers from Lancashire County Council contributed useful local knowledge to the process via several field visits, accompanying the CBA team of assessors:

- Tarja Wilson
- David Padley
- David Oyston

The core CBA Project Team comprised:

- Dominic Watkins
- Emma Clarke
- Chloé Cova
- Sarah De Vos

APPENDIX C: METHODOLOGY

Overview

The overall approach for undertaking the Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) is based on the latest published national guidance⁹⁹, taking into account current best practice.

Landscape Character Assessment addresses both the analytical process of character assessment (or 'characterisation'), which involves identifying, mapping, classifying and describing landscape character; and the process of evaluating forces for change and sensitivities and capacity for change in the landscape, and developing guidelines for managing landscape change.

In summary, the key steps involved in the process involved:

Character Assessment

- Stage 1 – Inception and Information Scoping
- Stage 2 – Desk Study
- Stage 3 – Field Survey
- Stage 4 – Classification and Description

Evaluation

- Stage 5 – Preparation of Forces for Change and Landscape Guidelines
- Stage 6 – Preparation of Overall Report and Outputs

Character Assessment Methodology

Stage 1 – Inception and Information Scoping

This preliminary stage involved the following main tasks to scope the information available for the Study:

- Confirming the Scope of work with the Client Commissioning Group;

⁹⁹ Landscape Character Assessment – Guidance for England and Scotland (Countryside Agency/Scottish Natural Heritage, 2002).

- Identifying and reviewing existing landscape character assessment information in and around the AONB (including the Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment and Strategy);
- Identifying shortfalls in coverage and detail of existing landscape character assessment information, and determining further assessment work required where necessary to provide an appropriate level of information for incorporation into the LCA.

Stage 2 – Desk Study

This stage involved desk-based research to identify the physical, human and cultural factors that have influenced the shape and use of the landscape. This work drew on a variety of documents, maps and digital data that describe the physical geography and cultural history of AONB (see Appendix D and footnotes throughout the document for details of the main sources of information used to inform the Study). The desk research also identified the forces for change affecting the character of the AONB's landscape.

In summary, the desk-based research involved:

- Review of relevant published national and local landscape character assessments within and around the AONB - including the relevant National Joint Character Areas from the Character of England Map, the Lancashire Landscape Strategy, Craven District Landscape Character Assessment and the Yorkshire Dales Landscape Character Assessment;
- Overlay mapping of available geographical datasets (using GIS) related to the physical environment to inform the preliminary definition of landscape character units;
- Analysis of the Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) datasets to inform the definition of Landscape Character Types and areas, and identify the key historic land use features in the present day landscape;
- Discussions with staff from the client commissioning partners organisations to obtain local knowledge to contribute to the information gathering exercise;
- Review and analysis of OS maps (1:25,000 scale);
- Identification of landscape character unit boundaries including initial definition of draft Landscape Character Types and Areas for validation in the field;
- Compilation of desk study analysis onto field survey forms for validation in the field.

Stage 3 – Field Survey

Fieldwork involved assessing how the following different features and elements combined to create distinctive patterns in the landscape (see **Appendix E** for Field Survey Pro Forma);

- physical influences:

- *landform
- *elevation
- *rivers and drainage pattern
- human influences:
 - *land use
 - *land cover
 - *woodland pattern
 - *field patterns and boundaries
 - *communications
 - *settlement pattern
 - *built/architectural character
 - *aesthetic/perceptual characteristics
 - *sense of tranquillity
 - *movement
 - *notable effects of light
 - *visual character – skylines and key views

Field Survey forms were completed for each defined Landscape Character Type by a team of field assessors. Several field survey visits were also undertaken with Countryside Officers (Lancashire County Council), in order to incorporate their invaluable local knowledge into the process.

The fieldwork also considered the following aspects to inform the evaluation and guidelines preparation stage:

- landscape condition/intactness
- landscape pressures and sensitivities

This survey information (including photographs) was used to inform the descriptions of landscape character and to test and refine the preliminary landscape character unit boundaries. The field survey included the collation of digital photographic records. The completed field survey forms were input into a database.

Stage 4 - Characterisation

The characterisation stage involved the combination of the findings from the desk study research and field survey analysis to inform a classification (at a scale of 1:25,000) of the landscapes within the Study Area into.

- *Landscape Character Types* – generic units of landscape exhibiting a distinct and relatively homogenous pattern of similar physical and cultural attributes, including, geology, landform, land use and historical evolution.
- *Landscape Character Areas* – discrete geographical areas with a distinct and recognisable pattern of elements and perceptual qualities such as scale, pattern, and cultural associations which are unique. The Landscape Character Areas nest within the relevant Landscape Character Types to give a hierarchical structure, dovetailing within the Lancashire County classification and the national Joint Character Areas.

This dual approach to defining Landscape Character Types and Landscape Character Areas was adopted in order to achieve the level of detail required by the Project Brief (see **Appendix A**). The Landscape Character Types provide a spatial framework within which generic forces for change, land management issues and guidelines for managing landscape change can be developed – such as ‘Moorland Plateaux’ for example.

Landscape Character Types

Thirteen Landscape Character Types were defined by desktop analysis of the existing Landscape Character Types defined at 1:50,000 scale within the Lancashire County Landscape Character Assessment and distinctive patterns of physical and cultural attributes (within the Forest of Bowland) derived from available datasets and maps related to:

- Physical character (geology, landform, hydrological patterns)
- Ecological character and land cover
- Cultural and historical character land uses/settlement patterns

The Landscape Character Types occur in different areas of the AONB. Examples include:

- Moorland Plateaux (Type A)
- Undulating Lowland Farmland (Type F)
- Wooded Rural Valleys (Type J)

The mapped extents of the Landscape Character Types reflect variations in the complexity and pattern of underlying characteristics across the Study Area identified through the characterisation process. For completeness, the full extents of LCTs straddling the AONB boundary were mapped.

Landscape Character Areas

Within the broad pattern provided by the 14 Landscape Character Types, 82 Landscape Character Areas were defined in the field on the basis of judgements about their:

- distinctiveness as unique landscapes/places
- distinctive aesthetic and perceptual (experiential) characteristics
- local distinctiveness and sense of place.

For completeness, the full extents of Landscape Character Areas straddling the AONB boundary were mapped. In these cases, although the relevant descriptions only relate Landscape Character Areas outside of the Park are addressed where appropriate. The Landscape Character Areas nest within the Landscape Character Types.

As acknowledged by the latest published national guidance¹⁰⁰, 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 landscape character units should be considered to reflect zones of transition in many cases.

Description of the Landscape Character Types

For each defined Landscape Character Type, its boundaries were mapped and its character described (and illustrated where appropriate) under the following headings:

Location

A short paragraph detailing location of the Landscape Character Type in relation to the AONB and adjacent Landscape Character Types

Landscape Character Description

A summary of the overall landscape character of the Landscape Character Type

Key Environmental Features

Physical Character

A summary description of geology/soils, landform, hydrology and land cover elements that contribute to character.

¹⁰⁰ Landscape Character Assessment – Guidance for England and Scotland (Countryside Agency/Scottish Natural Heritage, 2002).

Ecological Character

A summary description of ecological habitats and their relative nature conservation importance that contribute to character, by reference to designated sites citations and the distribution of designated sites.

Cultural and Historical Character

A summary description of the main cultural associations and historical features that contribute to character, by reference to the historic landscape characterisation data and distribution of designated assets.

Settlement and Building Character

A bullet point list of the main settlement forms/origins and patterns, building styles and vernacular materials that contribute to character, by reference to fieldwork, research and existing assessments.

The descriptions were based on research, fieldwork observations and the local knowledge of staff from the client commissioning partners organisations.

Description of the Landscape Character Areas

The boundaries of each Landscape Character Area were mapped and a bullet point list of the Key Characteristics that contribute to the unique local sense of place and distinctiveness was written.

The above Key Characteristics focus on identifying both the aesthetic aspects (such as scale, enclosure, diversity, unity, texture, form, line, colour, balance/proportion, movement, pattern), and perceptual aspects that contribute to the character of the landscape (such as sense of wildness/remoteness, the quality of light and perceptions of beauty or scenic attractiveness).

Evaluation Methodology

Stage 5 – Evaluation and Guidelines preparation

The process involved evaluating forces for change and sensitivities and capacity for change in the landscape. These judgements were used to develop guidelines that highlight needs and opportunities for managing landscape change to inform land use planning and land management decisions

The evaluation and guidelines are presented at the end of the description or 'profile' for each Landscape Character Type.

The evaluation process was based on research, fieldwork observations and the local knowledge of staff from the client commissioning partners organisations.

Evaluation of the Landscape Character Types

Each Landscape Character Type is evaluated as follows:

- *Forces for Change* – a concise description of the current landscape condition: how the intactness of the different components create a perception of the overall current condition of the landscape and a separate bullet point list of the positive and negative future changes and opportunities that are considered likely to affect the landscape over the short term (5 years) and long term (20 years +).
- *Sensitivities and Capacity for Change* – a short paragraph summarising the key positive attributes that are judged to be inherently sensitive and providing a judgement on the capacity of the overall Landscape Character Type to accommodate change.

Current Landscape Condition

In order to assess any landscape's potential ability to adapt to change, it is necessary to analyse the integrity, robustness or condition of elements which contribute to landscape character. The following factors were considered during field survey for each Landscape Character Type, to culminate in an assessment of overall condition (ranging from poor to moderate to good):

- Age structure and robustness of tree cover;
- Extent of semi-natural habitat survival;
- Survival of cultural pattern;
- Impact of land use change.

This evaluation, alongside the evaluation of sensitivities and capacity for change, fed into the development of guidelines for managing landscape change, with a view to conserving areas of good condition and encouraging positive change in landscapes of poor condition.

Evaluation of Landscape and Visual Sensitivities

The methodology for evaluating the intrinsic landscape and visual sensitivities of each defined Landscape Character Type to change was based on the criteria for judging sensitivity set out in an accompanying paper to the Countryside Agency's Landscape Character Assessment –

Guidance for England and Scotland¹⁰¹, taking into account current best practice. This evaluation involved a strong degree of professional judgement in distilling out the landscape character and visual qualities that are sensitive to change. The judgements recognise that some attributes of the landscape may be more important in defining character than others and may therefore be more sensitive in relative terms.

Topic Paper 6¹⁰² states that overall landscape sensitivity of a character type or area to development is a function of two aspects:

- Landscape character sensitivity; and
- Visual sensitivity.

Landscape character sensitivity is defined in this study as ‘the degree to which a particular Landscape Character Type’ is vulnerable to change with potentially adverse effects on its character’.

Visual sensitivity is defined in this study as ‘the degree to which a particular view or visual experience is vulnerable to change with potentially adverse effects on its character’.

It should be noted that the sensitivity evaluation was based on the relatively broad-brush analysis undertaken at 1:25,000 scale for the Study. Also, the degree of sensitivity is not absolute and it would vary according to the nature of change under consideration; it is therefore only indicative.

Evaluation of Capacity for Change

The judgement of landscape capacity used the information on the sensitivity of landscape character and visual characteristics, together with information on landscape values, to draw out the potential constraints and opportunities for development within the Landscape Character Type. Landscape value is taken from the relative conservation values attached to different aspects of the landscape as reflected by ecological, cultural heritage and other designations.

Whilst the assessment draws logically from the characterisation and evaluation information set out in the Landscape Character Assessment study, it should be noted that the capacity assessment is a judgement and is not a scientific absolute.

¹⁰¹ Landscape Character Assessment – Guidance for England and Scotland : Topic Paper 8 – Techniques and Criteria for Judging Capacity and Sensitivity (Swanwick, 2004).

¹⁰² Landscape Character Assessment – Guidance for England and Scotland: Topic Paper 6 – Techniques and Criteria for Judging Landscape Capacity and Sensitivity (Countryside Agency/Scottish Natural Heritage, 2002).

In line with the Study's aims and objectives and intended applications, it should be noted that the guidance is based on an assessment carried out at a 1:25,000 scale. The guidance is therefore indicative, and is only intended to inform consideration of development in broad terms. Further studies at more detailed scales will be needed to examine site-specific sensitivities and development capacity issues.

Guidelines for Managing Landscape Change in Landscape Character Types

The guidelines comprise a concise statement setting out the overall management strategy for the Landscape Character Type, supported by a bullet point list of specific guidelines for managing landscape change for the overall Type.

Stage 6 – Preparation of Overall Report

This final stage involved preparation of the overall report. This included the development of a framework and indicators for monitoring change in the landscape character of the AONB, taking into account the national approach to monitoring Joint Character Areas developed by the Countryside Quality Counts study.

Stakeholder and Public Consultation Methodology

Major landowners and managers, statutory agencies and other key stakeholder organisations have been involved in the process of developing the Landscape Character Assessment. The feedback from consultation has helped to strengthen the evidence base by incorporating the views of both communities of interest and place. Engaging stakeholders in the project has also helped promote awareness of the value of the Landscape Character Assessment and Guidelines as a tool for informing planning and land management decisions.

The process involved consulting organisations within the AONB Partnership and other key stakeholder groups through two workshops and discussions (see **Appendix F** for details).

APPENDIX D:

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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**APPENDIX E:
FIELD SURVEY PRO FORMA**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE	No:		Name:	
Date:				
Time:				
Weather:				
Assessor				
Photographs:				
National Grid Reference (12 Figures)				
Bearing				
Zoom				
Description of Image(s)				

CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

Landform							
Flat		Rolling		Undulating		Steep Slopes	
Gentle Slopes		Floodplain		Hills		Escarpment/Spur	
Plateau		Broad Valley		Narrow Valley		Shallow Valley	
Deep Gorge		Lowland		Dry Valley		Ridge and scarp	
Limestone outcrops		Gritstone outcrops		Drumlins			
Dominance/ extent of Landform							
Rivers/Drainage							
River		River Meanders		Large boulders in river		Gravel riffles	
Stream		Spring		Flooded gravel pits		Lake	
Man made pond		Bog/wetland		Drainage channels		Drainage ditches	
Locks/weirs		Water wheels		None apparent		Reservoir	
Moorland Grips		Natural pond		Flashy upland streams		Slow moving water within stream/river	
Land Use/Land Cover							
Arable Farmland		Pastoral Farmland		Mixed Farmland		Forestry	
Industrial		Leisure/recreation		Commercial		Active mineral workings	
Disused mineral workings		Improved grassland		Rough grassland		Wet meadow	

Amenity grassland		Deciduous woodland		Mixed Woodland		Woodland belts	
Scattered trees		Heathland		Scrub		Gardens	
Deer Parks		Remnant parkland features		Paddocks		Peat Bog/Mire	
Moor/Heath		Shelterbelt		Isolated trees		Coniferous woodland	
Orchard		Heath/Heather Moorland		Blanket Bog		Acid Grassland	
Marsh		Meadow		Horsiculture		Set Aside	
Sports Fields		Common					
Dominant Land Cover Pattern							
Woodland Pattern							
Hedgerow trees		Orchards		Copses		Forestry	
Straight edged woodland		'Natural' edged woodland		Scattered parkland trees		Large woodland blocks	
Deciduous		Coniferous					
Field Pattern							
Open		Regular		Irregular		Enclosed	
Large Fields		Geometric		Small Fields		Medium Fields	
Metal Railings		Ditches		Boundary Trees		Pedestrian aqueduct gates	
Ornate estate gates		Field gates		Estate walls		White railings along road corridors	
Dominant Field Boundary Pattern							
Field Boundaries							
Tall hedgerows		Beech hedges		Hedgerow trees		Stone walls	
Medium hedgerows		Low hedgerows		Mixed Species Hedgerows		Remnant hedgerows	
No hedgerows		Banks		Gritstone Drystone walls		Fences	
No boundaries		Limestone Drystone walls		Remnant Drystone walls		Walls with through stones	
Stone walls built from river boulders							
Communications							
Motorway		Dual carriageway		Rural road with boundaries		Track	
Sunken Lane		Bridleway		Footpath		Railways	

Pylons		Overhead Electricity Cables		National Trail		Communication masts	
Group of wind turbines		None apparent		A roads		Rural road without boundaries	
Single turbine							
Settlement Pattern							
Nucleated		Linear		Dispersed/scattered		No settlement	
Built/architectural character							
Limestone buildings		Timber framed		Brick		Modern	
Gritstone buildings		Pumping stations		Caravan sites		19 th century water industry related buildings	
Farmsteads		Village		Hamlet		Town	
Slate		Thatch		Tile		Traditional	
Country house		Ecclesiastic		Field Barns		Follies	
Estate Villages		Shooting huts/butts		Paper/cotton mills		Industrial Hamlets	
Dominant settlement/Built Elements							
Predominant colours of window sills and door frames/village							
Aesthetic/Perceptual aspects							
Scale							
Intimate		Small		Medium		Large	
Texture							
Smooth		Textured		Rough		Very rough	
Enclosure							
Expansive		Open		Enclosed		Contained	
Stimuli							
Monotonous		Bland		Interesting		Inspiring	
Sense of tranquillity							
Very strong		Strong		Moderate		Low	
Inaccessible		Remote		Vacant		Busy	

Sense of apparent wildness							
Movement							
Dead		Still		Calm		Busy	
Colour							
Monochrome		Muted		Colourful		Garish	
Woodland colours		Heather/gorse in bloom					
Unity							
Unified		Interrupted		Fragmented		Chaotic	
Skylines (line, form)							
Notable effects of light							
Scents							
Key Views (to, from, panoramic, contained, open, long distance, short distance).							
Key Characteristics							
<p>Summary of the key features (including aesthetic and perceptual characteristics) that contribute to the character of this Type and make it different from surrounding landscapes.</p> <p>[Bullet points]</p>							
Key Characteristics of Landscape Character Areas							
Name/No.							
Name/No.							
Name/No.							

Name/No.							
Name/No.							
<i>EVALUATION</i>							
Current Landscape Condition							
Poor		Moderate		Good			
Description of the condition of landscape features and elements such as field boundaries, woodland, visual detractors.							
Identified landscape pressures and sensitivities							

APPENDIX F:

RECORD OF STAKEHOLDER AND COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

FOREST OF BOWLAND AREA OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

Notes of Workshop for Statutory Stakeholders



Location: Slaidburn Village Hall
Date: Monday 2nd February 2008

Attendees	Organisation
Nigel Neil	Neil Archaeological Services
Peter Iles	Lancashire County Council
Maurice Kettlewell	United Utilities
Nigel Pilling	United Utilities
Richard Atton	Natural England
Alison Boden	Natural England

Purpose of the Workshop

- To brief stakeholders on the Study and the emerging findings;
- To review and discuss the draft Landscape Character Mapping; and
- To identify forces for change and sensitivities as input to the development of landscape guidelines.

Format of the Workshop

Cathy Hopley (Forest of Bowland AONB Unit) welcomed everyone to the workshop and gave a short introduction to the project, explaining the need for commissioning the Landscape Character Assessment.

Emma Clarke (Chris Blandford Associates) provided an outline of the study's objectives, process and outputs. Emma then presented the draft map of Landscape Character Types and Areas for the Forest of Bowland (which represented the product of desk study and observations in the field), explaining how this fitted with the existing classification hierarchy provided by the national level Character of England Map and the county level Lancashire Landscape Classification. Group discussions then took place. A record of the key issues recorded from each discussion session is set out below:

Breakout Session 1 – Landscape Characterisation Mapping

Objective

To review the draft Landscape Typology Map, discuss names and identity aspects of 'local distinctiveness'.

Tasks

- Review the boundaries/location and names of the draft Landscape Character Types and Areas;
- Identify aspects of 'local distinctiveness'.

Feedback Recorded from Discussion Group

The Discussion Group annotated an AO map to of the Draft Landscape Character Types and Areas with suggested name and boundary changes, to reflect local distinctiveness.

Identified aspects of 'local distinctiveness' identified included:

Landscape Character Type A: (Unenclosed) Gritstone Moorland Plateaux

- Very strong sense of remoteness;
- High peaks
- Boulders on the edges of the plateaux;
- Views from the M6 corridor towards this Landscape Character Type (LCT) and from this LCT towards the M6 and Morecambe Bay
- Expansive skies and open space;
- Strong sense of openness;
- Blanket bog/heather is a key landcover;
- Cotton grass introduces colour into the landscape;
- The presence and sound of birds including golden plover, gulls, grouse, curlew;
- Agreement was reached that there was no clear visible distinction in the field between enclosed and unenclosed Gritstone Moorland Plateaux;
- Dark skies are a feature of most Landscape Character Types and Areas within the Forest of Bowland;

Landscape Character Type B: Enclosed Gritstone Moorland Plateaux

(Merge Type A with Type B)

- Agreement was reached that there was no clear visible distinction in the field between enclosed and unenclosed Gritstone Moorland Plateaux.
- The ring of fells provides a backdrop to views to and across this landscape.

Landscape Character Type C: Unenclosed Gritstone Moorland Hills

- Birdlife contributes to sense of place;
- Quarrying is a feature of the landscape;
- Water infrastructure is still visible within the landscape in places;
- Boundary stones – stones which are situated along road corridors;
- Named stone/named feature in some walls
- Roman road is a feature of the landscape;

- Landscape Character Area (LCA) C8: sledge tracks (Burn Fell/Beatrix) relating to past quarrying and peat cutting
- Deep folds on parts of Pendle;
- LCA C7: lead mining;
- Goodber Common is managed differently to other parts of the Central Bowland Fells;

Landscape Character Type D: Enclosed Gritstone Moorland Hills:

- LCA D1: quarrying is a visible landscape feature;
- Walls and hedges provide a sense of enclosure;
- Much of the fencing has taken place in the last 15-20 years;

Landscape Character Type E: Moorland Fringe

- Black gates
- Heather;
- Smell of burning
- Smell of heather when it is in flower
- Cotton grass introduces colour into the landscape;
- Windswept trees;
- Stone field barns;
- Intact network of stonewalls;
- Some beech within hedgerows
- Some pine trees;
- Sheep folds (gathering points for sheep herding);
- Wall structure for gathering sheep;
- Start of wooded cloughs (natural + for shooting);
- Conifer blocks, which are disappearing in places;
- LCA E2: previous coppicing evident
- LCA E5: lead mining
- Vaccaries are key features within parts of this landscape;
- Game management takes place within this type;
- Kilns around Downham;
- Distinctive types of hedge laying;
- Traditional vaccaries at Hare Appletree and Rowton Beck;
- Beatrix Fell is an old settlement site;
- Bleasdale and Abbeysetad are estate landscapes;
- Pendle – glacial valley without a river – hidden views within this landscape;

Landscape Character Type F: Undulating Lowland Farmland:

- Oak woodland which lines road corridors;
- Drove roads;
- Hedgerows are key features of this landscape.

Landscape Character Type G: Undulating Lowland Farmland with Wooded Brooks

- Black gates;
- Important industry e.g. at Wray utilising woodland trees;
- Hedgerow network is a key feature of this landscape;
- Wide lanes with large verges in places (width of lanes differs between character areas) are a very distinctive feature of the lowlands;
- Cheese Press Stones (e.g. at Chipping, Whitechapel)
- Industrial archaeology associated with Mills (remnants of about four)
- Sound of water

- Boulders clanging within the rivers;
- Differing colours of the seasons;
- Ancient semi-natural woodland
- History of coppicing by the brooks
- Differing tree canopy heights;
- Old deer park at Leagram – became Bowland with Leagram.

Landscape Character Type H: Undulating Lowland Farmland with Parkland

- Avenues and lines of trees are a key feature which were often designed to facilitate key views;
- Clumps of managed coppice woodland;
- Fencing/white railing;
- Stonyhurst historic park and garden/1690s avenue (important);
- Bridges;
- Stone carved heraldry;
- Woodland clumps surrounded by intact walls.

Landscape Character Type I: Farmed Ridges

- Isolated farms;
- Distinctive field patterns
- Stone walls between fields
- Ridges
- Area of woodland across the top of ridge

Landscape Character Type J: Wooded Rural Valleys

- Woodland;
- Coal mining (bell pits);
- Farmed land surrounds the river corridors;

Landscape Character Type K: Valley Floodplain

- Wet grass seasonally flooded
- Little occupation
- Farmstead on slightly raised ground
- Generally open (fences and hedges in places)
- Area K1 floods quite heavily
- Waders

Landscape Character Type L: Drumlin Field

- Characteristics are similar to those within the surrounding Yorkshire Dales landscape
- Network of distinctive limestone walls;
- Views out to Yorkshire Dale
- Old field boundaries, which follow the slopes (walls go along the slopes rather than up/across them);
- Archaeological sites on the top of drumlins.

Landscape Character Type M: Rolling Upland Farmland

- Biodiversity – this landscape has pockets of important ecological habitats;

Landscape Character Type N: Forestry and Reservoir

- Abandoned farmsteads (LCA N1)
- Reservoir valleys exist within the existing Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment;

- The village of Barley sits within a bowl and has reservoirs surrounding it, which are a key feature.

Breakout Session 2 – Evaluation of Key Issues/Forces for Change in the Landscape

Objective

Based on the framework of Draft Landscape Character Types, identify landscape issues/sensitivities and forces for change to feed into the development of landscape guidelines.

Tasks

- Highlight key landscape and visual sensitivities
- Highlight the main past and future forces for change.

Key Landscape and Visual Sensitivities

- Uncluttered views towards the Forest of Bowland are important;
- Traditional signage;
- Dark skies;
- Sense of tranquillity and remoteness;
- Upland flora;
- Rare bird species;
- Traditional boundary stones;
- Moorland Hills - mounds of stone near to roads;
- Stone towers related to pipelines (e.g. White Tower on White Hill);
- Sled tracks on Parlick and Wolf Fells, and Beatrix, which are associated with peat cutting and quarrying;
- Sheep folds;
- Wooded cloughs;
- Oak woodland within the lowland farmland that lines narrow road corridors;
- Cheese press stones at Bleasdale and Whitechapel;
- Lime kilns around Downham;
- Ancient and semi-natural woodland;
- Sound of water within the brooks;
- Differing canopy heights;
- Remnants of mills and associated structures;
- Coppiced woodlands at Bentham, Mewith and Roeburndale (LCA E2);
- Parkland fences;
- Browsholme, ha ha with farmland beyond;
- Leagram Hall;
- Parkland landscapes at Knowlmere and Dunmow;
- History of coppicing and iron smelting at Roeburndale;
- Small bell pits;
- Waders associated with the reservoirs;
- Distinctive styles of hedgelaying;
- Distinctive shapes and colours of the skylines;
- Backdrop of fells when viewed from the west and the distinctive shape of Pendle Hill.

Key Forces for Change

- Increased number of engineered shooting tracks;
- Moorland grips (ditches) which have been blocked in many places;
- Loss of use of local stone for building repairs and new buildings;
- Views of wind farms within the AONB from outside and vice versa;

- Pressure from planning applications for wind farms within and at the edges of the AONB;
- Amalgamation of farms and houses;
- Farmsteads being converted into residential homes (access/drives, new stonework, electric gates and lights, creeping suburbanisation, ancillary buildings, inappropriate planting)
- Poor quality architecture of conversions/loss of character
- Coloured bins
- Farmers diversifying
- Changing farming practices (difficult to avoid because of economic change) – loss of boundary features, introduction of horticulture, less dairying (loss of buildings), change in cattle
- Some farms have gone into retail units
- Loss of vernacular styles (e.g. use of Yorkshire stone rather than local stone)
- Need to protect the views in and out of Bowland/experience of Bowland from outside (e.g. from Lancaster and Blackpool)
- Increasing pressure from mountain bikes/motorbikes – particularly on Nicky Nook, Longridge Fell and Pendle Hill;
- Introduction of other native cattle breeds as part of HLS schemes;
- Drystone walls are deteriorating in some places;
- Introduction of leylandii into the landscape;
- Traditional signage being lost as a result of highway improvements;
- In some places, wooden railings have been put on top of old metal railings;
- Gaps in stone walls in places;
- Unnecessary (sometimes hazardous) signs/clutter
- The quality of road maintenance and wall maintenance on main access is not very good
- Loss of traditional skills
- Keeping up with gaps in walls/general wall maintenance
- Shortage of local stones
- Climate change (biodiversity, increase in fires, erosion, impact on grouse, species which may disappear);
- Clear felling on Beatrix Fell;
- The maintenance of dark skies throughout the landscape;
- Fencing in the Langden Valley;
- Hydro power (mill sites)

Workshop Summary

Cathy Hopley thanked everyone for attending the informative workshop and for providing their views, which will provide a key source of information to feed into the characterisation and evaluation process.

Emma Clarke explained that the consultant team were currently preparing a Draft Report for completion during March 2009 that will set out the draft findings of the Character Assessment work.

In the interim, Cathy encouraged all stakeholders to provide any further views by contacting the AONB Unit or the Consultant team by e-mail.



FOREST OF BOWLAND AREA OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

Notes of Workshop for Statutory Stakeholders

Location: Slaidburn Village Hall
Date: Tuesday 3rd February 2008

Attendees	Organisation
Rosemary Elms	Ribble Valley Borough Council
Fred Nicholls	Calder Vale Village Hall
Rob Ashton	Calder Vale Village Hall
Tracey Pinder	Slaidburn Parish Council
Jean Lawson	Slaidburn Parish Council
David Kelly	Ramblers Association
Graham Cooper	Lancashire Countryside Service Volunteer ranger
Ken Winstanley	Dunsop Bridge Parish Council
Duncan Armstrong	Resident
Geoff Whitley	Resident
Rod Everett	Middlewood Trust
Frank Mason	Slaidburn Parish Council
Brian Jones	Ramblers Association
Daniel Bond	Environment Agency
Alison Ashworth	Craven Heifer
Mary Wilson	Lancashire County Council
Richard Atton	Natural England
Susannah England	Natural England
Dave Oyston	Lancashire Countryside Service

Purpose of the Workshop

- To brief stakeholders on the Study and the emerging findings;
- To review and discuss the draft Landscape Character Mapping; and
- To identify forces for change and sensitivities as input to the development of landscape guidelines.

Format of the Workshop

Cathy Hopley (Forest of Bowland AONB Unit) welcomed everyone to the workshop and gave a short introduction to the project, explaining the need for commissioning the Landscape Character Assessment.

Emma Clarke (Chris Blandford Associates) provided an outline of the study's objectives, process and outputs. Emma then presented the draft map of Landscape Character Types and Areas for the Forest of Bowland (which represented the product of desk study and observations in the field), explaining how this fitted with the existing classification hierarchy provided by the national level Character of England Map and the county level Lancashire Landscape Classification.

Attendees then split into four smaller groups (Teams A-D) for discussions. A record of the key issues recorded from each discussion session is set out below:

Breakout Session 1 – Landscape Characterisation Mapping

Objective

To review the draft Landscape Typology Map, discuss names and identity aspects of 'local distinctiveness'.

Tasks

- Review the boundaries/location and names of the draft Landscape Character Types and Areas;
- Identify aspects of 'local distinctiveness'.

Feedback Recorded from Discussion Groups (Teams A-D)

Each Discussion Group annotated an AO map of the Draft Landscape Character Types and Areas with suggested name and boundary changes, to reflect local distinctiveness.

Identified aspects of 'local distinctiveness' included:

Group A

Landscape Character Area (LCA) A1 - Tarnbrook Fell:

- Heather
- Eroding peat
- Sense of space
- Wilderness (although managed)
- Grouse shooting

LCA A2 – Brown Berry Plain and Holdron Moss:

- Height
- Panoramic, open views
- Similarities with A1
- Mosaic of grassland and heather

LCA B1 – Baxton Fell (now A3):

- Patches of SSSI habitats
- Wet landcover in places

LCA B2 – Brown Syke Hill (now A4):

- SCAMP (Sustainable Catchment Management Programme) – United Utilities.

LCA C1 – Mallowdale Fell:

- Heather is predominant landcover
- Sound of gulls is a distinctive feature.

LCA C2 – Abbeystead to Oakenclough Fell:

- Heather is predominant land cover

LCA C3 – Burn Moor Fell:

- LCA follows estate boundary
- Open views

LCA C4 – Pendle Hill:

- Views across urban areas
- Very little heather coverage here;
- Pendle Hill is a key feature within views across the Forest of Bowland landscape.

LCA D1 – Caton Moor :

- Sandstone
- Coal mines
- Bell pits
- Some areas of heather
- Some moss
- Wind farming
- Sounds of Curlew and lapwing

LCA D2 – Central Bowland Fells:

- Centre of the kingdom
- Windswept
- Exposed
- Greatest potential for visual change as broadleaf trees have been planted

LCA D4 – Birkett and Harrop Fells:

- Quarry (sandstone)

LCA D5 – Beacon Fell:

- Wooded horizon
- Visitor centre
- Heavily managed
- Large number of visitors
- Solely a visitor attraction

LCA D6 – Longridge Fell:

- Wooded (conifers)
- Some heather interspersed with wooded areas

LCA K1 - Lune:

- Flat
- Fertile
- Scheduled Monuments
- Medieval bridges

LCA L1- Gressingham:

- Enclosed farmland
- Hedges and fences
- Postman pat country!

LCA's J2 – Roeburndale and J3 - Hindburndale:

- Ancient semi-natural woodland
- Steep sides
- Mosaic of grassland and hay meadows
- Fruit trees (apple varieties)
- Watercourses (cascading down from the fells)
- Mill rivers (wears)

LCA M1 – Harrop Fold:

- Common land

LCA N1 – Gisburn Forest:

- Recreational asset
- Church is a landscape feature.

Group B

Landscape Character Type A: Unenclosed Gritstone Moorland Plateaux

- Wire fencing
- Distinctive pattern of stone walls at Pendle
- Walls as parish boundaries

Pendle Hill:

- Clough – gouged/scar which is a distinctive feature on the side of the hill;
- Steep sided valleys
- Newton fells – clough valley – lead workings/clough (without trees)

- Ashendean clough/Pendle is another distinctive feature;
- Small scale Mearley clough

Easington:

- More undulating/more vegetated/more growth – different to Waddington, more rural/more cultivated

Longridge:

- Moorland hill with plantations

Downham Moor:

- Bench (steep side)

Sabden Fold:

- Enclosed
- Forest
- Evidence of landscape improvements
- Vaccary farm/old vaccary walls
- Cattle farms
- Clough/Sabden Fold wood
- Intimate, small scale
- Hedges and walls
- Pre-medieval landscape which has strong historic continuity.

Grindleton:

- Bluebells introduce strong colour when in season

Stonyhurst:

- Parkland landscape

Sabden:

- Victorian/industrial

Dunsop:

- Duchy – big overhanging eaves
- Trough of Bowland

Estate colours:

- Downham – green
- Abbeystead – grey
- Huntroyd – red
- Slaidburn - white

South of Pendle:

- Fast flowing streams

Group C

Landscape Character Type A: Unenclosed Gritstone Moorland Plateaux

- Very rare, special, precious
- Unspoilt area - Needs to be kept like this – people fundamental to the maintenance of the landscape
- Bleak
- Exposed
- Exhilarating
- Open views – distant
- Plants and wildlife – cotton grass, sphagnum moss, sundew, heather, grasses
- Grouse
- Improved air quality
- Away from society
- Featureless
- Boundary marker stone
- Visitor use is low

Type B: (agreement was reached to merge Landscape Character Type A with Type B)

Landscape Character Types Type C and D – Unenclosed and Enclosed Moorland Hills:

- Sometimes during the year there is little light in some areas and open light in others
- Uplifting (depending on weather and skyline)
- Many landscape features
- Changing landscape as you move through it
- Boundary marker stones
- Bracken (lower moorland)
- Deep valleys – cloughs
- Changing light (less light pollution)
- Changing landscape kaleidoscope
- Lower upland slopes – plantations (inappropriate shapes and location?)

Landscape Character Type E – Moorland Fringe:

- Includes productive lowland through to sloping unimproved land
- More variety
- Some disused properties (derelict) – now becoming viable with alternative technologies
- Undulating – Bleasdale
- Evidence of higher impact from man
- Farm settlements (some in use/some derelict) – often along spring line
- More streams
- Wooded cloughs
- Semi-improved pasture
- Gradual change between moorland hill and improved lower land
- Different light pattern
- Northern fringe areas – horizontal band
- Boundaries – walling patterns/ change to fencing and hedges

Landscape Character Type F – Undulating Lowland Farmland:

- Ridge and furrow
- Terracing for cultivation
- Drainage ridging

- More houses and buildings
- Introduction of cultivated land
- Milk stand at Farmgate (fast disappearing)

Landscape Character Type G – Undulating Lowland Farmland with Wooded Brooks:

- Smell – woodland/damp
- Springtime smell – garlic
- Water powered industry (remains of)
- Woodlands and wider landscape softened by trees within field boundaries
- Broader and slower streams
- Taller trees and more ivy
- A variety of species
- Ground flora in woodlands
- Rural lanes
- Prominent fields
- Coppicing – Brock Valley
- Bobbin mills set in valleys
- Alder trees

Landscape Character Type H – Undulating Lowland Farmland with Parkland :

- Beech in some areas
- Parkland features – ha ha, kitchen garden wall
- Woodland with ground flora
- Large rolling fields with individual trees
- Previous ‘land owners’ – deer and cattle
- Deciduous woodland copses
- Downham estate – well managed
- Knowlmore – flattish in bottom, circular ridge

Landscape Character Type I – Farmed Ridges:

- Narrow windy roads (with a lot of dead ends)
- Very quick changes in altitude

Landscape Character Type K – Valley Floodplain:

- Soils are different – nutrient rich and less mineral differences (copper deficient)
- Texture of ground – gravel
- Meandering river courses
- Disappearing footpath (eroded)
- Less evidence of walls - more hedges/fences or none
- River, woodland and trees are key features
- Large open fields – mainly meadows
- Flat valley bottom

Landscape Character Type L – Drumlin Field:

- Openness
- Inspiring
- Bowling green grassland
- Reflects light
- Good drainage
- Sometimes very wet patches in the bottom (flora growing on these patches)

- Limestone

Landscape Character Type M – Forestry and Reservoir:

- Good quality farming (but wet)

Group D

Landscape Character Types A/B Moorland Plateaux

- Gritstone- used for millstones
- Open uninterrupted fells, windswept, grouse moor, sound of grouse, lots of birds, ravens, gulls, tranquil, not many people.

Landscape Character Areas

- A1 Gullery very distinctive, very extensive views of lakes, Isle of Man, Wales, Lune valley, sense of wildness and isolation, tranquil, sculptures for the millennium.
- A2 Peaty, lots of deep peat hags, bare peat, erosion, open, bleak, not much greenery, extensive views to Pendle, Dales 3 peaks, lakes national park, Morecambe Bay,
- B1 Fabulous views towards Yorkshire Dales, exhilarating, strong sense of isolation, heather mixed with white fell.
- A1 some shooting tracks and lodges, grouse butts, feeding stations, lots of curlews,
- A2 eroded near trig point, peat disappearing, drying out then eroding and additional wear caused by people. Eroded feel over whole area. Plane wreckage.
- B2 Same as A1
- D2 Top of D2 is same as A1 with grouse shooting related features.

Names of Landscape Character Areas

- A1 suggest change name to Clougha
- A2 suggest change name to Bleasdale Fells
- B1 leave name as is
- B2 incorporate into Clougha
- D2/A3 New area to be called White Hill when drawn on map

Landscape Character Type H Undulating Farmland with parkland

- Estate architecture, hunt kennels, stone architecture, stone mullioned windows, lodge gatehouses, metal park railings;
- Copses, estate woodlands, sound of shooting, lots of pheasants;
- Villages stone with cobbled streets, very narrow winding streets. Never far from a river, roads running parallel to rivers, river views, back lanes with right angle bends, river crossings, various bridge styles, suspension, humpback, stone.
- H2/3 Limestone, gritstone, rubble construction, estate feel, Slaidburn very similar styles, still estate villages but not gentrified, 18th Century buildings. Chipping houses much older, has a clear centre cross, memorial, shops and PO etc, villages quite higgledy-piggledy, not an orderly designed layout.
- H1 No one in group knew this area well, associated with caravan sites, gravelpits, fisheries etc, strong human influence. Group felt consideration should be given to making this just a part of E as estate parkland is only a small part of the area defined as H1.
- H3 Valley of the River Hodder... change name to Hodder Valley, older settlements, single linear valley. Settlements on cross roads.
- H2 Network of lanes, more open, less structured, river less obvious than in H3.
- Whitewell Valley should be separated out. Wooded valley

- Add in H4 Stoneyhurst lots of trees, clumps, open grown specimen etc, strong parkland feel.

Landscape Character Type D Enclosed Moorland Hills

- D6 extend boundary to include Jeffrey Hill
- D1 Windfarm, quarries, grouse shooting, inaccessible and wild on top. Wind farm totally dominates the area though opinion split on whether this offended the eye or not.
- D2 feel very high up, super fells, moorland, unenclosed, very open, 'untouched and wild' feel, uninhabited, roman road, Salta Fell track, bridleway can still see roman road. Old crofts, cottages scattered belted Galloway cattle, Hen Harriers visible, lots of curlews and grouse.

Breakout Session 2 – Evaluation of Key Issues/Forces for Change in the Landscape

Objective

Based on the framework of Draft Landscape Character Types, identify landscape issues/sensitivities and forces for change.

Tasks

- Highlight key landscape and visual sensitivities;
- Highlight the main past and future forces for change.

Group A

- Climate change (acid rain[affecting fish and birds], carbon capture farming, possible move towards low impact communities, communities having to maybe be more self sufficient, energy crops on the fringes of the AONB, alien species [getting worse on the river valleys], water catchments and holding water in the landscape will be important in the future [putting ponds on fells/potential for fish farming], wind turbines [mixed feelings regarding this/could be a tourist attraction?], solar panels, impacts on biodiversity, peat erosion, potential increase in fires)
- Blocked drainage ditches/ eroded road verges
- Water quality – agricultural pollution (improving but still issues)
- Potential increase in visitor numbers e.g. at Gisburn Forest where new mountain biking tracks have been created. If more parking is required this could be an eyesore in the landscape
- Mountain biking/bridleway pressures?
- Some coniferous blocks being replaced with broadleaf
- Future of government subsidies/ this affects land management and farming activities
- Inappropriate barn and traditional buildings conversions
- Farms sold for residential use
- Farms being split up/loss of out buildings in some places
- Pressure on farmers to become a bigger or more specialised unit to succeed
- Farm diversification
- Loss of local vernacular
- Inappropriate low cost housing
- Locals unable to afford the cost of properties
- Light pollution
- Increase in cars (residents and visitors)/more traffic
- Increase in tourism? Impact on the landscape
- Wheelie bins
- Traditional methods being lost
- Mixed feeling regarding whether the signage should be traditional or new

- Some hazardous signage
- Lack of information provided related to providing an understanding of the historical aspect of the Forest of Bowland
- Future for quarries which are currently still in use? Will they go into disuse or expand? Re-open some to get local stone?

Group B

- Economic forces and policy changes - land management e.g. in Chipping there are initiatives for hedgerow management
- Hedgerow loss (lack of maintenance) and stone walls
- Some lowland farmland has been neglected since the last war
- Hillfarm allowance/subsidy has been replaced with higher level scheme (hedge and wall restoration payments, uplands entry level, decrease in cattle numbers [subtle change in vegetation, with more wildlife and biodiversity], sheep replacing cattle [shorter vegetation])
- Climate change: more arable in lower lands, more pasture, drying out of peat/erosion, prevention of peat erosion, peat bogs wont be in such good condition if summers get dryer, risk of fire on peat)
- Burning/management - to prevent wildfires, patchwork of burning
- Field barns: funding to save them/no longer of agricultural use
- Signage: Salter Fell, Waddington - too much clutter/unnecessary fell signage (written on the road); Downham – no white/yellow lines; corner of Dunsop Bridge – replacement with traditional signposts
- Urban signage
- Wind turbines – Caton Moor/scoping for 20 within the AONB)
- Water power? - European water directive – fish migration conflict
- Bashall town pollution, water extraction of Upper Hodder, not as many salmon within the Hodder (lower water levels)
- Fells: pheasant shooting (debris, fills but good for small woodlands [planted for shooting], increase in Roe Deer (threat to woodland development)
- Shooting deer (Gisburn Forest, Longbridge Fell, commercial forestry with ongoing deer management)
- Clearance of conifers and replacement with broadleaf (Beatrix/Grindleton - opportunity to diversify woodlands)
- Future of upland agriculture (ELS – maintenance of walls and hedges [secondary jobs]). Hill Farming?
- Tenant farming
- Inappropriate conversions (not done well enough, tiles too straight and tidy, brush pointing instead of strip pointing)
- Isolated farms – boosted/made into small hamlets (conversion into lots of houses/homes)
- Lack of design guide (influence local skills/builders)
- Open access land: people not really using it/ staying on tracks, smaller signboards needed, has been protected as hunting land
- Visual impact of car parks
- Deterioration of road verges due larger vehicles
- No capacity on the roads for large commercial vehicles
- More delivery wagons, increase in traffic
- Loss of parkland landscapes (boundary walls, grazing, no replacement trees)
- Woodlands: demand for firewood (should have a positive impact on woodland management); logs (Bowland biofuels)
- Sensitivities include open views, villages, hedges, drystone walls, vistas (Beacon fell/Jeffrey Hill) in and out, hedge laying contrasts, drystone walling, local skills
- Visitor management: encourage to a certain level, parking issues, large scale attractions
- Bridlepath linkage (North Pennine Bridleway)
- Potential for horsiculture
- Fells; no designated trail/bridleway
- Struggle to get local walling stone/roofing stone, potentially open up some local quarries?

Group C

- Urbanisation
- Lack of dyke maintenance
- Potentially greatest pressure on moorland fringe
- Pressure to produce more food and biofuel. Potential for increase in e.g. maize crops
- Sheep numbers dropping
- Suckler cows subject to change?
- Increased DEFRA regulations (e.g. ear tagging – cost and time makes this unworkable)
- Increased rainfall may cause riverbank erosion and structural erosion (e.g. bridges)
- Land getting wetter and thus harder to farm
- Changes in seasons will affect wildlife
- Signage to tourism destination – brown signs and informal home made signs
- Farmyard residential development complexes – affects existing PROW network
- Lack of guidance for new development in the AONB (e.g. colours to be used, appropriate screening, styles of buildings etc)
- Farms sold for residential use (what happens to the associated with it? Who manages it?)
- Increased amount of land being taken in for private gardens
- Inappropriate development: removal of trees etc linked to residential development, Inappropriate gateways, inappropriate lighting
- Inappropriate development i) sometimes retrospective planning, ii) pressure on local planning authority to meet time related targets, iii) currently lack of AONB guidance
- Derelict barns
- Demand for ‘appropriately priced’ affordable housing (rental and/or purchase) for local people
- Road signage, telegraph poles, telephone box
- Farms being amalgamated into larger farms
- Increased demand to reduce stocking on the fells. This is resulting in i) an increased need to house stock within new buildings and ii) a potential increase in pollution (concentrated)
- Lack of highway drainage
- Lack of clearance of overhanging branches/trees in some areas
- Growth of trees and shrubs in highway verges and within drystone walls
- Potential to make more of the traditional cultural events
- Health and safety e.g. Cattle grid signage (Waddington Fell and Trough road)
- Difficulties in liaising with Lancashire County Council
- Bridge development has the potential to impact on sea trout/salmon migration
- Increased hay/silage
- Loss of traditional skills (need for e.g. skilled drainage contractors)
- Increased number of rodents as seasons get damper
- Lack of mole catchers
- Fundamental to landscape management – agriculture, forestry, estate management and fishing
- Need for ‘sustainable tourism’
- Encouragement of tourism - how will this impact on the landscape
- Increased tourism – potential impact on footpaths (erosion)
- Potential for increased caravan sites which would not necessarily be welcomed/ increase in cars
- Wheelie bins
- Need to look favourably on farm diversification
- Poor road network and other transport links to support rurally based businesses
- Need for more sustainable modes of transport/lack of public transport/impact on the environment and the landscape
- Gisburn Forest and Stocks reservoir: potential impact of tourism development/development of off road mountain biking networks
- New blue drainage pipes have been left exposed at stocks reservoir
- Loss of vernacular features (milk churn stand, dogs kennels, wells, stone trough, lime kiln, ancient road signs, cheese stones, gate post, parish boundary stones, Duchy gates, cross base stones, daterstones, etc)

Group D

- Huntley, Bashall and Backridge farm developments: Cafés, retail etc. Traffic and car parks impacts on the landscape. Large scale interior dairy farming - sheds
- Loss of community, skills, jobs (grazing on green etc)
- Lower density grazing on fells – including heather? Has this been noticed
- Tidy walls and rare breeds more noticeable –result of stewardship payments
- New fencing - straight lines on open fells and in valleys
- Amalgamation of tenancies into larger farms
- Climate change: rainfall and flash floods causing peat erosion/damage, fire risks, windfarms (direct impact), restoring the peat to 'lock up the carbon', tree planting (wood fuel) in cloughs and hills is ok
- Change of use of farm buildings and farms – changing style of gateways, lighted driveways, large parking areas, loss of buildings etc)
- Caravan parks – not too visible as long as small scale and screened
- Sustainable tourism with low level infrastructure
- Footpath erosion
- Lack of opportunity to provide signage for tourism destinations can affect business viability
- Appearance of kerb stones on lanes
- Cattle grid 'improvements' to single tack – new style is unsafe
- Inconsistent signage
- Changes in the views to and from Bowland (e.g. expansion of Lancaster University which is a large scale development and will be very obvious from key views in the AONB, wind farm at Caton)
- Farm diversification - loss of dairy (in types H, F and G), large cafés on farms, car parks
- Intensification – indoor stock, large farm sheds
- Loss of farming communities , loss of cows coming through villages
- Lack of snow in types A, B, C, D and E, potentially as a result of climate change.
- More flooding causing gully erosion
- Closing of fells because of fire risks
- A1/C2 – footpath erosion
- D1 – windfarms, kerb stones appearing on rural roads, modern road sign clutter (e.g. cattle grids)

Workshop Summary

Cathy Hopley thanked everyone for attending the informative workshop and for providing their views, which will provide a key source of information to feed into the characterisation and evaluation process.

Emma Clarke explained that the consultant team were currently preparing a Draft Report for completion during March 2009 that will set out the draft findings of the Character Assessment work.

In the interim, Cathy encouraged all stakeholders to provide any further views by contacting the AONB Unit or the Consultant team by e-mail.

APPENDIX G:

GLOSSARY

Agri-environmental Schemes

Agri-environmental Schemes encourage traditional farming practices to protect the environment by providing grants to land owners to manage their land in ways that conserve and enhance landscape features, wildlife and historic assets, and promote access.

Ancient woodland

Woodland area which has had a continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD and has only been cleared for underwood or timber production. It is an extremely valuable ecological resource, with an exceptionally high diversity of flora and fauna.

Brook

A natural freshwater stream.

Biodiversity

The number and variety of organisms found within a specified area – an important measure of the health and vitality of an area's ecology

Blanket Bog

Upland peat bog formed under conditions of high rainfall. It drapes over the Moorland Plateaux and obscures most topographic features. Depending on management the vegetation can vary from wet sphagnum dominated communities to moorland grasses and ericaceous shrub communities.

Cairn

A mound of rough stones built as a monument or landmark - the most common examples being clearance cairns , when stones were cleared from a field in preparation for cultivation, and funerary cairns covering graves or burial chambers.

Clough

A local north England term for a small, steep-sided valley.

Coppicing

The traditional method of woodland management in which trees are cut down to near the ground to encourage the production of long, straight shoots, which can subsequently be harvested.

Local Wildlife Site

Local Wildlife Sites are sites that have been identified for their local wildlife value and include Biological Heritage Sites within Lancashire County and County Wildlife Sites within Yorkshire.

Countryside Stewardship Scheme

The Countryside Stewardship Scheme was introduced as a pilot scheme in England in 1991 by the then Countryside Commission and operates outside the Environmentally Sensitive Areas. Farmers and land managers entered 10-year agreements to manage land in an environmentally beneficial way in return for annual payments. With the introduction of the new agri-environment scheme, Environmental Stewardship, the Countryside Stewardship Scheme is now closed to new applicants. However, existing agreements will continue until their expiry date.

Crag

A rough steep rock; origin unknown

Drumlin

A streamlined, elongated egg-shaped hillock of glacial drift formed under a moving glacier during the ice age. The long axis of the hillock is aligned parallel to the direction of the ice flow. Drumlins usually occur in swarms or 'fields'.

Ecosystem

A functional ecological unit in which biological, physical and chemical components of the environment interact.

Entry Level Stewardship (ELS)

Entry Level Stewardship, an element of Environmental Stewardship, is open to all farmers and landowners and provides a straightforward approach to supporting the good stewardship of the countryside.

Environmentally Sensitive Area

The Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) scheme was introduced in 1987 to offer incentives to encourage farmers to adopt agricultural practices, which would safeguard and enhance parts of the country of particularly high landscape, wildlife or historic value.

Feature

A prominent, eye-catching element (e.g. wooded hilltop, church spire).

Fell

A mountain, or hill, or upland tract; from the Old Norse *fjall*, a rock

Habitat

The locality, site and particular type of environment inhabited by animals and plants.

Higher Level Stewardship (HLS)

Higher Level Stewardship, an element of Environmental Stewardship, provides for targeted environmental management and makes payments for capital work plans. HLS is designed to build on ELS and OELS to form a comprehensive agreement that achieves a wide-range of environmental benefits across the whole farm. HLS concentrates on the more complex types of management where land managers need advice and support and where agreements will be tailored to local circumstances.

Hydrology

The study of surface waters (rivers, lakes and streams).

Key Characteristic

An element that contributes to local distinctiveness (e.g narrow winding lanes, strong sense of openness).

Laithe house

A dwelling which incorporates a barn under the same roof.

Landcover

Combinations of land use and vegetation that cover the land surface.

Landform

Combinations of slope and elevation that produce the shape and form of the land.

Landscape Character

A distinct pattern or combination of elements that occurs consistently in a particular landscape.

Landscape Character Areas

A discrete geographical area with a distinct and recognisable pattern of elements

Landscape Character Assessment

Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) is a tool for identifying what makes a place unique.

Landscape Character Type

A generic unit of landscape with a distinct and recognisable pattern of elements that occur consistently throughout the type.

Mesolithic

(c. 8,000 - 4,000 BC) An archaeological term meaning 'middle stone' age and used to describe the culture achieved during the early Post Glacial period. It was a period of transition in the early Holocene when mankind moved from the hunter gathering practices of the Palaeolithic of the last glaciation but had not yet adopted the farming practices of the Neolithic.

Neolithic

(c. 4,000 - 2,500 BC) An archaeological term used to mean 'new stone' age which describes the period of antiquity in which people began to use ground stone tools, cultivate plants and keep domesticated livestock.

National Nature Reserve

National Nature Reserves (NNRs) are established to protect the most important areas of wildlife habitat and geological formations in Britain, and as places for scientific research.

Natural England

Natural England is a governmental agency that works for people, places and nature to conserve and enhance biodiversity, landscapes and wildlife in rural, urban, coastal and marine areas. The agency seeks to conserve and enhance the natural environment for its intrinsic value, the wellbeing and enjoyment of people, and the economic prosperity it brings.

Open-field system

An area of arable land with common rights after harvest or while fallow. The fields date from the medieval period and are usually without internal divisions (hedges, walls or fences).
Outcrop - the area where a particular rock appears at the surface.

Outcrop

The emergence of a stratum, vein or rock at the surface.

Palaeolithic

(c. 500,000 - 8000 BC) An archaeological term meaning 'old stone' age covering the period from the first appearance of tool-using humans to the retreat of the glacial ice and emergence of the Mesolithic.

Pollarding

A traditional woodland management practice in which the branches of a tree are cut back every few years to encourage new long, straight shoots for harvesting. Differs from coppicing

because the cuts are made at sufficient distance from the ground to prevent them from being eaten by animals. Willow trees are often pollarded.

Registered Parks and Gardens

Registered Parks and Gardens are sites placed on the national 'Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest' compiled and maintained by English Heritage, to identify and increase awareness of the existence of such sites, and to help ensure that the features and qualities that make these parks and landscapes of national importance are protected and conserved.

RIGS

Regionally Important geological and geomorphological sites.

Scheduled Ancient Monument

A Scheduled Ancient Monument is an archaeological site or historic building of national importance protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the National Heritage Act 1983.

Site of Special Scientific Interest

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are designated under the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981 and as amended) to protect sites that are of national nature conservation importance because of the wildlife they support, or because of the geological features that are found there.

Special Area of Conservation

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) are protected sites designated under the EC Habitats Directive.

Special Protection Area

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are protected sites designated under the EC Habitats Directive on the conservation of wild birds.

Transhumance

The vertical seasonal movement of livestock to higher pastures in summer and to lower valleys in winter.

APPENDIX H:

DEER PARKS, PARKS AND VACCARIES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Deer Parks and Parks

The approximate location of Deer Parks within then Study Area is shown on **Figure H1**.

Radholme and Leagram Parks

These two parks, within the forest of Bowland, were conscious attempts to create breeding grounds for deer while the vaccary system was at its height. Radholme Park, situated on a hill to the east of Whitewell, is probably the unnamed park referred to in 1259. Its boundary ran east from the outlet of Withens Brook, into the Hodder as far as Park Gate Farm, northwards past Higher Park Gate Farm, and over Burholme Moor to rejoin the Hodder below Burholme, with the Hodder as its western boundary¹⁰⁴.

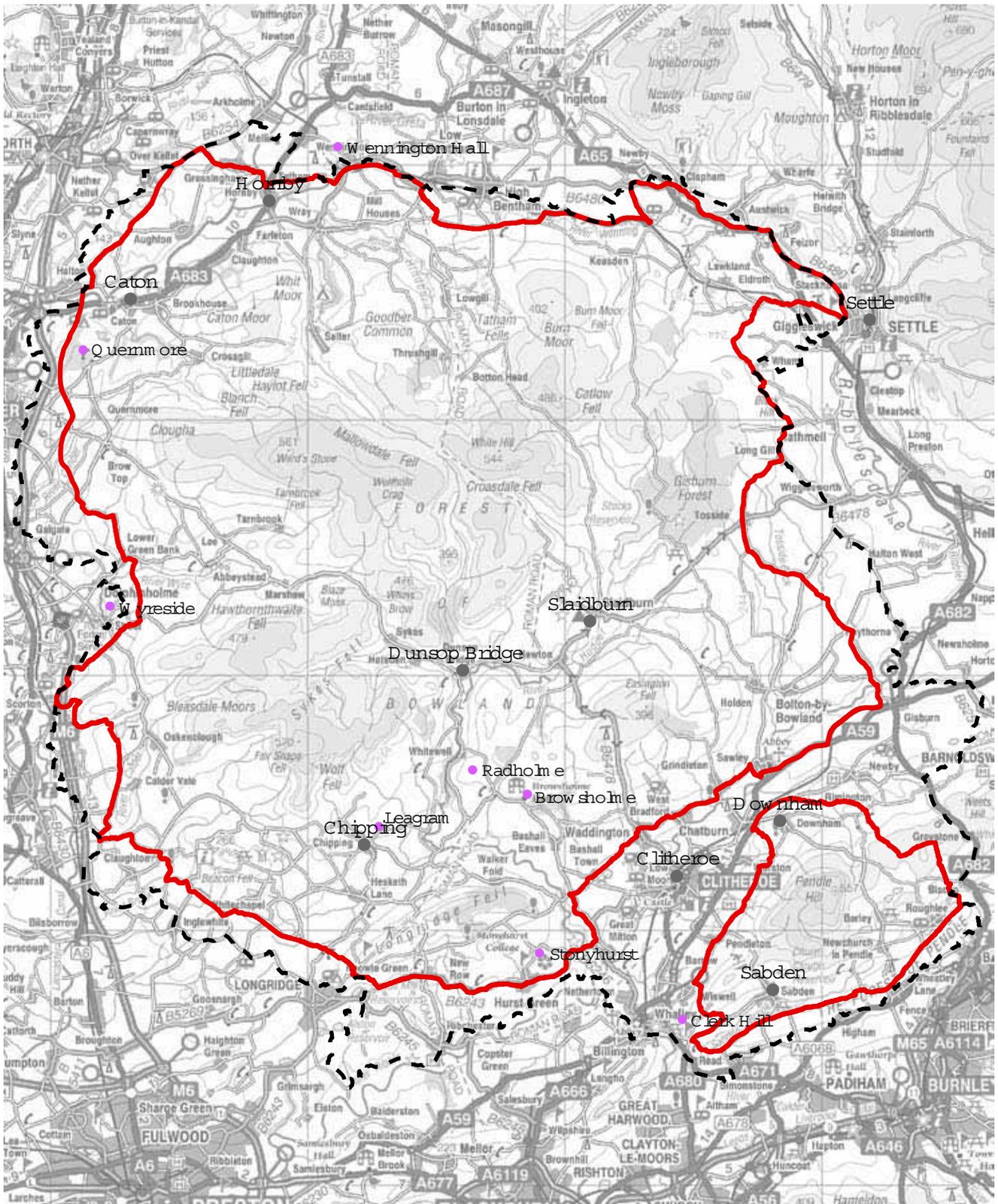
Leagram Park (*Laithgryne*, *Lagram*, and *Leagram* in the earlier documents) appears not to have been created until around 1349, when a keeper is first recorded. Acornhurst pale was one of the last recorded areas to be included in the park c1420. The western side of the park was formed by the limit of Chipping village. From Pale Farm in the south-west, the boundary (described anticlockwise) ran past Gibbon Bridge and Green Lands, past Leagram Mill to Park Gate at the northern end, then towards Windy Hills, and followed Dobson's Brook and Chipping Brook. The history of the park is set out by Weld¹⁰⁵.

The ditches, eight feet wide and four feet deep, with an embankment to the outside with a fence (pale) on top, enclosed with a thorn hedge. The keeper's lodge for Leagram stood near the site of the present Leagram Hall. Robert Radcliffe in 1466 was park keeper at Leagram and paid 6s 8d for cutting boughs in the park and feeding them to the King's beasts in winter.

By the first quarter of the fifteenth century, these parks had outlived their usefulness, and had become too expensive to maintain. Several pastures within Leagram had been enclosed by 1422 for livestock. The banks surrounding these enclosures were high enough to contain the cattle, but low enough to permit deer to pass through. At Leagram Park, a royal commission in 1556 reported that it was disused, and too decayed to contain deer. It was sold the following year to its lessee, Sir Richard Shireburn of Stonyhurst, Master Forester to the Duchy. At the time of its disparkation, there were arable fields called Over Laund, Acornehurst, and Newfall to the north and east, Lower Laund pasture to the south, and a meadow called Park Green to the south. The only buildings were the lodge and a handful of cottages on the Chipping side; much of the park was waste, and unenclosed heath and mossland. As owner, Shireburn repaired

¹⁰⁴ Porter 1994, 53

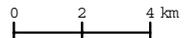
¹⁰⁵ Weld, J, 1913 A history of Leagram: the park and the manor, *Chetham Soc*, **New Ser 72**, especially pp.1-25; Mrs Tarja Wilson, Lancashire County Council countryside warden, per comm



KEY

-  Study Area
-  Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (See section 1.3.4)

-  Deer Parks and Parks
- Based on information provided by Neil Archer of Archaeological Services, March 2009



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S:\proj\jcts\11109301_Forest of Bowland\G:\E:\proj\jcts\Figures\11109301-FOB_H1_D_DeerParks.mxd

the fences to keep deer out rather than in, and felled trees. His successor as Steward of Bowland, Sir Henry Houghton, began a suit in the Duchy court to try to affirm his right to enter the park to kill deer, but Shireburn won the case.

The disparkation of Radholme is less well documented, but in 1615 James I leased it. In 1651, 338 acres were enclosed, though the enclosures were in poor condition. The unenclosed Inner and Outer Parks of 1651 were subsequently enclosed and were in a number of parcels by 1835¹⁰⁶.

Stonyhurst¹⁰⁷

The estate passed to the Shireburne family in 1377 and remained in the family until 1754 when it passed, through marriage, to the Weld family. After this it was abandoned until Thomas Weld handed it to Jesuit refugees from Liege in 1794, who established the college of St Omers there. This school had been set up originally in the Spanish Netherlands in 1593 for the education of the sons of the English Catholic nobility, and members of the Shireburn and Weld families had been educated there. Stonyhurst was initially seen as a place of temporary asylum, but new stability followed the passing of the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act in 1829, and the establishment, which still occupies the building today, had the dual function of being both a school and the headquarters of the English Province of the Society of Jesus.

The principal entrance to the site is from Hurst Green. At the northern end of the village a drive, which is a public road, leads north through a pair of low stone piers and continues through woodland for c 200 m. At this point it turns through almost 90 degrees and leads eastwards down The Avenue, to a forecourt on the west front of the house.

Stonyhurst College (Listed grade I) is on the site of a building of late fourteenth or fifteenth-century date. A gatehouse on the west front of the house leads to a courtyard with buildings on each side. This phase of building was started by Sir Richard Shireburn in 1592 and was continued by his grandson, Nicholas Shireburn, in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century. Additions were made in 1799 when the Society of Jesus took over the house, and three campaigns of building during the nineteenth century greatly enlarged the house on the north and east sides.

A substantial part of Sir Nicholas' garden, laid out by Henry Wise (who was also working at Blenheim at the time) in 1696-1717. It is one of the most important gardens of its date in the whole county, only Houghton Tower being on a par with it.

¹⁰⁶ Porter 1994, 59-61

¹⁰⁷ The following is abstracted from English Heritage's *Register of parks and gardens of special historic interest*

Before the west front of the College, at the end of The Avenue, there is a walled forecourt, entered through stone gate piers with broken pediments and urns (c 1700, listed grade II). The forecourt overlooks the main drive which is aligned with the front of the house and flanked by stone-lined canals. Sir Nicholas Shireburn laid out The Avenue and canals in 1696 and the latter were enlarged to their present length, of c 200m, in 1710. The gardens of the south front consist of a large rectangular area of lawns and playing fields bordered by a low stone wall punctuated by low piers (C19, listed grade II). Both the east wall and part of the south wall retain a range of evenly spaced cast-iron baluster-like piers with railings between. The piers are copied from C17 originals in the formal garden. This area is used for sports activities and was levelled in the early C19, removing terraces, water features and a maze.

In the centre of the raised platform is a circular lily pond (c 1700, retaining wall listed grade II), with a stone basin and central plinth. Around the pond are a number of plinths which formerly supported statuary. Between the pond and the clairvoie is an octagonal stone observatory (1838, listed grade II), called the Old Weather Station and used as a cafe.

The pond has quartering paths leading from it, those to the east and west with flights of stone steps (both listed grade II, repositioned mid C19) leading down to the allées. That on the east side links with a path leading through to the neighbouring garden. On the south side there is a large sunken circular lawn, called the Bowling Green. This is surrounded by clipped hedges of yew on all but the east side, where the circle is completed by a number of yew trees, thought by Hartwell to be part of the original Wise scheme of c. 1700. Immediately to the south of the Bowling Green, south of the yew hedge, a path leads eastwards through the garden from the clairvoie.

To the east of this garden there is a terrace with three sets of stone steps leading down from the three axial paths of the formal garden; these lead to an area of irregular rhombic shape with walls on the east and south sides splaying at an angle to the axis of the gardens. On the west side there is a yew walk, called the Dark Walk, which runs north/south along the edge of the terrace.

Elements of these gardens were described by the poet Gerard Manley Hopkins, who taught at Stonyhurst during the 1870s, in a letter to Robert Bridges of c 1873: 'There is a garden with a bowling green, walled in by massive yew hedges, a bowered yew walk with two real Queen Anne summerhouses, observatories...' (Martin 1991)¹⁰⁸.

¹⁰⁸ VCH 7, 7-14; Hartwell and Pevsner 2009, 649-59; Martin, R B, 1991 *Gerard Manley Hopkins*, pp. 199-223

Quernmore Park

A park, 'five leagues in circumference' seems first to have been established in 1287, when Edmund, earl of Lancaster (d. 1296) was licenced to enclose one¹⁰⁹. This seems to have been used as a horse stud farm – as was Ightenhill Park – in addition to being a deer park. Edmund is thought to have profited greatly from the need for horses in Edward I's Welsh Wars. Shaw¹¹⁰ says that horse breeding established in the time of the magnate Theobald Walter (d. 1205) may also have been in the Quernmore area, and a pre-Conquest horse farm is suggested by the nearby place-name Stodday (OE *stodhaiya* – horse farm). The earliest reference to a parker at Quernmore is to Henry 'le Parker' in 1286-90 in the plea roll of the justices in eyre¹¹¹.

As part of the Duchy of Lancaster, the whole forest, including the park, came under the direct control of the Crown at the turn of the fifteenth century. By the middle of the sixteenth century, responsibility for maintaining the park wall, paling, and lodge had been transferred to the tenants. From an early date the grazing of the park, and for a time the adjacent strip between the park and River Lune at Scarthwaite, had been let out. Initially this was for a term of fourteen years, for £7 6s 8d *per annum*, with sufficient space retained for the lord's deer. The keeper claimed expenses of around £3 for maintenance of the paling and stone wall. From about 1450 only income is recorded, which Derbyshire thinks could possibly be a reflection of national economic priorities at a time of war. By the 1550s the grazing rent had increased to £10 1s 8d, with Scarthwaite no longer included, but for a term of 31 years. The increased rent may have resulted either from an increase in the size of the park, or from relaxation of the terms of rental. In 1576, William Stanley, Lord Mounteagle, the keeper, brought an action in the Duchy Court against one of the tenants, Christopher Carus, for various matters including 'overgrazing with sheep and cattle so that there as no grazing to the Queen's deer' and for failing to repair the park wall. A survey of the woods in 1587 indicates that William Bank, Hagg, and Lithe Brow were not yet part of the park.

In 1591, Thomas Preston of the manor and Abbey of Furness was granted the grazing, and the office of keeper of the park, for a term of 50 years. In 1630 Charles I sold Quernmore Park to Preston's son John – an absentee landlord. Whilst a deer park in name, other documents indicate that there were no deer at that time. In 1685 the estate passed, through the marriage of Ann Preston, to Hugh Clifford of Chudleigh in Devon, 2nd Baron. In 1702 the Cliffords rebuilt Park Hall, and bought in some additional land for the park. Around this time, several parts of the park were leased, including West Park and Park Hall, to the Catholic Taylor / Walmesley family. In 1765, after a family legal dispute, the park was granted to the Hon. Edward Clifford, who greatly improved the management of the park, rebuilt the hall, and opened collieries. After his death in 1781, and a further family inheritance dispute, the estate was sold in 1793 to Charles Gibson of Preston.

¹⁰⁹ Pape, T, 1952 *The charters of the city of Lancaster*, Lancaster: City Council, p.19

¹¹⁰ Shaw 1956, p.354

¹¹¹ TNA DL39/1/17, reproduced by Shaw 1956

Textile magnate Gibson contracted Thomas Harrison of Chester to rebuild the Hall, at a site in Postern Park, well to the south of the old hall, and the result is arguably the finest classical house in the Lune Valley, and the park was landscaped by John Webb of Staffordshire¹¹². Committed to agricultural improvement, for which he was greatly respected regionally, Gibson added innovations such as a water powered threshing machine at the model Home Farm¹¹³.

In 1842 the estate was sold to William Garnett of Manchester, a successful merchant, another agricultural improver, but by the mid twentieth century much of the land had been sold to tenants, and the park allowed to fall into disrepair.

The park is quite well served by cartographic resources. There are surveys of the park from 1651, 1669, and 1786. There is a plan from about 1750, and the Corn Rent Plan of 1824¹¹⁴. The boundaries of the park are clear from the plan of 1750. The land gained at the parliamentary enclosure of Quernmore common in 1817 was never physically integrated into the parkland and provides an interesting contrast in its field shapes.

Wyreside Hall¹¹⁵

The manor of Ellel, within Cockerham parish, had been part of the fee or honour of William de Lancaster I (d. c 1170). The immediate lordships granted by de Lancaster and his successors descended through the Thweng and Rigmaiden families. In 1548, Sir William Molyneux (the family were later Earls of Sefton), held two parts of the manor of Ellel by knight's service. The manor descended with the Molyneux family until between 1770 and 1773, when it was sold to James Longworth. In 1799-1800 the manor was purchased from Longworth by James Fenton Cawthorne (d. 1791), whose family had held land there for 'six or seven hundred years'. James' son John Fenton Cawthorne (1753-1831) was Member of Parliament for Lincoln in 1783-96, being expelled from the House after being found guilty (possibly falsely) of embezzlement from his regiment, the Middlesex Westminster Militia. He was regarded as lord of the manor of Ellel and earned respect for undertaking much of the field enclosure, land improvement, and tree planting of the area, from 1798 onwards. He was MP for Lancaster in 1806-07, 1812-18, and from 1820 until his death. George III is said to have contemplated reviving the Barony of Wyresdale for him¹¹⁶.

¹¹² Robinson, J M, 1991 *A guide to the country houses of the North West*, London: Constable, p.227-8

¹¹³ Dickson, R W, 1815 *General view of the agriculture of Lancashire, with observations on the means for its improvement*, London: Board of Agriculture, p.98 and 277

¹¹⁴ Derbyshire, M, 2002 *The development of Quernmore Park 1550-1800: from royal deer park to model estate*, unpubl. Dissertation for Dip. Local and Regional Hist., Univ of Lancaster, Sept 2002; TNA LR2/283, ff 97-99; Uncatalogued Clifford Archive at Chudleigh, Devon; Lancaster Central Library PL34/6 (about to be removed to LRO); LRO AT2 Corn Rents map 1824

¹¹⁵ The following is abstracted from a report by Neil Archaeological Service, 1999 *Gamekeeper's Cottage, near Corless Farm, Dolphinholme: report on archaeological building survey*, unpubl report for Duchy of Lancaster Estate Office (copy with Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record); *Post-Medieval Archaeol*, **34**, p.287, no. 398

¹¹⁶ *VCH* 8, 99; Hewitson, A, 1900 *Northward: historic, topographic, residential, and scenic gleanings, etc., between Preston and Lancaster*, Preston, p.102; Thorne, R G (ed), 1986 *The History of Parliament: The House of Commons 1790-1820*, 5 vols, London: History of Parliament Trust, v3, 737-9; Bean, W W, 1890 *The parliamentary representation of the six northern counties of England*

As a result of the 1796 court martial, John Fenton Cawthorne, an entrepreneur who may have had slave trade financial interests, and was known for his harsh treatment of tenants and his opposition to labour reform, was in debt to the tune of around £50,000. He seems always to have been in financial difficulties thereafter. The debt may have been due in part to extensive remodelling in 1790 of his country house, Wyreside, to the designs of Robert Adam, though not all of Adam's ambitious scheme was implemented. He sold his town-house in Lancaster in 1824, but few of the twenty adjacent building plots were sold until a further auction in 1827. He also attempted to sell his Ellel and Wyresdale interests, including Wyreside (Hall) and Corless Mill, at auction in October 1826, but the sale again seems to have been wholly or largely unsuccessful.

Fenton Cawthorne having died childless, and Wyreside Hall was bought from his Trustees in 1836 by Robert Garnett (1780-1852). Emmeline Garnett (1994, 136) states that Robert Garnett, who had made fortunes in cotton and the railways, purchased the Wyresdale estate in 1826, which implies that he was successful with some of his bids during Fenton Cawthorne's lifetime, though not evidently for Wyreside Hall itself. He was elder brother of William Garnett (1782-1863), who had leased Bleasdale Tower from the Duchy of Lancaster in 1826 and bought Quernmore Park in 1842. Wyreside remained with the Garnett family until 1936. Mention should be made of *Wyresdale* Tower, Nether Wyresdale, also built by John Fenton Cawthorne in 1802, and demolished in 1868 by Robert Garnett's third son Henry (1814-97).

Corless Corn Mill and the Gamekeeper's Cottage

Whilst Wyreside Hall is in Nether Wyresdale, Corless Mill and the gamekeeper's cottage ornée which formerly acted as a gate-lodge, are situated in Ellel township. Corless Corn Mill dates from before 1588, at which date it is mentioned by name in a Duchy of Lancaster Special Commission into mills on the River Wyre.

The 'lodge', as the Gamekeeper's Cottage is described on the OS 1846 map. One of several access roads to Wyreside Hall was along the Corless Mill track from Bantons. A track led to a bridge across the River Wyre, almost due south of the cottage, at the narrowest point of the river. The track then crosses parkland to Finchcroft Wood, where there was an ice house, and on for a further c. 300m to the Hall. Neither the bridge nor the track are shown on Lawson's plan of 1852, nor on the 1892 OS 1:2500 map. By 1861, Wyreside Lodge had been built south-east of Bantons, with a new track and bridge, downstream of its predecessor¹¹⁷.

... from 1603 to ... 1886 ..., Hull p.289; Robinson 1991, 256; Garnett, E, 1994 *The dated buildings of South Lonsdale*, Lancaster: Centre for North-West Regional Studies, Univ of Lancaster, p.203; plans *not seen* in Sir John Soane's Museum, London

¹¹⁷ Ashmore, O, 1969 *The industrial archaeology of Lancashire*, Newton Abbot, p.267; Lancaster Library PL 12/1

Vaccaries

One of the most interesting aspects of the northern forests (including but not only Bowland) in medieval times was the leasing out of an increasingly high percentage of the land for stock-rearing. The word vaccaria (from the Latin vacca, 'cow') had several meanings, being used both for a building to house cattle also and more commonly to indicate a whole cattle-rearing establishment, a dichotomy which continued into the printed legal texts of the seventeenth century. The approximate location of vaccaries within the Study Area is shown on **Figure H2**.

Approximately fifteen vaccaries have been recorded in Bowland, in addition to ten in Pendle, eleven in Rossendale and twenty one in Wyresdale)¹¹⁸. There is little or no evidence of the forest of Bowland vaccaries having physical boundaries until a very late period, by which time they were vaccaries in name only. An exception to the no-boundary rule may be the 3 km long earthwork known as Calder Dyke, or in earlier times 'The Fence', delineating the vaccaries from the agistment of Bleasdale¹¹⁹. The notional boundaries nevertheless remained remarkably constant over time. Legal disputes resulted in Abbeystead and some other vaccaries being mapped in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, while those in Wyresdale were still available to be mapped for the Corn Rents in the 1830s and the first edition of the Ordnance Survey 6 inch: 1 mile maps in the 1840s¹²⁰.

An instance where the winter and summer grazing may not have both been within the bounds of the vaccary is Ortnor, in Wyresdale. Winchester¹²¹ suggests that the name – derived from 'Overton's erg' - may have been the summer pasture for the coastal settlement of that name, several miles away. In other forests, Winchester cites examples of 'pig' names, implying that vaccaries may have superseded the earlier right of pannage in the forest – the fee-paid right of tenants to allow their pigs to forage for acorns, usually between October and November¹²². Some place-names suggest that horse studs may also have been an element of the work of vaccaries, as at Stod Hey in Fair Oak vaccary¹²³. This point will arise again under deer parks, in the case of Quernmore Park.

Monastic houses such as Fountains and Furness - but probably also Sawley and Whalley Abbeys in and adjacent to the AONB - were also famous for their stock-farms. Grange Hall, at one time called Gradalehals and now under Stocks Reservoir, is thought to have been the site of a vaccary belonging to Kirkstall Abbey.

¹¹⁸ Porter 1994, 49; Winchester 2000, 77; Winchester forthcoming

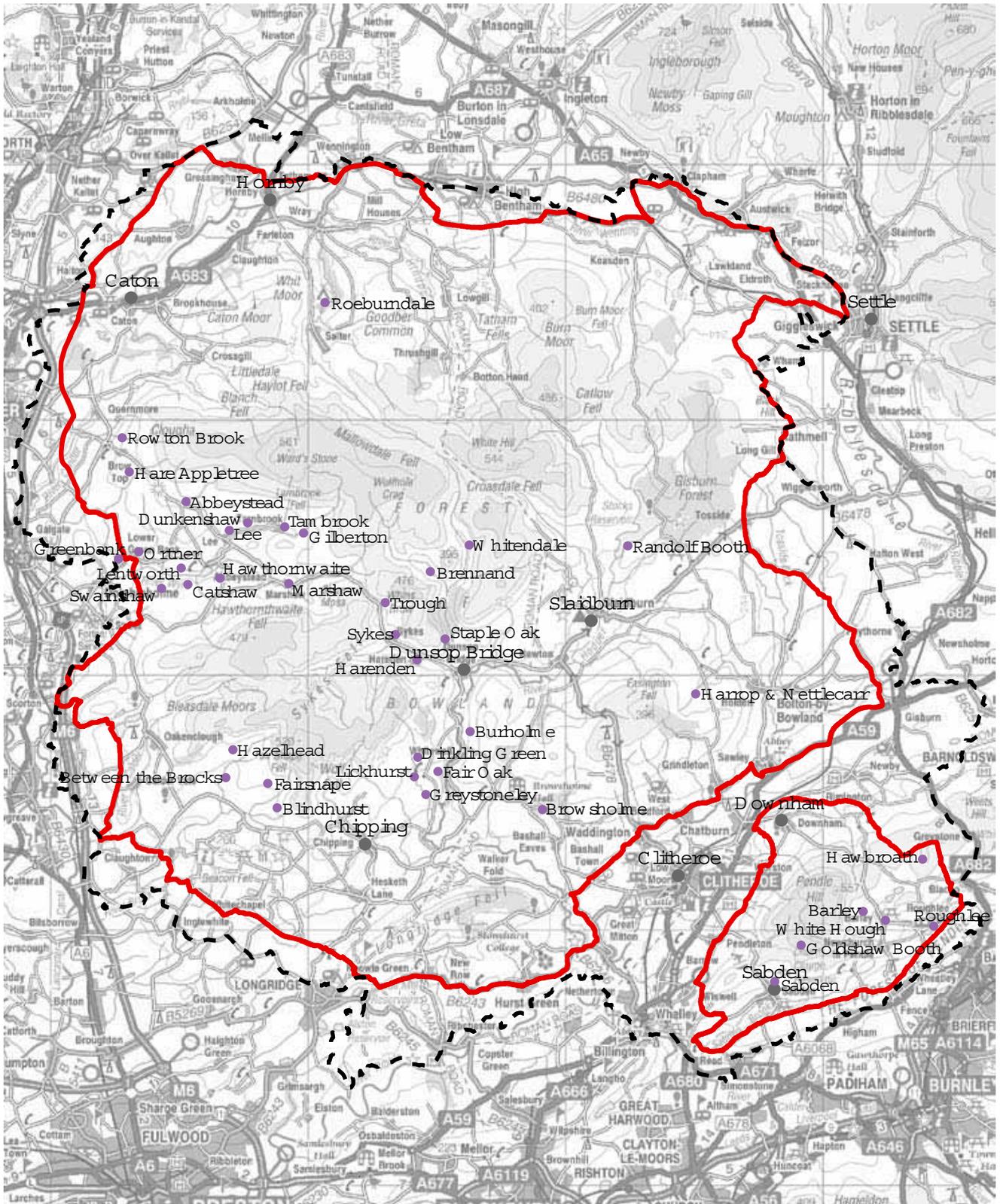
¹¹⁹ Higham, N J, 2004, 116 and 119; Winchester 1993, 24; TNA MPC 77 f10d, sixteenth-century map

¹²⁰ Lancashire Record Office AT/2 Over Wyresdale corn rent map, 1833; LRO DDX 1935/1, plan of Abbeystead vaccary 1653 [copy 1670]

¹²¹ Forthcoming

¹²² Muir 2004, 179

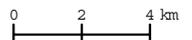
¹²³ Porter 1994, 50



KEY

-  Study Area
-  Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (See section 1.3.4)

-  Vaccaries
- Based on information provided by Neil Archeological Services, March 2009



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