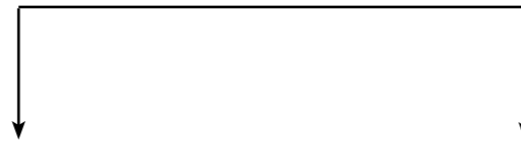


Approximate extent of proposed development



Viewpoint No. 5 (Viewpoint looking south west towards the Site from Bridleway 58, between Alston Reservoirs Nos. 1 and 2)

Approximate extent of proposed development



Viewpoint No. 6a (Viewpoint looking south, south west towards the Site from intersection of Chapel Hill and Bridleway 58, within the St. Lawrence's Church Conservation Area)

Approximate extent of proposed development



Viewpoint No. 6a (Viewpoint looking south, south west towards the Site from intersection of Chapel Hill and Bridleway 58, within the St. Lawrence's Church Conservation Area)



Approximate extent of proposed development



Viewpoint No. 7 (View looking south towards the site from intersection of Chapel Hill and Preston Road, from within the Newtown Conservation Area)

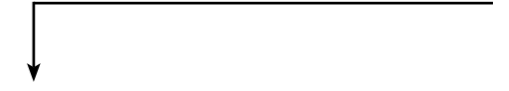
Approximate extent of proposed development



Viewpoint No. 8 (View looking east south east towards the site from Preston Road, opposite recently built residential properties)

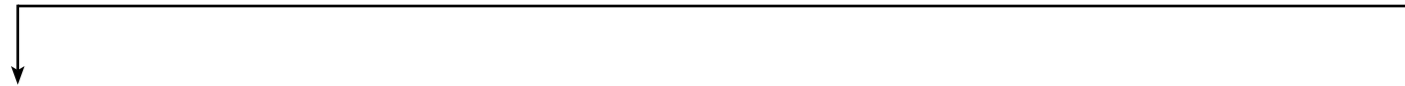


Approximate extent of proposed development



Viewpoint No. 9a (View looking east towards the Site from the intersection of Water Meadows and Preston Road)

Approximate extent of proposed development



Viewpoint No. 9b (View looking east towards the Site from the intersection of Water Meadows and Preston Road)



Spout Farm, Longridge, Preston

Approximate extent of proposed development



Viewpoint No. 10 (View looking west north west towards the site from intersection on Bridleways 59 / 66, close to Grade II listed building Bury's Farmhouse)

Approximate extent of proposed development



Viewpoint No. 11 (View looking north towards the site from Preston Road, outside Charnley Farm)



Approximate extent of proposed development



Viewpoint No. 12a (View looking east towards the site from Preston Road, opposite residential property 138 Preston Road)

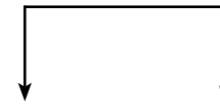
Approximate extent of proposed development



Viewpoint No. 12b (View looking east towards the site from Preston Road, outside residential property 138 Preston Road)



Approximate extent of proposed development



Viewpoint No. 13 (View looking east towards the site from intersection of Footpaths 103, 104 and 107)

Approximate extent of proposed development



Viewpoint No. 14 (View looking north east towards the site from Footpath 107)



6. Appendix 6 – National Character Area Summary

Key characteristics

- Broad valleys of the rivers Calder and Ribble and their tributaries run north-east to south-west between the uplands of Pendle Hill and the Southern Pennines.
- A Millstone Grit ridge extends between the Ribble and Calder catchments (including the Mellor Ridge and part of Pendle Hill).
- A broad trough underlain by Carboniferous Coal Measures provided the basis for early industrialisation.
- Field boundaries are regular to the west and more irregular to the east. They are formed by hedges with few hedgerow trees and by stone walls and post-and-wire fences at higher elevations.
- Agricultural land is fragmented by towns, villages and hamlets, industry and scattered development, with pockets of farmed land limited to along the Ribble Valley, the fringes of Pendle Hill, the area to the west of Blackburn, and in the north around Skipton.
- Farmed land is predominantly pasture for grazing livestock, with areas of acid and neutral grassland, flushes and mires. There is some upland heath and rough pasture on Pendle Hill and the higher land to the south.
- Small, often ancient, broadleaved woodlands of oak, alder and sycamore extend along narrow, steep-sided cloughs on the valley sides – for example, at Priestley Clough, Spurn Clough and south of Blackburn.

- There are numerous large country houses with associated parklands, particularly on the northern valley sides away from major urban areas.
- There are many examples of proto-industrial heritage, including lime hushings, important turnpike and pack-horse routes involved in the early textile trade, and rural settlements with handloom weavers' cottages.

Continued on next page...



Traditional stone-built weavers' cottages.

Key characteristics continued

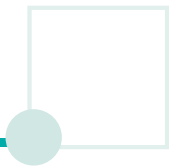
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- There is evidence of a strong industrial heritage associated with the cotton weaving and textile industries, with many common artefacts such as mill buildings, mill lodges and ponds, and links to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.
- The many towns, including Blackburn, Accrington and Burnley, which developed as a result of the Industrial Revolution give the area a strong urban character.
- Robust Victorian architecture of municipal buildings contrasts with the vernacular sandstone grit buildings of the quiet rural settlements on the valley sides.
- Numerous communication routes run along the valley bottoms, including the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, the Preston–Colne railway and the M65 motorway.

Key characteristics

- This is an undulating, rolling landscape, with local variation created by numerous river valleys and by the moorland outliers of Beacon Fell, Longridge Fell and Pendle Hill.
- The Bowland Fells provide a dramatic backdrop to the north, with extensive views across the river valleys and Lancashire plain below.
- On the northern edge of the area, drumlins are characteristic, while on the south, strong mounded outcrops or 'reef knolls' of limestone form distinct landscape features in the Ribble and Hodder valleys.
- Semi-natural woodland, much of which is ancient, occurs in the main valley bottoms, side valleys and ridges, and is dominated by oak, ash and alder.
- Small- to medium-sized fields are defined by hedgerows with mature hedgerow trees. Drystone walls are also common in some areas. Metal railings around estate boundaries and highway corners and junctions are characteristic of the southern and western edges of the NCA.
- Land use is mainly permanent, improved pasture for livestock and dairy farming.
- To the west, this NCA includes part of the Bowland Fells Special Protection Area (SPA), designated for its important populations of hen harrier, merlin and lesser black-backed gull.
- There are species-rich hay meadows, including several that are nationally and internationally designated.
- Rough grazing, rushy pasture and traditionally managed meadows at higher elevations are of national importance for breeding waders such as redshank, lapwing, curlew and snipe. These are also important habitats for breeding skylark.
- There are numerous rivers of importance for many protected species, including bullheads, salmon, trout, eels, otters, kingfishers and dippers. There are also many brooks and small reservoirs.
- There are many archaeological sites, particularly on the moorland fringes and in valleys where agriculture has been less intensive.
- A network of winding, hedge-lined lanes connect small, often linear, villages, hamlets and scattered farmsteads, mostly in local stone. Traditional stone barns are commonplace on higher ground, and are of stone with slate or stone flag roofs.
- Isolated country houses set in formal parkland are typical of the area, and may be enclosed by belts of woodland and estate fencing.
- The relatively urban areas of Clitheroe, Bentham and Longridge provide a contrast to the rural feel of the area.

7. Appendix 7 – Local Character Area Summary



CHARACTER AREAS - UNDULATING LOWLAND FARMLAND

Undulating Lowland Farmland occurs on the lower fringes of the uplands, below about 150m AOD, across the whole study area.

Local	Character Areas	Description
5a	Upper Hodder Valley	<i>This is a unique hidden area of settled farmland enclosed by shale and limestone uplands and the grit moorland of the Bowland Fells. It is a lush oasis in the middle of a bleak landscape. The landscape is centred around the upper River Hodder and its tributaries and is well wooded. The underlying geology is largely overlain by boulder clays although the underlying limestone is evident as outcrops known as 'Reef Knolls' as well as in the white stone walls, bridges and limestone built villages, such as Slaidburn. The Reef Knolls are particularly characteristic of this area as are stands of beech which are often visible on hill tops.</i>
5b	Lower Hodder and Loud Valley	<i>This area forms part of the Undulating Lowland Farmland to the south of the Forest of Bowland and includes the deeply incised wooded course of the Hodder below Whitewell and its tributary, the River Loud, as far as its confluence with the Ribble. The underlying bedrock is limestone which is overlain by good soils, providing lush green pastures and good tree growth. The course of the Hodder is particularly well wooded and the pattern of incised minor wooded tributaries is distinctive to this character area. The area is little affected by modern development and the picturesque limestone villages of Chipping and Waddington have retained their vernacular character.</i>
5c	Lower Ribble	<i>The Lower Ribble is an area of lowland gritstone farmland between Longridge Fell to the north and Mellor Ridge to the south. It has a distinctive broad valley landform; the north and south valley sides are separated by a flood plain which contains the meandering course of the River Ribble. There is a particularly distinctive pattern of wooded cloughs which descend the valley sides, their streams emptying into the Ribble. A complex pattern of hedges and woodland form links to these wooded cloughs, giving an overall impression of a well wooded landscape. Although a rural valley, the area is well settled; a dense network of winding country lanes and tracks link the large number of stone farm buildings. Other features of this area are the country houses and designed landscapes, for example Stonyhurst College, Huntingdon Hall and Showley Hall. The Roman settlement of Ribchester is sited at an historic crossing point of the Ribble, a tranquil village in the centre of the valley.</i>
5d	Samlesbury-Withnell Fold	<i>An area between the Ribble Valley to the north and the Industrial Foothills to the south. It is underlain by millstone grit and sandstone, but the landscape is influenced by the mantle of glacial till which covers the surface, producing a gently undulating landscape of large lush green pastures divided by low cut hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Dramatic steep sided wooded valleys wind their way through the landscape carrying the River Darwen and its tributaries. Designed landscapes and parkland associated with Samlesbury Hall, Woodfold Hall, Pleasington Old Hall and Hoghton Tower add to the overall woodland cover in this lowland landscape and Witton Country Park provides a countryside resource on the edge of Blackburn. It is also influenced by infrastructure (major road</i>