

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY TO WIND ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS IN LANCASHIRE

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 Lovejoy were commissioned by Lancashire County Council together with Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen Borough Councils in November 2004. The brief sought the preparation of strategic guidance on the sensitivity of Lancashire's landscapes to wind energy developments. This complies with the requirements of 'Planning Policy Statement' 22 (PPS 22) which advocates criteria based policies to identify broad areas at the regional/sub-regional level where development of particular types of renewable energy may be appropriate. The context for this study is set by various Central and Regional Government documents that set targets for energy generation from renewable sources.
- 1.2 This study addresses landscape parameters only and excludes consideration of other issues (e.g. impacts on ecology, hydrological regimes, soil resources, grid connections etc) which also merit careful consideration when seeking to locate wind energy developments.
- 1.3 This study of the landscape sensitivity to wind energy developments in Lancashire has been undertaken in the light of the current planning policy framework. The Government's national policy for land use planning in respect of this issue is contained within PPS 22. The Countryside Agency position on renewable energy developments is set out in the Agency statement AP 99/50. In Lancashire to date there have been a number of applications for wind energy development; there are currently 2 no. operational schemes and 2 no. consented schemes, 1 no. proposal is currently the subject of an appeal and a number have been refused.
- 1.4 The methodology developed for this study was evolved following review of other strategic assessments of landscape sensitivity to wind energy, with reference to relevant guidance and in consultation with officers of Lancashire CC, Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen Borough Councils.
- 1.5 A set of criteria was established to consider the sensitivity of landscapes to wind energy developments; the criteria selected reflect the attributes of a landscape that influence its sensitivity to wind energy developments. These criteria are considered in four categories - Physical/ Perceptual/ Visual/ Value. The characteristics within each criteria which would suggest a higher or lower sensitivity to wind energy developments are noted.
- 1.6 Lancashire County Council have prepared a Landscape Character Assessment which defines 21no. Landscape Character Types sub-divided into 102no. Landscape Character Areas (LCAs). A Desktop review was undertaken referring to the written LCA descriptions and each LCA was considered in respect of the selected sensitivity criteria. The output in respect of each LCA is expressed as High, Moderate-High, Moderate, Moderate-Low, or Low sensitivity to wind energy development. The assessment process integrated the different components of sensitivity and the findings were tested on a sample of LCAs in the field. A summary table and plan setting out the sensitivity of the LCAs to wind energy development is included and the detailed outputs of the study are presented in assessment sheets for each of the LCAs.
- 1.7 Generally, the central portion of the county displays generally High and Moderate-High sensitivity to wind energy development. This sensitivity

includes the areas of both AONBs. The south eastern part of the county includes areas with Moderate and Moderate-Low. The western margin of the county includes areas which exhibit Moderate-Low and Low sensitivity to wind energy development.

- 1.8 It is noted that this is a broad scale study, undertaken at County level to provide strategic guidance. An identification of high sensitivity to wind energy development does not necessarily rule out all wind energy development in the denoted area. High sensitivity indicates that the characteristics of that landscape will generally be such that wind energy developments will not be appropriate within that LCA. Similarly a finding of low sensitivity does not imply that all of the LCA concerned will be equally appropriate for wind energy development. This study does not replace a comprehensive on-site investigation and analysis in respect of any specific development proposal.
- 1.9 Further consideration was undertaken to identify the appropriate scale of wind energy developments that may be appropriate within each LCA, notwithstanding the findings of sensitivity. Four scales of development were identified for the purposes of this study. The scale of development that may be appropriate is not directly related to the sensitivity of the landscape to wind energy development, although this is influenced by many of the same considerations.
- 1.10 An indication of the scale of wind energy development that may, potentially, be appropriate in each LCA from considerations of landscape sensitivity is included on plan. The identification of appropriate scales for wind energy development within each LCA may, like sensitivity, be subject to exceptional local circumstances. As with sensitivity, this issue may only be resolved through detailed assessment of specific proposals. Single turbines are not considered in the context of this broad strategic study.
- 1.11 Cumulative impacts from existing wind farms and current applications for wind energy developments are also considered and broad guidance is provided with regard to potential cumulative impacts. Operational and consented wind farms are recorded on plan together with refused and appealed applications.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Lovejoy were commissioned by Lancashire County Council together with Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen Borough Councils in November 2004. The brief sought the preparation of strategic guidance on the sensitivity of Lancashire's landscapes to wind energy developments.
- 2.2 The brief identified that the study should "*provide strategic guidance to the local planning authorities and agencies within Lancashire as well as to industry, community groups and other interested parties involved with the development and implementation of wind energy projects.*"
- 2.3 This brief complies with the requirements of 'Planning Policy Statement' 22 (PPS 22) which advocates criteria based policies to identify broad areas at the regional/sub-regional level where development of particular types of renewable energy may be appropriate.
- 2.4 It is understood that the study will inform the LCC Supplementary Planning Guidance on Landscape and Heritage and the Supplementary Planning Document on Renewable Energy. It is intended that the resulting Supplementary Planning Guidance will assist promoters, both public and private, in the forward planning and implementation of wind energy developments. The brief notes that the guidance is not intended for the assessment of individual applications where site specific landscape and visual impact assessments will still be required.
- 2.5 The context for this study is set by the Energy White Paper (1998) which proposes that by 2010 10% of electricity should be generated from renewable sources. The Energy Review (February 2002) recommends a target of 20% by 2020. 'Power to Prosperity' (Sustainability North West, 2001) suggests a target for energy capacity in the north west from renewable sources of 8.5% by 2010. This translates as 116MW from onshore renewables in Lancashire, a significant proportion of which is anticipated to come from wind energy developments. The document 'Advancing Sustainable Energy in the North West – Mapping the Way Forward to 2020' (NWDA Nov 2004) notes a target of 200.9MW for onshore renewables in Lancashire by 2020.
- 2.6 It should be noted that this study addresses landscape parameters only and excludes consideration of other issues (e.g. impacts on ecology, hydrological regimes, soil resources, grid connections etc.) which also merit careful consideration when seeking to locate wind energy developments. It will be apparent that some areas may be identified as having, for example, Low sensitivity to wind energy development as a result of consideration of landscape issues but these areas may be highly sensitive to such development in respect of other parameters not related to landscape.

3.0 CONTEXT AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

- 3.1 This study of the landscape sensitivity to wind energy developments in Lancashire has been undertaken in the light of the current planning policy framework.

- 3.2 The Government's energy policy is set out in the Energy White Paper ("Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy". February 2003). The Government's national policy for land use planning in respect of this issue is contained within PPS 22.
- 3.3 PPS 22 contains a number of "Key Principles" which are relevant to this study:
- Renewable energy developments should be capable of being accommodated throughout England in locations where the technology is viable and environmental, economic, and social impacts can be addressed satisfactorily.
 - Regional spatial strategies and local development documents should contain policies designed to promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the development of renewable energy sources. Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should recognise the full range of renewable energy sources, their differing characteristics, locational requirements and the potential for exploiting them - subject to appropriate environmental safeguards.
- 3.4 With regard to Regional Spatial Strategies and local development documents, PPS 22 requires that "Criteria based policies should be set out in regional spatial strategies where these can be applied across a region, or across clearly identified sub-regional areas. These criteria should then be used to identify broad areas at the regional/sub-regional level where development of particular types of renewable energy may be considered appropriate. Other criteria based policies to reflect local circumstances should be set out by local planning authorities in their local development documents. Local planning authorities should, however only focus on the key criteria that will be used to judge applications. More detailed issues may be appropriate in respect of supplementary planning documents."
- 3.5 Areas of Greenbelt are indicated on Figure 4. In this regard PPS 22 (13) notes the following: "*Policy on development in the green belt is set out in PPG2. When located in the green belt, elements of many renewable energy projects will comprise inappropriate development, which may impact on the openness of the green belt. Careful consideration will therefore need to be given to the visual impact of projects, and developers will need to demonstrate very special circumstances that clearly outweigh any harm by reason of inappropriateness and any other harm if projects are to proceed. Such very special circumstances may include the wider environmental benefits associated with increased production of energy from renewable sources.*"
- 3.6 PPS 22 then considers a number of "Locational" and "Other Considerations" which will influence the development of renewable energy projects, and these are considered elsewhere within this study.
- 3.7 The Countryside Agency position on renewable energy developments is set out in the Agency statement AP 99/50 which acknowledges, in the context of wind energy, the value of regional planning exercises. With reference to PPS 22 the statement AP 99/50 notes that there is a presumption against commercial wind energy developments in designated areas (National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Heritage Coasts). It also notes that the character of the countryside in some parts of designated areas may mean

that small scale commercial wind energy schemes could be accommodated, where they do not compromise the objectives of the designation and they respect the local countryside's character.

- 3.8 The above text is reflected in the Position Statement in respect of Windfarms in AONBs prepared by the National Association of AONBs in September 2002.
- 3.9 The Draft Regional Planning Guidance for the North West includes proposed changes within Policy ER13 - Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. This provides that:
- The NWRA will develop targets for the supply of electricity from grid-connected renewable installations, based on the findings of the DTI sponsored regional renewable energy scoping study.
 - Local Authorities should support local initiatives and proposals for renewable energy installations that promote self-sufficiency in energy generation and use.

Development plans should:

- Ensure that development minimises energy use through careful and imaginative location, design and construction techniques;
 - Positively encourage the use of energy efficient technologies such as energy from renewable sources in major new developments; and
 - Identify areas of search with criteria based policies for renewable energy development, which should aim to protect the Region's most valuable and sensitive environments, and areas of similar value in adjoining regions, in line with Policies DP2 and ER2, ER3 and ER5.
- 3.10 Policy 25: Renewable Energy, of the Proposed Modifications to the Draft Replacement JLSP 2001-2016 is a criteria-based policy in line with PPS 22. SPD on Renewable Energy is being prepared to explain the Policy. This will be informed by this landscape sensitivity study, along with 'Advancing Sustainable Energy in the North West: Mapping the Way Forward to 2020' and 'Advancing Renewable Energy in the North West – A Sustainable Energy Strategy for the North West.' The landscape sensitivity study has been informed by the landscape assessment contained within 'A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire'. Both the landscape assessment and the sensitivity study will inform Supplementary Planning Guidance on Landscape and Heritage to support Policy 20: Lancashire's Landscapes in the replacement JLSP, which is due to be adopted in March 2005.
- 3.11 In Lancashire to date there have been a number of applications for wind energy development; details of these applications are scheduled in Appendix 1. In summary, there are currently 2 no. operational schemes and 2 no. consented schemes in the county (one of the consented schemes relates to an increase in capacity at one of the operational sites). 3 no. further applications have been received and refused and 1 no. proposal is currently the subject of an appeal.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Strategic assessments of landscape sensitivity to wind energy development prepared by other Planning Authorities were reviewed in the development of the methodology for the study. Furthermore, the methodology was informed by the guidance contained within the following:

- Landscape Character Assessment, Guidance for England and Scotland (The Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage, 2002)
- Topic Paper 6: Techniques and Criteria for Judging Capacity and Sensitivity (The Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage, 2002)
- Guidance for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. Second Edition (The Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2002)

4.2 The methodology developed for this study was evolved in the light of the above documentation and in consultation with officers of Lancashire CC, Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen Borough Councils.

4.3 A set of criteria was established to consider the sensitivity of landscapes to wind energy developments; the criteria selected reflect the attributes of a landscape that influence its sensitivity to wind energy developments. These criteria may be separated into four categories, (Physical/ Perceptual/ Visual/ Value) and are discussed as follows:

Physical:

Scale:

The scale of the landscape is an important criterion in indicating where large structures such as wind turbines could more readily be accommodated. This criterion also influences what scale of wind energy development may be appropriate.

Openness:

Open, exposed landscapes may suggest lower sensitivity to wind energy developments and contrast with landscapes that are enclosed, introverted and discrete which may suggest a higher sensitivity.

Landform:

A smooth, regular, flowing landform is more likely to appropriately accommodate wind energy development than a dramatic, rugged, complex landform.

Landcover:

Extensive areas of consistent ground cover can provide a broad scale, simple context and are likely to offer greater potential for wind energy development than a landscape comprising a variety of landcover types in smaller units.

Complexity and patterns:

Simple landscapes and landscapes with sweeping lines and linear features may offer greater potential for wind energy development. It is likely to be more difficult to accommodate wind energy development in landscapes with more intimate, complex or irregular patterns. Where wind energy development is appropriate, landscape pattern will also influence the detailed siting of turbines.

Built environment:

A contemporary landscape displaying masts, pylons, industrial elements, buildings and infrastructure is more likely to accommodate wind energy development than an unpopulated or sparsely populated landscape characterised by established, traditional settlements, buildings or structures. Opportunities for wind energy development may occur where the built form is large in scale.

Perceptual:**Sense of remoteness/ wildness:**

The introduction of elements such as wind turbines into remote or wild areas may appreciably affect the sense of remoteness/ solitude that is an important element of some landscapes. Landscapes that have been modified, with evidence of human activity, may more readily accommodate wind energy development.

Perception of change:

Dynamic or modern landscapes, where change is evident, are more likely to accommodate the introduction of wind energy development than ancient, unchanged landscapes, designed landscapes or landscapes with obvious historical continuity.

Visual:**Landscapes that form settings, skylines, backdrops and focal points**

Landscapes with strong visual features and focal points that define a distinctive setting or skyline are likely to be more sensitive to wind energy development than low-lying landscapes that do not form a distinctive backdrop or context.

Views:

Landscapes that are visually contained or have limited views within/into/out of the area may provide greater opportunity to accommodate wind energy development than areas with extensive views within/into/out of area.

Value:**Rarity:**

Landscapes that are unique or limited in extent and distribution are likely to be more sensitive to wind energy development than landscapes that are commonplace.

Designated scenic quality:

Areas designated for their scenic quality such as National Parks and AONBs are likely to be more sensitive to wind energy development than areas not subject to national or regional designation. It is important to note that many non-designated areas are, however, of high scenic quality.

Cultural associations:

A specific cultural association (e.g. historical, literary or artistic) relating to a landscape may result in an elevated sensitivity to wind energy development.

Amenity and recreation:

A landscape that is well used for amenity and/or recreation may be more sensitive to wind energy development than a landscape that has little or no amenity/ recreation value.

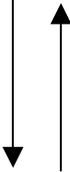
- 4.4 The criteria considered are shown in Table 1. The characteristics within each criteria which would suggest a higher or lower sensitivity to wind energy developments are noted.

TABLE 1. TABLE OF LANDSCAPE SENSIVITY ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Landscape Criterion	Areas with lower sensitivity to wind energy development	↔	Areas with higher sensitivity
Physical:			
Scale:	Large scale	↔	Small scale
Openness:	Open/Exposed Landscape	↔	Enclosed introverted/discrete landscapes
Landform:	Smooth, regular, flowing landform	↔	Dramatic, rugged, complex landform
Landcover:	Extensive areas of consistent ground cover (e.g. grass moorland/afforestation)	↔	Mosaic
Complexity and Patterns	Simple and/ or with sweeping lines/ linear features and patterns	↔	Complex or irregular patterns
Built Environment:	Contemporary masts, pylons, industrial elements, buildings, infrastructure, settlements	↔	Established, traditional settlements, buildings or structures
Perceptual:			
Sense of remoteness/wildness:	Busy evidence of human activity	↔	Remote and/ or peaceful. Sense of tranquillity, solitude, emptiness
Perception of change	Dynamic or modern landscapes	↔	Ancient landscapes/ designed landscapes or landscapes with obvious historical continuity
Visual:			
Landscapes that form settings, skylines, backdrops and focal points	Generally a low-lying landscape without distinctive landform or horizon	↔	Areas with strong features/focal points that define the setting or skyline
Views/inter-visibility	Visually contained. Limited views within/into/out of area near horizons	↔	Extensive views within/into/out of area. Distant horizons
Value:			
Rarity	Commonplace	↔	Rare
Designated scenic quality	No specific designation	↔	National or regional designation
Cultural associations	No specific cultural association	↔	Strong cultural association
Amenity and recreation	Little or no amenity function	↔	Well used for amenity/ recreation

- 4.5 Lancashire County Council have prepared a Landscape Character Assessment which is contained within the document entitled 'A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire. Landscape Character Assessment' (2000). This assessment was informed by the historic landscape assessment of Lancashire. 21no. Landscape Character Types are defined and these are sub-divided into 102no. Landscape Character Areas (LCAs).
- 4.6 A Desktop review was undertaken referring to the written LCA descriptions and each Landscape Character Area (LCA) was considered in respect of the sensitivity criteria identified in the Table 1 above. An assessment sheet was prepared for each of the 102no. LCA's with information drawn from both the Landscape Type and the Landscape Character Area descriptions in the Landscape Character Assessment. Information was also drawn from the Lancashire County Council Landscape Strategy document which includes reference to key environmental features. Two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty fall within Lancashire, (Arnsdale/ Siverdale and Forest of Bowland) and consideration of these designations was included in the assessment.
- 4.7 The sensitivity assessment sheet for each LCA was completed and the recorded text for each of the criteria was reviewed by two experienced chartered landscape architects. An overall appraisal of the sensitivity to wind energy development was determined. This output in respect of each LCA is expressed as High, Moderate-High, Moderate, Moderate-Low, or Low sensitivity to wind energy development as outlined in Table 2.

TABLE 2: LEVEL OF SENSITIVITY TO WIND ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

Level of Sensitivity	
High	Characteristics of Landscape Character Area indicate that wind energy development will not generally be appropriate. 
Moderate - High	
Moderate	
Moderate - Low	
Low	

- 4.8 In practice the sensitivity of each Landscape Character Type was initially determined and each LCA within the Type was subsequently assessed against this base. No attempt was made to numerically score the individual criteria as it was considered that any such mathematical approach would disguise the subtleties inherent in the assessment.
- 4.9 The identification of the sensitivity for each LCA was determined by consideration of the criteria identified in Table 1 and their relative contribution to the overall sensitivity of that LCA. This process integrated the different components of sensitivity to provide an overall finding. It will be apparent that the combination of criteria in respect of each LCA is unique. The assessments presented in this study represent the consensus professional

judgement of two individual landscape architects with considerable experience of undertaking landscape and visual impact assessments, particularly in respect of wind energy development.

- 4.10 In some instances, no information with regard to a particular 'Key Characteristic' is evident in the descriptions recorded in the Landscape Character Assessment or the Landscape Strategy documents. In such cases a blank entry is recorded in respect of that criteria. The principal considerations leading to a finding of sensitivity for each LCA are described in the right hand column of the sheets within Appendix 3.
- 4.11 On completion of the draft assessment, a field review was undertaken by the same 2 landscape architects who undertook the desktop assessment. The findings were tested on a sample of LCAs and the assessments were further informed and refined by this field exercise. The project steering group informed the selection of sample areas.
- 4.12 In the light of the completion of the assessment sheet for each LCA and the field verifications (where appropriate), a summary table was produced illustrating the sensitivity to wind energy development of each LCA (Appendix 2). This information is also represented in Figure 2. The outputs from these assessments are discussed in section 5.0 of this report.
- 4.13 It is noted that this is a broad scale study, undertaken at County level to provide strategic guidance. An identification of high sensitivity to wind energy development does not necessarily rule out all wind energy development in the denoted area. High sensitivity indicates that the characteristics of that landscape will generally be such that wind energy developments will not be appropriate within that LCA. It is possible however that in limited parts of these LCA's exceptional combinations of characteristics, or the absence of them may lead to opportunities for wind energy development. Similarly a finding of low sensitivity does not imply that all of the LCA concerned will be equally appropriate for wind energy development. In this context it must be remembered that this study does not replace a comprehensive on-site investigation and analysis in respect of any specific development proposal.
- 4.14 The assessment criteria do not specifically address the proximity of built areas in consideration of each LCA. The contribution of this parameter to landscape sensitivity will be dependent upon the precise relationship between any proposed development and the existing built fabric. This relationship requires detailed study of visual impact in respect of site specific proposals.
- 4.15 Wind speeds are a further factor to be taken into account in the evolution of proposals for new wind farms. Figure 5 displays wind speed data and is based on information provided by Lancashire CC (1989). This data is provided for information only; interpretation of wind speed data is not within the scope of this study.

Scale of wind energy development

- 4.16 In accordance with the brief, a further consideration was undertaken in order to identify the appropriate scale of wind energy developments that may be appropriate within each LCA, notwithstanding the findings of sensitivity. In this context the following typology for scales of wind energy development: was prepared to address four scales of development:

1. Small scales clusters (2-5 1.3MW+ turbines)
 2. Medium scale clusters (6-10 1.3MW+ turbines)
 3. Large scale clusters (11-25 1.3MW+ turbines)
 4. Very large scale clusters (26+ 1.3MW+ turbines)
- 4.17 The scale of development that may be appropriate is not directly related to the sensitivity of the landscape to wind energy development, although this is influenced by many of the same considerations. Where wind energy development is considered to be appropriate, the appropriate scale of such development will be determined by a variety of factors to include the following:
- Scale of the landscape
 - Other sensitivity parameters as identified in Table 1
 - The extent of the LCA or the potential development site within it
 - Other development constraints
- 4.18 Detailed assessment of site specific proposals for wind energy development accompanying any application will need to address the size of turbines proposed in each case as this will influence the appropriateness of a proposal for its particular location. The identification of appropriate scales of wind energy developments in each LCA are identified within the assessment sheets for each LCA included within Appendix 3. The identification of appropriate scales for wind energy development within each LCA may, like sensitivity, be subject to exceptional local circumstances. These may locally alter the recommendation for an appropriate scale of development. As with sensitivity, this issue may only be resolved through detailed assessment of specific proposals. Single turbines are not considered in the context of this broad strategic study.

Cumulative impacts

- 4.19 Cumulative impacts from existing wind farms and current applications for wind energy developments are also considered. This consideration is explored in Section 6.0.

5.0 STUDY OUTPUTS

- 5.1 A summary table setting out the sensitivity of the LCA's to wind energy development is included at Appendix 2. The detailed outputs of the study are presented in the assessment sheets for each of the 102no. LCA's which are included at Appendix 3.
- 5.2 Figure 1 records baseline information showing the distribution of the LCAs within Lancashire as described within 'A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire. Landscape Character Assessment' (2000). Figure 2 records the landscape sensitivity of each LCA to wind energy development in plan form, as determined by this study and recorded in the LCA sensitivity assessment sheets. Figure 3 records the scale of appropriate wind turbine development in respect of each LCA. Figure 4 records existing and consented wind farms together with refused and current applications. The location of the AONBs is

recorded on each of Figures 1 to 4 inclusive. Greenbelt is included on Figure 4.

- 5.3 Figure 5 indicates wind speeds in the county and is based on information received from Lancashire County Council. This plan is included for information. It is apparent that the technology associated with wind energy developments is constantly evolving. It is inappropriate, in the context of this study, to seek to define a wind speed threshold level, below which development would be impractical, as this is subject to progressive reduction.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The diversity of the Lancashire landscape is reflected in variations in the sensitivity of LCA's to wind energy development within any given Landscape Character Type. Details of the sensitivity of each LCA may be gained from consideration of the sensitivity assessment sheets included at Appendix 3. The following broad conclusions with regard to consideration of Landscape Character Types are evident from consideration of the plan at Figure 2 (Sensitivity of LCAs to wind energy development):

6.1.1 Landscape Character Types displaying generally High sensitivity

- 1 Moorland Plateaux (1b)
- 2 Moorland Hills (2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2g)
- 5 Undulating Lowland Farmland (5a, 5b, 5c, 5f, 5g, 5i, 5j)
- 6 Industrial Foothills and Valleys (6c)
- 8 Settled Valleys (8a)
- 9 Reservoir Valleys (9a, 9b, 9e)
- 10 Wooded Rural Valleys (10a, 10b)
- 11 Valley Floodplains (11a, 11d)
- 18 Open Coastal Marsh (18a, 18b, 18c, 18d, 18e)
- 20 Wooded Limestone Hills and Pavements (20a)
- 21 Limestone Fells (21a)

6.1.2 Landscape Character Types displaying generally Moderate-High sensitivity

- 1 Moorland Plateaux (1a)
- 2 Moorland Hills (2a, 2f)
- 4 Moorland Fringe (4d, 4e, 4f, 4g, 4h, 4i)
- 5 Undulating Lowland Farmland (5d, 5e, 5h, 5k)
- 7 Farmed Ridges (7c)
- 9 Reservoir Valleys (9c, 9d)
- 12 Low Coastal Drumlins (12a, 12b, 12c)
- 13 Drumlin Field (13a, 13b, 13c)
- 14 Rolling Upland Farmland (14a, 14b)

6.1.3 Landscape Character Types displaying generally Moderate sensitivity

- 3 Enclosed Uplands (3a)
- 6 Industrial Foothills and Valleys (6a, 6b, 6d)
- 7 Farmed Ridges (7a, 7b)
- 19 Coastal Dunes (19a)

6.1.4 Landscape Character Types displaying generally Moderate-Low sensitivities

- 4 Moorland Fringe (4a, 4b, 4c, 4j)
- 15 Coastal Plain (15a, 15b, 15c, 15d, 15e, 15f)

6.1.5 Landscape Character Types displaying generally Low sensitivities

- 16 Mosslands (16a, 16b, 16c, 16d, 16e, 16f, 16g)
- 17 Enclosed Coastal Marsh (17a, 17b)

6.2 The above grouping of Landscape Character Types displays appreciable variation in sensitivity for individual LCAs within Landscape Character Types. The LCAs within the Industrial Foothills and Valleys Landscape Character Type (no. 6) in particular exhibit significant diversity with a range of opportunities/ constraints as noted in Appendix 2.

6.3 The central portion of the county displays generally High and Moderate-High sensitivity to wind energy development. This sensitivity includes the areas of both AONBs. The south eastern part of the county includes areas with Moderate and Moderate-Low sensitivity including the Rossendale Hills (LCA 3a) and the adjacent areas of Moorland Fringe. The nearby urban areas exert influence on the perception of the character of these areas and they are judged to be somewhat less sensitive to wind energy development than the more remote moorland areas to the north. The western margin of the county includes areas which exhibit Moderate-Low and Low sensitivity to wind energy development. These areas include the Mosslands (LCA 16) and the Enclosed Coastal Marsh (LCA 17)

6.4 It will be apparent that the extent of the opportunity for wind energy development will be restricted by the extent of the LCA in question. A discrete LCA area may potentially, from considerations of landscape sensitivity, offer low sensitivity to wind energy development, suggesting that opportunities exist within this LCA. Where the extent of the LCA is limited, however, the scope for wind energy development may be further limited, or removed altogether.

Scale of wind energy development

6.5 Figure 3 provides an indication of the scale of wind energy development that may, potentially, be appropriate in each LCA from considerations of landscape sensitivity. Four categories are identified in this context as follows:

- Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.
- Small scale
- Small and possibly medium scale
- Small, medium and possibly larger scale

6.6 For the purposes of this study, scales of wind energy development are defined in Section 4.0 above. As noted, detailed assessment of site specific proposals for wind energy development will need to address the size of turbines proposed in each case.

6.7 Figure 3 identifies the LCA's in which, generally (and subject to the identification of suitable locations), the following scale of wind energy development may, in summary, be appropriate:

6.7.1 Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

- 1 Moorland Plateaux (1a, 1b)
- 2 Moorland Hills (2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 2g)
- 5 Undulating Lowland Farmland (5a, 5b, 5c, 5f, 5g, 5i, 5j)
- 6 Industrial Foothills and Valleys (6c)
- 8 Settled Valleys (8a)
- 9 Reservoir Valleys (9a, 9b, 9e)
- 10 Wooded Rural Valleys (10a, 10b)
- 11 Valley Floodplains (11a, 11d)
- 16 Open Coastal Marsh (18a, 18b, 18c, 18d, 18e)
- 20 Wooded Limestone Hills and Pavements (20a)
- 21 Limestone Fells (21a)

6.7.2 Small scale

- 5 Undulating Lowland Farmland (5d, 5e, 5h, 5k)
- 6 Industrial Foothills and Valleys (6b)

6.7.3 Small and possibly Medium scale

- 4 Moorland Fringe (4d, 4e, 4f, 4g, 4h, 4i, 4j)
- 6 Industrial Foothills and Valleys (6a, 6d)
- 7 Farmed Ridges (7a, 7b, 7c)
- 9 Reservoir Valleys (9c, 9d)
- 12 Low Coastal Drumlins (12a, 12b, 12c)
- 13 Drumlin Field (13a, 13b, 13c)
- 14 Rolling Upland Farmland (14a, 14b)
- 15 Coastal Plain (15a, 15b, 15c, 15d, 15e, 15f)

6.7.4 Small, medium and possibly larger scale

- 3 Enclosed Uplands (3a)
- 4 Moorland Fringe (4a, 4b, 4c)
- 17 Mosslands (16a, 16b, 16c, 16d, 16e, 16f, 16g)
- 18 Enclosed Coastal Marsh (17a, 17b)
- 19 Coastal Dunes (19a)

6.8 PPS 22 (17) suggests that "*Many types of renewable energy developments are capable of being accommodated in urban as well as rural areas*".

6.9 Three Urban Landscape types are defined in the Lancashire County Council Landscape Character Assessment:

- Historic Core (1100 – 1800)
- Industrial Age (1800 – 1930)
- Suburban (1930 onwards)

- 6.10 It is considered that the Historic Core and the Industrial Age classifications generally exhibit high sensitivity to wind energy development and such development would generally be inappropriate in these Landscape Character Types. There may be limited opportunities within the Industrial Age urban landscape type where relatively large scale industrial land may be present on the margins of urban areas.
- 6.11 It is noted that the Suburban Landscape Character Type contains a wide variety of architectural styles which includes areas of recent light industrial, warehousing and other commercial development. These land uses are, in many instances, located on the margins of urban areas and are frequently relatively large in scale. It is considered that there may be opportunities within these areas for Small and possibly Medium scale wind energy development.

Cumulative effects

- 6.12 Operational and consented wind farms are recorded on Figure 4 together with refused and appealed applications. It will be apparent that the visibility of a wind energy development will vary with the nature of the LCA within which it is sited and the size, location and detailed design of the development. The determination of a definitive radius within which other wind energy developments should be excluded is, therefore, not possible. In this context guidance contained within PAN 45 (Scottish Executive Development Department. Revised 2002) suggests that (89) “the nature and character of the location, and the landscape in which a development is located, will in part determine the acceptability or otherwise of siting proposals in proximity to each other”. The Countryside Agency suggest an indicative separation distance in the order of 12km and notes that the effects of related infrastructure, such as grid connection, on countryside character must also be considered. (Annex 3. Renewable Energy Developments: The Role of the Countryside Agency. AP 99/50)
- 6.13 Within some landscapes, and particularly where smaller wind energy developments are considered appropriate, the relevance of this distance will be reduced. In any event, the consideration of any potential cumulative effects can only be undertaken on a case by case basis considering any proposed development in the light of the existing baseline conditions at the time of any application. This should include consideration of other wind energy developments within the planning system, at various stages.
- 6.14 The consideration of sequential views is an important component of cumulative effects. Repeated views (as observed from a route) of one or more wind energy developments may give rise to a disproportionately elevated awareness of the presence of such developments within the landscape. The restriction of such development to appropriate locations and at an appropriate scale will serve to moderate these effects.
- 6.15 The Companion Guide to PPS 22 (Planning for Renewable Energy. A Companion Guide to PPS 22. 2004) notes the following key steps to be addressed in the assessment of cumulative effects (5.24):
- Prepare a base plan of all existing windfarms, consented developments and applications received within a defined radius.

- Identify a cumulative zone of visual influence (ZVI) plans for wind farms within a defined radius, identifying areas from where one or more wind farms are likely to be seen.
- Consider local circumstances – eg. topography and likely visibility in prevailing meteorological conditions.
- Identify appropriate locations for visual impact studies – both simultaneous and repetitive visibility assessments.
- Identify sequential effects on visibility – journey scenarios.
- Prepare annotated photomontages – locations identified from cumulative ZVI plans.
- Comprehensive consideration of a wide range of landscape issues affecting sensitivity to wind energy development

6.16 The level at which cumulative impacts occur is largely dependent on the scale and proximity of the wind energy development, the sensitivity of the LCAs which are affected and the extent of visual impacts. Within individual Landscape Character Types or Areas, it is not possible to generalise and identify the exact thresholds at which cumulative effects would be sufficient to indicate that additional development would be inappropriate. The proximity of wind energy development within adjacent LCAs will also be a relevant consideration.

6.17 The above reflects PPS 22 (21) which notes that: *“Planning authorities should also take into account the cumulative impact of wind generation projects in particular areas. Such impacts should be assessed at the planning application stage and authorities should not set arbitrary limits in local development documents on the numbers of turbines that will be acceptable in particular locations”*.

Summary

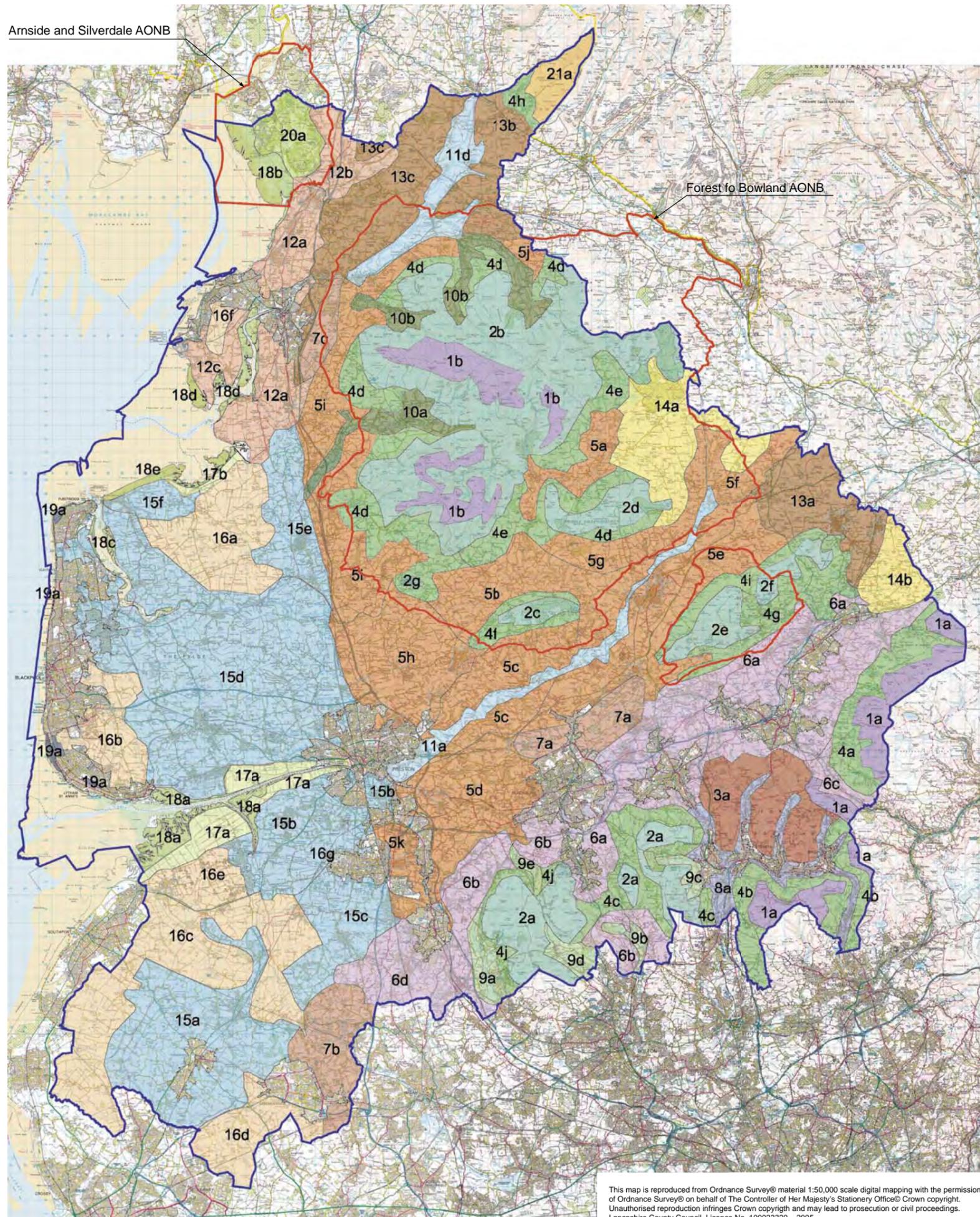
6.18 In summary it will be apparent that there is marked diversity in the sensitivity of LCAs within Lancashire to wind energy development.

6.19 In general, in areas where wind energy development is considered to be appropriate, the appropriate scale of development will be determined by consideration of a number of parameters, which will include (amongst others) consideration of the scale of the landscape.

6.20 Consideration of cumulative issues is important in assessing the sensitivity of a landscape to wind energy development and this requires comprehensive assessment in the context of an individual wind energy proposal. As noted, this study presents broad, strategic guidance and does not replace the need for such detailed site specific assessment.

Arnsdale and Silverdale AONB

Forest to Bowland AONB



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

AONB Boundary

Joint Structure Plan Area

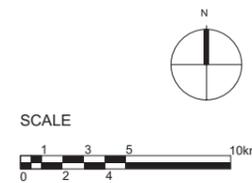
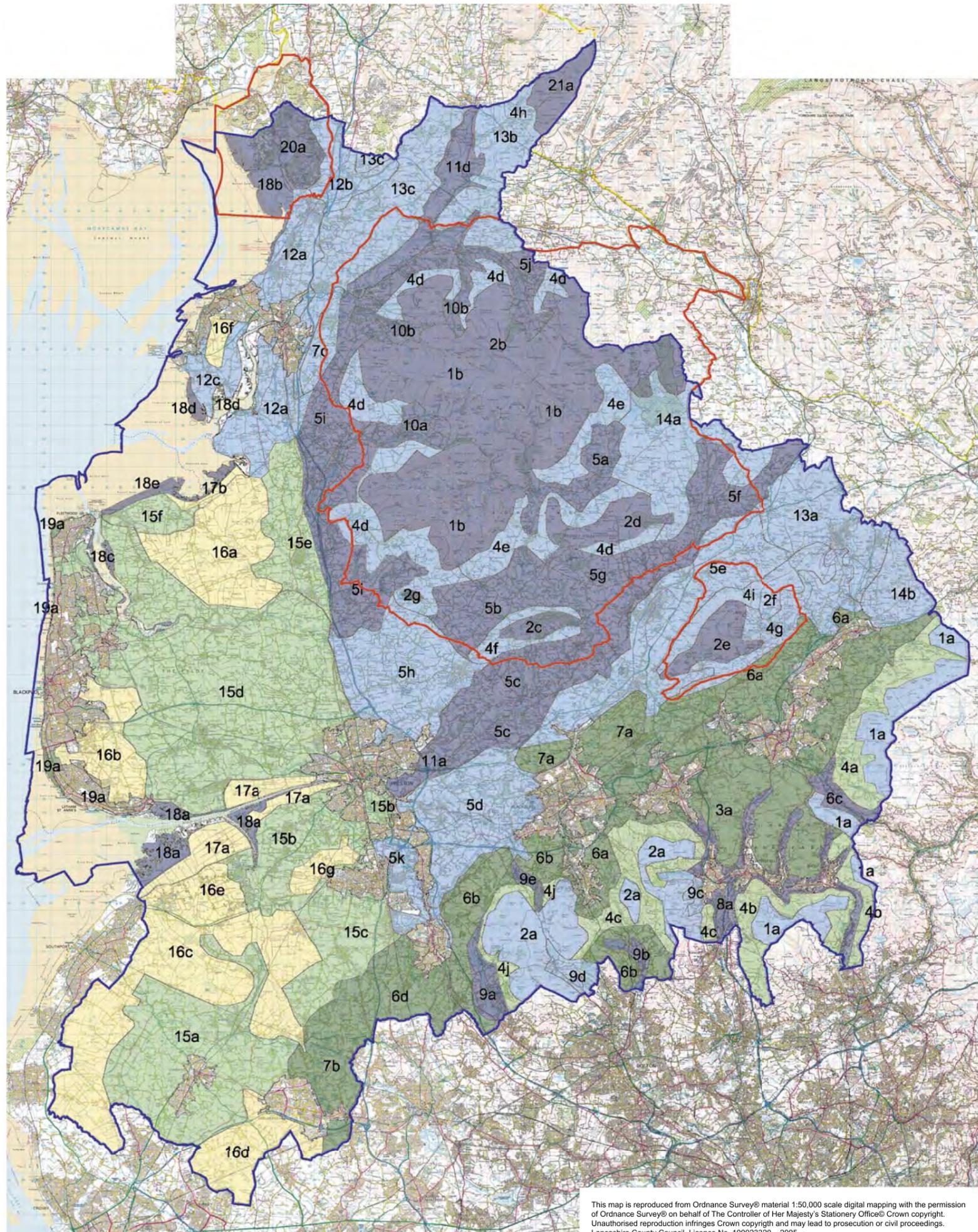


FIGURE 1

Landscape Character Areas

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KEY

- Low Sensitivity
- Moderate Low Sensitivity
- Moderate Sensitivity
- Moderate High Sensitivity
- High Sensitivity
- Joint Structure Plan Area
- AONB Boundary

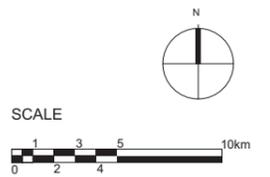
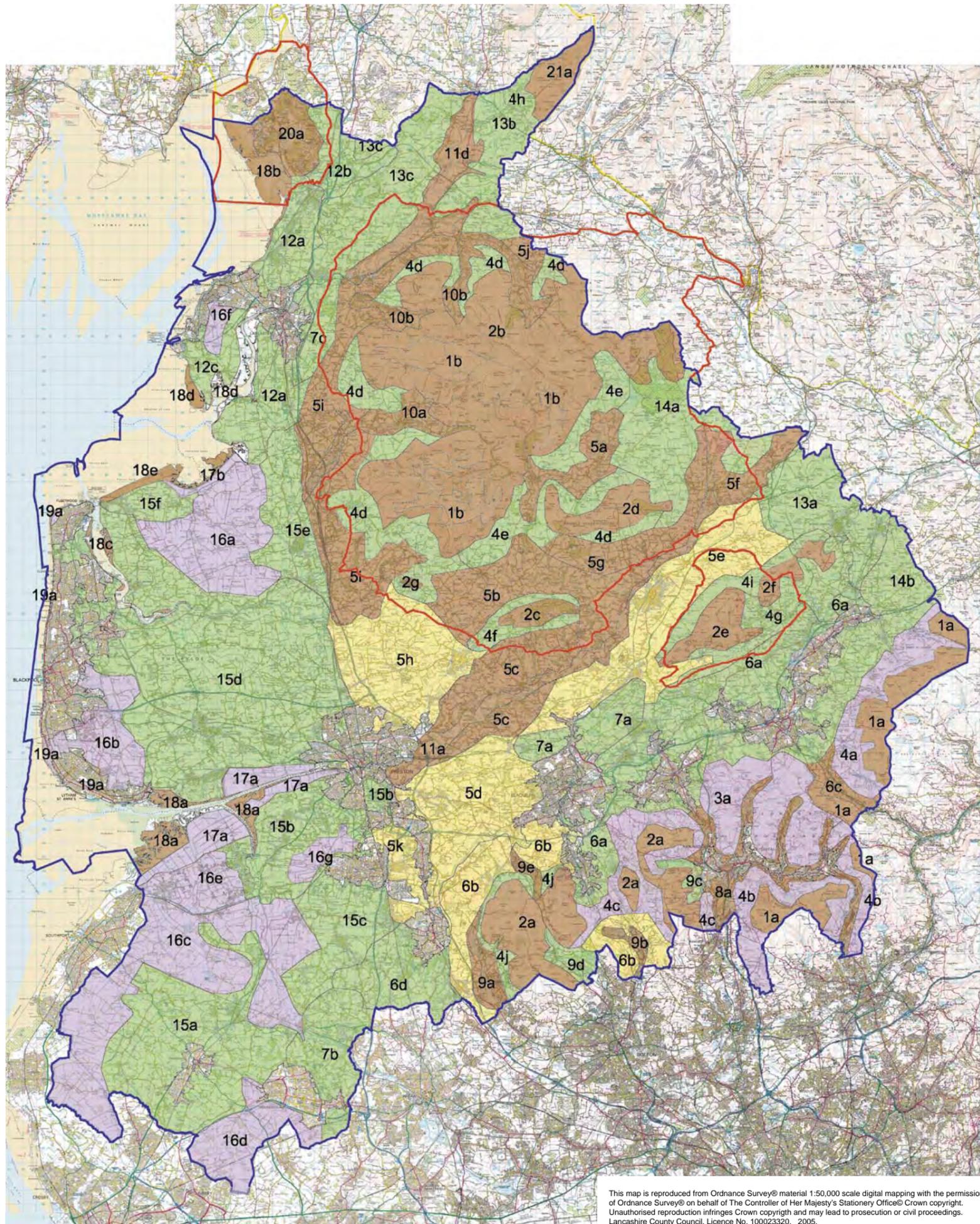


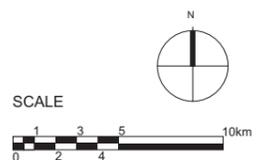
FIGURE 2
Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development

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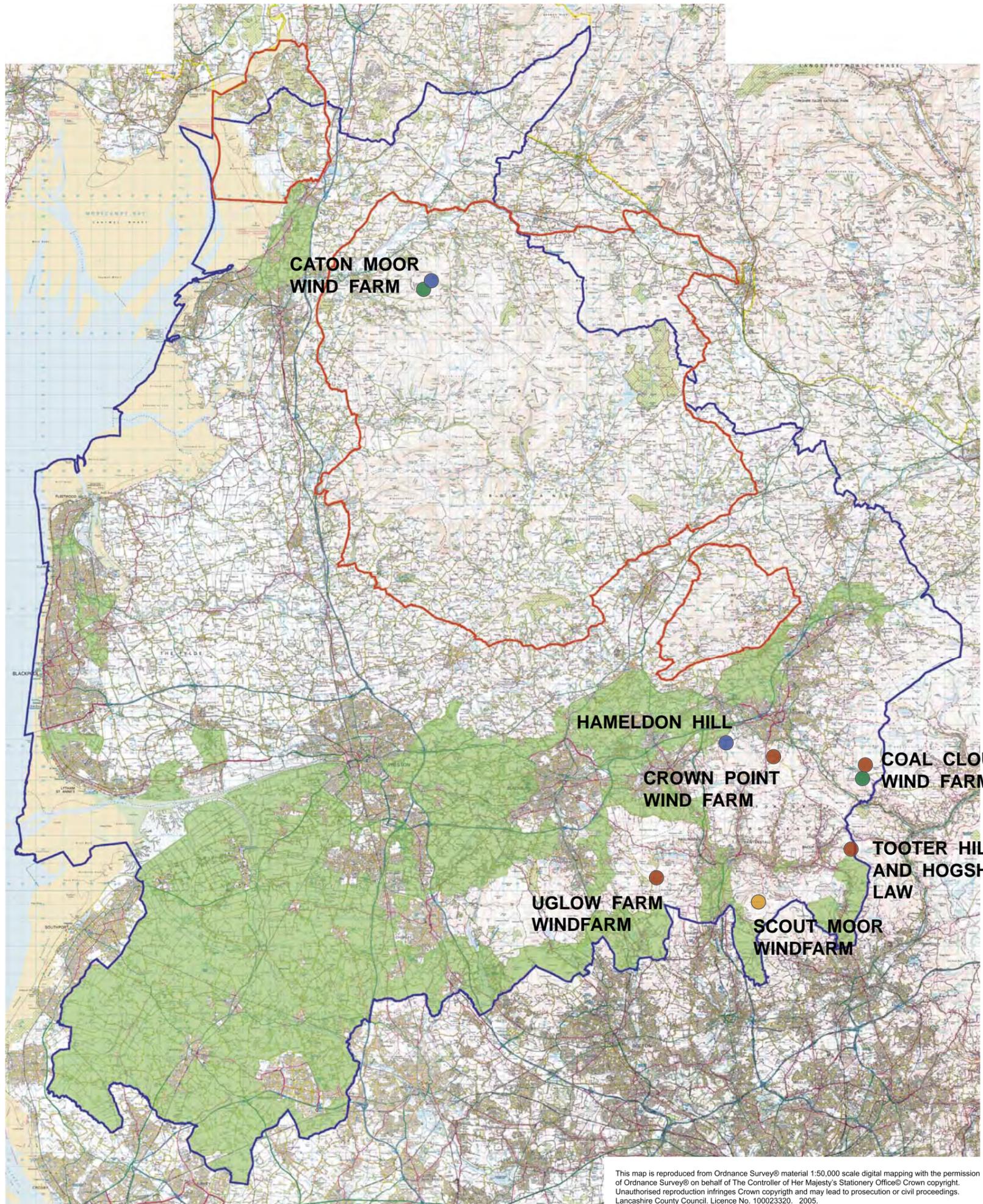
KEY

- Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.
- Small scale.
- Small and possibly medium scale.
- Small, medium and possibly larger scale.
- Joint Structure Plan Area
- AONB Boundary



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FIGURE 3
Potential scale of appropriate Wind Energy Development



KEY

- Operational Schemes
- Consented Schemes
- Refused Applications
- Appealed Applications

- Green Belt
- Joint Structure Plan Area
- AONB Boundary

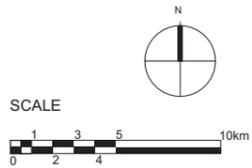
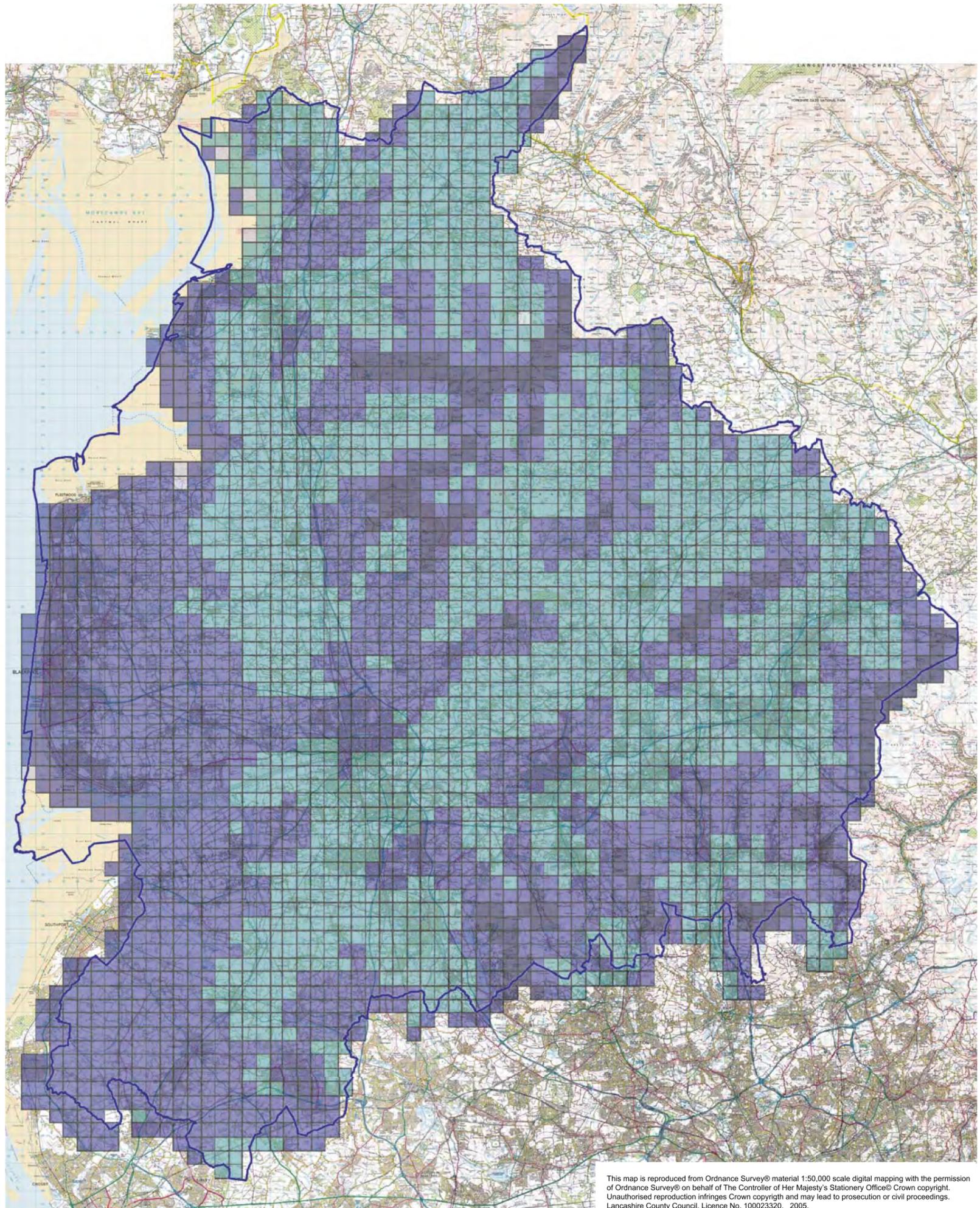


FIGURE 4

Existing Wind Farms, current applications and Greenbelts

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KEY

-  0 -> 1.9 metres/ second
-  2 -> 3.9 metres/ second
-  4 -> 5.9 metres/ second
-  6 -> 7.9 metres/ second
-  8 -> 10 metres/ second

 Joint Structure Plan Area

Wind speed data provided by Lancashire County Council (1989).

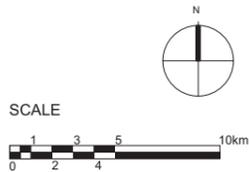


FIGURE 5

Wind Speeds: Information provided by Lancashire County Council (1989)

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APPENDIX 1:**WIND ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN LANCASHIRE: PLANNING HISTORY**

OPERATIONAL SCHEMES:

Caton Moor Wind Farm: 3MW. 10 no. turbines

- Operational since December 1994
Landscape Character Area 2b: Central Bowland Fells
(See also below under Consented Schemes)

Coal Clough Wind Farm: 9.6MW. 24no. turbines

- Operational since February 1993
Landscape Character Area 4a: Trawden Fringe
(See also below under Refused Applications)

CONSENTED SCHEMES:

Caton Moor Wind Farm: 8 no. turbines to replace existing 10no.

- Planning permission to increase capacity to 14MW granted on appeal 13/10/04
Landscape Character Area 2b: Central Bowland Fells

Hameldon Hill: 3 no. turbines. 3.9MW - not built to date

- Refused 18/03/03. Public Inquiry 11/11/03 – 19/11/03. Approved on Appeal.
Landscape Character Area 3a: Rossendale Hills and 6a: Calder Valley

REFUSED APPLICATIONS:

Coal Clough Wind Farm: 9.6MW. 24no. turbines

- Application for 3no. additional turbines (1MW each) refused 12/12/00
Landscape Character Area 4a: Trawden Fringe

Tooter Hill and Hogshead Law: 3.053MW.

- Refused 15/06/99
Landscape Character Area 1a: South Pennine Moors

Crown Point Windfarm: 12MW. 12no. turbines

- Refused 18/03/03. Public Inquiry 11/11/03 – 19/11/03. Refused on Appeal.
Landscape Character Area 3a: Rossendale Hills

Ugflow Farm Windfarm: 2.6MW. 2 turbines

- Refused 26/10/04
Landscape Character Area 2a: West Pennine Moors

APPEALED APPLICATIONS/ PENDING:

Scout Moor Windfarm: 65MW

- Public Inquiry held November 2004
Landscape Character Area 1a: South Pennine Moors

	Landscape Character Areas	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development	Scale of development potentially appropriate
1	Moorland Plateaux		
1a	South Pennine Moors	Moderate-High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
1b	High Bowland Plateaux	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
2	Moorland Hills		
2a	West Pennine Moors	Moderate-High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
2b	Central Bowland Fells	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
2c	Longridge Fell	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
2d	Waddington Fell	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
2e	Pendle Hill	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
2f	White Moor/Burn Moor	Moderate-High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
2g	Beacon Fell	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
3	Enclosed Uplands		
3a	Rosendale Hills	Moderate	Small, Medium and possibly larger scale
4	Moorland Fringe		
4a	Trawden Fringe	Moderate-Low	Small, Medium and possibly larger scale
4b	Rosendale Moorland Fringe	Moderate-Low	Small, Medium and possibly larger scale
4c	Blackburn Moorland Fringe	Moderate-Low	Small, Medium and possibly larger scale
4d	Bowland Gritstone Fringes	Moderate-High	Small and possibly medium scale
4e	Bowland Limestone Fringes	Moderate-High	Small and possibly medium scale
4f	Longridge Fell Fringes	Moderate-High	Small and possibly medium scale
4g	South Pendle Fringe	Moderate-High	Small and possibly medium scale
4h	Leck Fell Fringe	Moderate-High	Small and possibly medium scale
4i	North Pendle Fringe	Moderate-High	Small and possibly medium scale
4j	West Pennine Fringes	Moderate-Low	Small and possibly medium scale
5	Undulating Lowland Farmland		
5a	Upper Hodder Valley	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
5b	Lower Hodder and Loud Valley	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
5c	Lower Ribble	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
5d	Salmesbury-Withnell Fold	Moderate-High	Small scale
5e	Lower Ribblesdale (Clitheroe to Gisburn)	Moderate-High	Small scale
5f	Lower Ribblesdale (Gisburn to Hellifield)	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
5g	South Bowland Fringes	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
5h	Goosnargh-Whittingham	Moderate-High	Small scale
5i	West Bowland Fringes	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
5j	North Bowland Fringes	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
5k	Cuerden-Euxton	Moderate-High	Small scale
6	Industrial Foothills and Valleys		
6a	Calder Valley	Moderate	Small and possibly Medium scale.
6b	West Pennine Foothills	Moderate	Small scale
6c	Cliviger Gorge	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
6d	Adlington-Coppull	Moderate	Small and possibly Medium scale.
7	Farmed Ridges		
7a	Mellor Ridge	Moderate	Small and possibly Medium scale
7b	Upholland Ridge	Moderate	Small and possibly Medium scale
7c	Langthwaite Ridge	Moderate-High	Small and possibly Medium scale
8	Settled Valleys		
8a	Irwell	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
9	Reservoir Valleys		
9a	Rivington	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
9b	Turton-Jumbles	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
9c	Haslingden Grane	Moderate-High	Small and possibly Medium scale
9d	Belmont	Moderate-High	Small and possibly Medium scale
9e	Roddlesworth	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape

APPENDIX 2:

	Landscape Character Areas	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development	Scale of development potentially appropriate
10	Wooded Rural Valleys		
10a	Wyre Valley	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
10b	North Bowland Valleys	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
11	Valley Floodplains		
11a	Lower Ribble Valley	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
11b	Long Preston Reaches	<i>Outside Study Area</i>	
11c	Aire Valley	<i>Outside Study Area</i>	
11d	Lune Valley	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
12	Low Coastal Drumlins		
12a	Camforth-Galgate-Cockerham	Moderate-High	Small and possibly Medium scale
12b	Warton-Borwick	Moderate-High	Small and possibly Medium scale
12c	Heysham-Overton	Moderate-High	Small and possibly Medium scale
13	Drumlin Field		
13a	Gargrave Drumlin Field	Moderate-High	Small and possibly Medium scale
13b	Bentham-Clapham	Moderate-High	Small and possibly Medium scale
13c	Docker-Kellet-Lancaster	Moderate-High	Small and possibly Medium scale
14	Rolling Upland Farmland		
14a	Slaidburn-Giggleswick	Moderate-High	Small and possibly medium scale
14b	Lothersdale and Cringles	Moderate-High	Small and possibly medium scale
15	Coastal Plain		
15a	Ormskirk-Lathom-Rufford	Moderate-Low	Small and possibly medium scale.
15b	Longton-Bretherton	Moderate-Low	Small and possibly medium scale.
15c	Croston-Mawdesley	Moderate-Low	Small and possibly medium scale.
15d	The Fylde	Moderate-Low	Small and possibly medium scale.
15e	Forton-Garstang-Catterall	Moderate-Low	Small and possibly medium scale.
15f	Knott End-Pilling	Moderate-Low	Small and possibly medium scale.
16	Mosslands		
16a	North Fylde Mosses	Low	Small, Medium and possibly Larger scale.
16b	South Fylde Mosses	Low	Small, Medium and possibly Larger scale.
16c	Martin Mere and South West Mosses	Low	Small, Medium and possibly Larger scale.
16d	Skelmersdale Mosses	Low	Small, Medium and possibly Larger scale.
16e	Tarleton Mosses	Low	Small, Medium and possibly Larger scale.
16f	Heysham Moss	Low	Small, Medium and possibly Larger scale.
16g	Hoole and Farington Mosses	Low	Small, Medium and possibly Larger scale.
17	Enclosed Coastal Marsh		
17a	Clifton and Hutton Marsh	Low	Small, Medium and possibly Larger scale.
17b	Cockerham Coast	Low	Small, Medium and possibly Larger scale.
18	Open Coastal Marsh		
18a	Ribble Marshes	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
18b	Hest Bank-Sliverdale Marshes	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
18c	Wyre Marshes	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
18d	Lune Marshes	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
18e	Pilling and Cockerham Marshes	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
19	Coastal Dunes		
19a	Fylde Coast Dunes	Moderate	Small, Medium and possibly Larger scale.
20	Wooded Limestone Hills and Pavements		
20a	Arnside and Sliverdale	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape
21	Limestone Fells		
21a	Leck Fell	High	Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape

APPENDIX 2:

APPENDIX 3:
LCA SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT SHEETS

Key:

Notes in normal type: imported from Landscape Character Area descriptions in 'A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire. Landscape Character Assessment.'

Notes in italics: imported from Landscape Character Type descriptions in 'A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire. Landscape Character Assessment.'

Notes in italics and underlined: imported from descriptions in 'A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire. Landscape Strategy.'

Notes underlined: comments added from desk study and on site assessment

Landscape Character Type: Moorland Plateaux
Landscape Character Area: 1a South Pennine Moors

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate-High</p> <p>The large scale and inherent simplicity of this landscape suggests a low sensitivity to wind energy development. Locally there are contemporary infrastructure additions which further reduce the sensitivity.</p> <p>These factors are balanced by the limited extent of these character areas, the evident sense of remoteness/ wilderness, and the contrast with the adjacent urban areas and their strong cultural associations. The edges of these areas provide important components of wider views and provide components of the settings of adjacent areas. There may be limited areas within the LCA which may be less visually sensitive and not subject to such elevated levels of constraint.</p> <p>The areas are not designated for their scenic quality despite the role they play in forming the setting of the adjacent areas.</p> <p>There is considerable variation in sensitivity within this LCA ranging from High to Moderate.</p>
Scale: Large scale. <i>Sky dominant</i>	
Openness: Sweeping, exposed landscape. Sense of elevation and openness.	
Landform: <i>Level, gently rolling. Rock outcrops in some areas and gritstone boulders on some summits. Distinctive landform of terraces and gritstone edges.</i>	
Landcover: <i>Predominantly blanket bog. Trees absent. Dwarf shrub heath, purple moor grass and/or cotton grass. Grazing. Mosaic of upland habitats.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: <u>Simple.</u>	
Built Environment: The proximity of the urban areas has affected the landscape. Pylons, wind turbines, reservoirs and quarry scars on the edges of the plateaux visible.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness: Sense of remoteness and isolation. <i>Sense of wilderness, remoteness and space.</i>	
Perception of change: <i>Occasional isolated ruined farmsteads and field barns.</i> Disused quarries are a feature.	
VISUAL	
Settings: Strong skyline ridges and expansive views. Sky dominant in views.	
Views: <i>Uninterrupted views across vast areas of surrounding countryside.</i>	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality: N/A	
Cultural associations: Archaeological interest – pre historic and Romano British.. Powerful inspiration for writers such as the Bronte sisters and others.	
Amenity and recreation: <i>Shooting. Walking - Rossendale Way.</i>	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: Moorland Plateaux
 Landscape Character Area: 1b High Bowland Plateaux

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>High</p> <p>The large scale and inherent simplicity of this landscape suggests a low sensitivity to wind energy development.</p> <p>These factors are balanced by the considerable sense of remoteness/wilderness with these areas comprising the most elevated and remote parts of the AONB</p> <p>All of these areas are included within the AONB and form a central component of it. Wind energy development within these areas would be likely to be widely perceived from within the AONB.</p>
<p>Scale: Large scale.</p> <p>Openness: Sense of elevation and openness. Sense of exposure</p> <p>Landform: Series of wide flat-topped ridges with granite boulders. <i>Distinctive landform of terraces and gritstone edges.</i></p> <p>Landcover: Blanket bog managed as rough sheep pasture. Peat hags in eroded areas at edges. <i>Trees absent. Dwarf shrub heath, purple moor grass and/ or cotton grass. Mosaic of upland habitats.</i></p> <p>Complexity/ Pattern: <u>Simple.</u></p> <p>Built Environment: <u>Limited evidence of human activity.</u></p>	
PERCEPTUAL	
<p>Sense of remoteness: Remote and exposed. Sense of wilderness.</p> <p>Perception of change: <u>Perception is of an ancient unaltered landscape.</u></p>	
VISUAL	
<p>Settings: <u>Distinctive skylines</u></p> <p>Views: <i>Uninterrupted views across vast areas of surrounding countryside.</i></p>	
VALUE	
<p>Rarity:</p> <p>Designated scenic quality: AONB</p> <p>Cultural associations: May contain archaeological material.</p> <p>Amenity and recreation: <i>Shooting. Walking</i></p>	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: **Moorland Hills**
 Landscape Character Area: **2a West Pennine Moors**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate-High</p> <p>The large scale and exposed character of this landscape suggests a low sensitivity to wind energy development. Similarly the conspicuous development of masts and other infrastructure on the summits of these hills locally diminish their sensitivity. There is an evident decline in the condition of the landscape, with the abandonment of farmsteads and the reversion to rushy pasture.</p> <p>The isolated hamlets, stone farmsteads and the network of stone walls suggest an elevated sensitivity. Where these areas provide important backdrops for adjacent urban areas, there may be elevated sensitivity. Reduced sensitivity along the A675 corridor.</p>
Scale: <u>Large scale</u>	
Openness: <i>Open exposed character. Wild, windswept experience.</i>	
Landform: <i>Smooth profiles, steep escarpments create distinctive and dramatic landforms. Deeply incised cloughs form radial pattern of drainage from the higher ground. <u>Upland rolling landform.</u></i>	
Landcover: <i>Typically blanket bog, heather moor and acid grassland. Several large woodland blocks both broadleaved and coniferous.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Undulating network of stone walls but most of this landscape is above the upper limit of enclosure. .</i>	
Built Environment: <i>Small isolated hamlets and stone farmsteads, although rare are focal points in the landscape. <u>Sparse settlement pattern.</u> Urban areas and intersecting industrial valleys lie close below.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness: <i>Sense of isolation diminished due to proximity of urban areas but this contrast can heighten the sense of wildness.</i>	
Perception of change: <i>Little new development for 150 years. Changes have occurred as a result of abandonment of farmsteads, desertion of the marginal lands and reversion to rushy pasture.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings: <i>Hills visible from long distances and form a significant backdrop to Blackburn, Darwen and Accrington. Strong skyline ridges.</i>	
Views: <i>Hillsides allow long views across wide valleys or the surrounding lowlands.</i>	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Considerable archaeological importance. Considerable evidence of settlement and land use since prehistoric times.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: <i>Shooting.</i>	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: Moorland Hills
Landscape Character Area: 2b Central Bowland Fells

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
<p>PHYSICAL</p> <p>Scale: <u>Large scale</u></p> <p>Openness: <i>Open exposed character. Wild, windswept experience.</i></p> <p>Landform: Escarpments, wide undulating areas of open craggy moorland and deep upland valleys. <i>Smooth profiles, steep escarpments create distinctive and dramatic landforms. Deeply incised cloughs form radial pattern of drainage from the higher ground. <u>Upland rolling landform.</u></i></p> <p>Landcover: Heather clad escarpment slopes and acid grassland, rushes or cottongrass. Above limit of enclosed farmland.</p> <p>Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Undulating network of stone walls but most of this landscape is above the upper limit of enclosure. .</i></p> <p>Built Environment: Few intrusive elements. Wind farm on Caton Moor highly visible from the west. Victorian aqueducts and waterworks in evidence. <u><i>Sparse settlement pattern.</i></u></p>	<p>High</p> <p>The large scale and exposed character of this landscape suggests a low sensitivity to wind energy development. The landform, complexity, remoteness and recreational use indicate a high sensitivity.</p> <p>These areas provide important backdrops for adjacent areas.</p> <p>This landscape forms the core of the Forest Of Bowland AONB.</p>
<p>PERCEPTUAL</p> <p>Sense of remoteness: Remoteness unaffected by built elements.</p> <p>Perception of change: <i>Little new development for 150 years. Changes have occurred as a result of abandonment of farmsteads, desertion of the marginal lands and reversion to rushy pasture.</i> Few intrusive elements. Wind farm on Caton Moor highly visible from the west. Victorian aqueducts and waterworks in evidence.</p>	
<p>VISUAL</p> <p>Settings: Few intrusive elements; unsympathetic, geometric conifer plantations along River Dunsop Valley, at Thrushgill Fell and Gisburn Forest.</p> <p>Views: Magnificent views from the edges of the fells including from the parking spot at Jubilee Tower.</p>	
<p>VALUE</p> <p>Rarity:</p>	
<p>Designated scenic quality: AONB</p>	
<p>Cultural associations: <i>Considerable evidence of settlement and land use since prehistoric times.</i></p>	
<p>Amenity and recreation: Few routes across the moor – Trough of Bowland is popular for recreation. <i>Extensive areas managed for grouse shooting.</i></p>	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: Moorland Hills
Landscape Character Area: 2c Longridge Fell

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>High</p> <p>The large scale and exposed character of this landscape suggests a low sensitivity to wind energy development.</p> <p>The distinctive landmark outlier landform, standing above the adjacent landscape indicates a high sensitivity. It provides a distinctive and recognisable backdrop for adjacent areas.</p> <p>This landscape forms part of the Forest Of Bowland AONB.</p>
Scale: Large scale	
Openness: Open moorland contrasts with the enclosure of the conifer plantation.	
Landform: Isolated ridge of hard millstone grit standing proud of the softer lowlands. <i>Upland rolling landform.</i>	
Landcover: Moorland to west of summit, extensive conifer plantation on ridgeline.	
Complexity/ Pattern: <u>Simple.</u>	
Built Environment: One minor road traverses the ridge. <i>Sparse settlement pattern.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness: Picnic spots and viewpoints are regularly visited.	
Perception of change: Recent addition of coniferous forestry	
VISUAL	
Settings: Long, prominent ridge with distinctive silhouette. Extensively visible.	
Views: Ridge provides good views over the Ribble Valley.	
VALUE	
Rarity: <u>Unique profile</u>	
Designated scenic quality: AONB	
Cultural associations: Beacon site in 16thC. <i>Considerable evidence of settlement and land use since prehistoric times.</i> Line of Roman Road visible.	
Amenity and recreation: Plantation provides many opportunities for recreation, forest walks. Popular picnic spots and viewpoints.	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: **Moorland Hills**
 Landscape Character Area: **2d Waddington Fell**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	High
Scale: <u>Large scale</u>	<p>The large scale and exposed character of this landscape suggests a low sensitivity to wind energy development.</p> <p>The distinctive outlier landform, enclosing the Upper Hodder Valley and standing above the adjacent landscape, indicates a high sensitivity. It provides a distinctive and recognisable backdrop for adjacent areas.</p> <p>This landscape forms part of the Forest Of Bowland AONB.</p>
Openness: Largely open. Exposed character.	
Landform: Grit outcrop separated from Bowland Fells by Hodder Valley. <u>Upland rolling landform.</u>	
Landcover: Moorland vegetation cover of upland heath and acid grassland with some blanket bog. Less dominant conifer blocks than some other Bowland outliers.	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Undulating network of stone walls but most of this landscape is above the upper limit of enclosure. .</i>	
Built Environment: Two passes only over the fells. An active quarry and communications mast are detractors. <u>Sparse settlement pattern.</u>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: An active quarry and communications mast	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views: Magnificent views of the surrounding lowlands from the pass on Waddington Fell.	
VALUE	
Rarity: <u>Unique profile</u>	
Designated scenic quality: AONB	
Cultural associations: <i>Considerable evidence of settlement and land use since prehistoric times.</i>	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: **Moorland Hills**
 Landscape Character Area: **2e Pendle Hill**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>High</p> <p>The large scale and exposed character of this landscape suggests a low sensitivity to wind energy development.</p> <p>The distinctive landmark outlier landform, standing above the adjacent landscape, indicates a high sensitivity. It provides a distinctive and recognisable backdrop for adjacent areas.</p> <p>This landscape forms part of the AONB.</p>
Scale: Large scale	
Openness: Open. Exposed	
Landform: Millstone grit outcrop with particularly distinct landform – steep scarp to north and flat plateau top. <u>Upland rolling landform.</u>	
Landcover: Smooth, undulating surface of blanket bog. No conifer plantations.	
Complexity/ Pattern: <u>Simple</u>	
Built Environment: No quarries or communication masts. <u>Sparse settlement pattern.</u>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: Limited to recreation pressures.	
VISUAL	
Settings: Distinctive landmark for many miles around.	
Views: Stunning views from the top.	
VALUE	
Rarity. <u>Unique profile</u>	
Designated scenic quality: AONB	
Cultural associations: Beacon site in 16thC. Famous landmark. <i>Considerable evidence of settlement and land use since prehistoric times.</i> <u>Pendle Witches.</u>	
Amenity and recreation: Popular footpaths to the top.	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: **Moorland Hills**
 Landscape Character Area: **2f White Moor/ Burn Moor**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate-High</p> <p>The large scale and exposed character of this landscape suggests a low sensitivity to wind energy development.</p> <p>The landform is less marked than the other Moorland Hills, although still rising above the adjacent landscapes, and indicates a high sensitivity. It provides a distinctive and recognisable backdrop for adjacent areas.</p> <p>Part of this landscape falls within the Forest of Bowland AONB.</p>
Scale: <u>Large scale</u>	
Openness: <i>Open exposed character. Wild, windswept experience.</i>	
Landform: Rounded hills. <u>Upland rolling landform.</u>	
Landcover: Heather moorland with acid grassland on the lower slopes.	
Complexity/ Pattern: Simple.	
Built Environment: Occasional isolated stone farmsteads. <u>Sparse settlement pattern.</u>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <i>Little new development for 150 years. Changes have occurred as a result of abandonment of farmsteads, desertion of the marginal lands and reversion to rushy pasture</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views: Views from the slopes and summits are dramatic and contrasting.	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality: Limited part in AONB	
Cultural associations: <i>Considerable evidence of settlement and land use since prehistoric times.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: A network of footpaths including the Pendle Way.	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: Moorland Hills
 Landscape Character Area: 2g Beacon Fell

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	High
Scale: Small scale	
Openness: Enclosed by conifers. Sheltered	The large scale and exposed character of this landscape suggests a low sensitivity to wind energy development. This is however tempered by its limited extent.
Landform: Small but distinctive grit outcrop. Natural shape obscured by conifers.	
Landcover: Coniferous forestry	
Complexity/ Pattern: Simple	The distinctive landmark outlier landform, standing above the adjacent landscape, indicates a high sensitivity. It provides a distinctive and recognisable backdrop for adjacent areas.
Built Environment: Visitor facilities. <i>Sparse settlement pattern.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	This landscape forms part of the AONB and contains a Country Park..
Perception of change:	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views: Dramatic views over surrounding lowlands. Views to Blackpool Tower, South Lakeland and the Isle of Man.	
VALUE	
Rarity: <u>Unique profile</u>	
Designated scenic quality: AONB	
Cultural associations: Beacon site in 16thC. <i>Considerable evidence of settlement and land use since prehistoric times.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: Wide range of outdoor recreational facilities. Country Park.	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: **Enclosed Uplands**
 Landscape Character Area: **3a Rossendale Hills**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	Moderate
Scale: <u>Large</u>	<p>The large scale and exposed character of this landscape suggests a low sensitivity to wind energy development. This combines with the sense of a landscape in decline, and a number of contemporary detractors within the landscape, to further reduce the sensitivity.</p> <p>The area, however, forms an important enclosing setting and visual backdrop for the adjacent urban areas and this elevates its sensitivity.</p>
Openness: Open, elevated topography	
Landform: Relatively level upland plateau. Overall impression is of an undulating, undramatic landform. High, exposed undulating plateau.	
Landcover: Grass moor with patches of rush. Ridges comprise purple moor grass and cotton grass. Trees largely absent but small areas of woodland associated with reservoirs.	
Complexity/ Pattern: Only peat capped ridges/ summits provide discernible pattern and diversity. <u>Network of tumbled stone walls.</u>	
Built Environment: Network of gritstone walls encloses almost all of area. Landscape dotted with small, remote farms – many now abandoned. Abandoned coalmines and quarries. Victorian reservoirs. Prominent high voltage power lines cross the plateau top. <u>Distinctive pattern of settlement at high altitude. Victorian Reservoirs.</u>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness: Bleak but sense of remoteness diminished by proximity of urban areas.	
Perception of change: Overall impression is of a somewhat derelict landscape with rush-infested pastures and tumbled stone walls.	
VISUAL	
Settings: Provides enclosing setting for Settled Valleys.	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: Long history of settlement and exploitation of mineral wealth. Enclosed in the 18 th and 19 th C.	
Amenity and recreation: Dense network of footpaths. <u>Recreation at reservoirs.</u>	

Scale: Small, medium and possibly larger scale.

Landscape Character Type: Moorland Fringe
Landscape Character Area: 4a Trawden Fringes

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate-Low</p> <p>In general this landscape forms the transition between the more settled valleys and other landscapes and the high moorland. As such it shows a transition of characteristics. The relatively large scale and exposed character of this landscape suggests a modest sensitivity to wind energy development. This combines with the sense of a landscape in decline to further reduce the sensitivity.</p> <p>The area forms the lower part of the visual backdrop for the adjacent areas and this elevates its sensitivity. In most cases however this Moorland Fringe landscape does not form the skyline and therefore there may be opportunities for development within these areas. Such development would be backclothed by the higher parts of this character area and the Moorland Plateaux and Hills above, reducing its sensitivity.</p> <p>Within this character area the influence of the adjacent urban areas is an additional consideration.</p>
Scale: Relatively narrow band of small-medium sized fields.	
Openness: <i>Enclosed – transitional between moorland and lowland farmed landscapes.</i>	
Landform: Western escarpment of the South Pennine ridge. Shallow valley cloughs present with remnant semi-natural woodland.	
Landcover: Improved grassland/ some acid grassland.	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Dry stone walls - Characteristic diverse pattern.</i>	
Built Environment: Scattered, isolated stone farmsteads. Gritstone walls. Small reservoirs and quarries. Wind Farm at Coal Clough. <i>Distinctive vernacular architecture.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness: Remote character	
Perception of change: <i>Marginal farms have been abandoned. Wind Farm at Coal Clough.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings: Windfarm at Coal Clough on the edge of the moorland plateaux.	
Views: <i>Elevated and often long distance views from lay-bys and viewpoints.</i>	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Archaeological interest well preserved. Historic boundary walls.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: Parking and picnic places encourage visitors.	

Scale: Small, medium and possibly large scale.

Landscape Character Type: **Moorland Fringe**
 Landscape Character Area: **4b Rossendale Moorland Fringe**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate-Low</p> <p>In general this landscape forms the transition between the more settled valleys and other landscapes and the high moorland. As such it shows a transition of characteristics. The relatively large scale and exposed character of this landscape suggests a modest sensitivity to wind energy development. This combines with the sense of a landscape in decline, and a number of contemporary detractors within the landscape, to further reduce the sensitivity.</p> <p>The area forms the lower part of the visual backdrop for the adjacent areas and this elevates its sensitivity. In most cases however this Moorland Fringe landscape does not form the skyline and therefore there may be opportunities for development within these areas. Such development would be backclothed by the higher parts of this character area and the Moorland Plateaux and Hills above, reducing its sensitivity.</p> <p>Within this character area the influence of the adjacent urban areas is an additional consideration.</p>
Scale: Large fields enclosed by stone walls.	
Openness: <i>Enclosed – transitional between moorland and lowland farmed landscapes</i>	
Landform: <i>Rolling landscape</i>	
Landcover: Pasture – improved grassland/ some unimproved.	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Dry stone walls - Characteristic diverse pattern.</i>	
Built Environment: Large farmhouses at high altitude – diversification evident (see below) <i>Distinctive vernacular architecture.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness: <i>Remote character</i>	
Perception of change: Diversification evident – large sheds and makeshift structures associated with haulage/ scrap metal recycling/ small scale forestry. Disused quarries present.	
VISUAL	
Settings: <u>Vertical components in the landscape could be silhouetted against the moorland skyline beyond.</u>	
Views: <u>Elevated and often long distance views from lay-bys and viewpoints.</u>	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Archaeological interest well preserved. <u>Historic boundary walls.</u></i>	
Amenity and recreation: <i>Trackways and Packhorse Ways provide for informal recreation.</i>	

Scale: Small, medium and possibly large scale.

Landscape Character Type: Moorland Fringe
 Landscape Character Area: 4c Blackburn Moorland Fringe

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	Moderate-Low
Scale:	
Openness: Bleak. Cold and exposed north facing slopes.	<p>In general this landscape forms the transition between the more settled valleys and other landscapes and the high moorland. As such it shows a transition of characteristics. The relatively large scale and exposed character of this landscape suggests a modest sensitivity to wind energy development. This combines with the sense of a landscape in decline, and a number of contemporary detractors within the landscape, to further reduce the sensitivity.</p>
Landform: <i>Rolling landscape</i>	
Landcover: <i>Unimproved agricultural grassland. Tree cover sparse</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Dry stone walls - Characteristic diverse pattern.</i>	
Built Environment: <i>Isolated farmsteads. Stone walls. Terraced cottages and linear settlements. Victorian reservoirs. Distinctive vernacular architecture.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness: A number of roads and footpaths diminish its rural and remote character.	<p>The area forms the lower part of the visual backdrop for the adjacent areas and this elevates its sensitivity. In most cases however this Moorland Fringe landscape does not form the skyline and therefore there may be opportunities for development within these areas. Such development would be backclothed by the higher parts of this character area and the Moorland Plateaux and Hills above, reducing its sensitivity.</p>
Perception of change: Sense of neglect – field boundaries in disrepair. Area conveys a sense of neglect.	
VISUAL	
Settings: <u>Vertical components in the landscape could be silhouetted against the moorland skyline beyond.</u>	<p>Within this character area the influence of the adjacent urban areas is an additional consideration.</p>
Views: Views over urban areas. <u>Elevated and often long distance views from lay-bys and viewpoints.</u>	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Archaeological interest well preserved. <u>Historic boundary walls.</u></i>	
Amenity and recreation: <i>Trackways and Packhorse Ways provide for informal recreation.</i>	

Scale: Small, medium and possibly large scale.

Landscape Character Type: **Moorland Fringe**
 Landscape Character Area: **4d Bowland Gritstone Fringes**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
<p>PHYSICAL</p> <p>Scale:</p> <p>Openness: Bleak appearance. Windswept.</p> <p>Landform: Steep transitional zone between upland moorland and the River Lune/ the Lancashire Plain.</p> <p>Landcover: Marginal farmed landscapes. Rough pasture, low growing gorse, bramble and small windswept hawthorns.</p> <p>Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Dry stone walls - Characteristic diverse pattern.</i></p> <p>Built Environment: Highly rural, sparsely populated. Isolated gritstone farms. <i>Distinctive vernacular architecture.</i></p>	<p>Moderate-High</p> <p>In general this landscape forms the transition between the more settled valleys and other landscapes and the high moorland. As such it shows a transition of characteristics. The relatively large scale and exposed character of this landscape suggests a modest sensitivity to wind energy development. This character area is relatively well maintained and is generally remote from the influences of urban development and contemporary structures such as quarries and transmission masts.</p> <p>The area forms the lower part of the visual backdrop for the adjacent areas and this elevates its sensitivity. In most cases however this Moorland Fringe landscape does not form the skyline and therefore there may be opportunities for development within these areas. Such development would be backclothed by the higher parts of this character area and the Moorland Plateaux and Hills above, reducing its sensitivity.</p> <p>These areas are largely within the AONB and this reflects the visual quality of the landscape and its elevated sensitivity.</p>
<p>PERCEPTUAL</p>	
<p>Sense of remoteness: <i>Remote character</i></p>	
<p>Perception of change: <i>Marginal farms have been abandoned.</i></p>	
<p>VISUAL</p>	
<p>Settings: <i>Vertical components in the landscape could be silhouetted against the moorland skyline beyond.</i></p>	
<p>Views: <i>Elevated and often long distance views from lay-bys and viewpoints.</i></p>	
<p>VALUE</p>	
<p>Rarity:</p>	
<p>Designated scenic quality: AONB</p>	
<p>Cultural associations: <i>Archaeological interest well preserved. Historic boundary walls.</i></p>	
<p>Amenity and recreation: <i>Trackways and Packhorse Ways provide for informal recreation.</i></p>	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: **Moorland Fringe**
 Landscape Character Area: **4e Bowland Limestone Fringes**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate-High</p> <p>In general this landscape forms the transition between the more settled valleys and other landscapes and the high moorland. As such it shows a transition of characteristics. The relatively large scale and exposed character of this landscape suggests a modest sensitivity to wind energy development. This character area is relatively well maintained and is generally remote from the influences of urban development and contemporary structures such as quarries and transmission masts.</p> <p>The area forms the lower part of the visual backdrop for the adjacent areas and this elevates its sensitivity. In most cases however this Moorland Fringe landscape does not form the skyline and therefore there may be opportunities for development within these areas. Such development would be backclothed by the higher parts of this character area and the Moorland Plateaux and Hills above, reducing its sensitivity.</p> <p>This area is within the AONB and this reflects the visual quality of the landscape and its elevated sensitivity.</p>
Scale:	
Openness: <i>Enclosed – transitional between moorland and lowland farmed landscapes</i>	
Landform: Less dramatic than gritstone fringes. Smoothly rounded limestone knolls are a distinctive feature.	
Landcover: Lusher, greener pastures. More woodland than the Gritstone Fringes.	
Complexity/ Pattern: Strong patterns of white limestone walls and barns.	
Built Environment: <i>Isolated farmsteads. Stone walls. Terraced cottages and linear settlements. Victorian reservoirs. Distinctive vernacular architecture.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness: <i>Remote character</i>	
Perception of change:	
VISUAL	
Settings: <i>Vertical components in the landscape could be silhouetted against the moorland skyline beyond.</i>	
Views:	
VALUE <i>Elevated and often long distance views from lay-bys and viewpoints.</i>	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality: AONB	
Cultural associations: <i>Archaeological interest well preserved. Historic boundary walls.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: <i>Trackways</i>	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: **Moorland Fringe**
 Landscape Character Area: **4f Longridge Fell Fringes**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate-High</p> <p>In general this landscape forms the transition between the more settled valleys and other landscapes and the high moorland and the edge landscape to the distinctive outlier of Longridge Fell. As such it shows a transition of characteristics. The relatively large scale and exposed character of this landscape suggests a modest sensitivity to wind energy development. This character area is relatively well maintained.</p> <p>The area forms the lower part of the visual backdrop for the adjacent areas and this elevates its sensitivity. In most cases however this Moorland Fringe landscape does not form the skyline and therefore there may be opportunities for development within these areas. Such development would be backclothed by the higher parts of this character area and the Moorland Plateaux and Hills above, reducing its sensitivity.</p> <p>This area is largely within the AONB and this reflects the visual quality of the landscape and its elevated sensitivity.</p>
Scale:	
Openness: <i>Enclosed – transitional between moorland and lowland farmed landscapes</i>	
Landform: <i>Rolling landscape</i>	
Landcover: <i>Unimproved agricultural grassland. Tree cover sparse</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Stone walls and Victorian reservoirs. Characteristic diverse pattern.</i>	
Built Environment: <i>Close to urban settlement – affected by caravan parks, reservoirs, suburban development and golf courses. Victorian reservoirs. Distinctive vernacular architecture.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness: <i>Relatively remote</i>	
Perception of change: <i>Stone walls degraded, wire fences act as stock proofing.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings: <i>Vertical components in the landscape could be silhouetted against the moorland skyline beyond.</i>	
Views: <i>Well used roads offer excellent views to the surrounding lowlands. Elevated and often long distance views from lay-bys and viewpoints.</i>	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality: <i>Most in AONB</i>	
Cultural associations: <i>Historic boundary walls.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: <i>Caravan parks and golf courses</i>	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: **Moorland Fringe**
 Landscape Character Area: **4g South Pendle Fringe**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate-High</p> <p>In general this landscape forms the transition between the more settled valleys and other landscapes and the high moorland. As such it shows a transition of characteristics. The relatively large scale and exposed character of this landscape suggests a modest sensitivity to wind energy development.</p> <p>The area forms the lower part of the visual backdrop for the adjacent areas and this elevates its sensitivity. In most cases however this Moorland Fringe landscape does not form the skyline and therefore there may be opportunities for development within these areas. Such development would be backclothed by the higher parts of this character area and the Moorland Plateaux and Hills above, reducing its sensitivity.</p> <p>Within this character area the influence of the adjacent urban areas is an additional consideration.</p>
Scale:	
Openness: <i>Enclosed – transitional between moorland and lowland farmed landscapes</i>	
Landform: Narrow valley of Pendle Water is a significant feature.	
Landcover: Conifer plantations within valley of Pendle Water.	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Dry stone walls</i> - Highly textural landscape.	
Built Environment: Scattered stone farmsteads and hamlets. <i>Distinctive vernacular architecture.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness: <i>Remote character</i>	
Perception of change: <i>Marginal farms have been abandoned.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings: <i>Vertical components in the landscape could be silhouetted against the moorland skyline beyond.</i>	
Views: Views to Pendle Hill <i>Elevated and often long distance views from lay-bys and viewpoints.</i>	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality: Part in AONB	
Cultural associations: <i>Archaeological interest well preserved. Historic boundary walls.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: Caravan parks, visitor centre/ outdoor activity centre. Recreational pressure – tourism impact evident at Roughlee and Barley.	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: **Moorland Fringe**
 Landscape Character Area: **4h Leck Fell Fringe**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate-High</p> <p>In general this landscape forms the transition between the more settled valleys and other landscapes and the high moorland. As such it shows a transition of characteristics. The relatively large scale and exposed character of this landscape suggests a modest sensitivity to wind energy development. This character area is relatively well maintained and is remote, located immediately adjacent to the North Yorkshire Dales National Park. It is visually continuous with this landscape.</p> <p>The area forms the lower part of the visual backdrop for the adjacent areas and this elevates its sensitivity. In most cases however this Moorland Fringe landscape does not form the skyline and therefore there may be opportunities for development within these areas. Such development would be backclothed by the higher parts of this character area and the Moorland Plateaux and Hills above, reducing its sensitivity.</p>
Scale:	
Openness: <i>Enclosed – transitional between moorland and lowland farmed landscapes</i>	
Landform: Large scale, smooth landform. Leck Beck is a significant feature.	
Landcover: Regular plantations and other mixed woodland.	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Dry stone walls - Characteristic diverse pattern.</i>	
Built Environment: <i>Isolated farmsteads. Stone walls. Distinctive vernacular architecture.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness: <i>Remote character</i>	
Perception of change: Farms are marginal. Pastures are rushy.	
VISUAL	
Settings: <i>Vertical components in the landscape could be silhouetted against the moorland skyline beyond. Elevated and often long distance views from lay-bys and viewpoints.</i>	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: Archaeological interest. <i>Historic boundary walls.</i> High Park is an extensive area of multi-period settlement.	
Amenity and recreation: <i>Trackways and Packhorse Ways provide for informal recreation.</i>	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: **Moorland Fringe**
 Landscape Character Area: **4i North Pendle Fringe**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	Moderate-High
Scale:	<p>In general this landscape forms the transition between the more settled valleys and other landscapes and the high moorland and the edge landscape to the distinctive outlier of Pendle Hill. As such it shows a transition of characteristics. The relatively large scale and exposed character of this landscape suggests a modest sensitivity to wind energy development.</p> <p>The area forms the lower part of the visual backdrop for the adjacent areas and this elevates its sensitivity. In most cases however this Moorland Fringe landscape does not form the skyline and therefore there may be opportunities for development within these areas. Such development would be backclothed by the higher parts of this character area and the Moorland Plateaux and Hills above, reducing its sensitivity.</p> <p>This area is within the AONB and this reflects the visual quality of the landscape and its elevated sensitivity.</p>
Openness: <i>Enclosed – transitional between moorland and lowland farmed landscapes</i>	
Landform: Smooth landform.	
Landcover: <i>Unimproved agricultural grassland. Tree cover sparse</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Dry stone walls - Characteristic diverse pattern.</i>	
Built Environment: Rural character – sheltered from urban influence by Pendle Hill. <i>Distinctive vernacular architecture.</i> More rural character than South Pendle Fringe.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness: <i>Remote character</i>	
Perception of change: <i>Marginal farms have been abandoned.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings: <i>Vertical components in the landscape could be silhouetted against the moorland skyline beyond.</i>	
Views: <i>Elevated and often long distance views from lay-bys and viewpoints.</i>	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality: Most in AONB	
Cultural associations: <i>Archaeological interest well preserved. Historic boundary walls.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: <i>Trackways and Packhorse Ways provide for informal recreation.</i>	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: **Moorland Fringe**
 Landscape Character Area: **4j West Pennine Fringes**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate-Low</p> <p>In general this landscape forms the transition between the more settled valleys and other landscapes and the high moorland. As such it shows a transition of characteristics. The relatively large scale and exposed character of this landscape suggests a modest sensitivity to wind energy development. This character area is relatively well maintained .</p> <p>The area forms the lower part of the visual backdrop for the adjacent areas and this elevates its sensitivity. In most cases however this Moorland Fringe landscape does not form the skyline and therefore there may be opportunities for development within these areas. Such development would be backclothed by the higher parts of this character area and the Moorland Plateaux and Hills above, reducing its sensitivity.</p> <p>Within this character area the influence of the adjacent urban areas is an additional consideration.</p>
Scale:	
Openness: Transitional landscape between the unenclosed West Pennine Moors and the enclosed industrial foothills.	
Landform: <i>Occurs on the edges of the moorland. Rolling landscape</i>	
Landcover: Marginal pasture	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Dry stone walls -- Characteristic diverse pattern.</i>	
Built Environment: Scattered farmsteads. Evidence of industrial activity – reservoirs, mines, quarries. <i>Distinctive vernacular architecture.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness: <i>Remote character</i>	
Perception of change: <i>Marginal farms have been abandoned.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings: Wooded gardens above Rivington Reservoir. <u>Vertical components in the landscape could be silhouetted against the moorland skyline beyond.</u>	
Views: <u>Elevated and often long distance views from lay-bys and viewpoints.</u>	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Archaeological interest well preserved. <u>Historic boundary walls.</u> Evidence of industrial activity – reservoirs, mines, quarries.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: Good access via public footpaths.	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: **Undulating Lowland Farmland**
 Landscape Character Area: **5a Upper Hodder Valley**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>High</p> <p>This is a small scale landscape enclosed by the adjacent higher ground of the Forest of Bowland. There is a mature and established character to the landscape comprising stands of mature deciduous woodland, picturesque built elements and other attributes which elevate its sensitivity.</p> <p>Away from urban influences the area has a sense of “settled remoteness”.</p> <p>The area is contained within the AONB in reflection of its visual quality.</p>
Scale: <u>Small</u>	
Openness: <i>Transitional between the low-lying plains and the high fells of Bowland.</i>	
Landform: <i>Lowland landscape traversed by deeply incised, wooded cloughs and gorges. Gentle topography.</i>	
Landcover: <i>Well wooded. Many mixed farm woodlands, copses and hedgerow trees. Woodlands on the deep cloughs and valley sides.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: Lush oasis in the middle of a bleak landscape	
Built Environment: White stone walls, bridges and limestone built villages.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <i>Country houses and estates.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings: Limestone outcrops known as ‘Reef Knolls’. Stands of beech on hilltops.	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality: AONB	
Cultural associations: <i>Long history of settlement.</i>	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: **Undulating Lowland Farmland**
 Landscape Character Area: **5b Lower Hodder and Loud Valley**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>High</p> <p>This is a small scale landscape partially enclosed by the adjacent higher ground of the Forest of Bowland and its outliers. There is a mature and established character to the landscape comprising stands of mature deciduous woodland, picturesque built elements and other attributes which elevate its sensitivity.</p> <p>Away from urban influences, the area has a sense of “settled remoteness”.</p> <p>The area is contained within the AONB in reflection of its visual quality.</p>
Scale: <u>Small</u>	
Openness: <i>Transitional between the low-lying plains and the high fells of Bowland.</i>	
Landform: Undulating lowland. Includes deeply incised wooded river courses.	
Landcover: Lush green pastures and good tree growth.	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Patchwork of wood and pasture.</i>	
Built Environment: Little affected by modern development. Picturesque limestone villages.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <i>Country houses and estates.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality: Most in AONB	
Cultural associations: <i>Long history of settlement.</i>	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: **Undulating Lowland Farmland**
 Landscape Character Area: **5c Lower Ribble**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>High</p> <p>This is a small scale landscape fringing the adjacent higher ground of the Forest of Bowland and its outliers. There is a mature and established character to the landscape comprising stands of mature deciduous woodland, picturesque built elements and other attributes which elevate its sensitivity.</p> <p>Largely away from urban influences, the area has a sense of being rural.</p> <p>The area is partially contained within the AONB in reflection of its visual quality.</p>
Scale: <u>Small</u>	
Openness: <i>Transitional between the low-lying plains and the high fells of Bowland.</i>	
Landform: Distinctive broad valley landform. Floodplain of River Ribble.	
Landcover: <i>Many mixed farm woodlands, copses and hedgerow trees. Woodlands on the deep cloughs and valley sides.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: Distinctive pattern of wooded cloughs descend the valley sides with a complex, linked pattern of hedges and woodland.	
Built Environment: Well settled, stone farms linked by lanes and tracks.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: Country house estates and designed landscapes.	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Long history of settlement.</i>	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: **Undulating Lowland Farmland**
 Landscape Character Area: **5d Samelsbury- Withnell Fold**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate-High</p> <p>This is a small scale landscape forming the transition between the low lying plains and the Forest of Bowland. There is a mature and established character to the landscape comprising stands of mature deciduous woodland, picturesque built elements and other attributes which elevate its sensitivity.</p> <p>There is however more contemporary development and proximity to urban areas which reduces the sensitivity of the area.</p>
Scale: <u>Small</u>	
Openness: <i>Transitional between the low lying plains and the high fells of Bowland</i>	
Landform: Gently undulating with dramatic steep sided wooded valleys.	
Landcover: Large lush green pastures with low cut hedges and hedgerow trees.	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Patchwork of wood and pasture.</i>	
Built Environment: Infrastructure, industrial works, airfield and built development.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: Designed landscapes add to overall woodland cover.	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations:	
Amenity and recreation: Witton Country Park.	

Scale: Small scale.

Landscape Character Type: Undulating Lowland Farmland
Landscape Character Area: 5e Lower Ribblesdale (Clitheroe to Gisburn)

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate-High</p> <p>This is a small scale area forming the broad valley of the Ribble penetrating the high ground of the Forest of Bowland and its outlier. There is a mature and established character to the landscape comprising stands of mature deciduous woodland, picturesque built elements and other attributes which elevate its sensitivity.</p> <p>There is however more contemporary development and proximity to urban areas which reduces the sensitivity of the area.</p> <p>The area is locally included within the AONB centred on Pendle Hill and this reflects its particular visual attributes.</p>
Scale: <u>Small</u>	
Openness: <i>Transitional between the low-lying plains and the high fells of Bowland.</i>	
Landform: <i>Lowland landscape traversed by deeply incised, wooded cloughs and gorges. Gentle topography.</i>	
Landcover: <i>Many mixed farm woodlands, copses and hedgerow trees. Woodlands on the deep cloughs and valley sides.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Patchwork of wood and pasture.</i>	
Built Environment: Well settled area and communication corridor. Built development and industry.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <i>Country houses and estates.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings: Large cement works at Clitheroe is a prominent visual landmark for miles around. Limestone 'Reef Knolls' evident.	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality: Limited part in AONB	
Cultural associations: <i>Long history of settlement.</i>	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Small scale.

Landscape Character Type: Undulating Lowland Farmland
Landscape Character Area: 5f Lower Ribblesdale (Gisburn to Hellifield)

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>High</p> <p>This is a small scale landscape fringing the adjacent higher ground of the Forest of Bowland and its outliers. There is a mature and established character to the landscape comprising stands of mature deciduous woodland, picturesque built elements and other attributes which elevate its sensitivity.</p> <p>Largely away from urban influences, the area has a sense of being rural.</p> <p>The area is partially contained within the AONB in reflection of its visual quality.</p>
Scale: <u>Small</u>	
Openness: <i>Transitional between the low lying plains and the high fells of Bowland</i>	
Landform: <i>Lowland landscape traversed by deeply incised, wooded cloughs and gorges. Gentle topography.</i>	
Landcover: Lush green pastures divided by hedgerows and many hedgerow trees. Wooded character.	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Patchwork of wood and pasture.</i>	
Built Environment: Highly rural area.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <i>Country houses and estates.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality: Most in AONB	
Cultural associations: <i>Long history of settlement.</i>	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: **Undulating Lowland Farmland**
 Landscape Character Area: **5g South Bowland Fringes**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>High</p> <p>This is a small scale landscape fringing the adjacent higher ground of the Forest of Bowland. There is a mature and established character to the landscape comprising stands of mature deciduous woodland, picturesque built elements and other attributes which elevate its sensitivity.</p> <p>Largely away from urban influences, the area has a sense of being rural.</p> <p>The area is predominantly contained within the AONB in reflection of its visual quality.</p>
Scale: <u>Small</u>	
Openness: <i>Transitional between the low lying plains and the high fells of Bowland</i>	
Landform: <i>Lowland landscape traversed by deeply incised, wooded cloughs and gorges. Gentle topography.</i>	
Landcover: Well wooded area with wooded cloughs. Shelterbelts and beech hedges are distinctive features in the Cow Ark area.	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Patchwork of wood and pasture.</i>	
Built Environment: <i>Picturesque stone villages. Many country house estates. Scattered farms and cottages. Disused limekilns and quarries.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <u>Country houses and estates.</u>	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality: Most in AONB	
Cultural associations: <i>Long history of settlement.</i>	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: **Undulating Lowland Farmland**
 Landscape Character Area: **5h Goosnargh – Whittingham**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate-High</p> <p>This is a small scale landscape forming the transition between the low lying plains and the Forest of Bowland. There is a mature and established character to the landscape comprising stands of mature deciduous woodland, picturesque built elements and other attributes which elevate its sensitivity.</p> <p>There is however more contemporary development, both industrial and agricultural and proximity to urban areas which reduces the sensitivity of the area.</p> <p>Only the upper eastern fringes of this area are included within the AONB.</p>
Scale: <u>Small</u>	
Openness: Relatively open. <i>Transitional between the low lying plains and the high fells of Bowland</i>	
Landform: <i>Lowland landscape traversed by deeply incised, wooded cloughs and gorges. Gentle topography.</i>	
Landcover: Pastoral landscape, intensively farmed. Many hedgerows lost, few trees or woodlands but hedgerows along the lanes are important landscape features.	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Patchwork of wood and pasture.</i>	
Built Environment: Close to Preston and under pressure from built development. Vernacular buildings are of local stone.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <u>Country houses and estates.</u>	
VISUAL	
Settings: Landform descends from 150m to 30m AOD to define the edge of the agricultural plain at the Fylde - gradual transition.	
Views: Often clear views over the plain below.	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: Historically interesting area – Roman remains.	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Small scale.

Landscape Character Type: **Undulating Lowland Farmland**
 Landscape Character Area: **5i West Bowland Fringes**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>High</p> <p>This is a small scale landscape fringing the adjacent higher ground of the Forest of Bowland. There is a mature and established character to the landscape comprising stands of mature deciduous woodland, picturesque built elements and other attributes which elevate its sensitivity.</p> <p>Largely away from urban influences, the area has a sense of being rural.</p> <p>The area is predominantly contained within the AONB in reflection of its visual quality.</p>
Scale: <u>Small</u>	
Openness: <i>Transitional between the low lying plains and the high fells of Bowland</i>	
Landform: Transitional landscape between the gritstone scarps of Bowland and the coastal plain. Relatively dramatic, deeply incised valleys of the rivers Brock, Calder and Wyre.	
Landcover: <i>mixed farm woodlands, copses and hedgerow trees. Woodlands on the deep cloughs and valley sides.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Patchwork of wood and pasture.</i>	
Built Environment: <i>Picturesque stone villages. Many country house estates. Scattered farms and cottages. Disused limekilns and quarries.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <u>Country houses and estates.</u>	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views : Exceptional views of the Amounderness Plain and the Bowland Fells.	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality: Part in AONB	
Cultural associations: <i>Long history of settlement.</i>	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: Undulating Lowland Farmland
Landscape Character Area: 5j North Bowland Fringes

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>High</p> <p>This is a small scale landscape forming the transition between the low lying plains and the Forest of Bowland. There is a mature and established character to the landscape comprising stands of mature deciduous woodland, picturesque built elements and other attributes which elevate its sensitivity.</p> <p>Largely away from urban influences, the area has a sense of being rural.</p> <p>The area is contained within the AONB in reflection of its visual quality.</p>
Scale: <u>Small</u>	
Openness: <i>Transitional between the low lying plains and the high fells of Bowland</i>	
Landform: <i>Undulating. Lowland landscape traversed by deeply incised, wooded cloughs and gorges. Gentle topography.</i>	
Landcover: <i>Marginal farmland. Many mixed farm woodlands, copses and hedgerow trees. Woodlands on the deep cloughs and valley sides.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Patchwork of wood and pasture.</i>	
Built Environment: <i>Rural area. Small stone farm holdings linked by a network of footpaths and farm tracks.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <u><i>Country houses and estates.</i></u>	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality: <i>Part in AONB</i>	
Cultural associations: <i>Long history of settlement.</i>	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: Undulating Lowland Farmland
Landscape Character Area: 5k Cuerden – Euxton

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate-High</p> <p>This is a small scale landscape located within almost encircling urban development. There is a mature and established character to the landscape comprising stands of mature deciduous woodland, picturesque built elements and other attributes which elevate its sensitivity.</p> <p>There is however more contemporary development, both industrial and agricultural, and proximity to urban areas which reduces the sensitivity of the area.</p> <p>This area is not subject to any scenic designations.</p>
Scale: <u>Small</u>	
Openness: <i>Transitional between the low lying plains and the high fells of Bowland</i>	
Landform: <i>Lowland landscape traversed by deeply incised, wooded cloughs and gorges. Gentle topography.</i>	
Landcover: <i>Many mixed farm woodlands, copses and hedgerow trees. Woodlands on the deep cloughs and valley sides.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Patchwork of wood and pasture.</i>	
Built Environment: Extensive built development. Motorways and motorway junctions dominate in the northern sector. Pockets of farmland and vernacular buildings survive.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <u>Country houses and estates.</u>	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Long history of settlement.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: Cuerden Valley Park – managed for nature conservation/ recreation.	

Scale: Small scale.

Landscape Character Type: Industrial foothills and Valleys
Landscape Character Area: 6a Calder Valley

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate</p> <p>This is a landscape of modest scale with a mature established pattern of development both agricultural, industrial and residential. The enclosure and gentle landform further confirm the moderate sensitivity.</p> <p>There are areas of urban fringe and other landuses which reduce the sensitivity. Only very limited parts are within the AONB.</p>
Scale: <i>Relatively small scale. Fields enclosed by gritstone walls or hedgerows.</i>	
Openness: <i>The Industrial Foothills are generally more sheltered than the exposed Moorland Fringes.</i>	
Landform: <i>More gentle landform than nearby higher ground.</i>	
Landcover: <i>Lush, improved pastures. Hedgerow trees and parkland trees.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Stone walls on higher ground, hedgerows/ wire fences on lower slopes and valley bottom. Complex transitional landscapes</i>	
Built Environment: <i>Well populated landscape. Modern housing of conspicuous design. Pockets of neglected land and urban fringe uses close to the urban edge.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change:	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality: <i>Very small part in AONB</i>	
Cultural associations: <i>Designed landscapes are locally important. Mills, mill terraces and handloom weavers houses.</i>	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: Industrial foothills and Valleys
Landscape Character Area: 6b West Pennine Foothills

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate</p> <p>This is a landscape of small scale with a mature established pattern of development, both agricultural, industrial and residential.</p> <p>The degree of enclosure, landform, landcover and proximity to urban influences indicate some reduced sensitivity.</p> <p>In contrast there are a number of designed landscapes and use for recreation and amenity which elevate the sensitivity of this area.</p> <p>Variability within this LCA is marked. Attention required to skyline issues within this intimate, folded landscape.</p>
Scale: <i>Relatively small scale. Fields enclosed by gritstone walls or hedgerows.</i>	
Openness: <i>The Industrial Foothills are generally more sheltered than the exposed Moorland Fringes.</i>	
Landform: Rolling, undulating landscape.	
Landcover: Sheep grazed pastures. <i>Hedgerow trees and parkland trees.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Complex transitional landscapes</i>	
Built Environment: Urban influences apparent. Villages reflect their industrial basis.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <i>History of industrial development. Quarry spoil heaps.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity: Designated scenic quality: Cultural associations: A number of designed landscapes Amenity and recreation: Many public footpaths with views of urban conurbations below.	

Scale: Small scale.

Landscape Character Type: Industrial foothills and Valleys
Landscape Character Area: 6c Cliviger Gorge

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>High</p> <p>This is a landscape of small scale, contained within a unique and distinctive landform. It comprises a settled landscape with historical continuity and important woodland structure.</p>
Scale: <i>Relatively small scale. Fields enclosed by gritstone walls or hedgerows.</i>	
Openness: Dramatic gorge.	
Landform: Dramatic gorge. Distinctive landform. Unique in Lancashire.	
Landcover: Important small blocks of woodland (planted late 18 th C) around Holme Chapel. <i>Hedgerow trees and parkland trees.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Complex transitional landscapes</i>	
Built Environment: Scattered settlement on the valley floor.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change:	
VISUAL	
Settings: Gorge feature	
Views: <u>Contained</u>	
VALUE	
Rarity: Unique	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>History of industrial development.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: Well-loved local landscape.	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: Industrial foothills and Valleys
Landscape Character Area: 6d Adlington - Coppull

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate</p> <p>This is a landscape of modest scale with a mature established pattern of development, both agricultural, industrial and residential. The enclosure and gentle landform further confirm the moderate sensitivity.</p> <p>There are areas of urban fringe and other landuses which reduce the sensitivity, although parts of the area have extensive recreational use. There is no designation suggesting an elevated sensitivity.</p>
Scale: <i>Relatively small scale. Fields enclosed by gritstone walls or hedgerows.</i>	
Openness: <i>The Industrial Foothills are generally more sheltered than the exposed Moorland Fringes.</i>	
Landform: <i>More gentle landform than nearby higher ground.</i>	
Landcover: Not generally well wooded but important semi-natural woodland present. <i>Hedgerow trees and parkland trees.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Complex transitional landscapes</i>	
Built Environment: Industrial past reflected in expanded industrial settlements. Under pressure for further built development.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change:	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>History of industrial development.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: Major leisure facility at Park Hall and golf course at Duxbury Park.	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: **Farmed Ridges**
 Landscape Character Area: **7a Mellor Ridge**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate</p> <p>This is a landscape rising above the surrounding lowland, forming a prominent ridge. There are no attributes of scale or landform that lead to particular sensitivity.</p> <p>The area has a long established settlement pattern, including designed landscapes and country houses with a distinctive architecture, all of which tend to elevate the sensitivity.</p> <p>Whilst not forming elevated backdrops to adjacent areas this landscape is an important component of local and some wider views and this tends to elevate the sensitivity, with these areas perceived as part of the setting of adjacent areas.</p> <p>The area contains an extensive footpath network and is actively used for recreation.</p>
Scale:	
Openness:	
Landform: Prominent lowland ridge. <i>Rounded ridge profiles</i>	
Landcover: <i>Mosaic of intensive mixed farmland/ woodland.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Textural backdrop to the surrounding lowlands.</i>	
Built Environment: Mellor is situated on top of the ridge and enjoys long views across the lowlands. <i>Clustered stone built villages, scattered cottages/ farmsteads and more recent, incongruous mix of materials. Communication masts, reservoirs and housing developments present. Distinctive vernacular architecture.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <i>Designed landscapes and country houses. Rural in character but under pressure for urban development.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings: <i>Distinctive ridge profiles. Wooded sides, which rise sometimes dramatically from the farmed plains are visible for miles around.</i> Important buffer between Blackburn and the rural landscapes of the Ribble Valley. Viewed from busy A59 and M65 transport corridors	
Views: Outstanding views from the ridge to north/ east/ south.	
VALUE: Outstanding views from the ridge to the north, east and south. <i>Views over surrounding lowlands</i>	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Important strategically and symbolically throughout history.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: <i>Good network of footpaths, parking and picnic spots with views over surrounding lowlands.</i>	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: **Farmed Ridges**
 Landscape Character Area: **7b Upholland Ridge**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate</p> <p>This is a landscape rising above the surrounding lowland, forming a prominent ridge. There are no attributes of scale or landform that lead to particular sensitivity.</p> <p>The area has a long established settlement pattern, including designed landscapes and country houses with a distinctive architecture, all of which tend to elevate the sensitivity. There are however some detractors within this area reducing the sensitivity.</p> <p>Whilst not forming elevated backdrops to adjacent areas this landscape is an important component of local and some wider views and this tends to elevate the sensitivity, with these areas perceived as part of the setting of adjacent areas.</p> <p>The area contains an extensive footpath network and is actively used for recreation.</p>
Scale:	
Openness:	
Landform: Gritstone ridge. <i>Rounded ridge profiles</i>	
Landcover: Intensively farmed but wooded. <i>Mosaic of intensive mixed farmland/ woodland.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: Strong pattern of hedgerows and woodland provide textural backdrop to views from lowlands. Hedgerow loss evident.	
Built Environment: Well settled ridge with gritstone walls and terraces. Reservoirs, quarries and communication masts. <i>Clustered stone built villages, scattered cottages/ farmsteads and more recent, incongruous mix of materials. Communication masts, reservoirs and housing developments present. Distinctive vernacular architecture.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: Country houses and designed landscapes present.	
VISUAL	
Settings: <i>Distinctive ridge profiles. Wooded sides, which rise sometimes dramatically from the farmed plains are visible for miles around.</i> Important buffer between urban landscapes of NW Manchester and rural landscapes of the West Lancashire Coastal Plain.	
Views: <i>Views over surrounding lowlands</i>	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Important strategically and symbolically throughout history.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: Popular recreational area, many parking areas/ viewpoints on top of the ridge plus Country Park and golf course at Beacon Hill.	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: **Farmed Ridges**
 Landscape Character Area: **7c Langthwaite Ridge**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate-High</p> <p>This is a landscape rising above the surrounding lowland, forming a prominent ridge, although in close proximity to the more elevated landscape of the Forest of Bowland. There are no attributes of scale or landform that lead to particular sensitivity.</p> <p>The area has a long established settlement pattern, including designed landscapes and country houses with a distinctive architecture, all of which tend to elevate the sensitivity. There are however some detractors within this area reducing the sensitivity.</p> <p>Whilst not forming elevated backdrops to adjacent areas this area is an important component of local and some wider views and this tends to elevate the sensitivity, with these areas perceived as part of the setting of adjacent areas. This is particularly the case with this area forming the setting of the western edge of Lancaster.</p> <p>The area contains an extensive footpath network and is actively used for recreation.</p>
Scale:	
Openness:	
Landform: Prominent ridge. Smooth rounded form.	
Landcover: Rich mosaic of pasture, woodland and parkland. Mixed woodlands a feature.	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Textural backdrop to the surrounding lowlands.</i>	
Built Environment: Scattered built development. <i>Clustered stone built villages, scattered cottages/ farmsteads and more recent, incongruous mix of materials. Communication masts, reservoirs and housing developments present. Distinctive vernacular architecture.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <i>Designed landscapes and country houses.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings: Setting for city of Lancaster. <i>Distinctive ridge profiles. Wooded sides, which rise sometimes dramatically from the farmed plains are visible for miles around.</i>	
Views: <i>Views over surrounding lowlands.</i>	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality: Part in AONB	
Cultural associations: <i>Important strategically and symbolically throughout history.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: <i>Good network of footpaths, parking and picnic spots with views over surrounding lowlands.</i>	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: **Settled Valleys**
 Landscape Character Area: **8a: Irwell**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>High</p> <p>This area forms a series of narrow ribbons of development located within steep valley landscapes and tightly enclosed by the adjacent elevated moorland. They are of a limited width and small scale, with development extending to the “moorland fringe”.</p> <p>The areas have some sense of a landscape in decline with the industrial heritage an important part of the character of the area.</p> <p>There is no sense of remoteness with much of the valleys occupied by urban development.</p> <p>It is the proximity and integration of the urban fabric with the small scale enclosed landscapes that elevate the sensitivity of these areas.</p>
Scale: <u>Interlinked small scale steep valleys</u>	
Openness: Enclosed valleys, enclosure reinforced by broadleaved woodland. Sheltered valleys.	
Landform: Narrow, deeply incised, high sided valleys. Distinctive landscape type.	
Landcover: Urban. Underused farmland with attendant derelict structures.	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Gritstone walls create a distinctive, prominent field pattern.</i>	
Built Environment: Dense ribbon of urban and industrial development along the valley floor. Gritstone terraces. Tight knit urban centres with grand 19 th C civic buildings.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness: Busy	
Perception of change:	
VISUAL	
Settings: Textile mills with distinctive chimneys. Rocks exposed along steepest valley sides to create dramatic features.	
Views: Views towards woodland, pastures and the moorland edge.	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: Legacy of industrial heritage.	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: Reservoir Valleys
Landscape Character Area: 9a Rivington

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>High</p> <p>The large scale and broad open character of this area indicate a modest sensitivity, although this is moderated by the limited extent of the area.</p> <p>The presence of the designed landscape of Lever Park, the extent of the parkland and the reservoir, together with the extensive use of the area for recreation, indicate an appreciably higher sensitivity.</p> <p>Despite its proximity to urban areas, this area is subject to their influence to only a limited extent by virtue of the local topography of the valley.</p>
Scale: <u>Large scale.</u>	
Openness: <i>Large expanses of water dominate/ contrast with areas of semi natural woodland/ plantations.</i>	
Landform: <i>Wide shallow valley. Engineered landforms of bunds and embankments associated with reservoirs.</i>	
Landcover: <i>Almost entirely water filled. Tree lined avenues, Rivington Terraced Gardens and ruins reflect influence of Lord Leverhulme of Lever Hall.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern:	
Built Environment: <i>Engineering structures associated with reservoirs dominate the upper part of the valley. Gothic architectural detailing and sturdy, dressed stone walls. <u>General absence of modern settlement.</u></i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change:	
VISUAL	
Settings: <u>Wide shallow valley feature</u>	
Views: <u>Views from higher ground into valley</u>	
VALUE	
Rarity: <u>Unique</u>	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Listed historic landscape of Lever Park forms part of Rivington Country Park. Area depopulated in 19th C for reservoir construction – remains of farms still extant. Reservoirs and associated structures are of historical significance/ architectural heritage.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: <i>Country Park is extremely popular.</i>	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: Reservoir Valleys
 Landscape Character Area: 9b Turton – Jumbles

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>High</p> <p>The large scale and broad open character of this area indicate a modest sensitivity, although this is moderated by the limited extent of the area.</p> <p>The presence of the engineering structures, the attractive settlements, and the extensive use of the area for recreation, however, indicate an appreciably higher sensitivity.</p> <p>Despite its proximity to urban areas, this area is subject to their influence to only a limited extent by virtue of the local topography of the valley.</p>
Scale: <u>Large scale.</u>	
Openness: <i>Large expanses of water dominate/ contrast with areas of semi natural woodland/ plantations.</i>	
Landform: <i>Engineered landforms of bunds and embankments associated with reservoirs.</i>	
Landcover: Extensive woodland surrounds the 3 reservoirs, much of which is conifer plantations.	
Complexity/ Pattern:	
Built Environment: Armsgrove railway viaduct is a notable feature. Attractive settlements at Chapel Town and Turton Bottoms. <i>Gothic architectural detailing and sturdy, dressed stone walls. <u>General absence of modern settlement.</u></i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change:	
VISUAL	
Settings: <u>Valley feature</u>	
Views: <u>Views from higher ground into valley</u>	
VALUE	
Rarity: <u>Unique</u>	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Area depopulated in 19th C for reservoir construction – remains of farms still extant. Reservoirs and associated structures are of historical significance/ architectural heritage.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: The reservoirs are a focus for recreation/ nature conservation.	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: Reservoir Valleys
 Landscape Character Area: 9c Haslingden Grane

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate-High</p> <p>The large scale and broad open character of this area indicate a modest sensitivity, although this is moderated by the limited extent of the area.</p> <p>The simple balance of landcover elements, comprising plantations and open pasture and the presence of quarried crags indicate a reduced sensitivity.</p> <p>The presence of the engineering structures and the use of the area for recreation, however, indicate an elevated sensitivity.</p>
Scale: <u>Large scale.</u>	
Openness: <i>Large expanses of water dominate/ contrast with areas of semi natural woodland/ plantations.</i>	
Landform: <i>Wide valley with 3 large reservoirs. Engineered landforms of bunds and embankments associated with reservoirs.</i>	
Landcover: <i>Valley sides contain mix of coniferous and broadleaved plantations and open pastures.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Quarried crags and edges border the surrounding high moorland.</i>	
Built Environment: <i>The valley was depopulated in association with reservoir construction – abandoned farmsteads and ruined cottages remain. Gothic architectural detailing and sturdy, dressed stone walls. General absence of modern settlement.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness: <i>Somewhat remote.</i>	
Perception of change:	
VISUAL	
Settings: <u>Wide valley feature</u>	
Views: <i>Views from higher ground into valley</i>	
VALUE	
Rarity: <u>Unique</u>	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Area depopulated in 19th C for reservoir construction – remains of farms still extant. Reservoirs and associated structures are of historical significance/ architectural heritage.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: <i>Increasingly used for informal recreation.</i>	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: Reservoir Valleys
 Landscape Character Area: 9d Belmont

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate-High</p> <p>The large scale and broad open character of this area indicates a modest sensitivity, although this is moderated by the limited extent of the area.</p> <p>The simple balance of landcover elements, comprising plantations and open pasture indicate a reduced sensitivity although the presence of ancient woodland locally elevates this.</p> <p>The presence of the engineering structures and the village of Belmont indicate an elevated sensitivity.</p> <p>Despite its proximity to urban areas, this area is subject to their influence to only a limited extent by virtue of the local topography of the valley.</p>
Scale: <u>Large scale.</u>	
Openness: <i>Large expanses of water dominate/ contrast with areas of semi natural woodland/ plantations.</i>	
Landform: <i>Incised high valley. Engineered landforms of bunds and embankments associated with reservoirs.</i>	
Landcover: <i>Ancient woodland still clings to those steep cloughs which have not been dammed.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern:	
Built Environment: <i>Village of Belmont forms a focus. Gothic architectural detailing and sturdy, dressed stone walls. General absence of modern settlement. Quiet rural valley</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change:	
VISUAL	
Settings: <u>Incised valley feature</u>	
Views: <u>Views from higher ground into valley</u>	
VALUE	
Rarity: <u>Unique</u>	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Area depopulated in 19th C for reservoir construction – remains of farms still extant. Reservoirs and associated structures are of historical significance/ architectural heritage.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: <i>Few recreational opportunities. Witton Weaver's Way footpath.</i>	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: Reservoir Valleys
 Landscape Character Area: 9e Roddlesworth

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	High
Scale: <u>Large scale.</u>	
Openness: <i>Large expanses of water dominate/ contrast with areas of semi natural woodland/ plantations.</i>	The large scale and broad character of this area indicate a modest sensitivity, although this is moderated by the limited extent of the area and the narrowness of the valley, tightly enclosed by steep elevated ground.
Landform: <i>Engineered landforms of bunds and embankments associated with reservoirs.</i>	
Landcover: Extensively wooded valley of mixed plantations.	
Complexity/ Pattern:	The presence of the engineering structures, the extensive woodland cover, and the use of the area for recreation, however, indicate an appreciably higher sensitivity.
Built Environment: <i>Gothic architectural detailing and sturdy, dressed stone walls. <u>General absence of modern settlement.</u></i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness: Quiet, remote landscape dominated by the reservoirs.	Despite its proximity to urban areas, this area is subject to their influence to only a limited extent by virtue of the local topography of the valley.
Perception of change:	
VISUAL	
Settings: <u>Valley feature</u>	
Views: <u>Views from higher ground into valley</u>	
VALUE	
Rarity: <u>Unique</u>	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Area depopulated in 19th C for reservoir construction – remains of farms still extant. Reservoirs and associated structures are of historical significance/ architectural heritage.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: A number of public footpaths pass through the valley and roads pass either side of it.	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: **Wooded Rural Valleys**
 Landscape Character Area: **10a Wyre Valley**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>High</p> <p>This is a relatively narrow enclosed valley landscape penetrating the elevated landscape of the Forest of Bowland. Whilst there are some open areas, much of this area is small scale and enclosed, and this combines with the limited extent to indicate an elevated sensitivity. The pattern of landuse and woodland, together with the historic built form visible within the landscape, reinforce this sensitivity .</p> <p>The upper part of the character area is within the Forest of Bowland AONB and this combines with the recreational use to indicate elevated sensitivity.</p> <p>The lower reaches contain a number of detractors such as the M6, which tend to reduce the sensitivity.</p>
Scale: <u>Small</u>	
Openness: <u>Secluded. Sheltered. Enclosed valley</u>	
Landform: <u>Open lakes (from gravel extraction) and woodland in lower reaches.</u>	
Landcover: <u>Remnant ancient woodland in upper reaches. Heavily wooded. Ancient woodland plus some conifer planting. Pasture with gritstone walls above the wooded valley sides.</u>	
Complexity/ Pattern:	
Built Environment: <u>Historic textile village of Dolphinholme in the valley bottom.</u>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <u>Man's influence evident in downstream section.</u>	
VISUAL	
Settings: <u>Secluded, humid environment.</u>	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality: <u>Upper part in AONB</u>	
Cultural associations: <u>Traces of mill buildings, ponds, races, sluices and weirs.</u>	
Amenity and recreation: <u>Many public footpaths and lanes threaten seclusion and rural character. Downstream the M6, mainline railway, parking, and picnic/ camping sites have eroded the secluded character. Occasional small reservoirs- recreational value.</u>	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: **Wooded Rural Valleys**
 Landscape Character Area: **10b North Bowland Valleys**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>High</p> <p>This is a relatively narrow enclosed valley landscape penetrating the elevated landscape of the Forest of Bowland. The landform is deeply incised with dramatic profiles and this combines with the limited extent of the area and small scale of the elements to indicate an elevated sensitivity. The pattern of landuse and woodland reinforce this.</p> <p>This character area is within the Forest of Bowland AONB and this combines with the relatively remote location to indicate elevated sensitivity.</p>
Scale: <u>Small</u>	
Openness: <i>Secluded, humid environment. Sheltered.</i>	
Landform: <i>Deeply incised valleys. Dramatic profiles. Stepped terraces and steep drops. Landslips common creating a hummocky local topography.</i>	
Landcover: <i>High proportion of remnant ancient woodland. Heavily wooded. Ancient woodland plus some conifer planting. Pasture with gritstone walls above the wooded valley sides.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern:	
Built Environment: <i>Little settlement. Steep lanes/ stone bridges. Waterfalls, weirs and fords are characteristic features. Relatively rural</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change:	
VISUAL	
Settings: <i>Secluded, humid environment.</i>	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality: AONB	
Cultural associations: <i>Evidence of former water powered mill sites.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: <i>Occasional small reservoirs- recreational value.</i>	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: Valley Floodplains
 Landscape Character Area: 11a Lower Ribble Valley

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>High</p> <p>This is a narrow ribbon of landscape containing the meandering course of the Ribble, extending from Preston to beyond Clitheroe. Whilst the scale of the fields and the openness of the floodplain would indicate a reduced sensitivity this is countered by the very narrow width of this area and the adjoining areas. The pattern of landuse, with its pastoral nature and mature trees, further elevate this sensitivity. The area has a peaceful historic quality and this further elevates its sensitivity even in the absence of particular landscape designations.</p>
Scale: <i>Large fields divided by post and wire fences/ hedgerows/ stone walls.</i>	
Openness: <i>Broad flat open floodplains</i>	
Landform: <i>Open, flat plain defined by steep wooded bluffs and terraces. <u>Valley floodplain features.</u></i>	
Landcover: <i>Pastoral with mature oak and ash floodplain trees.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Long, regular fields. Mixed field boundaries means a lack of visual unity.</i>	
Built Environment: <i>Little settlement in the floodplain, large farms/ country halls on edges. Old stone bridges.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <i>Tranquil.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings: <i>Valley floor</i>	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Roman roads, numerous archaeological sites.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: <i>Walking and fishing.</i>	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: Valley Floodplains
 Landscape Character Area: 11d Lune Valley

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>High</p> <p>This is a narrow ribbon of landscape containing the meandering course of the Lune, extending from Caton to Kirby Lonsdale. Whilst the scale of the fields and the openness of the floodplain would indicate a reduced sensitivity, this is countered by the very narrow width of this area and the sculptural river terraces and bluffs.</p> <p>The pattern of landuse with its pastoral nature and mature trees further elevate this sensitivity. The area has a peaceful historic quality and this further elevates its sensitivity particularly as much of the area is within the AONB.</p>
Scale: <i>Large fields divided by post and wire fences/ hedgerows/ stone walls.</i>	
Openness: <i>Broad flat open floodplains</i>	
Landform: Flat floodplain. Bounded by sculptural river terraces/ bluffs. <i>Valley floodplain features.</i>	
Landcover: Classic pastoral, tranquil floodplain. Gappy hedgerows, hedgerow trees.	
Complexity/ Pattern: Medium/ large regular fields.	
Built Environment: Stone farm buildings and castle remains on terraces. Stone bridges. Brick works, clay pit.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: Castle remains. Evidence of industrial past and present.	
VISUAL	
Settings: Valley floor	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality: Part in AONB	
Cultural associations: Remains of motte-and-bailey castles.	
Amenity and recreation: <i>Walking and fishing.</i>	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: **Low Coastal Drumlins**
 Landscape Character Area: **12a Carnforth-Galgate-Cockerham**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate-High</p> <p>The landscape of small hills combines with the landcover of small woodland blocks and pastures to identify a relative elevated sensitivity. This is further emphasised by the pattern of drumlins and the distinct grain of the landscape.</p> <p>There is, however, appreciable built development within this area and this combines with the transport corridor to reduce the sensitivity.</p> <p>The pattern of small hills, whilst forming a setting for elements within them, do not form part of a wider landscape backdrop.</p> <p>A very limited part of this character area is contained within the Arnsdale and Silverdale AONB.</p>
Scale:	
Openness:	
Landform: Drumlins provide elevated viewpoints to Morecambe Bay. <i>Low whaleback hills.</i>	
Landcover: Small woodland plantations. <i>Improved pasture. Areas of poorly drained pasture between the drumlins. Limited trees and shrubs, some small copses. Hill top copses.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>The alignment of the drumlins gives the landform a distinctive grain. Strong pattern – neat, low cut hedges. Enclosure Acts created distinctive regular, hedged enclosures.</i>	
Built Environment: Extremely high proportion of built development. Convenient north-south transport corridor. To west of Cockerham settlement is sparse – large scattered farmsteads.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change:	
VISUAL	
Settings: <i>Low whaleback hills.</i>	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality: Small part in AONB	
Cultural associations: Canal is reminder of industrial heritage.	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: **Low Coastal Drumlins**
 Landscape Character Area: **12b Warton-Borwick**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	Moderate-High
Scale: Large pastures	<p>This landscape of small hills combines with the landcover of small woodland blocks and pastures to identify a relative elevated sensitivity. This is locally reinforced by the historic landscapes, the pattern of drumlins and the distinct grain of the landscape.</p> <p>There is, however, appreciable built development within this area and this combines with the transport corridor and gravel extraction to reduce the sensitivity.</p> <p>The pattern of small hills, whilst forming a setting for elements within them, do not form part of a wider landscape backdrop.</p> <p>A limited part of this character area is contained within the Arnside and Silverdale AONB.</p>
Openness:	
Landform: <i>Low whaleback hills.</i>	
Landcover: Pasture/ waterlogged areas between drumlins. Clipped hedgerows/ stone walls. <i>Improved pasture. Areas of poorly drained pasture between the drumlins. Limited trees and shrubs, some small copses. Hill top copses.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>The alignment of the drumlins gives the landform a distinctive grain. Strong pattern – neat, low cut hedges. Enclosure Acts created distinctive regular, hedged enclosures.</i>	
Built Environment: Gravel extraction has created open water bodies. Development associated with M6, A6 and railway.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change:	
VISUAL	
Settings: : <i>Low whaleback hills.</i>	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality: Small part in AONB	
Cultural associations: Historic halls and estates at Capernwray and Borwick.	
Amenity and recreation: <i>Development at Pine Lakes.</i>	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: **Low Coastal Drumlins**
 Landscape Character Area: **12c Heysham-Overton**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate-High</p> <p>This landscape of low, increasingly indistinct hills combines with the landcover of rougher pastures and limited tree cover (although with some small copses) to identify a modest sensitivity.</p> <p>There is however appreciable built development within this area and this combines with the overhead power lines, caravan parks and industrial development to reduce the sensitivity.</p> <p>The pattern of small hills whilst forming a setting for elements within them do not form part of a wider landscape backdrop.</p> <p>A limited part of this character area is contained within the Arnside and Silverdale AONB.</p>
Scale:	
Openness:	
Landform: Low, washed out drumlins at mouth of River Lune. <u>Low whaleback hills.</u>	
Landcover: Pastoral with flat areas of rougher pasture. Hedgerows, few trees. <i>Improved pasture. Areas of poorly drained pasture between the drumlins. Limited trees and shrubs, some small copses. Hill top copses.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>The alignment of the drumlins gives the landform a distinctive grain. Strong pattern – neat, low cut hedges. Enclosure Acts created distinctive regular, hedged enclosures.</i>	
Built Environment: Large, stone built farmsteads. Villages and industrial development on higher land. Static caravan parks.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change:	
VISUAL	
Settings: : <u>Low whaleback hills.</u>	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations:	
Amenity and recreation: Static caravan parks.	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: Drumlin Field
 Landscape Character Area: 13a Gargrave

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate-High</p> <p>This large scale landscape of regular hillocks with its uniform grain and predominance of pasture with small areas of woodland indicate a modest sensitivity.</p> <p>The farmed nature of this landscape, the pattern of built development, the enclosure provided by the topography and, particularly, the historic and designed elements of this area suggest an elevated sensitivity.</p> <p>This area, whilst not forming a prominent landscape backdrop, does provide a setting for the adjacent areas, and particularly for the adjacent lower landscape.</p>
Scale: Large scale, regular hillocks.	
Openness:	
Landform: <i>Distinctive 'field' of rolling drumlins. Consistent orientation gives a uniform grain. Solid rock outcrops present. Becks and immature rivers wind through the hills.</i>	
Landcover: <i>Pasture predominates. Small mixed woodlands.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Strong field patterns.</i>	
Built Environment: Farms, hamlets and villages plus small towns on edge of the area. Major communication routes cut across the grain of the drumlins.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <i>Designed parkland.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings: Drumlin Field	
Views: Long distance views from highest hills.	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: Roman remains. Large number of designed landscapes.	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: **Drumlin Field**
 Landscape Character Area: **13b Bentham – Clapham**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate-High</p> <p>This large scale landscape of regular hillocks with its uniform grain and the predominance of pasture with small areas of woodland indicate a modest sensitivity.</p> <p>The farmed nature of this landscape, the pattern of built development, the enclosure provided by the topography, and, particularly, the historic and designed elements of this area suggest an elevated sensitivity.</p> <p>This area, whilst not forming a prominent landscape backdrop, does provide a setting for the adjacent areas, and particularly the valley landscape.</p> <p>Part of this character area is contained within the AONB.</p>
Scale:	
Openness:	
Landform: <i>Distinctive' field' of rolling drumlins. Consistent orientation gives a uniform grain. Solid rock outcrops present. Becks and immature rivers wind through the hills.</i>	
Landcover: Neat, well maintained landscape. <i>Pasture predominates. Small mixed woodlands. Picturesque, wooded rivers.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: Network of stone walls and clipped hedgerows. <i>Strong field patterns.</i>	
Built Environment: Scattered stone farmsteads, traditional limestone or gritstone villages. Communication corridor.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change:	
VISUAL	
Settings: Drumlin Field	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality: Part in AONB	
Cultural associations: Roman road. <i>Designed parkland.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: Camping/ caravan sites in river corridors.	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: **Drumlin Field**
 Landscape Character Area: **13c Docker – Kellet – Lancaster**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	Moderate-High
Scale: Large scale undulating hills.	This large scale landscape of regular hillocks with its uniform grain and the predominance of pasture with small areas of woodland indicate a modest sensitivity.
Openness:	The farmed nature of this landscape, the pattern of built development, the enclosure provided by the topography, and, particularly, the historic and designed elements of this area suggest an elevated sensitivity.
Landform: Smooth, rolling scenery. River Lune gorge at Halton. <i>Distinctive 'field' of rolling drumlins. Consistent orientation gives a uniform grain. Solid rock outcrops present. Becks and immature rivers wind through the hills.</i>	There are, however, detractors in the form of quarries and the M6 which passes through the western edge of this character area.
Landcover: Pasture. Woodlands associated with designed landscapes.	This area, whilst not forming a prominent landscape backdrop, does provide a setting for the adjacent areas, and particularly the valley landscape.
Complexity/ Pattern: Network of stone walls. Textural variety provided by isolated areas of woodland. <i>Strong field patterns.</i>	Part of this character area is contained within the AONB.
Built Environment: Extensive limestone quarries. <i>Dispersed settlement. Major roads.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <i>Designed parkland.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings: Drumlins create setting for city of Lancaster and the University.	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality: Part in AONB	
Cultural associations: <i>Ridge and furrow. Many designed landscapes. Roman remains.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: Parking, picnic and camping sites in River Lune gorge.	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: Rolling Upland Farmland
 Landscape Character Area: 14a. Slaidburn – Giggleswick

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate-High</p> <p>This regular landscape of gentle, rolling topography and large scale intensively grazed pastures would suggest only a modest sensitivity.</p> <p>The local presence of more dramatic landform, the distinctive pattern of continuous stone walls and the stands of beech combine with the settlement and road patterns to elevate the sensitivity. This is further enhanced by the relatively remote location and the AONB destination which covers much of the area.</p> <p>There is an extensive area within this landscape which is occupied by coniferous plantation and which is appreciably divergent in terms of landscape character.</p>
Scale: Regular large scale pastures divided by a continuous network of stone walls.	
Openness: Walls provide a sense of enclosure in the grazing land <i>and obscure views</i> .	
Landform: Soft, rolling pastoral landscape. Prominent knolls and limestone outcrops contrast with the gentler rolling grazing land. Development confined by the steep topography.	
Landcover: Intensively farmed. <i>Pasture – sheep grazing. Moorland grasses/ stunted hawthorn and gorse on higher summits. Individual trees and linear plantation blocks. Beech stands on steeper rocky slopes.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: Marked pattern of enclosed pasture. Stands of beech and Individual trees.	
Built Environment: Winding, narrow roads with stone walls. Scattered, isolated stone farmsteads and barns. Small clustered stone villages and linear settlements. <i>Reservoirs, wind turbines, forestry and quarries.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness: Settled, long established agricultural landscape.	
Perception of change: Landscape shaped by years of sheep grazing.	
VISUAL	
Settings: Stands of beech on rocky limestone knolls provide reference points in the landscape.	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality: Most in AONB	
Cultural associations: Distinctive network of stone walls reflects the historic parliamentary enclosure.	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: Rolling Upland Farmland
 Landscape Character Area: 14b Lothersdale and Cringles

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate-High</p> <p>This regular landscape of gentle, rolling topography would suggest only a modest sensitivity.</p> <p>The local presence of cloughs and steep crevices, the distinctive pattern of continuous stone walls dividing the patchwork of improved pasture and the stands of trees and woodland combine with the settlement and road patterns to elevate the sensitivity. The area is rural with little settlement, although elements such as quarries, coniferous plantations and communications masts are conspicuous.</p> <p>There are no designations which reflect particular landscape or visual qualities.</p>
Scale:	
Openness: <i>Stone walls to narrow roads give sense of enclosure and obscure views.</i>	
Landform: Soft landscape of rolling hills.	
Landcover: Pasture, small stands of trees. Moorland on higher, rounded summits. Trees are conspicuous, filling cloughs and steep crevices of the becks. Rural.	
Complexity/ Pattern: Patchwork of improved pasture, divided by stone walls.	
Built Environment: Settlement is infrequent, scattered farmsteads. A quarry, reservoir, conifer plantations, communication masts and windfarm are conspicuous features in the rural/ pastoral landscape.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change:	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: Stone farmsteads, small groups of round cairns.	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: Coastal Plain
 Landscape Character Area: 15a Ormskirk – Lathom – Rufford

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate-Low</p> <p>This is a large scale exposed landscape of gently undulating lowland occupied by large geometric arable fields and market gardening. This combines with the limited tree cover to indicate only a limited sensitivity.</p> <p>There are a number of settlements within the landscape and scattered farms and hamlets outside these.</p> <p>The low relief ensures that the area does not provide a backdrop to adjacent areas, instead comprising an extended visual continuum which forms the landscape setting.</p> <p>There has historically been use of wind energy in this area for pumping and grinding corn. In addition there are a number of other detractors within the landscape including overhead power lines and water towers.</p> <p>Whilst the attributes of the landscape identify only a moderate - low sensitivity the extent of the areas between the settlements and farms is likely to restrict the potential scale of any wind energy development.</p>
Scale: Large fields.	
Openness: <i>Open road verges, long views.</i> Designed landscapes provide some enclosure in an otherwise open landscape.	
Landform: Undulating lowland. Relatively elevated. <i>Gently undulating or flat lowland farmland divided by ditches in West Lancs and low clipped hedges elsewhere. Flooded marl pits. Clay pits. Flat topography and strong prevailing winds have historically provided good conditions for wind power</i>	
Landcover: Arable. <i>Highly productive, market gardening. Woodland cover generally low, small deciduous woodlands/ estate plantations.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Large, geometric, arable fields.</i>	
Built Environment: <i>Old red brick farms. Relatively dense settlement – farms, hamlets, rural villages and historic towns. Distinctive red brick barns. Recent development. Dense infrastructure – roads and motorways. Leeds and Liverpool canal. Wind pumping mills and windmills for grinding grain.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: Designed landscapes.	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views: Long views over adjacent flat mosslands.	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Potentially rich archaeological record.</i>	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: Coastal Plain
 Landscape Character Area: 15b Longton – Bretherton

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	Moderate-Low
Scale: <i>Very large fields.</i>	<p>This is a large scale exposed landscape of gently undulating lowland occupied by very large geometric arable fields and market gardening. This combines with the limited tree cover to indicate only a limited sensitivity.</p> <p>There are a number of settlements within the landscape and scattered farms and hamlets outside these.</p> <p>The low relief ensures that the area does not provide a backdrop to adjacent areas, instead comprising an extended visual continuum which forms the landscape setting. There has historically been use of wind energy in this area for pumping and grinding corn. In addition there are a number of other detractors within the landscape including overhead power lines and water towers and the close proximity to the urban area of Preston with its urban fringe activities.</p> <p>Whilst the attributes of the landscape identify only a moderate low sensitivity the extent of the areas between the settlements and farms is likely to restrict the potential scale of any wind energy development.</p>
Openness: <i>Open roads verges, long views.</i>	
Landform: <i>Gently undulating or flat lowland farmland divided by ditches in West Lancs and low clipped hedges elsewhere. Flooded marl pits. Clay pits. Flat topography and strong prevailing winds have historically provided good conditions for wind power</i>	
Landcover: <i>Network of hedgerows being eroded. Arable. Highly productive, market gardening. Woodland cover generally low, small deciduous woodlands/ estate plantations.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Large, geometric, arable fields.</i>	
Built Environment: <i>Close proximity to Preston. Dense ribbon development along A59 (T). Urban fringe elements – schools, colleges, nurseries, glasshouses, hotels, horse paddocks, communication masts, electricity pylons. Wind pumping mills and windmills for grinding grain.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change:	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Potentially rich archaeological record.</i>	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: Coastal Plain
 Landscape Character Area: 15c Croston – Mawdesley

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	Moderate-Low
Scale: <i>Very large fields.</i>	<p>This is a large scale exposed landscape of gently undulating lowland occupied by very large geometric arable fields and market gardening. This combines with the limited tree cover to indicate only a limited sensitivity.</p> <p>There are a number of settlements within the landscape and scattered farms and hamlets outside these.</p> <p>The low relief ensures that the area does not provide a backdrop to adjacent areas, instead comprising an extended visual continuum which forms the landscape setting.</p> <p>There has historically been use of wind energy in this area for pumping and grinding corn. In addition there are a number of other detractors within the landscape including overhead power lines and water towers and the close proximity to the urban area of Chorley with its urban fringe activities.</p> <p>Whilst the attributes of the landscape identify only a moderate low sensitivity the extent of the areas between the settlements and farms is likely to restrict the potential scale of any wind energy development.</p>
Openness: <i>Open roads verges, long views.</i>	
Landform: <i>Gently undulating, steep sided shallow valleys and hedged fields. : Gently undulating or flat lowland farmland divided by ditches in West Lancs and low clipped hedges elsewhere. Flooded marl pits. Clay pits. Flat topography and strong prevailing winds have historically provided good conditions for wind power.</i>	
Landcover: <i>Rich pasture and arable. Highly productive, market gardening. Woodland cover generally low, small deciduous woodlands/ estate plantations.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Large, geometric, arable fields.</i>	
Built Environment: <i>Villages traditionally clustered but now expanding with ribbon development. New housing in imported brick/ alien planting. Close to Chorley - urban fringe activities. Wind pumping mills and windmills for grinding grain.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change:	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Designed landscapes. Potentially rich archaeological record.</i>	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: Coastal Plain
 Landscape Character Area: 15d The Fylde

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	Moderate-Low
Scale: Large fields with low clipped hedges.	<p>This is a large scale exposed landscape of gently undulating lowland occupied by large fields used for dairy and sheep farming and, locally, arable production. The blocks of woodland combine with this to indicate only a limited sensitivity.</p> <p>There are a number of settlements within the landscape and scattered farms and hamlets outside these.</p> <p>The low relief ensures that the area does not provide a backdrop to adjacent areas, instead comprising an extended visual continuum which forms the landscape setting.</p>
Openness: <i>Open road verges, long views.</i>	
Landform: Gently undulating. <i>Flat topography and strong prevailing winds have historically provided good conditions for wind power</i>	
Landcover: Dairy farming on improved pasture, lowland sheep farming and some arable. Blocks of woodland. Field ponds.	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Large, geometric, arable fields.</i>	<p>There has historically been use of wind energy in this area for pumping and grinding corn. In addition there are a number of other detractors within the landscape including overhead power lines and roads (including the M55) and the close proximity to the urban area of Blackpool with its urban fringe activities.</p> <p>Whilst the attributes of the landscape identify only a moderate low sensitivity the extent of the areas between the settlements and farms may restrict the potential scale of any wind energy development.</p>
Built Environment: Red brick 2 storey 19 th C farmsteads. Occasional windmills. <i>Wind pumping mills and windmills for grinding grain.</i> Many man made elements - all highly visible in the flat landscape. Pylons, communication masts, road traffic.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: Pylons, communication masts, road traffic.	<p>There has historically been use of wind energy in this area for pumping and grinding corn. In addition there are a number of other detractors within the landscape including overhead power lines and roads (including the M55) and the close proximity to the urban area of Blackpool with its urban fringe activities.</p> <p>Whilst the attributes of the landscape identify only a moderate low sensitivity the extent of the areas between the settlements and farms may restrict the potential scale of any wind energy development.</p>
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views: Views to Blackpool Tower.	
VALUE	<p>There has historically been use of wind energy in this area for pumping and grinding corn. In addition there are a number of other detractors within the landscape including overhead power lines and roads (including the M55) and the close proximity to the urban area of Blackpool with its urban fringe activities.</p> <p>Whilst the attributes of the landscape identify only a moderate low sensitivity the extent of the areas between the settlements and farms may restrict the potential scale of any wind energy development.</p>
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Potentially rich archaeological record.</i>	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: Coastal Plain
 Landscape Character Area: 15e Forton – Garstang – Catterall

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate-Low</p> <p>This is a large scale exposed landscape of gently undulating lowland occupied by a rural farmed landscape of improved pasture. The scattered blocks of woodland combine with this to indicate only a limited sensitivity.</p> <p>There are a number of historic settlements within the landscape and scattered farms and hamlets outside these. The extent of the areas between the settlements and farms may restrict the potential scale of any wind energy development.</p> <p>The low relief ensures that the area does not provide a backdrop to adjacent areas, instead comprising an extended visual continuum which forms the landscape setting.</p> <p>There has historically been use of wind energy in this area for pumping and grinding corn. In addition there are a number of other detractors within the landscape including Garstang and Catterall with their urban fringe activities.</p>
Scale: <i>Very large fields.</i>	
Openness: <i>Open road verges, long views.</i>	
Landform: Lowland. Gently undulating. <i>Flat topography and strong prevailing winds have historically provided good conditions for wind power</i>	
Landcover: Rural farmed landscape. Improved pasture. Scattered woodland.	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Large, geometric, arable fields.</i>	
Built Environment: Scattered historic halls and farms. Villages linked by lanes. Urban development at Garstang and Catterall. Urban fringe activities. <i>Wind pumping mills and windmills for grinding grain</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change:	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Potentially rich archaeological record.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: Golf courses.	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: Coastal Plain
 Landscape Character Area: 15f Knott End – Pilling

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate-Low</p> <p>This is a large scale exposed landscape of low-lying gently undulating lowland occupied by an intensively farmed arable agriculture indicating only a limited sensitivity. Pumped drainage is evident with raised lanes and stone bridges.</p> <p>There are a number of settlements within the landscape and scattered farms and hamlets outside these. The extent of the areas between the settlements and farms may restrict the potential scale of any wind energy development.</p> <p>The low relief ensures that the area does not provide a backdrop to adjacent areas, instead comprising an extended visual continuum which forms the landscape setting.</p> <p>There has historically been use of wind energy in this area for pumping and grinding corn. In addition there are a number of other detractors, particularly modern infill in some parts.</p>
Scale: <i>Very large fields.</i>	
Openness: <i>Open road verges, long views.</i>	
Landform: <i>Gently undulating or flat lowland farmland divided by ditches in West Lancs and low clipped hedges elsewhere. Flooded marl pits. Clay pits. Flat topography and strong prevailing winds have historically provided good conditions for wind power</i>	
Landcover: Intensively farmed. Arable. Pumped drainage.	
Complexity/ Pattern: Post mediaeval enclosure pattern.	
Built Environment: Settled landscape. Scattered farmsteads linked by raised lanes/ stone bridges. Modern infill development in some parts. <i>Wind pumping mills and windmills for grinding grain</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change:	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Potentially rich archaeological record.</i>	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Small and possibly medium scale.

Landscape Character Type: **Mosslands**
 Landscape Character Area: **16a North Fylde Mosses**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Low</p> <p>This is an open landscape of almost relentlessly flat topography occupied by large fields of improved pasture divided into a geometric pattern by ditches and shelterbelts. This scale and pattern indicate a reduced sensitivity.</p> <p>The low relief ensures that the area does not provide a backdrop to adjacent areas, instead comprising an extended visual continuum although the shelterbelts limit this.</p> <p>There are a number of detractors within the landscape including overhead power lines roads, scattered development of modern housing and views to the urban area of Blackpool with its urban fringe activities.</p>
Scale: Large fields.	
Openness: <u>Open.</u>	
Landform: <i>Extremely flat, low lying peat deposits. Straight drainage ditches.</i>	
Landcover: Predominantly improved pasture for dairy herds. Shelterbelts give a sense of a well wooded horizon.	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Large, geometric fields. Distinctive, historic field pattern.</i>	
Built Environment: Reclaimed mosses are devoid of development. Low islands support minor lanes and modern houses. Raised roads with hedges/ ditches. Vertical elements (telegraph poles, pylons) are prominent features.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <i>Variety of modern building styles.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views: Views to Blackpool Tower.	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Potentially rich archaeological record.</i>	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Small, medium and possibly larger scale.

Landscape Character Type: Mosslands
Landscape Character Area: 16b South Fylde Mosses

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Low</p> <p>This is an open landscape of almost relentlessly flat topography occupied by large fields of intensive crop production and improved pasture divided into a geometric pattern by ditches and shelterbelts. This scale and pattern indicate a reduced sensitivity, although the tree cover provides a sense of scale.</p> <p>The low relief ensures that the area does not provide a backdrop to adjacent areas, instead comprising an extended visual continuum although the shelterbelts limit this.</p> <p>There are a number of detractors within the landscape including overhead power lines roads, scattered development of modern housing, new built development and industry plus views to urban areas and urban fringe activities.</p>
Scale: <i>Large fields.</i> Small copses and shelterbelts provide a sense of scale	
Openness: <u>Open.</u>	
Landform: <i>Extremely flat, low lying peat deposits. Straight drainage ditches.</i>	
Landcover: <i>Intensive crop production – market gardening plus dairy.</i> Small copses and shelterbelts provide a sense of scale.	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Large, geometric fields. Distinctive, historic field pattern.</i>	
Built Environment: Close to urban areas. New built development and industry. Rows of east-west pylons dominate the horizon.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: Rows of east-west pylons dominate the horizon. 18 th C grounds of Lytham Hall. <i>Variety of modern building styles.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Potentially rich archaeological record.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: Golf courses. Campsites.	

Scale: Small, medium and possibly larger scale.

Landscape Character Type: **Mosslands**
 Landscape Character Area: **16c Martin Mere and South West Mosses**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Low</p> <p>This is an open landscape of almost relentlessly flat topography occupied by large fields of intensive crop production and improved pasture divided into a geometric pattern by ditches and geometric woodlands. This scale and pattern indicate a reduced sensitivity.</p> <p>The low relief ensures that the area does not provide a backdrop to adjacent areas, instead comprising an extended visual continuum.</p> <p>There are a number of detractors within the landscape including overhead power lines roads, scattered development of modern housing, new built development and industry plus views to urban areas and urban fringe activities.</p>
Scale: Large fields.	
Openness: <u>Open.</u>	
Landform: <i>Extremely flat, low lying peat deposits. Straight drainage ditches.</i>	
Landcover: Arable. <i>Shelterbelts.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: Large geometric fields, geometric woodlands. <i>Distinctive, historic field pattern.</i>	
Built Environment: Small villages. Much modern built development.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <i>Variety of modern building styles.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views: <i>Extremely long views across open landscape.</i>	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: Important archaeological and historical sites.	
Amenity and recreation: Bird watching at Martin Mere. Over-wintering birds.	

Scale: Small, medium and possibly larger scale.

Landscape Character Type: **Mosslands**
 Landscape Character Area: **16d Skelmersdale Mosses**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Low</p> <p>This is an open landscape of almost relentlessly flat topography occupied by large fields of intensive arable production divided into a geometric pattern by ditches and small geometric woodlands. This scale and pattern indicate a reduced sensitivity.</p> <p>The low relief ensures that the area does not provide a backdrop to adjacent areas, instead comprising an extended visual continuum although the shelterbelts limit this.</p> <p>There are a number of detractors within the landscape including overhead power lines roads, scattered development of modern housing, new built development and industry plus views to urban areas and urban fringe activities.</p>
Scale: <i>Large fields.</i>	
Openness: <i>Open.</i>	
Landform: <i>Extremely flat, low lying peat deposits. Straight drainage ditches.</i>	
Landcover: <i>Intensive arable. Small geometric woodlands.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Large, geometric fields. Distinctive, historic field pattern.</i>	
Built Environment: <i>New built development and electricity pylons.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <i>Variety of modern building styles.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Some sites of historical interest.</i>	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Small, medium and possibly larger scale.

Landscape Character Type: **Mosslands**
 Landscape Character Area: **16e Tarleton Mosses**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Low</p> <p>This is an open landscape of almost relentlessly flat topography occupied by large fields of highly productive market gardening and glass houses divided into a geometric pattern by ditches, fences and shelterbelts. This scale and pattern indicate a reduced sensitivity.</p> <p>The low relief ensures that the area does not provide a backdrop to adjacent areas, instead comprising an extended visual continuum although the shelterbelts limit this.</p> <p>There are a number of detractors within the landscape including overhead power lines roads, modern bungalows along raised roads. These elements indicate a reduced sensitivity.</p>
Scale: <i>Large fields.</i>	
Openness: <i>Open.</i>	
Landform: <i>Extremely flat, low lying peat deposits. Straight drainage ditches.</i>	
Landcover: Highly productive market gardening plus arable fields with ditches/ fences. Shelterbelts and roadside hedges.	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Large, geometric fields. Distinctive, historic field pattern.</i>	
Built Environment: Dense settlement. Many glass houses. Modern bungalows along banked roads between the older settlements.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <i>Variety of modern building styles.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views: Views contained by roadside hedges.	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Potentially rich archaeological record.</i>	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Small, medium and possibly larger scale.

Landscape Character Type: **Mosslands**
 Landscape Character Area: **16f Heysham Moss**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Low</p> <p>This is an open landscape of almost relentlessly flat topography occupied by large pastures divided into a geometric pattern by ditches, fences and shelterbelts. This scale and pattern indicate a reduced sensitivity.</p> <p>The low relief ensures that the area does not provide a backdrop to adjacent areas, instead comprising an extended visual continuum.</p> <p>There are a number of detractors within the landscape including multiple overhead power lines, the A638, new built development and industry plus views to urban areas and urban fringe activities. These elements indicate a reduced sensitivity.</p>
Scale: <i>Large fields.</i>	
Openness: Open and expansive.	
Landform: <i>Extremely flat, low lying peat deposits. Straight drainage ditches.</i>	
Landcover: Pasture.	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Large, geometric fields. Distinctive, historic field pattern.</i>	
Built Environment: Electricity pylons leading from Heysham Power Station are particularly noticeable. A638 brings traffic movement into this open landscape. Development in the north close to Lancaster erodes the rural character.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: Electricity pylons leading from Heysham Power Station are particularly noticeable.	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views: <i>Extremely long views across open landscape.</i>	
VALUE	
Rarity:	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Potentially rich archaeological record.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: Caravan parks in the north.	

Scale: Small, medium and possibly larger scale.

Landscape Character Type: **Mosslands**
 Landscape Character Area: **16g Hoole and Farington Mosses**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Low</p> <p>This is an open landscape of almost relentlessly flat topography occupied by large cultivated fields and divided into a geometric pattern by ditches, fences and shelterbelts. This scale and pattern indicate a reduced sensitivity.</p> <p>The low relief ensures that the area does not provide a backdrop to adjacent areas, instead comprising an extended visual continuum.</p> <p>There are a number of detractors within the landscape including overhead power lines, railway, roads, modern building styles, views to urban areas and urban fringe activities. These elements indicate a reduced sensitivity.</p>
Scale: <i>Large fields.</i>	
Openness: <i>Open.</i>	
Landform: <i>Extremely flat, low lying peat deposits. Straight drainage ditches.</i>	
Landcover: <i>Largely cultivated. Shelterbelts.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Large, geometric fields. Distinctive, historic field pattern.</i>	
Built Environment: <i>Fringed by settlements. Liverpool to Preston railway crosses the moss.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <i>Variety of modern building styles.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views: <i>Extremely long views across open landscape.</i>	
VALUE	
Rarity: <i>(Biological Heritage Site at Much Hoole Moss).</i>	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Potentially rich archaeological record.</i>	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Small, medium and possibly larger scale.

Landscape Character Type: Enclosed Coastal Marsh
Landscape Character Area: 17a Clifton and Hutton Marsh

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Low</p> <p>This is an open, exposed coastal landscape of almost relentlessly flat topography occupied by large cultivated fields and divided into a geometric pattern by parallel ditches, low clipped hedges and narrow linear shelterbelts. This scale and pattern indicate a reduced sensitivity.</p> <p>The low relief ensures that the area does not provide a backdrop to adjacent areas, instead comprising an extended visual continuum to distant elements which are often detractors. Despite its settled character the landscape has a feeling of isolation resulting from the exposure and absence of elements of a "human scale". These elements indicate a reduced sensitivity.</p>
Scale: Large geometric fields.	
Openness: Exposed coastal character.	
Landform: <i>Flat, expansive tracts of coastal land. Ditches and former salt marsh creeks.</i>	
Landcover: Pasture and arable. Low clipped thorn hedgerows. Tree cover restricted to narrow linear shelterbelt plantations.	
Complexity/ Pattern: Large geometric fields drained by numerous parallel ditches which produce a regimented, productive landscape.	
Built Environment: <i>Modern settlement restricted to dispersed red brick farmsteads. Major landfill site at Clifton. Modern, large scale drainage.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness: Feeling of isolation.	
Perception of change:	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views: <i>Long views across the landscape to distant factories, hills, farm buildings, pylons and trees.</i>	
VALUE	
Rarity: (Grasslands of international importance for feeding wildfowl.)	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations:	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Small, medium and possibly larger scale.

Landscape Character Type: Enclosed Coastal Marsh
 Landscape Character Area: 17b Cockerham Coast

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Low</p> <p>This is an open, exposed coastal landscape of almost relentlessly flat topography occupied by large grazed fields and divided into a geometric pattern by fences. This scale and pattern indicate a reduced sensitivity.</p> <p>The low relief ensures that the area does not provide a backdrop to adjacent areas, instead comprising an extended visual continuum to the coastal edge. There is no settlement except modern farms along the A588 and the landscape has a feeling of isolation resulting from the exposure and absence of elements of a "human scale". These elements indicate a reduced sensitivity.</p>
Scale: <u>Large</u>	
Openness: Extremely open, exposed landscape. Little shelter from sea breezes.	
Landform: <i>Flat, expansive tracts of coastal land. Ditches and former salt marsh creeks.</i>	
Landcover: Grazed fields. Hedges almost absent. Post and wire/ post and rail fences provide field boundaries.	
Complexity/ Pattern: Large, geometric grazed fields.	
Built Environment: No settlement except modern farms along A588 on southern boundary.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness: <u>Relatively remote</u>	
Perception of change:	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views: Extremely long views to the coastal edge.	
VALUE	
Rarity: (Bird life is a feature of the landscape.)	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations:	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Small, medium and possibly larger scale.

Landscape Character Type: Open Coastal Marsh
 Landscape Character Area: 18a Ribble Marshes

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>High</p> <p>This is a large scale open, exposed landscape (although in the form of an estuary) which indicates a reduced sensitivity.</p> <p>The area represents the threshold between the land and sea and has a sense of being beyond the settled lowland landscape. There is very little man made change within this landscape and this combines with its immediate coastal location and the contrast with the adjacent settled landscape to indicate an appreciably elevated sensitivity.</p> <p>The key components of this area are the natural vegetation types and the principal landscape processes within this area are natural, governed by the wind and tide.</p>
Scale: <u>Large scale</u>	
Openness: In the sheltered Ribble estuary.	
Landform: <i>Flat coastal marsh.</i>	
Landcover: Fine green sward stretching out to sea.	
Complexity/ Pattern: Amorphous natural form. <i>Simple landscape pattern. Texture provided by creeks and channels.</i>	
Built Environment: (Urban areas close by provide a backdrop to views.)	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <u>Natural change</u> - <i>Constantly changing due to high tides and river channel erosion.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity: <u>Unique</u>	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations:	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: **Open Coastal Marsh**
 Landscape Character Area: **18b Hest Bank – Silverdale Marshes**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>High</p> <p>This is a large scale, open, exposed landscape which indicates a reduced sensitivity.</p> <p>The area represents the threshold between the land and sea and has a sense of being beyond the settled lowland landscape. There is very little man made change within this landscape and this combines with its immediate coastal location and the contrast with the adjacent settled landscape to indicate an appreciably elevated sensitivity. The key components of this area are the natural vegetation types and the principal landscape processes within this area are natural, governed by the wind and tide.</p> <p>Within this area there is limited agricultural use with grazing on the sea washed turf. There are also the conspicuous detractors of the landfill site and slag heaps. Despite these limited detractors, the area is contained within the Arnside and Silverdale AONB in recognition of its scenic quality.</p>
Scale: : <u>Large scale</u>	
Openness: Open areas	
Landform: <i>Flat coastal marsh.</i>	
Landcover: Sea washed turf grazed by cattle and sheep.	
Complexity/ Pattern: Patterned by narrow rills, winding muddy creeks and brackish pools. Turf cutting creates a pattern of stripped and naturally regenerating areas. <i>Simple landscape pattern. Texture provided by creeks and channels.</i>	
Built Environment: Landfill site and remnant slag heaps.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <u>Natural change</u> - <i>Constantly changing due to high tides and river channel erosion.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity: <u>Unique</u>	
Designated scenic quality: AONB	
Cultural associations:	
Amenity and recreation: Many people walk, park and picnic on the marsh.	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: Open Coastal Marsh
 Landscape Character Area: 18c Wyre Marshes

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development High</p> <p>This is a large scale, open, exposed landscape (although in the form of an estuary fringed by settled and urban landscapes) which indicates a reduced sensitivity.</p> <p>The area represents the threshold between the land and the sea and has a sense of being beyond the settled lowland landscape . This contrast with the adjacent settled landscape indicates an appreciably elevated sensitivity.</p> <p>The key components of this area are the natural vegetation types and the principal landscape processes within this area are natural, governed by the wind and tide.</p>
Scale: : <u>Large scale</u>	
Openness: Sheltered Wyre estuary.	
Landform: <i>Flat coastal marsh.</i>	
Landcover: <i>Salt marshes and intertidal flats. Occasional scrub beyond the high water mark. Saltmarsh/ Mudflats/ Sandy Shingle.</i>	
Complexity/ Pattern: Low boulder clay cliffs back the marshes in places and form linear features.	
Built Environment: Urban areas to the west affect the character both visually and physically; the east bank of the Wyre remains rural in character.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <u>Natural change</u> - <i>Constantly changing due to high tides and river channel erosion.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity: <u>Unique</u>	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations:	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: **Open Coastal Marsh**
 Landscape Character Area: **18d Lune Marshes**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>High</p> <p>This is a large scale, open, exposed landscape (although in the form of an estuary) which indicates a reduced sensitivity.</p> <p>The area represents the threshold between the land and the sea and has a sense of being beyond the settled lowland landscape . This contrast with the adjacent settled landscape indicates an appreciably elevated sensitivity. The key components of this area are the natural vegetation types and the principal landscape processes within this area are natural, governed by the wind and tide.</p> <p>There are detractors in the form of overhead power lines and the area extends to the urban form of Lancaster.</p>
Scale: : <u>Large scale</u>	
Openness: Sheltered.	
Landform: <i>Flat coastal marsh.</i>	
Landcover: Extensive saltmarsh which extends almost into the centre of Lancaster.	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Simple landscape pattern. Texture provided by creeks and channels.</i>	
Built Environment: Under pressure from visitors and development.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <u>Natural change</u> - <i>Constantly changing due to high tides and river channel erosion.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity: <u>Unique</u>	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations:	
Amenity and recreation: Footpaths, nature trails cycle routes and viewpoints ensure that the area is well visited and highly visible.	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: **Open Coastal Marsh**
 Landscape Character Area: **18e Pilling and Cockerham Marshes**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>High</p> <p>This is a large scale, open, exposed landscape which indicates a reduced sensitivity.</p> <p>The area represents the threshold between the land and the sea and has a sense of being beyond the settled lowland landscape. There is very little man made change within this landscape and this combines with its immediate coastal location and the contrast with the adjacent settled landscape to indicate an appreciably elevated sensitivity.</p> <p>The key components of this area are the natural vegetation types and the principal landscape processes within this area are natural, governed by the wind and tide.</p>
Scale: : <u>Large scale</u>	
Openness: Open flats. Sand flats at more exposed western end, salt marsh at more sheltered eastern end.	
Landform: <i>Flat coastal marsh.</i>	
Landcover: Intertidal salt marsh and sands.	
Complexity/ Pattern: <i>Simple landscape pattern. Texture provided by creeks and channels.</i>	
Built Environment: <i>Absence of settlement/ man made features.</i>	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <u>Natural change</u> - <i>Constantly changing due to high tides and river channel erosion.</i>	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity: <u>Unique</u>	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations:	
Amenity and recreation:	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: Coastal Dunes
 Landscape Character Area: 19a Fylde Coastal Dunes

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>Moderate</p> <p>This is a large scale (although the areas are limited in extent), open exposed landscape and this indicates a reduced sensitivity.</p> <p>The varied small scale topography, the predominantly amenity landuse and the proximity to the built environment indicate an elevated sensitivity. These areas provide an important recreational resource within this extensively developed coast.</p>
Scale:	
Openness: Open and exposed with sea views and dominant skies.	
Landform: Varies from hummocky dunes to modified dunes now managed as amenity grassland.	
Landcover: Semi-natural grassland, sometimes grazed.	
Complexity/ Pattern:	
Built Environment: Remnants of a once extensive system. Extent determined and substantially reduced by the surrounding Victorian streets and adjacent land uses. Modern tourism related buildings and car parks are incongruous elements amongst the wild scenery.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness: Wild scenery.	
Perception of change:	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity: <i>Unique</i>	
Designated scenic quality:	
Cultural associations: <i>Potential archaeological sites.</i>	
Amenity and recreation: Car parks and golf courses. Access from a winding, undulating network of minor paths or from the seafront promenades.	

Scale: Small, medium and possibly larger scale.

Landscape Character Type: **Wooded Limestone Hills and Pavements**
 Landscape Character Area: **20a Arnside and Silverdale**

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>High</p> <p>This is a varied small scale landscape of rolling hills, rock outcrops, limestone pavements, woodland and rough grazing. This small scale patchwork of elements combines with the historic settlement patterns and field patterns to indicate an elevated sensitivity.</p> <p>The area is entirely contained within the Arnside and Silverdale AONB in recognition of its scenic quality</p>
Scale: Small scale.	
Openness: <u>Relatively enclosed</u>	
Landform: Rolling hills, rocky outcrops, limestone pavements.	
Landcover: Rough grazing, much of it tending to revert to scrub woodland. Ancient woodland. Veteran trees may be remnants of ancient wood pasture.	
Complexity/ Pattern: Network of limestone walls – <i>distinctive silver colour, well maintained.</i>	
Built Environment: Abandoned limestone quarries. Nucleated villages.	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness:	
Perception of change: <u>Perception is of little change</u>	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity: <u>Unique</u>	
Designated scenic quality: Character Area falls within the Arneside and Silverdale AONB.	
Cultural associations: Rich in visible historic features – evidence of former industry (lime kilns) and historic field patterns. Evidence of human habitation since the Neolithic. Parkland landscape at Leighton Hall.	
Amenity and recreation: Recreational activities in abandoned quarries. <i>Rising visitor numbers/ pressure for recreational developments – caravan sites, campsites and golf courses.</i>	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Landscape Character Type: Limestone Fells
 Landscape Character Area: 21a Leck Fell

Refer to Appendix 2: Key for source of information in left hand column

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
PHYSICAL	<p>High</p> <p>The relatively large scale and exposed character of this landscape and the outstanding limestone scenery suggests an elevated sensitivity to wind energy development. This character area does not have a sense of being in decline with long straight drystone walls in good condition. It is remote, located immediately adjacent to the North Yorkshire Dales National Park, and is visually continuous with this area.</p> <p>The area forms part of the visual backdrop for the adjacent areas and this elevates its sensitivity.</p>
Scale: <u>Large scale</u>	
Openness: <u>Exposed, upland setting.</u>	
Landform: Steep sided rounded hills with deeply incised, rounded valleys. Outstanding limestone scenery with visual appeal – scars, caves, gorges, and limestone pavements. Subterranean drainage system with caves and sink holes. Distinctive landscape of open moorland, rounded valleys, crags and hills.	
Landcover: Heavily grazed. Rough grassland, heather moor and calcareous grassland. Little or no tree cover.	
Complexity/ Pattern: Dry stone walls and field barns. Long, straight enclosure wall.	
Built Environment:	
PERCEPTUAL	
Sense of remoteness: <u>Remote</u>	
Perception of change:	
VISUAL	
Settings:	
Views:	
VALUE	
Rarity: <u>Unique</u>	
Designated scenic quality: Adjacent to Yorkshire Dales National Park	
Cultural associations: Evidence of settlement and land use since prehistoric times – in place names and field patterns.	
Amenity and recreation: Grouse shooting, walking, climbing and potholing.	

Scale: Where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.

Lancashire County Council

Urban Landscape Types: Historic Core (1100 – 1800)

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
Relatively small, character area at the heart of larger settlements. Typically a denser urban fabric than other parts of the town, tall red brick or stone buildings and angular streets. Organic, winding arrangement of streets and alleys and distinctive character of historic public buildings.	High sensitivity. Wind Energy Development inappropriate.

Urban Landscape Types: Industrial Age (1800-1930)

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
Planned development typical of Victorian and Edwardian residential areas is characterised by a unity of architectural character; small red brick or stone built terraces and stone semi-detached villas in broad tree-lined streets. Rectilinear street pattern on a regular grid. Prominent stone public buildings, large public parks, promenades and urban squares are landmarks in central districts.	High sensitivity. Wind Energy Development generally inappropriate. May be limited opportunities where relatively large scale industrial land present on the margins of urban areas.

Urban Landscape Types: Suburban (1930 onwards)

Key Characteristics	Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development
Includes a wide variety of architectural styles and layouts. Majority of urban areas characterised by a spacious pattern of street, low buildings, garages and gardens although there are also examples of high-rise tower block estates, with communal amenity grassland and extensive parking.	Moderate-High sensitivity. Limited opportunities for small and possibly medium scale Wind Energy Development may exist.

Note:

Areas of recent light industrial, warehousing and other commercial development within or on the margins of urban areas are frequently relatively large in scale. There may be opportunities within areas of these for Small and possibly Medium scale wind energy development.

Glossary

Landscape Sensitivity - relates to the ability of a landscape to accept change without alteration of the defining characteristics of that landscape.

Assessment * - an umbrella term used to encompass all the different ways of looking at, describing, analysing and evaluating landscape.

Character * - a distinct pattern or combination of elements that occurs consistently in a particular landscape.

Character Area * - a unique geographic area with a consistent character and identity, which forms part of a landscape character type.

Character Type * - a generic term for landscape with a consistent, homogeneous character. Landscape character types may occur in different parts of the county, but wherever they occur, they will share common combinations of geology, topography, vegetation of human influences.

* Definitions as noted in A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire Landscape: Character Assessment. Environmental Directorate Lancashire County Council, December 2000 with minor amendments 2004.

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