



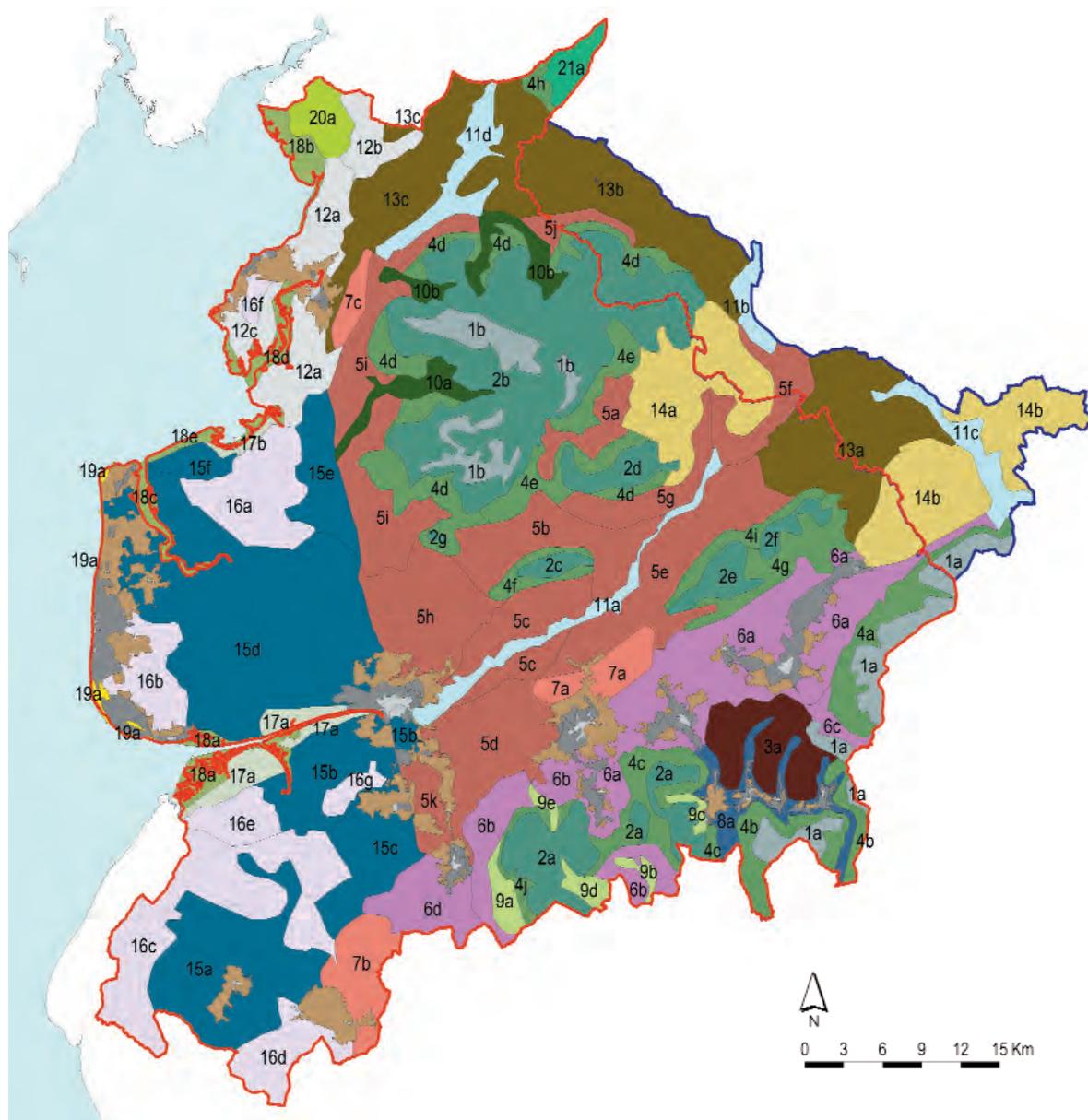
A
Landscape
Strategy for
Lancashire

An Introduction

**Lancashire
County
Council**
Environment Directorate



Landscape Character Types and Areas



A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire

	Lancashire County, Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen Boundary		10 Wooded Rural Valleys
	Craven Study Area		10a. Wyre Valley
			10b. North Bowland Valleys
	Landscape Character Types & Areas		11 Valley Floodplains
	1 Moorland Plateaux		11a. Lower Ribble Valley
	1a. South Pennine Moors		11b. Long Preston Reaches
	1b. High Bowland Plateaux		11c. Aire Valley
	2 Moorland Hills		11d. Lune Valley
	2a. West Pennine Moors		12 Low Coastal Drumlins
	2b. Central Bowland Fells		12a. Carnforth-Galgate-Cockerham
	2c. Longridge Fell		12b. Warton-Borwick
	2d. Waddington Fell		12c. Heysham-Overton
	2e. Pendle Hill		13 Drumlin Field
	2f. White Moor/Burn Moor		13a. Gargrave Drumlin Field
	2g. Beacon Fell		13b. Bentham-Clapham
	3 Enclosed Uplands		13c. Docker-Kellet-Lancaster
	3a. Rossendale Hills		14 Rolling Upland Farmland
	4 Moorland Fringe		14a. Slaidburn-Giggleswick
	4a. Trawden Fringe		14b. Lothersdale and Cringles
	4b. Rossendale Moorland Fringe		15 Coastal Plain
	4c. Blackburn Moorland Fringe		15a. Ormskirik-Lathom-Rufford
	4d. Bowland Gristone Fringes		15b. Longton-Bretherton
	4e. Bowland Limestone Fringes		15c. Croston-Mawdesley
	4f. Longridge Fell Fringes		15d. The Fylde
	4g. South Pendle Fringe		15e. Forton-Garstang-Catterall
	4h. Leck Fell Fringe		15f. Knott End-Pilling
	4i. North Pendle Fringe		16 Mosslands
	4j. West Pennine Fringes		16a. North Fylde Mosses
	5 Undulating Lowland Farmland		16b. South Fylde Mosses
	5a. Upper Hodder Valley		16c. Martin Mere and South West Mosses
	5b. Lower Hodder and Loud Valley		16d. Skelmersdale Mosses
	5c. Lower Ribble		16e. Tarleton Mosses
	5d. Samesbury-Withnell Field		16f. Heysham Moss
	5e. Lower Ribblesdale (Clitheroe to Gisburn)		16g. Hoole and Farington Mosses
	5f. Lower Ribblesdale (Gisburn to Hellfield)		17 Enclosed Coastal Marsh
	5g. South Bowland Fringes		17a. Clifton and Hutton Marsh
	5h. Goosnargh-Whittingham		17b. Cockerham Coast
	5i. West Bowland Fringes		18 Open Coastal Marsh
	5j. North Bowland Fringes		18a. Ribble Marshes
	5k. Cuerden-Euxton		18b. Hest Bank-Silverdale Marshes
	6 Industrial Foothills and Valleys		18c. Wyre Marshes
	6a. Calder Valley		18d. Lune Marshes
	6b. West Pennine Foothills		18e. Pilling and Cockerham Marshes
	6c. Cliviger Gorge		19 Coastal Dunes
	6d. Adlington-Coppull		19a. Fylde Coast Dunes
	7 Farmed Ridges		20 Wooded Limestone Hills and Pavements
	7a. Mellor Ridge		20a. Armside and Silverdale
	7b. Upholland Ridge		21 Limestone Fells
	7c. Langthwaite Ridge		21a. Leck Fell
	8 Settled Valleys		
	8a. Irwell		
	9 Reservoir Valleys		
	9a. Rivington		
	9b. Turton-Jumbles		
	9c. Haslingden Grane		
	9d. Belmont		
	9e. Roddlesworth		
			Urban Landscape Types
			Historic Core
			Industrial Age
			Suburban
			Coastline

This booklet is a brief introduction to the Landscape Strategy. Full copies of the reports are available from Lancashire County Council.

A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire will help us to understand how the present day landscape has been created. It also aims to help guide landscape change so that it has a positive influence, reinforcing distinctive landscape character and sustaining the most sensitive and valuable parts of the landscape.

The first part of the Landscape Strategy classifies the landscapes of Lancashire and Craven District up to the Yorkshire Dales National Park boundary into 21 distinct Landscape Character Types defined by the physical influences of their geology, topography and ecology and human influences of activity and culture from the stone age to the present day.

Whilst Landscape Character Types are generic and each type may occur in different locations, Landscape Character Areas are specific to a locality and have a distinctive sense of place. Character Areas have been identified in each of the Landscape Character Types, e.g. within the Moorland Plateaux type, South Pennine Moors and High Bowland Plateaux form specific and distinct areas.

The second part of the Strategy deals with strategies and recommendations for landscape conservation, enhancement, restoration or creation for each of the Landscape Character Types. These recommendations are based on an analysis of the key environmental features and forces for change operating in each of the Landscape Character Types.

Lancashire's Landscape Character



Open Coastal Marsh

Different Landscape Types



Industrial Foothills and Valleys

Lancashire is a county of great contrasts: large urban centres with a legacy of historic industrial buildings are juxtaposed with the exposed uplands of the West and South Pennine Moors and the vast, wild mudflats of Morecambe Bay. The Forest of Bowland is the most extensive upland area, remote from most urban settlements, surrounded by undulating farmland and bordered by the pastures and woodlands of the Ribble and Lune valleys. These valleys lead down to the coastal plain with its intensive grasslands, arable fields and the drained horticultural landscape of the mosslands.



Coastal Plain



Valley Floodplains

The inherent value of all landscapes is increasingly recognised, not only for their leisure and nature conservation value, but also as places where we feel a sense of belonging. The ordinary everyday landscapes which provide an immediate context for our daily lives are all worthy of attention.



Undulating Lowland Farmland

Physical & Human Influences on the Landscape



Morecambe Bay



Drumlin Field



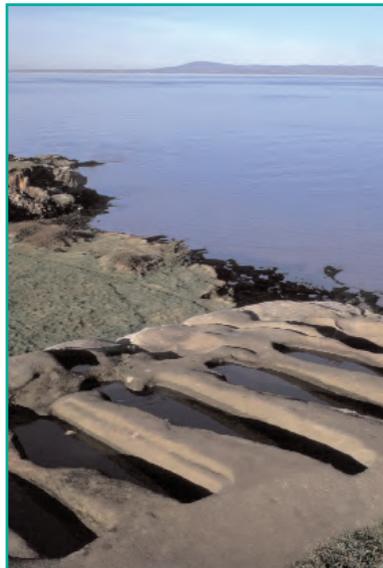
Limestone Pavement



Farmstead, fields and hedges (Aughton)



Stonyhurst College



Rock Cut Graves

The Changing Landscape

Landscapes are by their nature dynamic and changing. They have evolved over thousands of years of human activity: from woodland clearance by the early Neolithic settlers to the development of the first medieval town, through the Industrial Revolution to the new roads and development as well as the dramatic intensification of agriculture in the post war period.

We all know of landscapes which have changed beyond recognition over a relatively short period of time. This is often a result of new built development, but small piecemeal changes, such as the removal of a hedgerow, a change from pasture to arable cultivation or even a newly renovated barn can have a significant cumulative effect. Advances in technology mean that the pace of change today is often particularly rapid. We also increasingly recognise that environmental change may be irreversible and that we have a responsibility to pass on landscapes of quality and character to future generations.



Development on the M6 at Junction 34



Coal Clough Windfarm near Holme Chapel



Poorly maintained hedge

Lancashire's Urban Landscape



Preston Flag Market (Historic Core)

Lancashire's urban landscapes are classified into three broad types: The Historic Core (1100 -1800), the Industrial Age (1800 -1930's) and Suburban (1930 onwards). The description of each type is accompanied by notes on the evolution of the urban form.



Blackpool Tower (Industrial Age)



20th Century Housing (Suburban)



Terraced Housing & Backyards Colne (Industrial Age)

Using The Strategy Effectively



Newly Laid Hedge



Newly Created Wetland, Ulnes Walton

The Strategy can be used by everyone with an interest in the planning, design and management of landscapes. This includes those responsible for strategic policy development at the county councils and government bodies such as the Forestry Commission and the Countryside Agency, development control planners and developers, countryside managers and local communities.

Local Community Action

Local people are particularly well placed to understand and interpret the landscapes which form part of their daily lives. Their knowledge is increasingly in demand by amenity groups and professionals alike. Local communities can take action for positive landscape conservation and enhancement by:

Understanding the local landscape - the Landscape Strategy can be used as a basis for increasing understanding of the landscape by carrying out a detailed local landscape character assessment, through a Parish Maps project or local historical research. (Contacts: Community Council, Parish Council, County or District Council)

Monitoring the landscape - the Landscape Strategy suggests a methodology for measuring how landscape is changing and whether strategies are working in a positive way. Local communities can play an important role in this process e.g. by hedgerow and boundary wall surveys, monitoring the condition of traditional buildings and trees and woodland.

(Contacts: County or District Council)



Tree Planting Extending and Linking Existing Woodland Fringing River Floodplain.

-  **Influencing developers and the planning process** - the Landscape Strategy can be used to help develop a Village Design Statement (VDS) which sets out the community's views on how the character of their local settlement might be conserved and enhanced through future built development, the provision of open space etc. Once approved VDS becomes a material consideration in all planning applications within the area concerned - developers and local landowners can be required to demonstrate how their proposals are designed to reflect local landscape character. (Contacts: The Countryside Agency, Community Council)
-  **Promoting positive landscape change** - local groups can use the strategies and recommendations set out in the Landscape Strategy to promote positive change in their local landscape and give support and gain funding for schemes such as Local Heritage Initiatives or practical conservation and enhancement projects such as a pond restoration, woodland or hedgerow planting or drystone wall repairs. (Contacts: County or District Council, The Countryside Agency, Community Council, Wildlife Trust)

Key contacts are:

Lancashire County Council, Environment Directorate , (Planning Service)
PO Box 9, Guild House, Cross Street, Preston PR1 8RD 01772 264115
web-site: www.Lancsenvironment.com

North Yorkshire County Council, Environmental Services, Heritage Unit, County Hall
Northallerton DL7 8AH 01609 780780

Community Futures (previously Community Council of Lancashire)
15 Victoria Road, Fulwood, Preston PR2 8PS 01772 717461

Community Council of Yorkshire, William House, Skipton Road,
Skelton, York YO30 14X 01904 645271

The Countryside Agency, North West Regional Office
7th Floor, Bridgewater House, Whitworth Street, Manchester M1 6LT 0161 2371061



Rolling Upland Farmland

A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire

is published by Lancashire County Council. It comprises two reports, the *Landscape Character Assessment* and the *Landscape Strategy*. The Lancashire Landscape Strategy is complemented by the *Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project* which identifies and assesses the historic development of the landscape. More detailed information and maps are also available.

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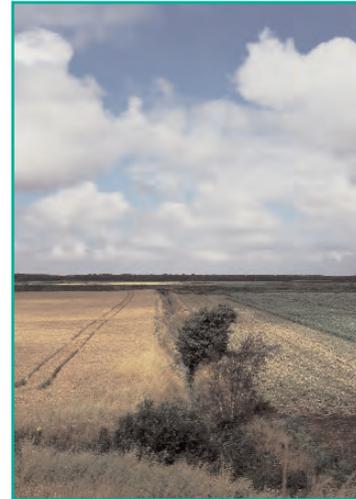
Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council,
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cover page: Tatham Fells, Forest of
Bowland; P4. Coastal Plain, Burscough;
P6. Coal Clough Wind Farm.

Peter Jepson P8. Newly created
wetland, Ulnes Walton.

Lancashire County Council.

P5. Stonyhurst College; P6.
Development on the M6 at junction
34, Poorly maintained hedge; P7.
Preston Flag Market, Blackpool Tower;
Backyards, Colne; P8. Newly laid hedge.
Jon Sparks P4. Crook O' Lune (Valley
Floodplains); P5. Low tide, Morecambe
Bay. Limestone Pavement, Gait Barrows
Nature Reserve, Drumlin Field, west of
the Lune at Melling, Aughton across
the Lune Valley, Rock cut graves,
Heysham; P7. Suburbs, south Lancaster.
Mike Williams P3. Warton Sands, south
of Silverdale; P4. Read Village (Industrial
hills and valleys), Slaidburn (Undulating
Lowland Farmland); P9. New planting,
upstream from Loyn Bridge; P10.
Walled lane south west of Gisburn
Forest. Back cover: Dowholland Moss.