



**Sources: A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire, Landscape Character Assessment, 2000;
Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development in Lancashire, 2005;**

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Appendix 1: Landscape Character Tables

Lancashire Landscape Character			
Landscape Character Area 4h: Leck Fell Fringe			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Openness: Enclosed – transitional between moorland and lowland farmed landscapes • Landform: Large scale, smooth landform. Leck Beck is a significant feature. • Landcover: Regular plantations and other mixed woodland. • Complexity/ Pattern: Dry stone walls - Characteristic diverse pattern. • Built Environment: Isolated farmsteads. Stone walls. Distinctive vernacular architecture. • Sense of remoteness: Remote character • Perception of change: Farms are marginal. Pastures are rushy. • Settings: Vertical components in the landscape could be silhouetted against the moorland skyline beyond. Elevated and often long distance views from lay-bys and viewpoints. • Cultural associations: Archaeological interest. Historic boundary walls. High Park is an extensive area of multi-period settlement. • Amenity and recreation: Trackways and Packhorse Ways provide for informal recreation. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate-high sensitivity to wind farm development. • 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. • 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. 		
Leck Fell Fringe Area LCC-4h	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	Moderate
Magnitude of change	None	Small	Small
Significance of effect	-	Intermediate	Not significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	Small and possibly medium scale of wind energy development may be appropriate.		

Lancashire Landscape Character			
Character Type 5: Undulating Lowland Farmland			
Overview	<p>Generally below 150m, the Undulating Lowland Farmland lies between the major valleys and the moorland fringes. This lowland landscape is traversed by deeply incised, wooded cloughs and gorges. There are also many mixed farm woodlands, copses and hedgerow trees, creating an impression of a well wooded landscape from ground level and a patchwork of wood and pasture from raised viewpoints on the fells. Some of the most picturesque stone villages of the county occur within this well settled landscape type.</p> <p>Undulating Lowland Farmland occurs on the lower fringes of the uplands, below about 150m AOD, across the whole study area.</p>		
Landscape Character Area 5h: Goosnargh-Whittingham			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale: Small • Openness: Relatively open. Transitional between the low lying plains and the high fells of Bowland • Landform: Lowland landscape traversed by deeply incised, wooded cloughs and gorges. Gentle topography. • Landcover: Pastoral landscape, intensively farmed. Many hedgerows lost, few trees or woodlands but hedgerows along the lanes are important landscape features. • Complexity/ Pattern: Patchwork of wood and pasture. • Built Environment: Close to Preston and under pressure from built development. Vernacular buildings are of local stone. • Perception of change: Country houses and estates. • 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. • Cultural associations: Historically interesting area – Roman remains. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate-high sensitivity to wind farm development • 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. • There is however more contemporary development, both industrial and agricultural and proximity to urban areas which reduces the sensitivity of the area. • Only the upper eastern fringes of this area are included within the AONB. 		
Goosnargh-Whittingham Area LCC-5h	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	Slight
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Medium
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Not significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small scale wind energy development may be appropriate 		

Landscape Character Area 5i: West Bowland Fringes			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale: Small • Openness: Transitional between the low lying plains and the high fells of Bowland • 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: mixed farm woodlands, copses and hedgerow trees. Woodlands on the deep cloughs and valley sides. • Complexity/ Pattern: Patchwork of wood and pasture. • Built Environment: Picturesque stone villages. Many country house estates. Scattered farms and cottages. Disused limekilns and quarries. • Perception of change: Country houses and estates. • Views :Exceptional views of the Amounderness Plain and the Bowland Fells. • Designated scenic quality: Part in AONB • Cultural associations: Long history of settlement. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High sensitivity to wind farm development • 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. • Largely away from urban influences, the area has a sense of being rural. • The area is predominantly contained within the AONB in reflection of its visual quality. 		
West Bowland Fringes Area LCC-5i	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	Small	Very large	Large
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Great significance	Significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sensitivity study indicates that for this area, 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 Landscape Character			
Character Type 10: Wooded Rural Valleys			
Overview	<p>Deeply incised and heavily-wooded valleys radiate out from the central upland core of the Forest of Bowland. Dramatic valley profiles. The secluded, humid environment of the Wooded Rural Valleys is in stark contrast to the surrounding open moorland of the fells, providing shelter and cover for a great variety of flora and fauna. Ancient woodland, interspersed with some conifer planting and pasture, clings to the steep valley sides.</p> <p>The Wooded Rural Valleys landscape type is found on the northern and western gritstone slopes of the Forest of Bowland fells.</p>		
Landscape Character Area 10a: Wyre Valley			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale: Small • Openness: Secluded. Sheltered. Enclosed valley • Landform: Open lakes (from gravel extraction) and woodland in lower reaches. • Landcover: Remnant ancient woodland in upper reaches. Heavily wooded. Ancient woodland plus some conifer planting. Pasture with gritstone walls above the wooded valley sides. • Built Environment: Historic textile village of Dolphinholme in the valley bottom. • Perception of change: Man's influence evident in downstream section. • Settings: Secluded, humid environment. • Designated scenic quality: Upper part in AONB • Cultural associations: Traces of mill buildings, ponds, races, sluices and weirs. • Amenity and recreation: 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. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High sensitivity to wind farm developments. • 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 . • 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. • The lower reaches contain a number of detractors such as the M6, which tend to reduce the sensitivity. 		
Wyre Valley Area LCC-10a	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	Small	Large	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Intermediate
Guidance in relation to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sensitivity study indicates that for this area, where site specific 		

vertical structures	sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.		
Lancashire Landscape Character			
Character Type 11: Valley Floodplains			
Overview	<p>The broad, flat open floodplains on the valley floors of the larger lowland rivers are subject to periodic flooding and their rich alluvial drift deposits support fertile grazing land for cattle and sheep. Although part of the wider landscape of the valleys, the floodplains have distinctive landscape patterns and land use pressures. They are characterised by large river meanders, eroded bluffs and terraces, standing water and steep wooded banks, which enclose the floodplain and determine its edge.</p> <p>The Valley Floodplains landscape type is found on the valley floors of the course of the major lowland rivers throughout the study area.</p>		
Landscape Character Area 11d: Lune Valley			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale: Large fields divided by post and wire fences/ hedgerows/ stone walls. • Openness: Broad flat open floodplains • Landform: Flat floodplain. Bounded by sculptural river terraces/ bluffs. Valley floodplain features. • 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. • Perception of change: Castle remains. Evidence of industrial past and present. • Settings: Valley floor • Designated scenic quality: Part in AONB • Cultural associations: Remains of motte-and-bailey castles. • Amenity and recreation: Walking and fishing. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High sensitivity to wind farm developments. • 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. • The pattern of land use 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. 		
Lune Valley Area LCC-11d	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	None	Small	Small
Significance of effect	-	Intermediate	Intermediate
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sensitivity study indicates that for this area, 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 Landscape Character			
Character Type 12: Low Coastal Drumlins			
Overview	<p>Areas of low, whaleback hills around 40m high, with broad rounded tops towards the northwest coast of the study area. The landscape is characteristically gentler and of lower altitude than that of the Drumlin Field and individual drumlins are more isolated; there are often areas of poorly drained pasture, standing water and occasionally mosses, fens and fen meadows between the drumlins. Trees and shrubs are limited in this agricultural landscape, although small copses occur on the tops and sides of the drumlins. Minor roads and the canal wind around the drumlins while overhead powerlines and major transport routes typically cut across these areas, paying no attention to the natural landform. Coastal cliffs of boulder clay are significant features where the drumlin landscape meets the sea.</p> <p>Low Coastal Drumlins are found on the north-west coast of the study area where the last retreating ice sheets left a series of rounded boulder clay hills in their paths.</p>		
Landscape Character Area 12a: Carnforth-Galgate-Cockerham			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landform: Drumlins provide elevated viewpoints to Morecambe Bay. Low whaleback hills. • Landcover: Small woodland plantations. Improved pasture. Areas of poorly drained pasture between the drumlins. Limited trees and shrubs, some small copses. Hill top copses. • Complexity/ Pattern: The alignment of the drumlins gives the landform a distinctive grain. Strong pattern – neat, low cut hedges. Enclosure Acts created distinctive regular, hedged enclosures. • Built Environment: Extremely high proportion of built development. Convenient north-south transport corridor. To west of Cockerham settlement is sparse – large scattered farmsteads. • Settings: Low whaleback hills. • Designated scenic quality: Small part in AONB • Cultural associations: Canal is reminder of industrial heritage. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate-high sensitivity to wind farm development. • 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. • There is, however, appreciable built development within this area and this combines with the transport corridor to reduce the sensitivity. • The pattern of small hills, whilst forming a setting for elements within them, do not form part of a wider landscape backdrop. • A very limited part of this character area is contained within the Arnsdale and Silverdale AONB. 		
Carnforth-Galgate-Cockerham Area LCC-12a	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Very large	Large
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A small and possibly medium scale of wind energy development may be appropriate. 		

Landscape Character Area 12b:Warton-Borwick			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landform: Low whaleback hills. • Landcover: Pasture/ waterlogged areas between drumlins. Clipped hedgerows/ stone walls. • Improved pasture. Areas of poorly drained pasture between the drumlins. Limited trees and shrubs, some small copses. Hill top copses. • Complexity/ Pattern: The alignment of the drumlins gives the landform a distinctive grain. Strong pattern – neat, low cut hedges. Enclosure Acts created distinctive regular, hedged enclosures. • Built Environment: Gravel extraction has created open water bodies. Development associated with M6, A6 and railway. • Settings: : Low whaleback hills. • Designated scenic quality: Small part in AONB • Cultural associations: Historic halls and estates at Capernwray and Borwick. • Amenity and recreation: Development at Pine Lakes. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate-high sensitivity to wind farm development. • 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. • There is, however, appreciable built development within this area and this combines with the transport corridor and gravel extraction to reduce the sensitivity. • The pattern of small hills, whilst forming a setting for elements within them, do not form part of a wider landscape backdrop. • A limited part of this character area is contained within the Arnside and Silverdale AONB. 		
Warton-Borwick Area LCC-12b	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Very large	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Not significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A small and possibly medium scale of wind energy development may be appropriate. 		
Landscape Character Area 12c:Heysham-Overton			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landform: Low, washed out drumlins at mouth of River Lune. Low whaleback hills. • Landcover: Pastoral with flat areas of rougher pasture. Hedgerows, few trees. Improved pasture. • Areas of poorly drained pasture between the drumlins. Limited trees and shrubs, some small copses. Hill top copses. • Complexity/ Pattern: The alignment of the drumlins gives the landform a distinctive grain. Strong pattern – neat, low cut hedges. Enclosure Acts created distinctive regular, hedged enclosures. • Built Environment: Large, stone built farmsteads. Villages and industrial development on higher land. Static caravan parks. • Settings: Low whaleback hills. • Amenity and recreation: Static caravan parks.. 		

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate-high sensitivity to wind farm development. • 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. • 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. • The pattern of small hills whilst forming a setting for elements within them do not form part of a wider landscape backdrop. • A limited part of this character area is contained within the Arnside and Silverdale AONB. 		
Heysham-Overton Area LCC-12c	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Very large	Large
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A small and possibly medium scale of wind energy development may be appropriate. 		

Lancashire Landscape Character			
Character Type 13: Drumlin Field			
Overview	<p>This distinctive landscape type is characterised by a 'field' of rolling drumlins. The consistent orientation of the hills gives the landscape a uniform grain, which is sometimes difficult to appreciate from within the field. The regular green hillocks are between about 100m and 200m high with steep sides and broad rounded tops. However, there are often solid rock outcrops within the field where the underlying bedrock is exposed.</p> <p>Drumlin Fields occur inland, on higher land than the Low Coastal Drumlins. They are found on the edges of upland areas where the retreating ice sheets left moulded boulder clay deposits in their paths.</p>		
Landscape Character Area 13b: Bentham – Clapham			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outcrops present. Becks and immature rivers wind through the hills. • Landcover: Neat, well maintained landscape. Pasture predominates. Small mixed woodlands. Picturesque, wooded rivers. • Complexity/ Pattern: Network of stone walls and clipped hedgerows. Strong field patterns. • Built Environment: Scattered stone farmsteads, traditional limestone or gritstone villages. Communication corridor. • Settings: Drumlin Field • Designated scenic quality: Part in AONB • Cultural associations: Roman road. Designed parkland. • Amenity and recreation: Camping/ caravan sites in river corridors 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate-high sensitivity to wind farm development. • 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. • 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. • This area, whilst not forming a prominent landscape backdrop, does provide a setting for the adjacent areas, and particularly the valley landscape. • Part of this character area is contained within the AONB. 		
Bentham-Clapham Area LCC-13b	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	None	Small	Small
Significance of effect	-	Not significant	Not significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A small and possibly medium scale of wind energy development may be appropriate. 		
Landscape Character Area 13c: Docker – Kellet – Lancaster			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale: Large scale undulating hills. • Landform: Smooth, rolling scenery. River Lune gorge at Halton. Distinctive 'field' of rolling drumlins. Consistent orientation gives a uniform grain. Solid rock 		

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

	<p>outcrops present. Becks and immature rivers wind through the hills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landcover: Pasture. Woodlands associated with designed landscapes. • Complexity/ Pattern: Network of stone walls. Textural variety provided by isolated areas of woodland. Strong field patterns. • Built Environment: Extensive limestone quarries. Dispersed settlement. Major roads. • Perception of change: Designed parkland. • Settings: Drumlins create setting for city of Lancaster and the University. • Designated scenic quality: Part in AONB • Cultural associations: Ridge and furrow. Many designed landscapes. Roman remains. • Amenity and recreation: Parking, picnic and camping sites in River Lune gorge. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate-high sensitivity to wind farm development. • 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. • 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. • There are, however, detractors in the form of quarries and the M6 which passes through the western edge of this character area. • This area, whilst not forming a prominent landscape backdrop, does provide a setting for the adjacent areas, and particularly the valley landscape. • Part of this character area is contained within the AONB. 		
Docker-Kellet-Lancaster Area LCC-13c	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Very large	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Not significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A small and possibly medium scale of wind energy development may be appropriate. 		

Lancashire Landscape Character			
Character Type 15: Coastal Plain			
Overview	<p>Generally below 50m, this landscape type is characterised by gently undulating or flat lowland farmland divided by ditches in West Lancashire and by low clipped hedges elsewhere. The Fylde landscape in particular is characterised by a high density of small marl pit field ponds. Many hedgerows have been removed to give very large fields, open road verges and long views. Although woodland cover is generally very low, these views are punctuated by small deciduous secondary woodlands, mostly in the form of shelter belts or estate plantations; they provide a backdrop to views.</p> <p>The Coastal Plain landscape type occurs in six distinct areas, all within the lowland landscapes of western Lancashire.</p>		
Landscape Character Area 15d: The Fylde			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale: Large fields with low clipped hedges. • Openness: Open road verges, long views. • Landform: Gently undulating. Flat topography and strong prevailing winds have historically provided good conditions for wind power • Landcover: Dairy farming on improved pasture, lowland sheep farming and some arable. Blocks of woodland. Field ponds. • Complexity/ Pattern: Large, geometric, arable fields. • Built Environment: Red brick 2 storey 19th C farmsteads. Occasional windmills. Wind pumping mills and windmills for grinding grain. Many man made elements - all highly visible in the flat landscape. Pylons, communication masts, road traffic. • Perception of change: Pylons, communication masts, road traffic. • Views: Views to Blackpool Tower. • Cultural associations: Potentially rich archaeological record. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate-low sensitivity to wind farm development. • 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. • There are a number of settlements within the landscape and scattered farms and hamlets outside these. • 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 roads (including the M55) and the close proximity to the urban area of Blackpool with its urban fringe activities. • 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. 		
The Fylde Area LCC-15d	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Slight
Magnitude of change	Medium	Very large	Very large
Significance of effect	Significant	Significant	Intermediate
Guidance in relation to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A small and possibly medium scale of wind energy development may be 		

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

vertical structures	appropriate.		
Landscape Character Area 15e: Forton-Garstang-Catterall			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale: Very large fields. • Openness: Open road verges, long views. • Landform: Lowland. Gently undulating. Flat topography and strong prevailing winds have historically provided good conditions for wind power • Landcover: Rural farmed landscape. Improved pasture. Scattered woodland. • Complexity/ Pattern: Large, geometric, arable fields. • Built Environment: Scattered historic halls and farms. Villages linked by lanes. Urban development at Garstang and Catterall. Urban fringe activities. Wind pumping mills and windmills for grinding grain • Cultural associations: Potentially rich archaeological record. • Amenity and recreation: Golf courses. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate-low sensitivity to wind farm development. • 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. • 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. • 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 Garstang and Catterall with their urban fringe activities 		
Forton-Garstang-Catterall Area LCC-15e	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Slight
Magnitude of change	Small	Large	Medium
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Not significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A small and possibly medium scale of wind energy development may be appropriate. 		
Landscape Character Area 15f: Knott End - Pilling			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale: Very large fields. • Openness: Open road verges, long views. • Landform: 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 • Landcover: Intensively farmed. Arable. Pumped drainage. • Complexity/ Pattern: Post mediaeval enclosure pattern. • Built Environment: Settled landscape. Scattered farmsteads linked by raised lanes/ 		

Appendix 1: Landscape Character Tables

	<p>stone bridges. Modern infill development in some parts. Wind pumping mills and windmills for grinding grain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural associations: Potentially rich archaeological record. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate-low sensitivity to wind farm development. • 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. • 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. • 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, particularly modern infill in some parts. 		
Knott End-Pilling Area LCC-15f	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Slight
Magnitude of change	Medium	Medium	Large
Significance of effect	Significant	Intermediate	Intermediate
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A small and possibly medium scale of wind energy development may be appropriate. 		

Lancashire Landscape Character			
Character Type 16: Mosslands			
Overview	<p>The Mosslands are an extremely flat, low lying landscape comprised of peat deposits which were formerly an extensive series of lowland raised mires. These are now largely reclaimed and managed for particularly intensive crop production, including market gardening and to a lesser extent, dairying. Fields are typically large in size and geometric in shape, defined by straight drainage ditches and post and wire fences. Hawthorn hedgerows are restricted to the straight, narrow roads which cross the mosslands and shelter belts, often of poplar or Scot's pine, are visible on the horizon. There are extremely long views across this open landscape and vertical elements, such as electricity pylons, are particularly visible.</p> <p>The Mosslands landscape type occurs throughout the lowlands, in the west of the study area, and coincides with the distribution of lowland peat.</p>		
Landscape Character Area 16a:North Fylde Mosses			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale: Large fields. • Openness: Open. • Landform: Extremely flat, low lying peat deposits. Straight drainage ditches. • Landcover: Predominantly improved pasture for dairy herds. Shelterbelts give a sense of a well wooded horizon. • Complexity/ Pattern: Large, geometric fields. Distinctive, historic field pattern. • 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. • Perception of change: Variety of modern building styles. • Views: Views to Blackpool Tower. • Cultural associations: Potentially rich archaeological record. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low sensitivity to windfarm development. • 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. • 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. • 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. 		
North Fylde Mosses Area LCC-16a	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Slight	Slight
Magnitude of change	Medium	Large	Medium
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Intermediate	Not significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small, medium and possibly larger scale wind farm developments may be appropriate. 		
Landscape Character Area 16b: South Fylde Moss			

Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale: Large fields. Small copses and shelterbelts provide a sense of scale • Openness: Open. • Landform: Extremely flat, low lying peat deposits. Straight drainage ditches. • Landcover: Intensive crop production – market gardening plus dairy. Small copses and shelterbelts provide a sense of scale. • Complexity/ Pattern: Large, geometric fields. Distinctive, historic field pattern. • Built Environment: Close to urban areas. New built development and industry. Rows of east-west pylons dominate the horizon. • Perception of change: Rows of east-west pylons dominate the horizon. 18th C grounds of Lytham Hall. Variety of modern building styles. • Cultural associations: Potentially rich archaeological record. • Amenity and recreation: Golf courses. Campsites. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low sensitivity to windfarm development. • 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. • 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. • 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. 		
South Fylde Mosses Area LCC-16b	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Slight	Slight
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Medium
Significance of effect	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small, medium and possibly larger scale wind farm developments may be appropriate. 		
Landscape Character Area 16f: Haysham Moss			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale: Large fields. • Openness: Open and expansive. • Landform: Extremely flat, low lying peat deposits. Straight drainage ditches. • Landcover: Pasture. • Complexity/ Pattern: Large, geometric fields. Distinctive, historic field pattern. • 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. • Perception of change: Electricity pylons leading from Heysham Power Station are particularly noticeable. • Views: Extremely long views across open landscape. • Cultural associations: Potentially rich archaeological record. • Amenity and recreation: Caravan parks in the north. 		

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low sensitivity to windfarm development. • 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. • The low relief ensures that the area does not provide a backdrop to adjacent areas, instead comprising an extended visual continuum. • 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. 		
Heysham Moss Area LCC-16f	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Slight	Slight
Magnitude of change	Small	Very large	Large
Significance of effect	Not significant	Intermediate	Intermediate
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small, medium and possibly larger scale wind farm developments may be appropriate. 		

Lancashire Landscape Character			
Character Type 17: Enclosed Coastal Marsh			
Overview	<p>The Enclosed Coastal Marshes are flat, expansive tracts of coastal land which have been recently reclaimed by drainage. The land is divided into large square fields surrounded by drainage ditches and post and wire fences or low clipped thorn hedgerows. Improved pasture predominates and is used for cattle or sheep grazing, although arable crops grow in well drained areas. The ordered enclosed marsh is sharply demarcated from the open coastal marshlands by sea dykes where gorse and other scrub is often conspicuous. Trees are generally very scarce, allowing long views across the landscape to distant factories, hills, farm buildings, pylons and tree silhouettes on the horizon.</p> <p>Enclosed Coastal Marsh occurs in two distinct areas, adjacent to the open salt marshes of the sheltered waters of the west coast of Lancashire.</p>		
Landscape Character Area 17b: Cockerham Coast			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale: Large • Openness: Extremely open, exposed landscape. Little shelter from sea breezes. • Landform: Flat, expansive tracts of coastal land. Ditches and former salt marsh creeks. • 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. • Sense of remoteness: Relatively remote • Views: Extremely long views to the coastal edge. • Rarity: (Bird life is a feature of the landscape.) 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low sensitivity to windfarm development. • 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. • 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. 		
Cockerham Coast Area LCC-17b	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Slight	Slight
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Medium
Significance of effect	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small, medium and possibly larger scale wind farm developments may be appropriate. 		

Lancashire Landscape Character			
Character Type 18: Open Coastal Marsh			
Overview	Salt marshes and intertidal flats occur around the sheltered waters of the west coast of Lancashire and extend to the low water mark. The Open Coastal Marshes are flat, expansive coastal areas formed on marine alluvium. They are separated from the Enclosed Coastal Marshes and coastal farmland by man-made sea dykes and in places by boulder clay and limestone cliffs. The simplicity of the landscape pattern is visually appealing: usually the fine sward surface is closely grazed and is etched by a maze of creeks and channels which gives texture to the flat, expansive landscape. The marshes are open, except for occasional patches of scrub just beyond the high water mark, whilst the few marshes which are ungrazed are a riot of colour in high summer. There is a striking absence of settlement or man-made features. This sense of remoteness is a dramatic contrast to the surrounding manmade landscapes.		
Landscape Character Area 18b: Hest Bank – Silverdale Marshes			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale: : Large scale • Openness: Open areas • Landform: Flat coastal marsh. • 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. Simple landscape pattern. Texture provided by creeks and channels. • Built Environment: Landfill site and remnant slag heaps. • Perception of change: Natural change - Constantly changing due to high tides and river channel erosion. • Rarity:. Unique • Designated scenic quality: AONB • Amenity and recreation: Many people walk, park and picnic on the marsh. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High sensitivity to windfarm development. • This is a large scale, open, exposed landscape which indicates a reduced sensitivity. • 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. • 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. 		
Hest Bank-Silverdale Marshes Area LCC-18b	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Great	Great	Great
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Intermediate
Guidance in relation to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sensitivity study indicates that for this area, where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the extent of the appropriate 		

vertical structures	location and the scale of the landscape.		
Landscape Character Area 18c: Wyre Marshes			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale: : Large scale • Openness: Sheltered Wyre estuary. • Landform: Flat coastal marsh. • Landcover: Salt marshes and intertidal flats. Occasional scrub beyond the high water mark. • Saltmarsh/ Mudflats/ Sandy Shingle. • 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. • Perception of change: Natural change - Constantly changing due to high tides and river channel erosion. • Rarity: Unique 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High sensitivity to windfarm development. • 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. • 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. 		
Wyre Marshes Area LCC-18c	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Medium
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sensitivity study indicates that for this area, 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 Area 18d: Lune Marshes			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale: : Large scale • Openness: Sheltered. • Landform: Flat coastal marsh. • Landcover: Extensive saltmarsh which extends almost into the centre of Lancaster. • Complexity/ Pattern: Simple landscape pattern. Texture provided by creeks and channels. • Built Environment: Under pressure from visitors and development. • Perception of change: Natural change - Constantly changing due to high tides and river channel erosion. • Rarity: Unique • Amenity and recreation: Footpaths, nature trails cycle routes and viewpoints ensure that the area is well visited and highly visible. 		

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High sensitivity to windfarm development. • This is a large scale, open, exposed landscape (although in the form of an estuary) which indicates a reduced sensitivity. • 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. • There are detractors in the form of overhead power lines and the area extends to the urban form of Lancaster. 		
Lune Marshes Area LCC-18d	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	Small	Large	Medium
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sensitivity study indicates that for this area, 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 Area 18e: Pilling and Cockerham Marshes			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale: : Large scale • Openness: Open flats. Sand flats at more exposed western end, salt marsh at more sheltered eastern end. • Landform: Flat coastal marsh. • Landcover: Intertidal salt marsh and sands. • Complexity/ Pattern: Simple landscape pattern. Texture provided by creeks and channels. • Built Environment: Absence of settlement/ man made features. • Perception of change: Natural change - Constantly changing due to high tides and river channel erosion. • Rarity: Unique 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High sensitivity to windfarm development. • This is a large scale, open, exposed landscape which indicates a reduced sensitivity. • 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. • 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. 		
Pilling and Cockerham Marshes Area LCC-18e	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	Medium	Medium	Medium

Appendix 1: Landscape Character Tables

Significance of effect	Significant	Significant	Significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sensitivity study indicates that for this area, 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 Landscape Character			
Character Type 19: Coastal Dunes			
Overview	<p>The Coastal Dunes occur between the sea and farmland or urban land which lies inland. The landform varies from the natural form of the hummocky dunes at St Anne's to more modified areas, some of which have been levelled and are now managed as amenity grassland. The dunes are located in open and exposed sites with sea views and dominant skies. They comprise small remnants of a once extensive system in a narrow discontinuous band sandwiched between the built coastal development and the sea wall or promenade. Their extent is determined and substantially reduced by the surrounding Victorian streets, car parks, tourist accommodation and golf courses.</p>		
Landscape Character Area 19a: Fylde Coastal Dunes			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Sense of remoteness: Wild scenery. • Rarity: Unique • Cultural associations: Potential archaeological sites. • Amenity and recreation: Car parks and golf courses. Access from a winding, undulating network of minor paths or from the seafront promenades. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate sensitivity to windfarm development. • This is a large scale (although the areas are limited in extent), • open exposed landscape and this indicates a reduced sensitivity. • 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. 		
Fylde Coast Dunes Area LCC-19a	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Slight
Magnitude of change	Medium	Medium	Medium
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Intermediate	Not significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small, medium and possibly larger scale wind farm developments may be appropriate. 		

Lancashire Landscape Character			
Character Type 20: Wooded Limestone Hills & Pavements			
Overview	The Wooded Limestone Hills and Pavements is a diverse, small scale landscape of rolling hills, species rich grassland and scrub, ancient woodlands, rocky outcrops, limestone pavements, reed beds and pools and a small eutrophic lake, Hawes Water. Some of the land is rough grazing, much of it tending to revert to scrub woodland: like the improved pastures it is bounded by a network of limestone walls. The woodlands are particularly characteristic; ancient woodland, much of which has been formerly coppiced, is dominated by ash and hazel with oak, smallleaved lime and yew. Scattered clumps of veteran trees in the secondary woodlands indicate the presence of ancient wood pasture. The landscape is rich in visible historic features including evidence of former industry and historic field patterns; lime kilns indicate burning of lime for a variety of uses.		
Landscape Character Area 20a: Arnside and Silverdale			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale: Small scale. • Openness: Relatively enclosed • 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 – distinctive silver colour, well maintained. • Built Environment: Abandoned limestone quarries. Nucleated villages. • Perception of change: Perception is of little change • Rarity: Unique • 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. Rising visitor numbers/ pressure for recreational developments – caravan sites, campsites and golf courses. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High sensitivity to windfarm development. • 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. • The area is entirely contained within the Arnside and Silverdale AONB in recognition of its scenic quality 		
Arnside and Sliverdale Area LCC-20a	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	Small	Small	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate
Guidance in relation to vertical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sensitivity study indicates that for this area, where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the 		

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

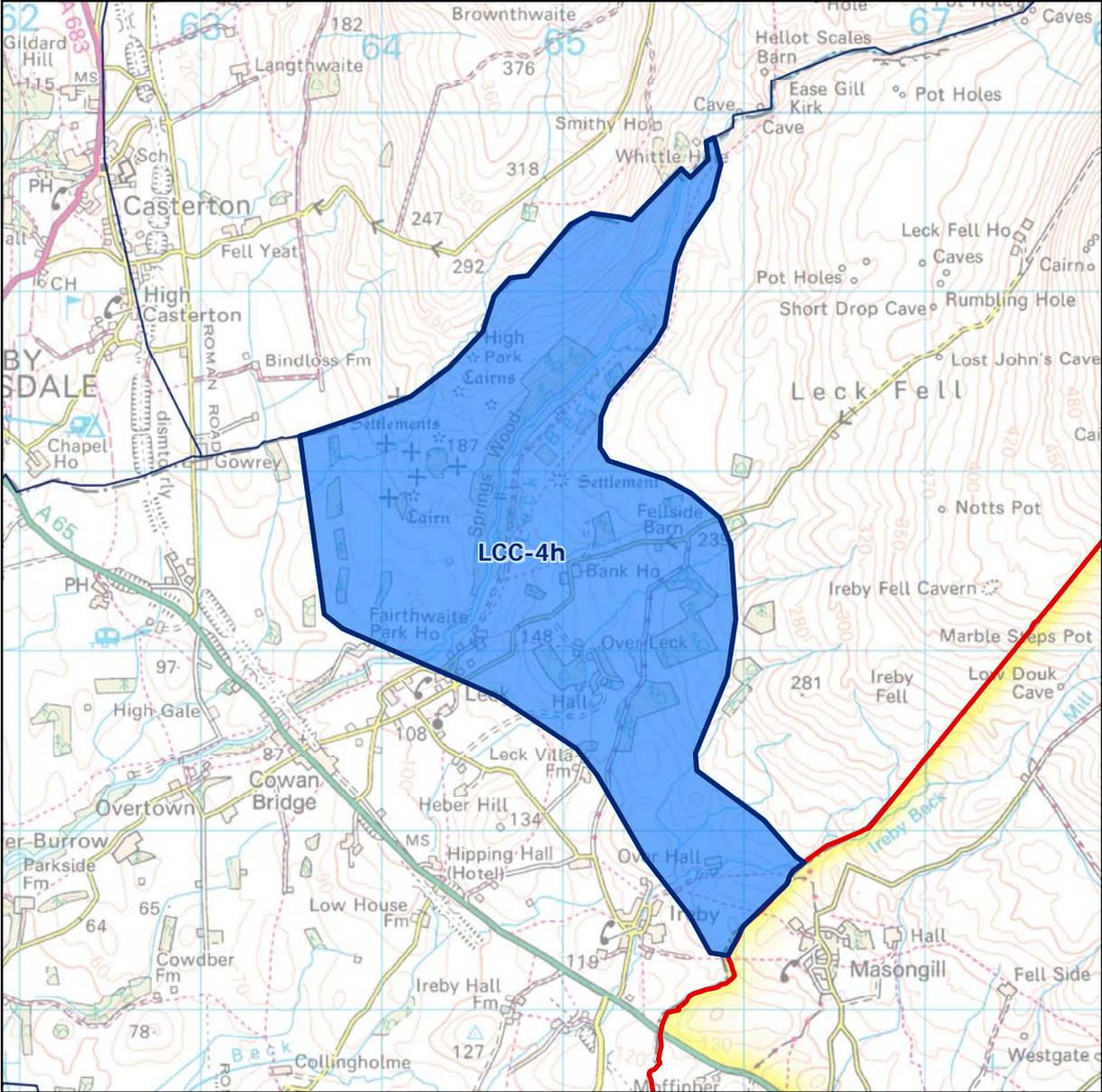
structures	extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.
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Lancashire Landscape Character			
Character Type 21: Limestone Fells			
Overview	The high Limestone Fells on the north eastern edge of Lancashire geologically and scenically form part of the Askrigg Block in the Yorkshire Dales. Leck Fell, rising to 627m is the highest point in Lancashire. This landscape type is characterised by outstanding limestone scenery which provides important scientific interest and visual appeal. The natural features are the result of erosion by glacier ice and subsequent weathering which has produced a distinctive landscape of open moorland, rounded valleys, crags and hills. This type of landscape is particularly well known for its limestone formations such as scars, caves, gorges and limestone pavements. The dominant land use of the high fells is grazing and the landscape of dry stone walls and field barns reflects the farming traditions. Land cover is typically rough grassland and heather moor although calcareous grassland is a feature of this upland landscape.		
Landscape Character Area 21a: Leck Fell			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale: Large scale • Openness: Exposed, upland setting. • 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. • Sense of remoteness: Remote • Rarity: Unique • 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. . 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High sensitivity to windfarm development. • 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. • The area forms part of the visual backdrop for the adjacent areas and this elevates its sensitivity. 		
Leck Fell Area LCC-21a	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	None	Small	Small
Significance of effect	-	Intermediate	Intermediate
Guidance in relation to vertical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sensitivity study indicates that for this area, where site specific sensitivities do not preclude development, scale will be determined by the 		

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

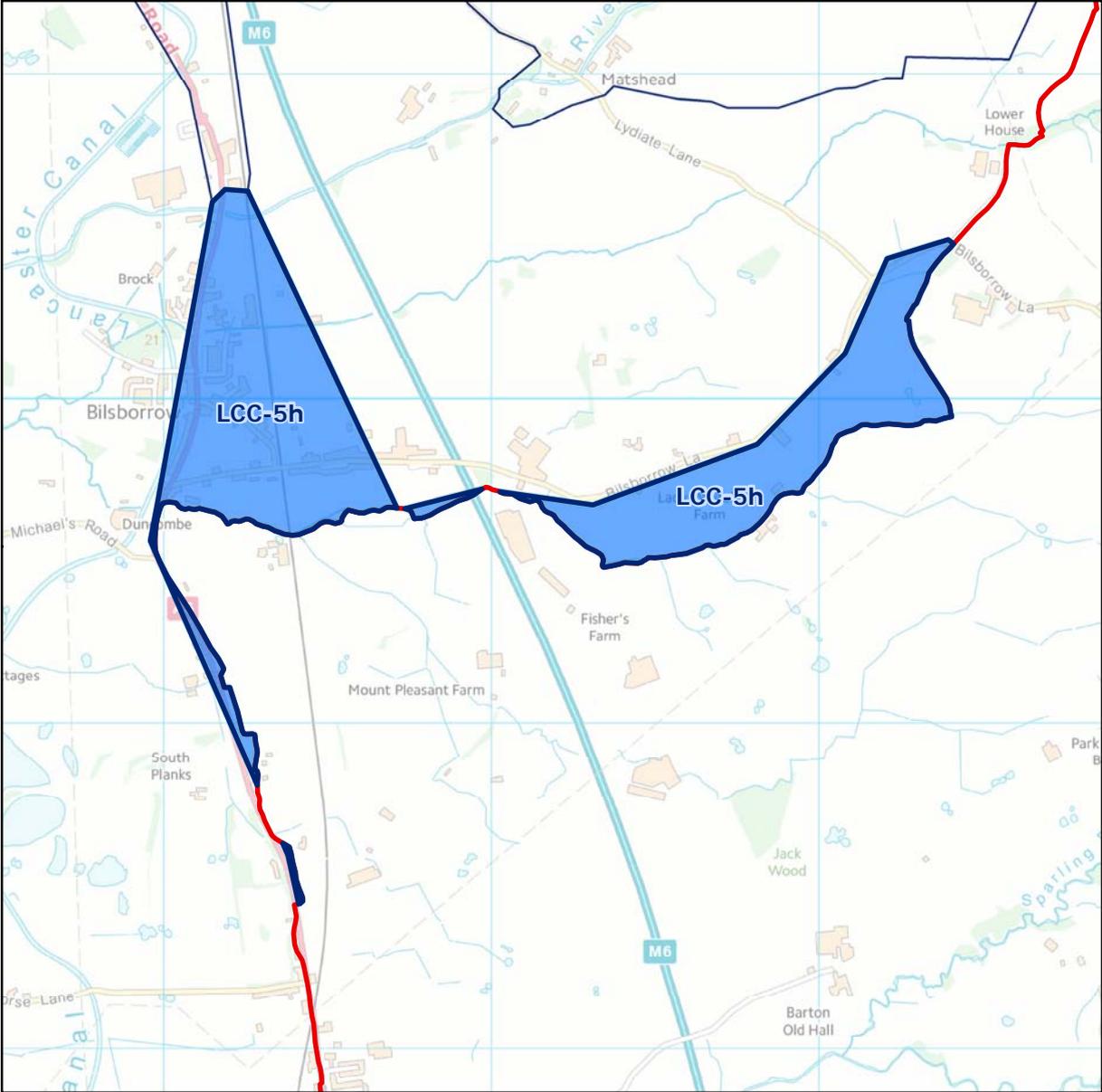
structures	extent of the appropriate location and the scale of the landscape.
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Lancashire Landscape Character



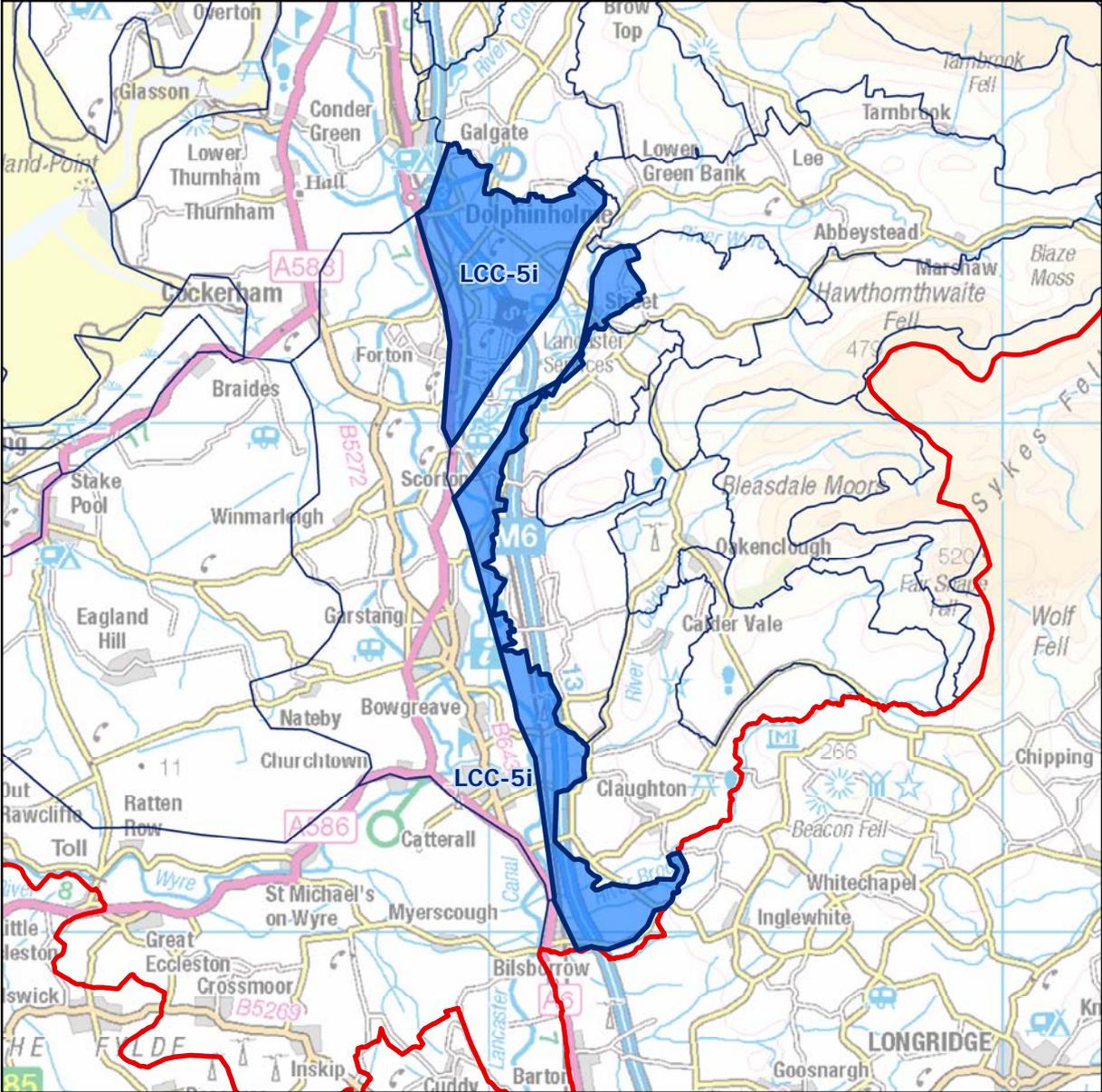
4h
Leck Fell Fringe

Lancashire Landscape Character



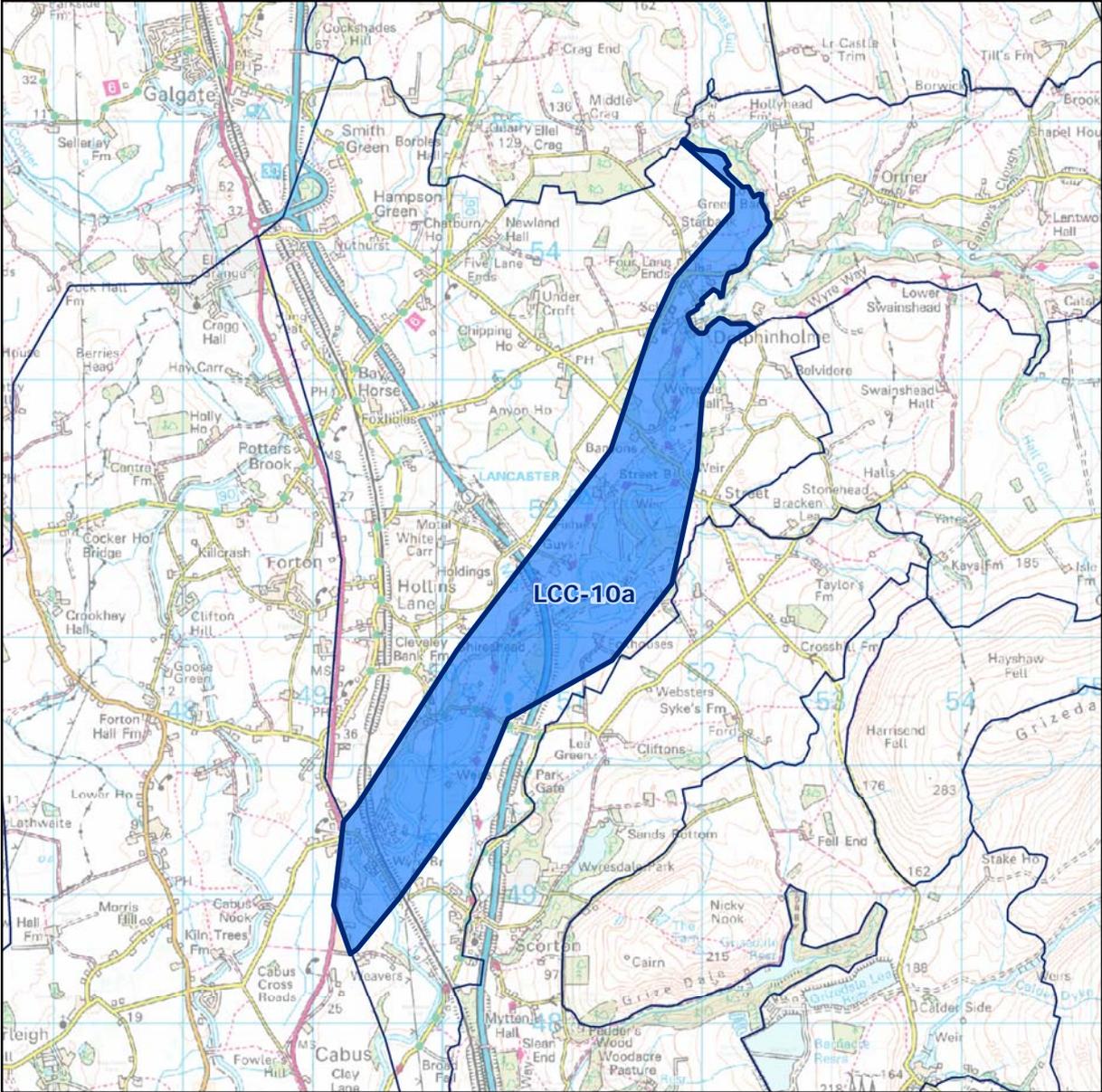
5h
Goosnargh-Whittingham

Lancashire Landscape Character



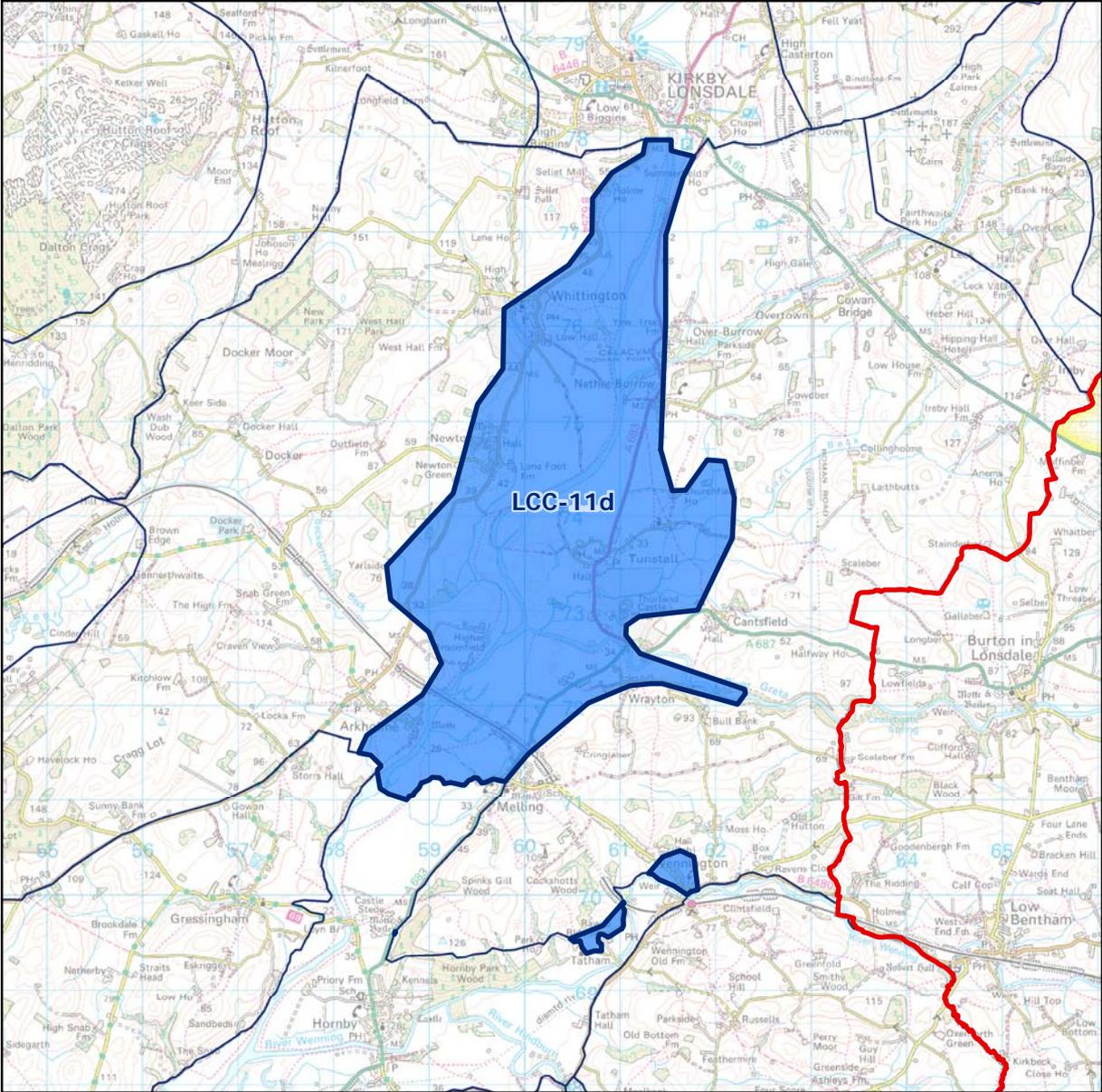
5i
West Bowland Fringes

Lancashire Landscape Character



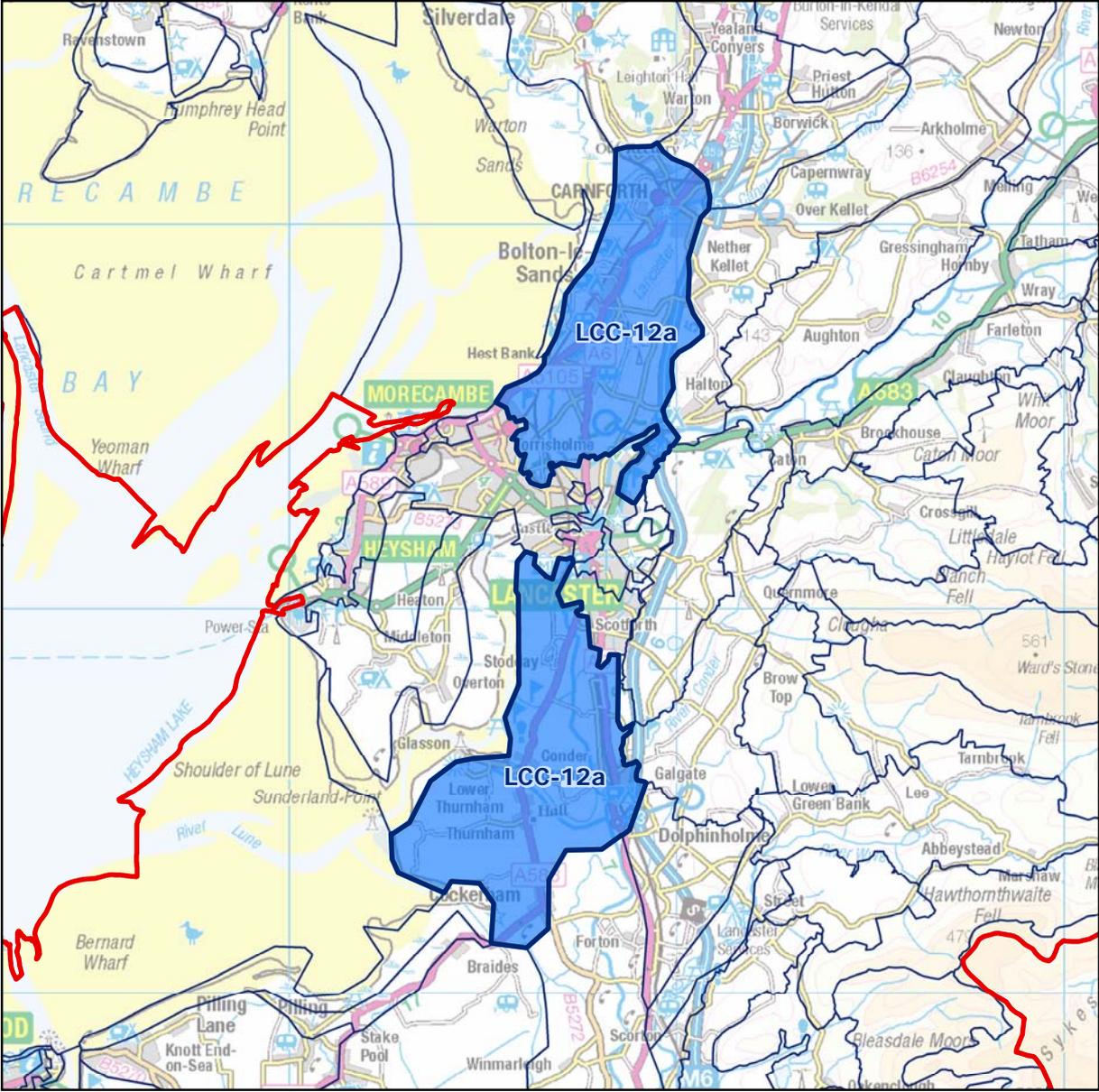
10a
Wyre Valley

Lancashire Landscape Character



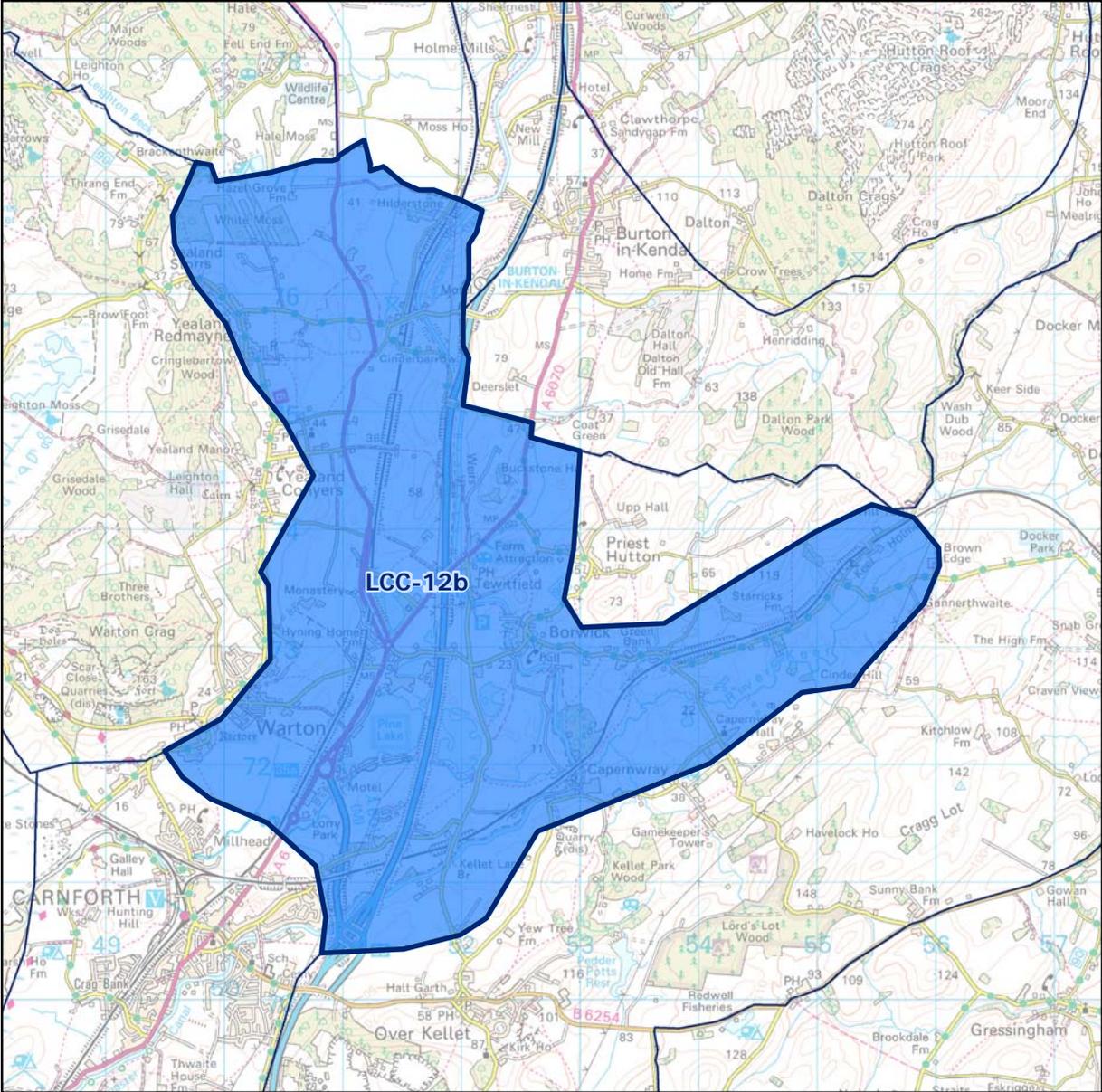
11d
Lune Valley

Lancashire Landscape Character



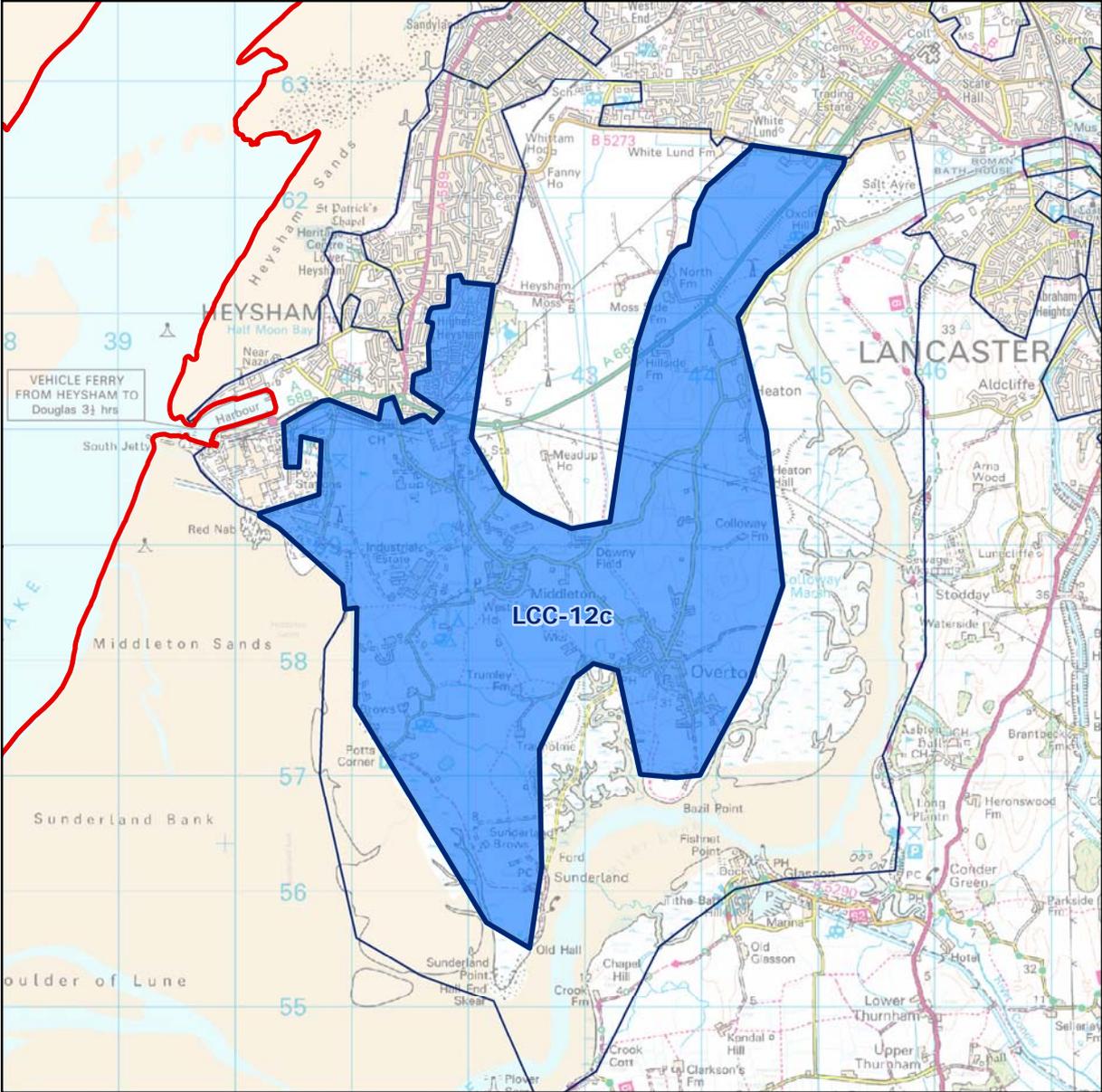
12a
Carnforth-Galgate-Cockerham

Lancashire Landscape Character



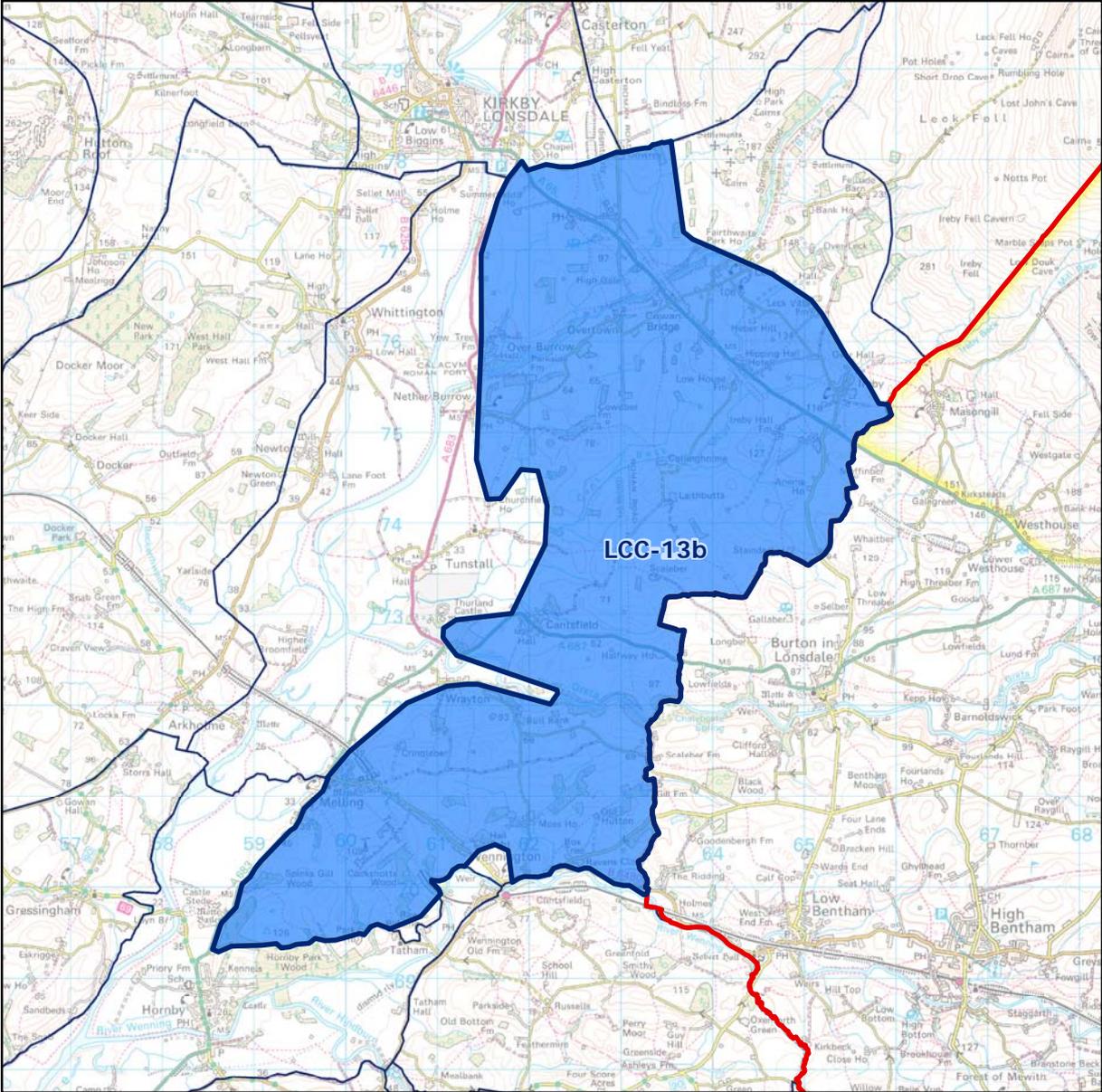
12b
Warton-Borwick

Lancashire Landscape Character



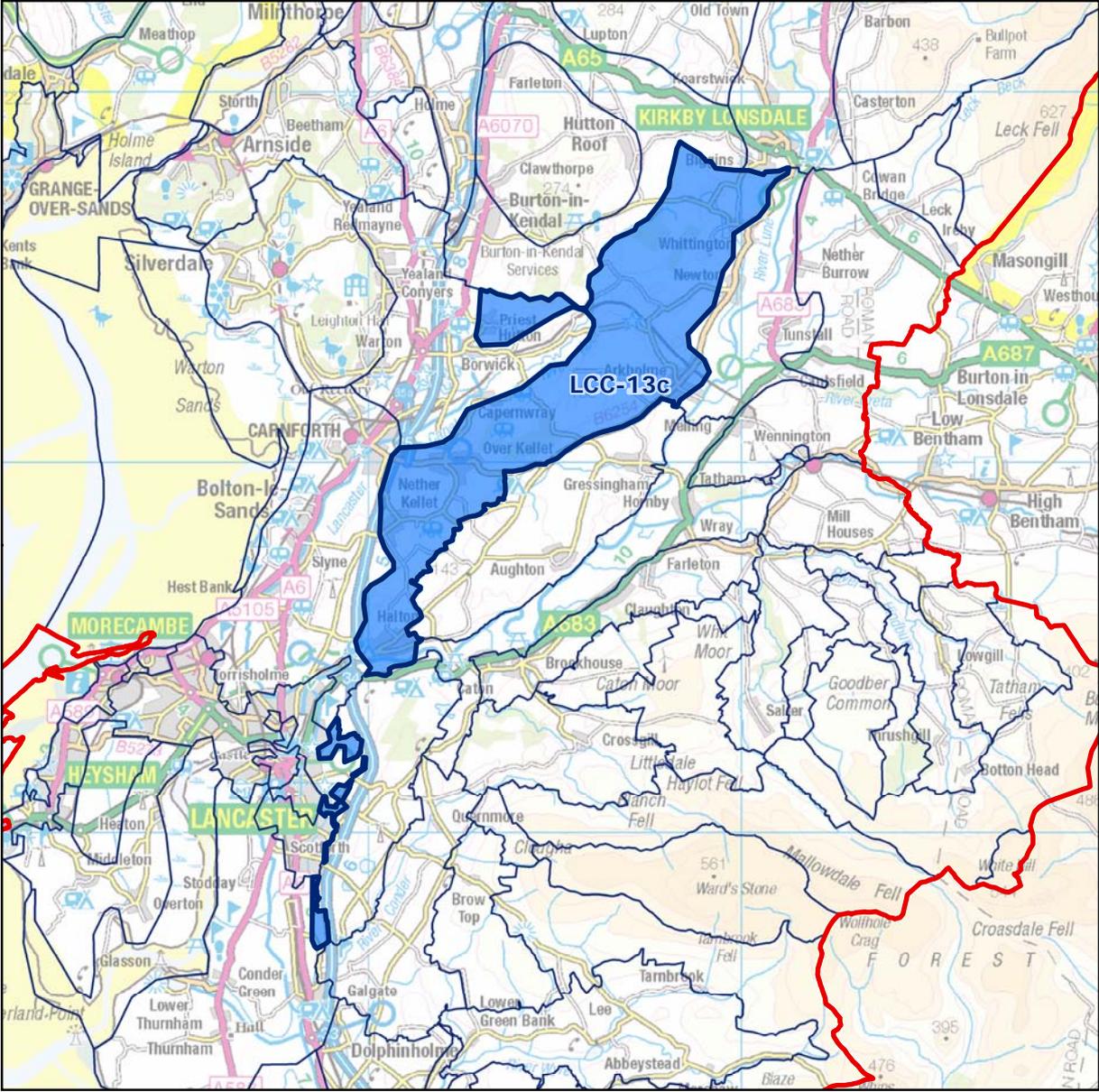
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Heysham-Overton

Lancashire Landscape Character



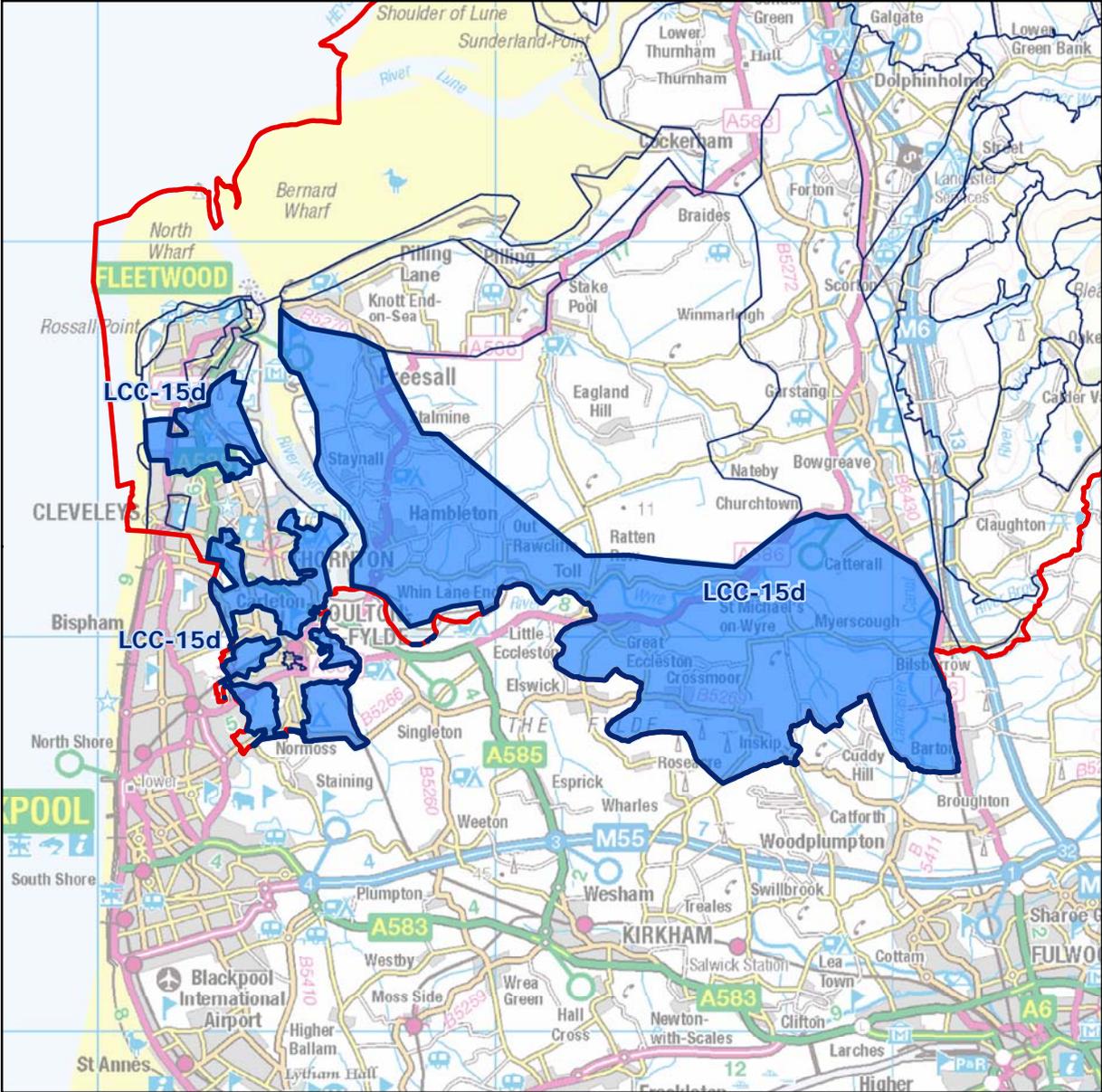
13b
Bentham-Clapham

Lancashire Landscape Character



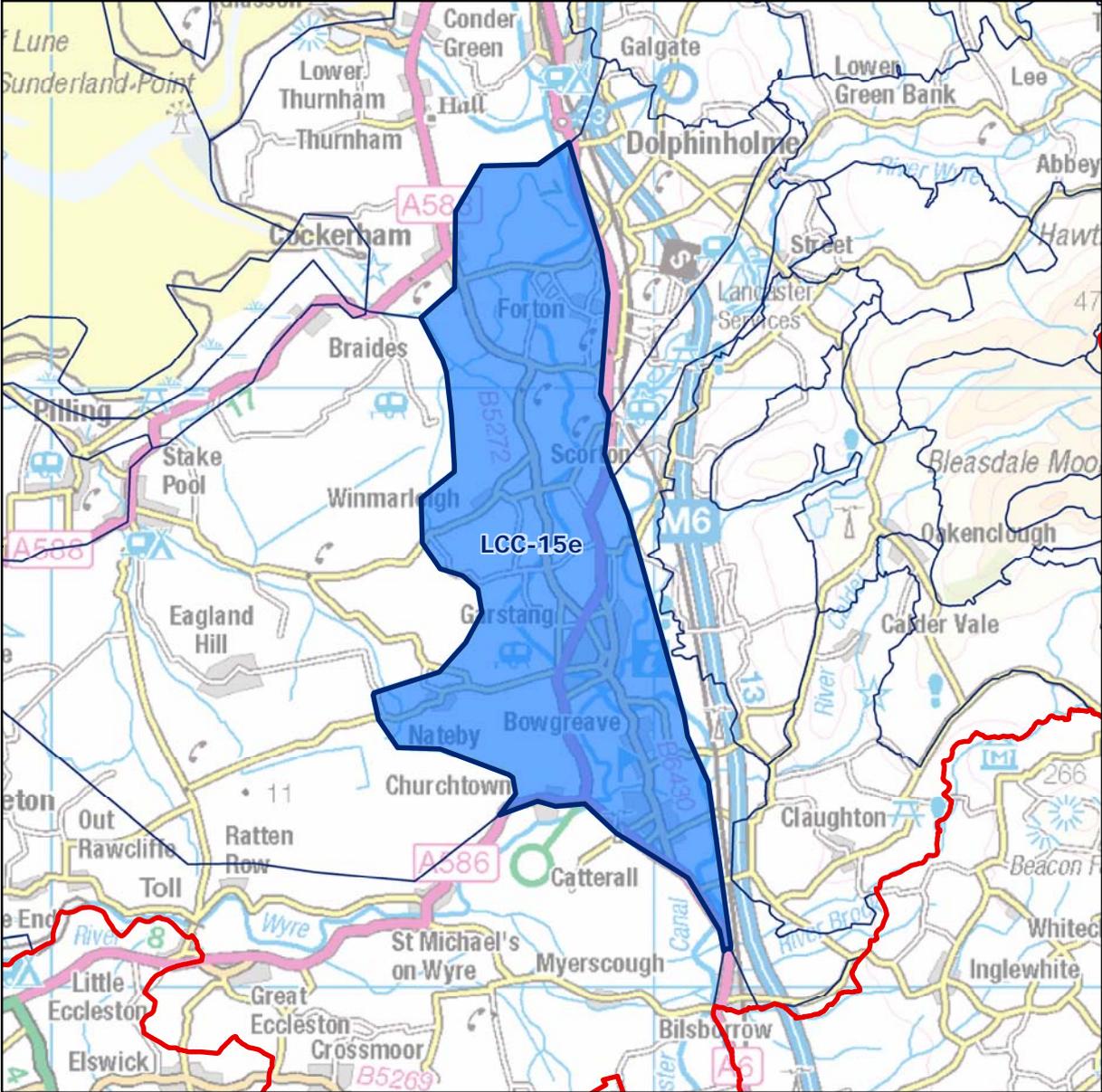
13c
Docker-Kellet-Lancaster

Lancashire Landscape Character



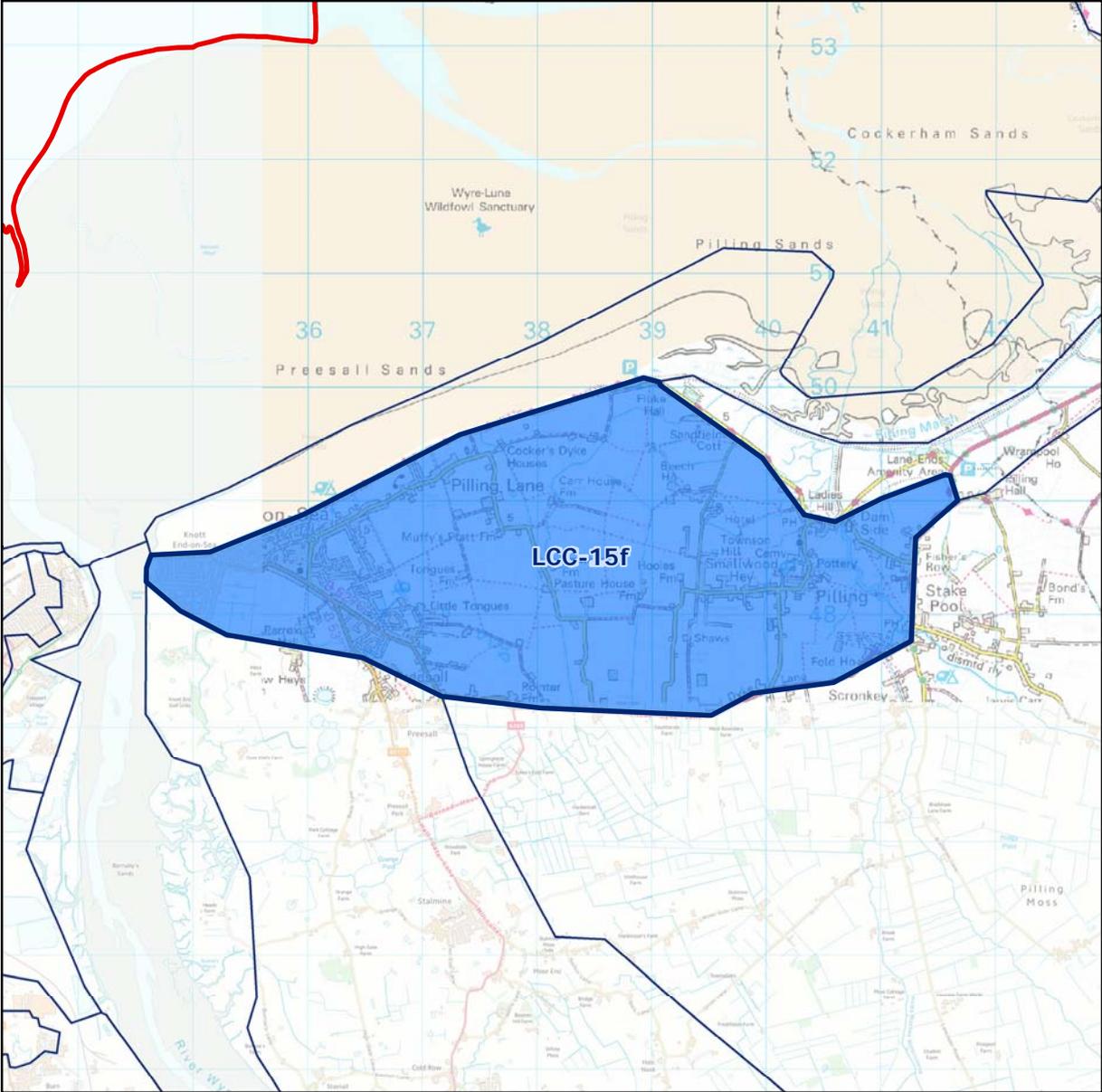
15d
The Fylde

Lancashire Landscape Character



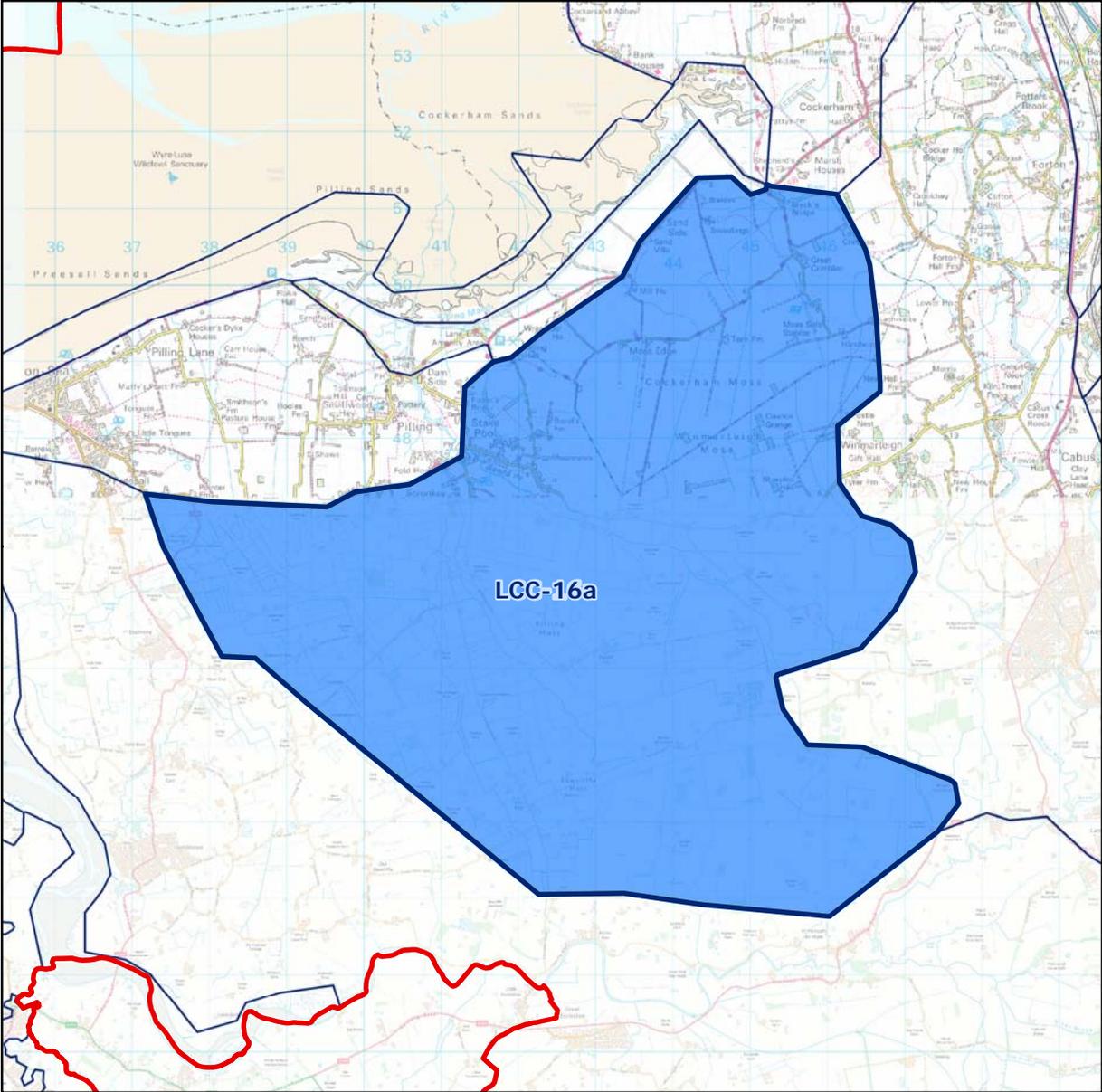
**15e
Forton-Garstang-Catterall**

Lancashire Landscape Character



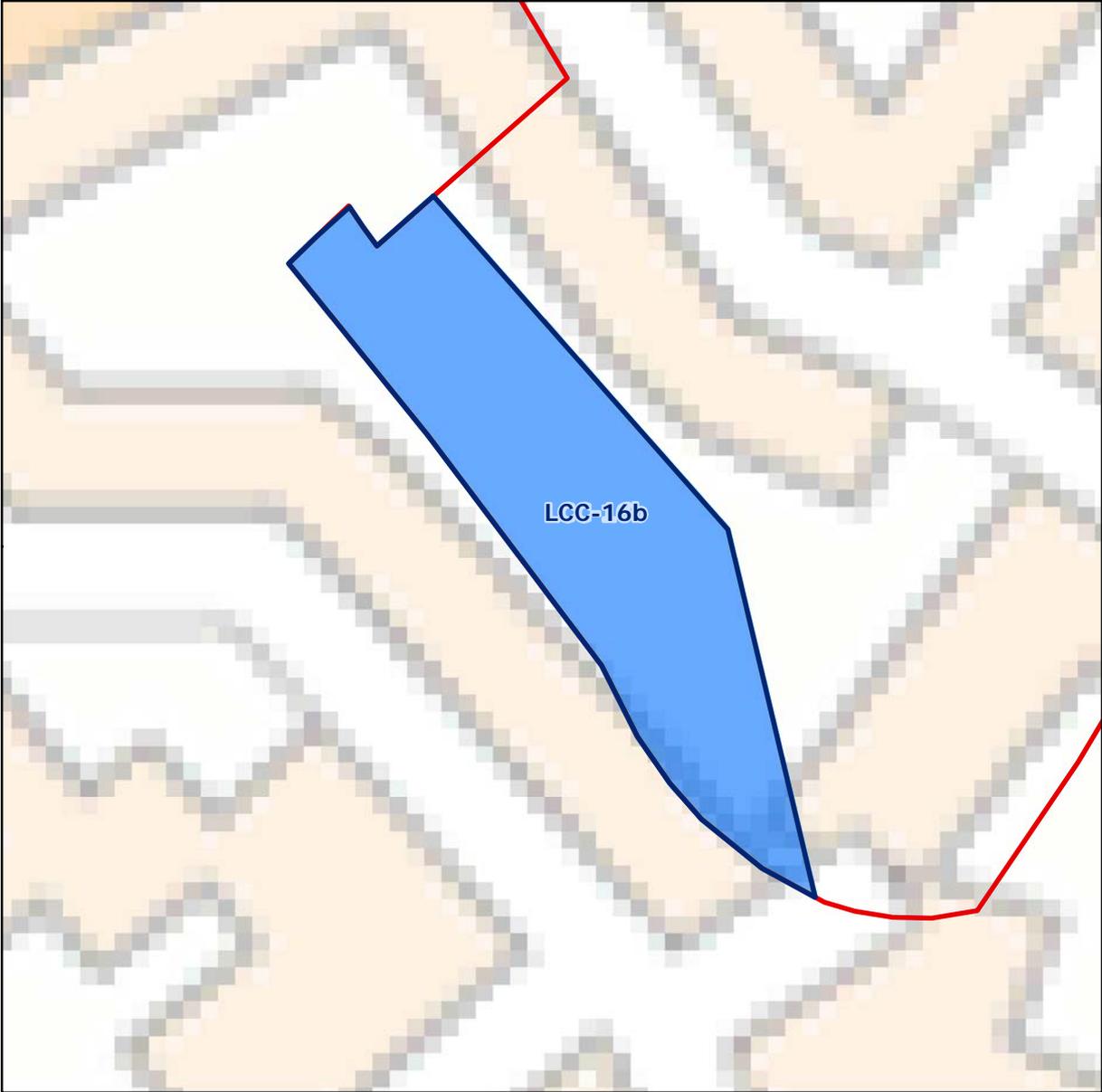
15f
Knott End-Pilling

Lancashire Landscape Character



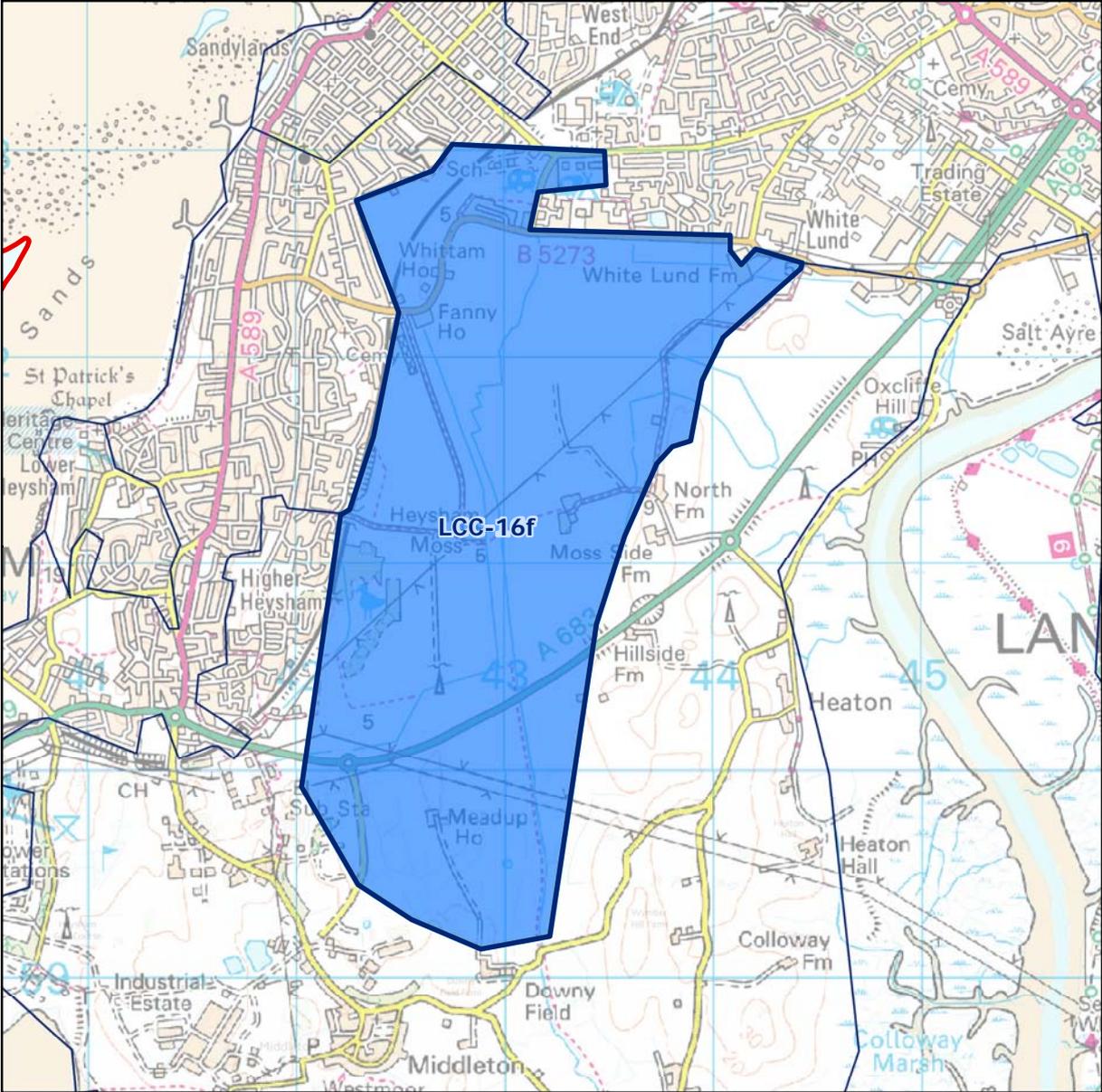
**16a
North Fylde Mosses**

Lancashire Landscape Character



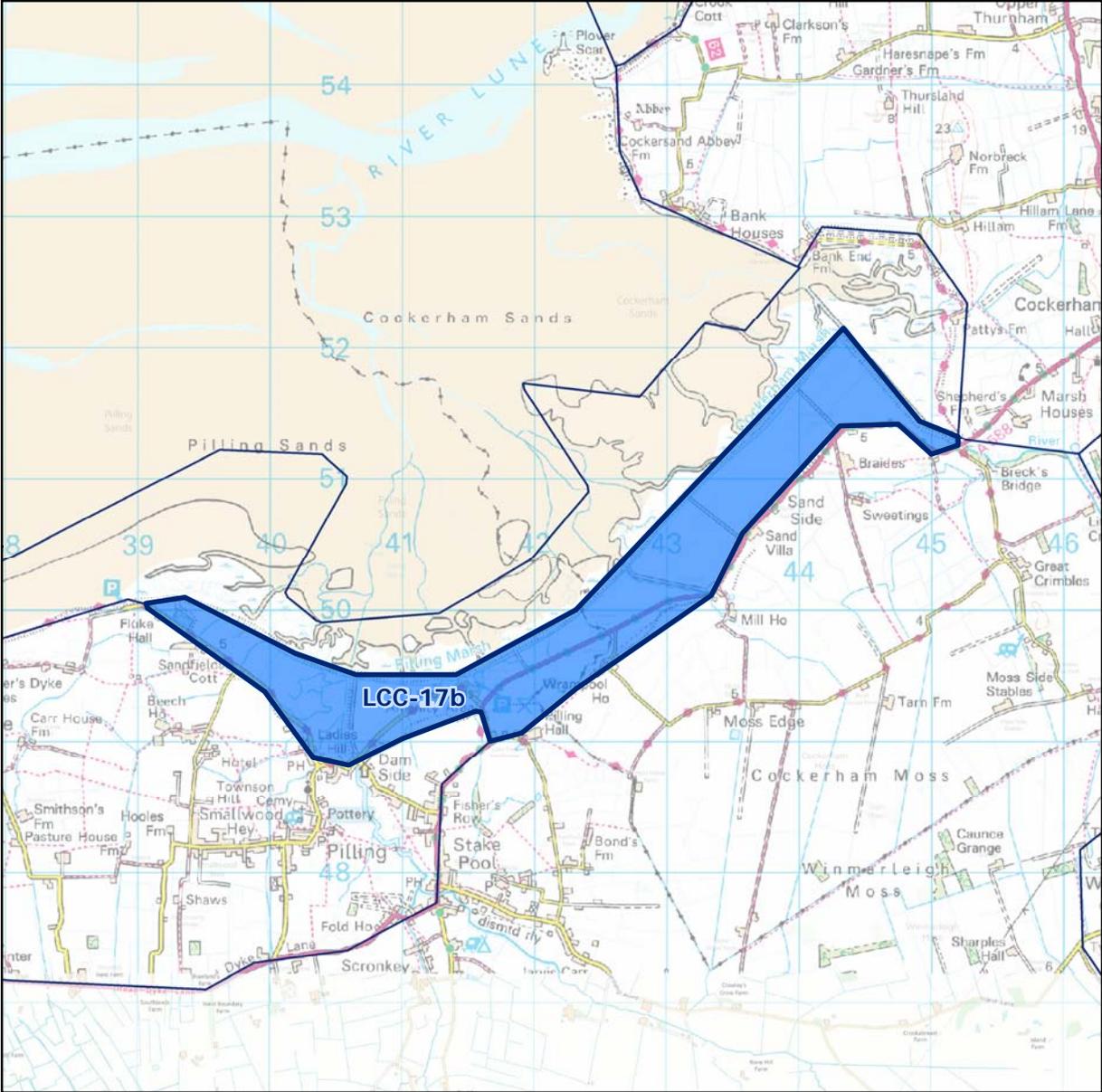
**16b
South Fylde Mosses**

Lancashire Landscape Character



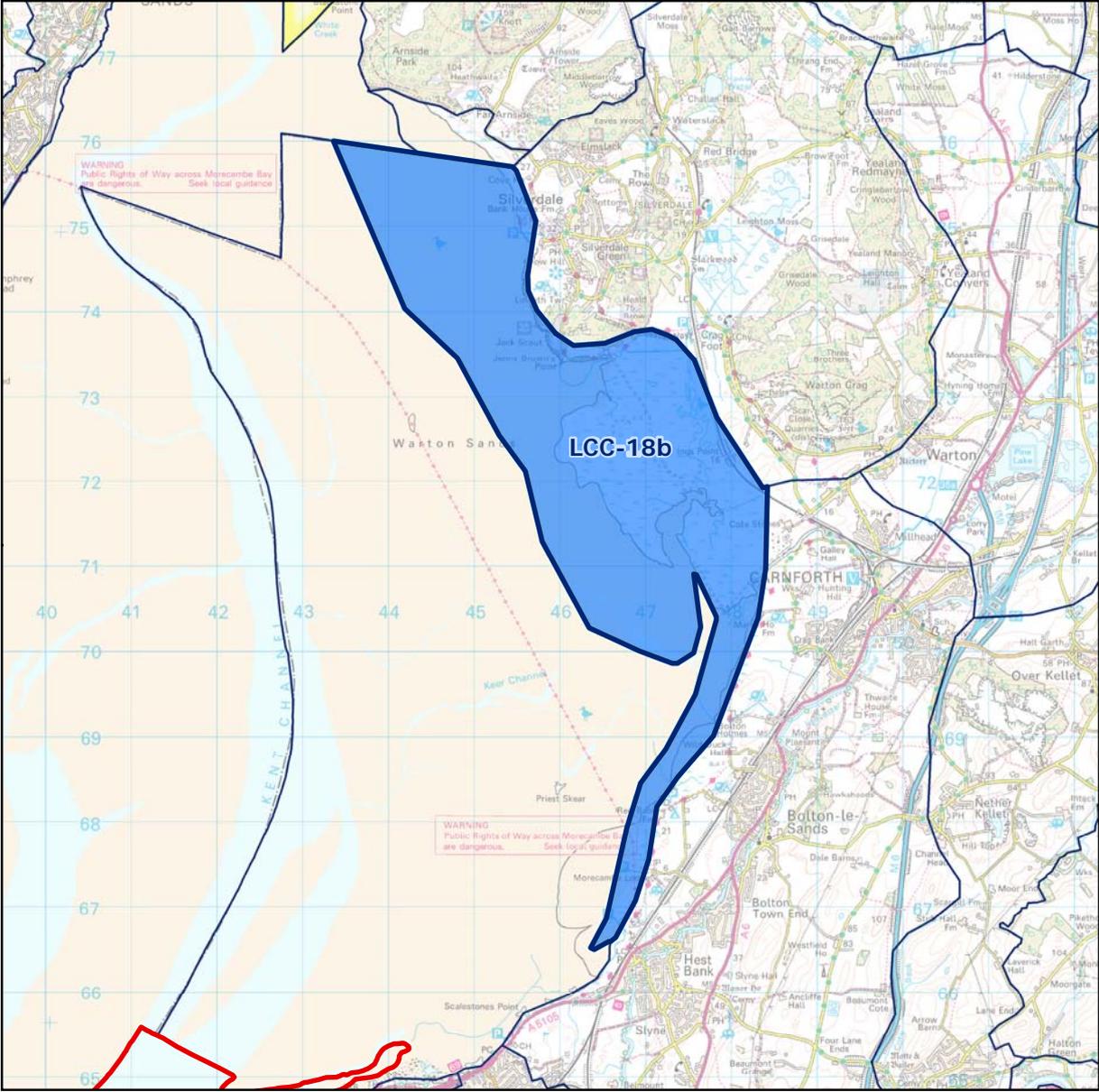
16f
Heysham Moss

Lancashire Landscape Character



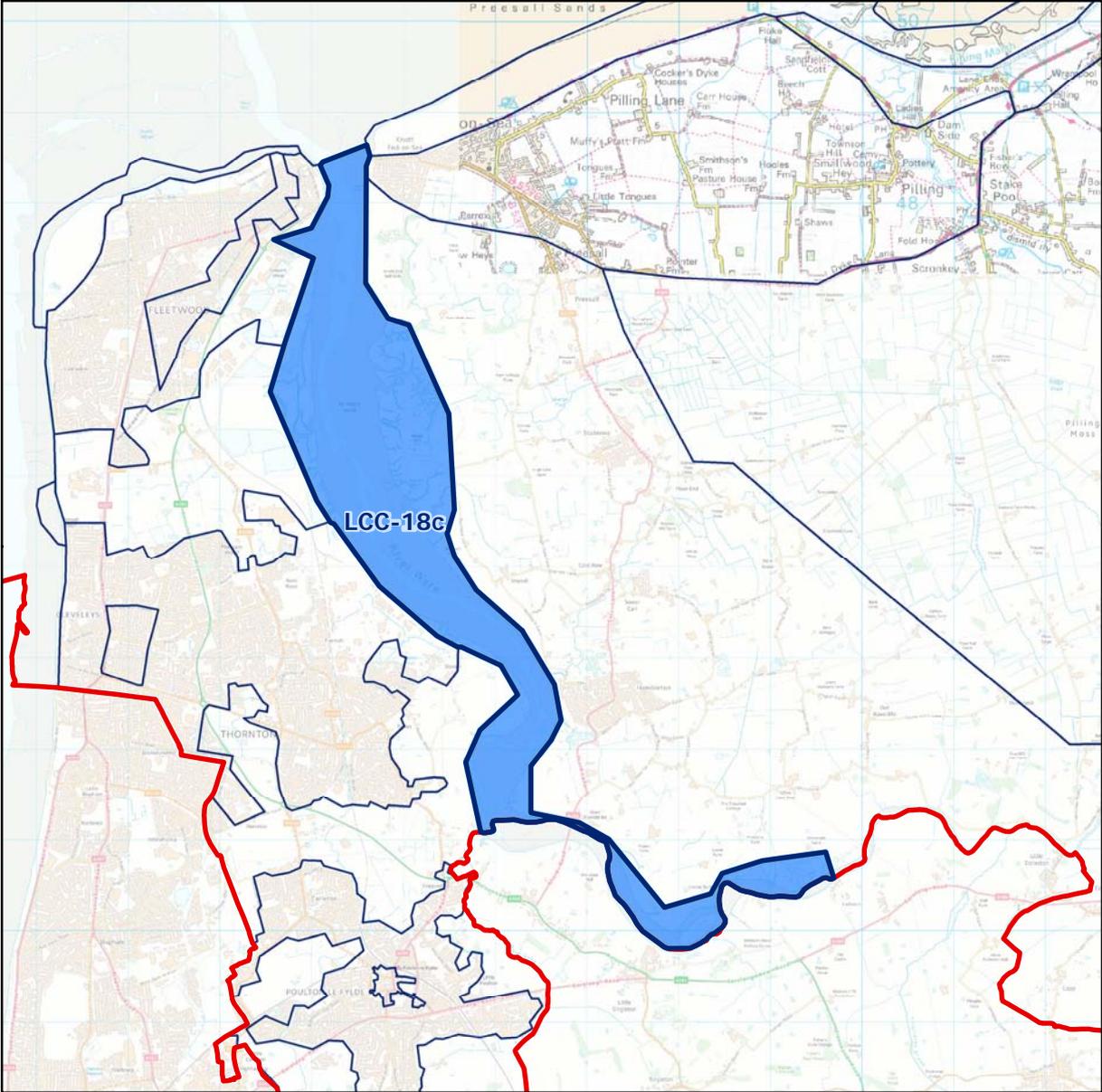
17b
Cockerham Coast

Lancashire Landscape Character



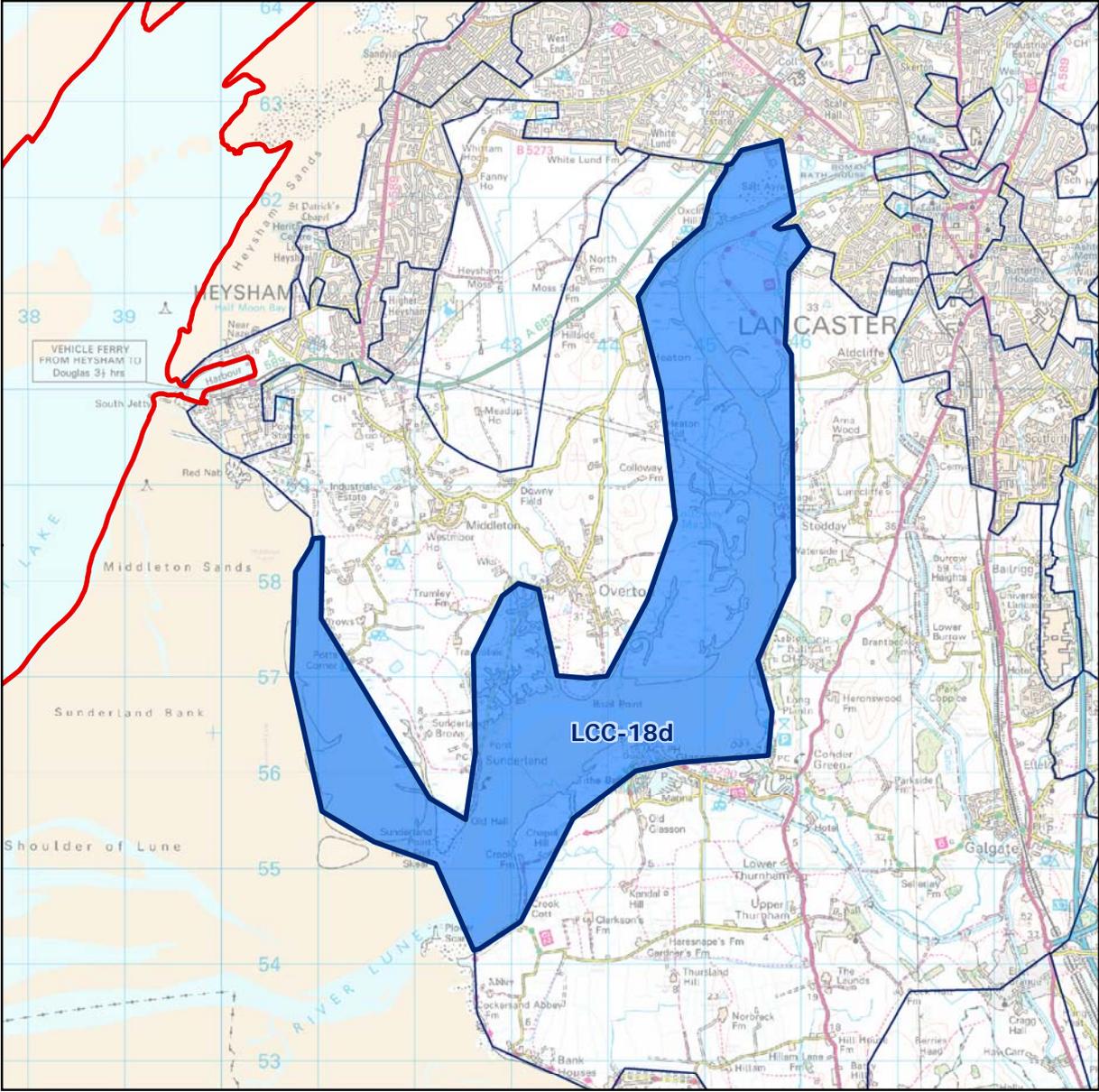
18b
Hest Bank-Silverdale Marshes

Lancashire Landscape Character



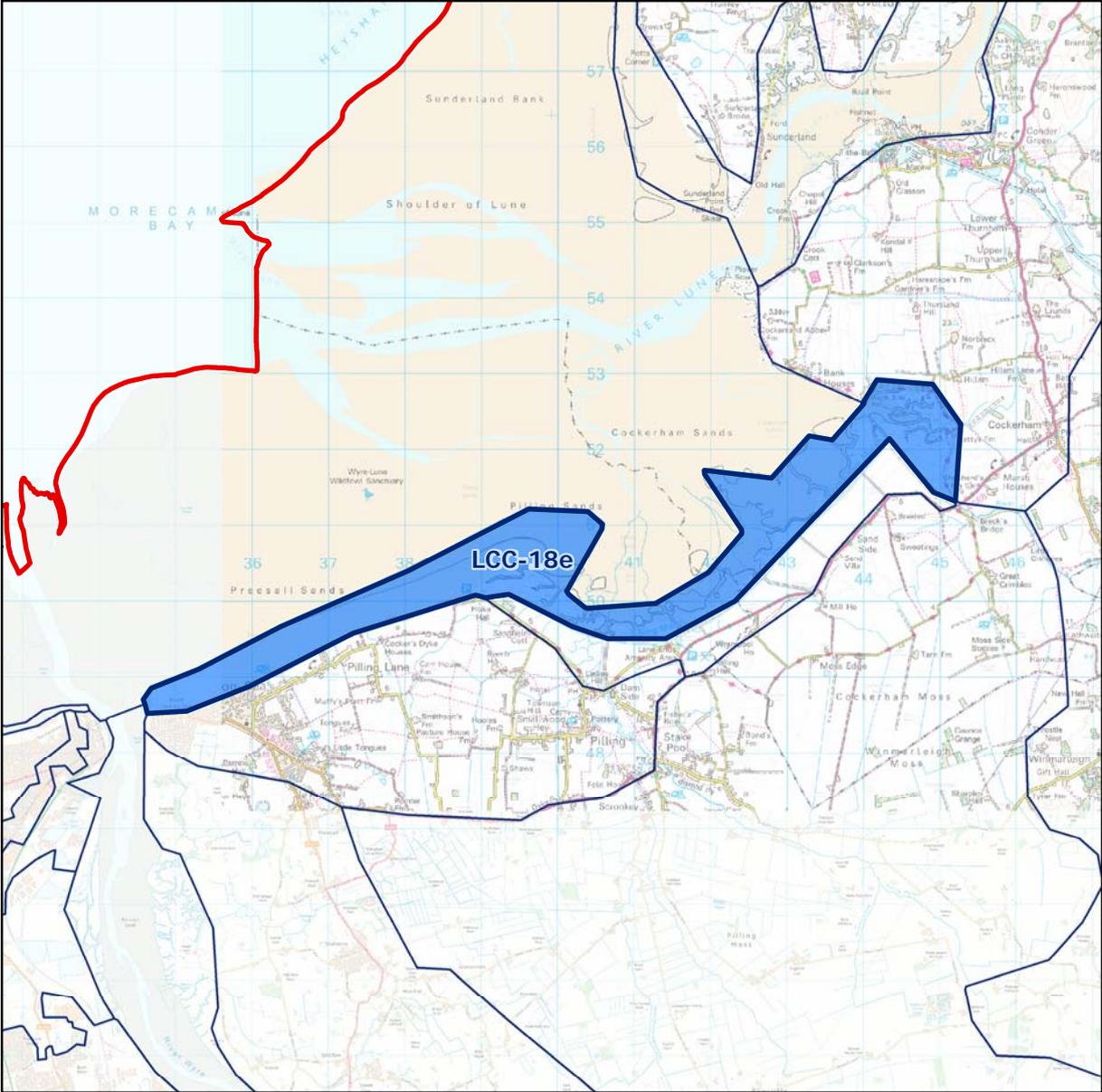
18c
Wyre Marshes

Lancashire Landscape Character



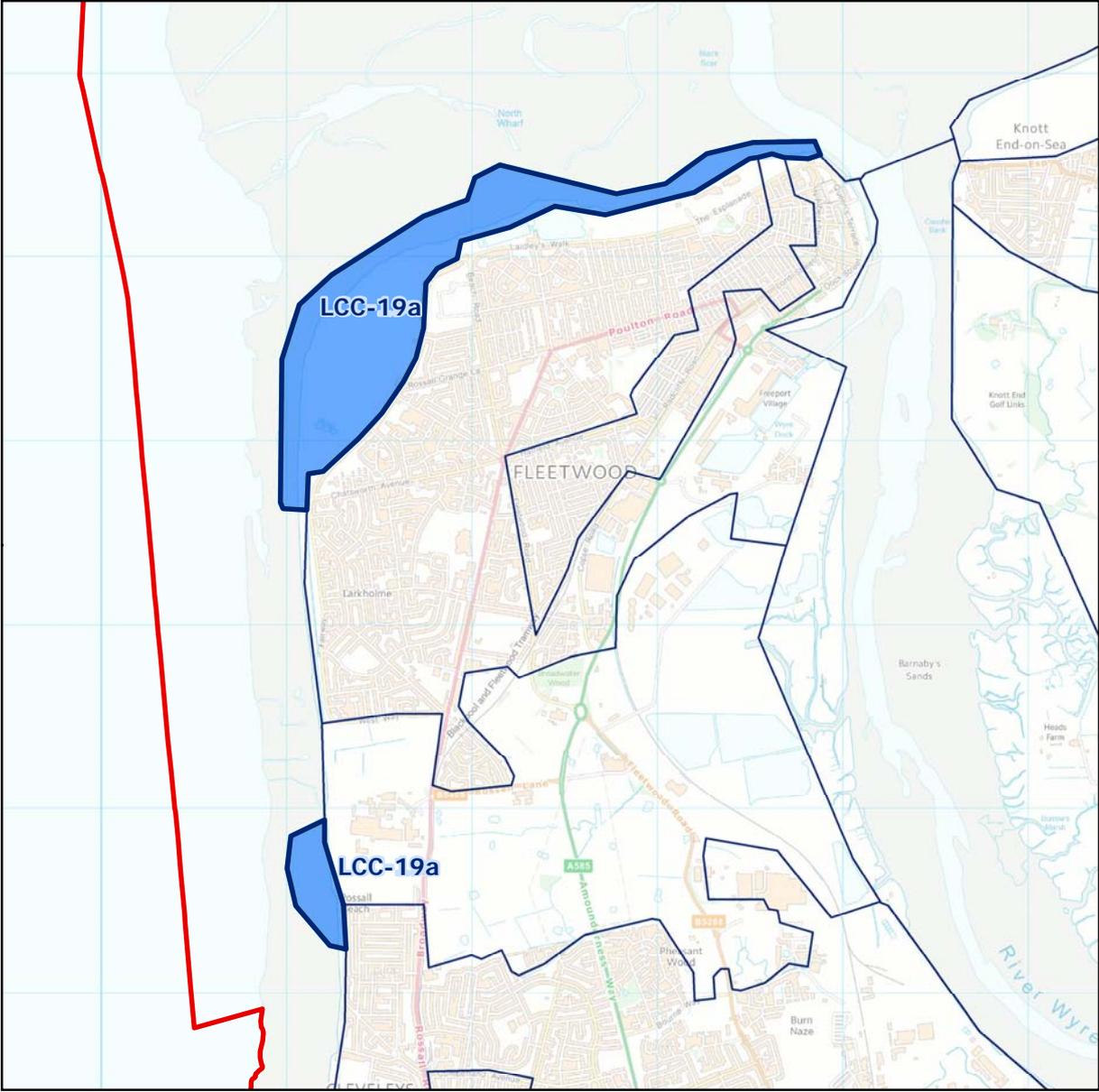
18d
Lune Marshes

Lancashire Landscape Character



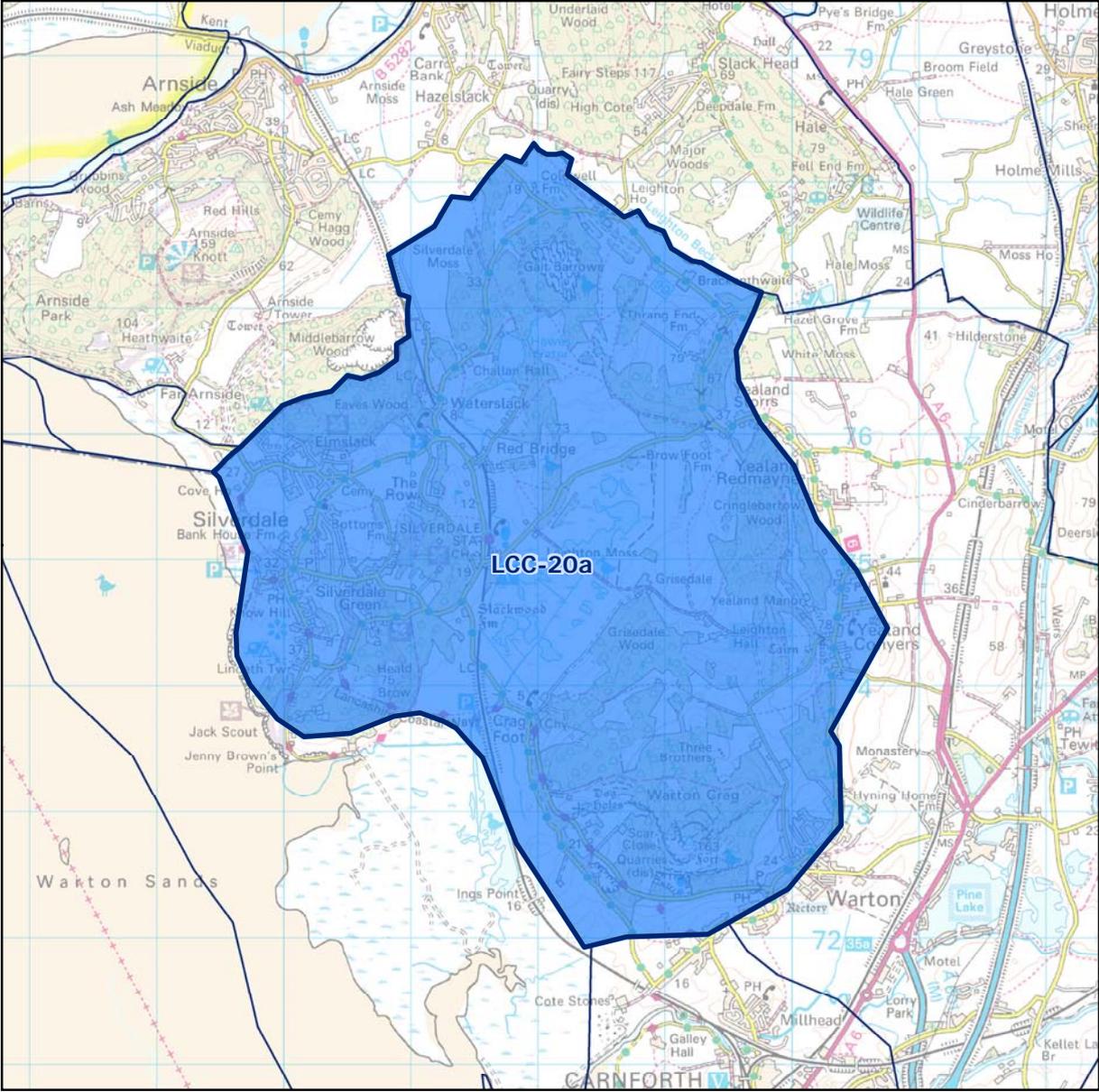
18e
Pilling and Cockerham Marshes

Lancashire Landscape Character



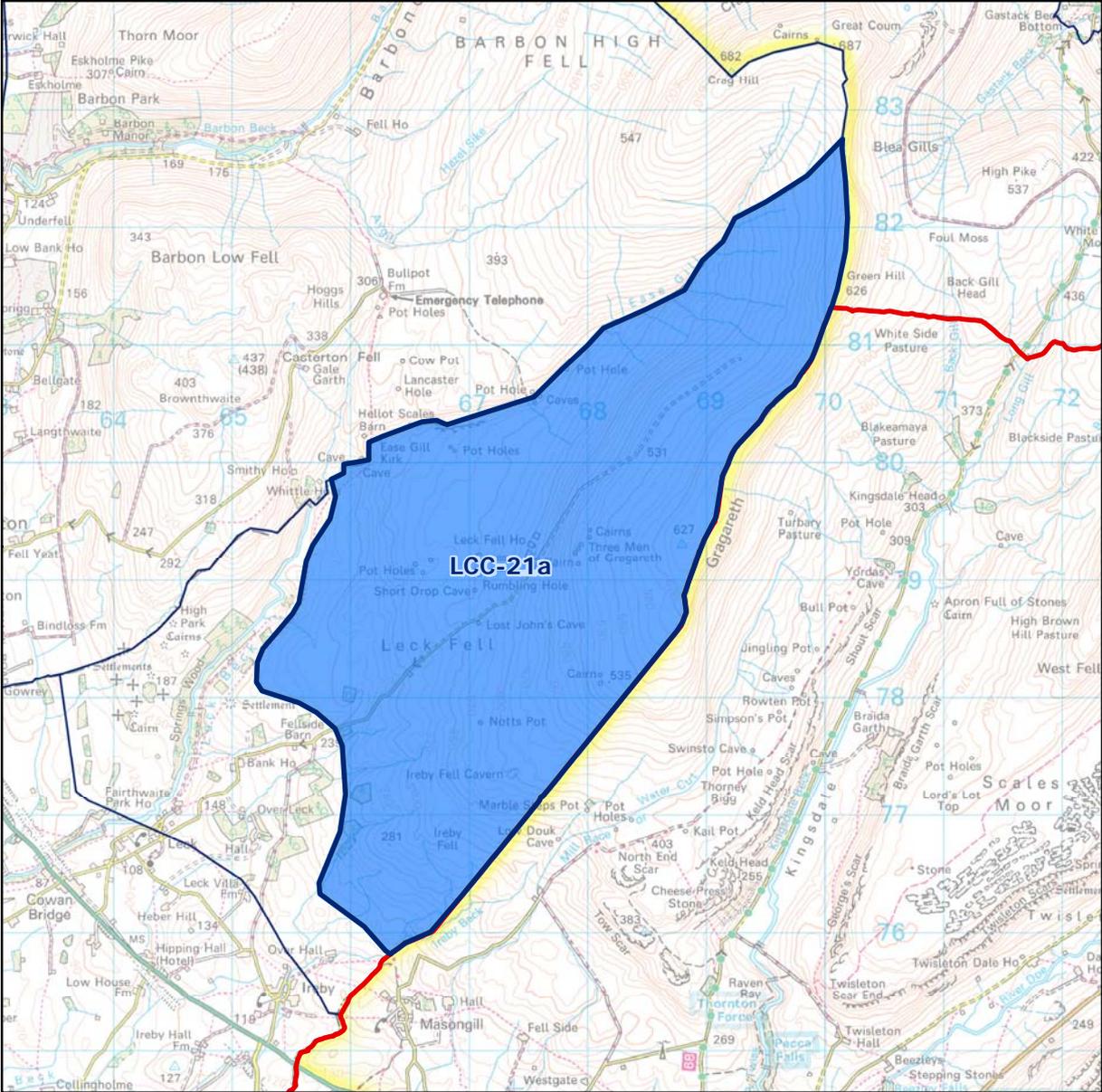
19a
Fylde Coast Dunes

Lancashire Landscape Character



20a
Arnsdale and Sliverdale

Lancashire Landscape Character



21a
Leck Fell