

Appendix 14.3

Seascape, Landscape, Townscape and Visual Amenity – Existing Baseline Information

Project Specific Receptor	Description
Seascape Type SCT-1: Intertidal	<p>National landscape context: <i>Character Map of England (Natural England (Countryside Agency), 1999)</i></p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Regional landscape context: <i>North West Landscape Character Framework (Natural England, 2009)</i></p> <p>Broad LCT is described as an “Intertidal Landscape”. Please note the regional LCT and LCA’s are different within this type and are therefore identified separately below for each of the scheme specific seascape character areas.</p> <p>Local landscape context: <i>Landscape and Heritage Supplementary Planning Guidance (Lancashire County Council, 2006)</i></p> <p>Landscape Type 18: Open Coastal Marsh. The key landscape features which give this type its distinctive character and need to be conserved are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Valuable salt marsh habitats and in particular the ungrazed salt marsh of the Wyre estuary ▪ Maze of creeks, channels, gutters, drainage ditches and brackish pools ▪ Coastal clay cliffs ▪ Relict land uses ▪ Expansive sand banks, mudflats and shallow waters ▪ Bird life <p><i>Tranquillity Map: Lancashire (Campaign to Protect Rural England, 2007)</i></p> <p>The tranquillity of the open coastline (SCA-1a) is heavily influenced by its urban hinterland. At the site specific level there is an overwhelming sense of scale and exposure to the sea and the sky which is in stark contrast with the urban hinterland to the east. The open sea setting provides an intrinsically dark night time backdrop to the area, but one which is interrupted by scattered navigation and ships lighting. This is in sharp contrast with the urban lighting to the east which has a noticeable influence on this area in the vicinity of the sea wall and beach.</p> <p>The outline of the estuary can be picked out on the mapping as an area of higher tranquillity in relation to its surroundings. At the site specific scale the estuary is influenced by visual and noise intrusion from the industrial development located along the west side and, which has a corresponding effect on the overall tranquillity of this area.</p> <p>Typical background noise levels (L_{A90}) along the east side of the estuary indicate there is a noise influence on this area from the industry on the west side. L_{A90} noise levels at Arm Hill and the Heads during the day were recently measured as 42.5 dB and 40.7 dB. However recent noise measurements within the hinterland are lower with typical L_{A90} noise levels of 32.2 dB.</p>

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	<p><i>Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Light Pollution (Institute of Lighting Engineers, 2000 revised 05/03)</i></p> <p>The rural hinterland to the east provides a relatively dark night time back drop to the estuary, although suburban lighting at Knott End and to a lesser extent at Preesall and Stalmine are noticeable elements of the night time landscape beyond the estuary. Elsewhere lighting is of a sporadic isolated nature. The industrial and urban lighting to the west has a strong influence on the night time landscape of this area.</p> <p>Overall the night time landscape of this type is considered to be commensurate with Environmental Lighting Zones 2/3</p>
<p>Character Area SCA-1a: Rossall Promenade and Beach</p>	<p>The regional landscape type for this area is described as “Open Seashore” and falls within the regional LCA: Fylde Coast / Irish Sea. With reference to Figure 14-3 Sheet 1 of Volume 2B this is an exposed and vast scale coastline with a low lying hinterland. This area is dominated by the austere sea defence and sea wall, the horizontal plains of the beach, foreshore and distant horizon of the sea and the sky. This is a simple, dynamic environment but one which is constantly changing with the state of the tide and the prevailing weather conditions. At high tide there is a gently sloping cobbled beach divided by groynes and at low tide there is an extensive foreshore exposed at low tide with scattered exposed bed rock surrounded by mud and sand. Extensive panoramic views along the coast and out to sea with the Blackpool Tower a noticeable landmark feature in distant views.</p> <p>Activity in this area is predominantly along the sea wall (walkers on the Lancashire Coastal Path) and adjacent beach and foreshore (beach users). With the latter being seasonally dependent.</p>
<p>Character Area SCA-1b: Wyre Estuary</p>	<p>The regional landscape type for this area is described as “Estuary” and falls within the regional LCA: Morecambe Bay and Coast. With reference to Figure 14-3 Sheet 4 of Volume 2B this is an open large scale estuary with a low lying hinterland on both sides. The area is heavily influenced by its contrasting edges; to the west by an industrial / urban hinterland and to the east by a rural hinterland. It is dominated by the horizontal planes of the marshland fringes, the sinuous curves of the winding rivulets and inter-tidal channel and the sky. This is a simple, dynamic environment but one which is constantly changing with the state of the tide and the prevailing weather conditions. At high tide there is a simple arrangement of features comprising the flooded channel and rivulets with associated boating activity and salt marsh along its edges, with the latter dotted with various nautical remnants. There are extensive panoramic views along and across the area to the opposite bank and the hinterland beyond. Westerly views are dominated by the industrial buildings at Thornton, the landfill site at Jameson Road and the built development at Fleetwood. Easterly views are dominated by a gently undulating rural backdrop with the settlement of Preesall and the cluster of properties at Staynall, which are</p>

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	<p>situated on high ground, noticeable features in the view. On clear days the Bowland Fells are visible in the far distance. Arm Hill is a local area of higher ground in the east part of the area which forms a local feature</p> <p>Activity in this area is predominantly recreational boating in the main estuary channel, with levels of activity varying with the state of the tide.</p>
<p>Character Type LCT-2: Coastal Lowland</p>	<p>National landscape context: <i>Character Map of England (Natural England (Countryside Agency), 1999)</i> NCA32: Lancashire and Amounderness Plain.</p> <p>Regional landscape context: <i>North West Landscape Character Framework (Natural England, 2009)</i> Broad LCT is described as a “Coastal Landscape”, the regional LCT is described as “Marine Levels” and falls within the regional LCA: Fylde Coast.</p> <p>Local landscape context: <i>Landscape and Heritage Supplementary Planning Guidance (Lancashire County Council, 2006)</i> LCT 15: Coastal Plain. This type extends over a wide area of the Fylde peninsula, but for the purposes of this assessment has been divided in to a number of Project specific types to reflect the context of the location. This part of the type is distinct from the other parts because of its isolated nature and urban context. However the area does contain a key landscape feature of the Lancashire CC type which is;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Brick pit ponds which reflect past extraction <p><i>Tranquillity Map: Lancashire (Campaign to Protect Rural England, 2007)</i> This type is heavily influenced by the surrounding urban areas of South Fleetwood and Cleveleys. At the site specific level the A587 Broadway and A585 Amounderness Way corridors and overhead power lines have an influence on the character of this landscape.</p> <p><i>Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Light Pollution (Institute of Lighting Engineers, 2000 revised 05/03)</i> The night time landscape of this type is influenced by the surrounding urban lighting as well as street lighting on the A587, A595 and B5268.</p> <p>Overall the night time landscape of this type is considered to be commensurate with Environmental Lighting Zone 3</p>
<p>Character Area LCA-2a: South Fleetwood Farmed Urban Fringe</p>	<p>With reference to Figure 14-3 Sheet 2 of Volume 2B this is an isolated pocket of low lying, flat medium scale open pasture landscape with a more or less rectilinear field pattern dissected by drainage ditches and fences, some remnant hedgerows generally in a poor state of repair, interspersed by private recreational land with some associated low banks. This area is contained on the north and east sides by the suburban edge of TCA-8a, by the buildings of</p>

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	<p>Rossall School (LCA-2b) to the south and by the sea wall at the edge of SCA-1a on the west side. There are open views across the area from one edge to the other but generally do not extend beyond the edge. The Blackpool Tower is a distant landmark in some southerly views. The Wyre Way crosses the south edge of this area.</p>
<p>Character Area LCA-2b: Rossall School</p>	<p>This is a flat low lying area dominated by the enclosed, intimate scale of the planned formal layout of the main school buildings, a scattered assortment of out buildings and clusters of residential properties, which provide the southern backdrop to LCA-2a with the open, medium scale of the school's sports fields beyond.</p>
<p>Character Area LCA-2c: A585 Corridor Farmed Urban Fringe</p>	<p>With reference to Figure 14-3 Sheet 2 of Volume 2B this is a low lying, flat medium scale landscape of predominantly open farmland dissected by a mix of ditches and hedgerows with frequent field ponds scattered throughout and isolated copses. There are two farms (Fleetwood Farm and Wyrefield Farm) in this area comprising clusters of single storey large sheds and are noticeable elements in the landscape. North of Rossall Lane the area is dominated by sports fields and the large scale educational buildings with the outline of Broadwater Wood forming a wooded backdrop. The Wyre Way crosses this area along the route of Rossall Lane.</p>
<p>Character Type LCT-3: Recreational Estuary Edge</p>	<p>National landscape context: <i>Character Map of England (Natural England (Countryside Agency), 1999)</i> NCA32: Lancashire and Amounderness Plain.</p> <p>Regional landscape context: <i>North West Landscape Character Framework (Natural England, 2009)</i> Broad LCT is described as a "Coastal Landscape", the regional LCT is described as "Marine Levels" and falls within the regional LCA: Fylde Coast.</p> <p>Local landscape context: <i>Landscape and Heritage Supplementary Planning Guidance (Lancashire County Council, 2006)</i> LCT 15: Coastal Plain. This is an extensive type which covers a large part of the Fylde peninsula. This part of the type is distinct from the other parts because of its industrial context and its relationship with the Wyre estuary. The type contains no key landscape features which are distinctive of the Lancashire LCC type.</p> <p><i>Tranquillity Map: Lancashire (Campaign to Protect Rural England, 2007)</i> Although this type is immediately adjacent to the open expanse of the Wyre estuary, it is an area of least tranquillity. At the site specific scale it is heavily influenced by large scale landfill, industrial and new build activity and its associated noise and smell.</p> <p><i>Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Light Pollution (Institute of Lighting Engineers, 2000 revised 05/03)</i></p>

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	<p>The night time landscape is predominantly influenced by the adjacent industry and Fleetwood to the north, but there is a relatively dark night time backdrop to the east, where lighting is of an intermittent and sporadic nature</p> <p>Overall the night time seascape of this type is considered to be commensurate with Environmental Lighting Zone 3</p>
LCA-3a: Fleetwood Marsh Nature Park	<p>With reference to Figure 14-3 Sheet 3 of Volume 2B this is a low lying, flat open medium scale designed landscape comprising an area of informal recreational centred on a recently laid out lake. The west part of the Park is a wetland area of two ponds and scrub and the east is open grassland with an exposed edge to the Wyre estuary. The tranquillity and night time landscape is influenced by its industrial (TCA-9b) and urban edge (TCA-9c) to the west and north. A noticeable feature is the strong smell of fish from the dock. Noise from the landfill site and associated construction activity (LCA-3b) to the south is a noticeable day time feature. With reference to Figure 14-9a Sheet 1 of Volume 2B there are distant easterly views out of the area along and cross the Wyre estuary (SCA-1b) to the rural hinterland (LCT-4) on the opposite shoreline to the settlement at Pressall (TCA-10a) and the outline of the Bowland Fells visible beyond in the far distance.</p>
LCA-3b: Jameson Road Land Reclamation Site	<p>This is an evolving low lying open large scale landscape comprising the domed open SITA landfill site in the north and a flat post industrial area of former NPL lagoons to the south which are in the process of being transformed into a wetland nature area. The proposed REMADE Wyre Way will cross this area and connect with a proposed Bridleway in the vicinity of Jameson Road.</p>
LCA-3c: ICI Hillhouse Industrial Edge	<p>This is an exposed, linear, low lying large scale recreational landscape situated at the estuary edge. It is a narrow corridor sandwiched between the palisade security fencing of the ICI Hillhouse industrial area to the west and the open estuary of SCA-1b to the east. The area is slightly elevated above the estuary and is predominantly influenced by it in terms of its relative tranquillity, sense of remoteness, its openness and scale. The Wyre Way traverses this area and will also form part of a series of improvements to it as part of the REMADE Wyre Way, which include the creation of new seating areas and viewing platforms which look out along and across the estuary. With reference to Figure 14-9b Sheet 1 of Volume 2B there are panoramic easterly views out of the area across the estuary to the rural hinterland of LCT 4 on the opposite shore with the outline of the Bowland Fells visible beyond in the far distance.</p>
LCA-3d: Wyre Estuary Country Park	<p>This is a linear low lying small scale recreational landscape situated at the estuary edge and with a rural hinterland to the south. The area is slightly elevated above the estuary and is predominantly influenced by it in terms of its relative tranquillity and sense of remoteness. Although the east edge of the area is exposed to the estuary, the blocks and clumps of trees within the park provide</p>

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	<p>enclosure and a sense of intimacy within. The Wyre Way traverses the east edge of the area and with reference to Figure 14-3 Sheet 4 of Volume 2B there are panoramic north easterly views out of the area along and across the estuary to the rural hinterland of the Lowland Estuarine Landscape Type 4 on the opposite shore and the lowland farmed slopes around Staynall.</p>
<p>Character Type LCT-4: Lowland Estuary Edge</p>	<p>National landscape context: <i>Character Map of England (Natural England (Countryside Agency), 1999)</i> NCA32: Lancashire and Amounderness Plain.</p> <p>Regional landscape context: <i>North West Landscape Character Framework (Natural England, 2009)</i> Broad LCT is described as a “Farmed Lowland & Valley Landscape”, the regional LCT is described as “Lowland settled Plains” and falls within the regional LCA: Fylde Plain.</p> <p>Local landscape context: <i>Landscape and Heritage Supplementary Planning Guidance (Lancashire County Council, 2006)</i> LCT 15: Coastal Plain: This is an extensive type which covers a large part of the Fylde peninsula. This part of the type is distinct from the other parts because its proximity to the Wyre estuary (SCT-1). The key landscape features of the Lancashire CC type which give its distinctive character and which need to be conserved are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distinctive Large geometric arable fields which reflect the history of enclosure and allow long views over the landscape ▪ Colourful arable fields ▪ Marl pit ponds which reflect past extraction ▪ Historic brick built farms ▪ Meandering rural lanes ▪ Estate plantations, shelter belts and parkland trees ▪ Pockets of semi-natural woodland along brooks and watercourses <p>Historic surface expressions of former brine extraction and salt mining</p> <p><i>Tranquillity Map: Lancashire (Campaign to Protect Rural England, 2007)</i> The tranquillity of this type is affected with distance from the estuary i.e. eastwards towards the settlements of Preesall and Stalmine. At the Project specific level, the west part of the area is relatively tranquil as a result of its relationship with the adjacent open expanse of the Wyre estuary, although there are views to industrial elements on the opposite shore and noise emanating from it. There are also local elements such as the Preesall wastewater treatment works and 33 KV overhead power lines which are visually intrusive. This is a subtle, complex type, and with reference to Figure 14-2 of Volume 2B, where local topography is an important element in</p>

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	<p>determining the local character and the visual relationship with this type and the adjacent estuary (SCA-1b)</p> <p>With reference to Figure 14-8 of Volume 2B L₉₀ background measured noise levels during the day are; 34.9 dB at Carters Farm (LCA-4i), 32.2 dB at Cote Walls Farm, Ivy Cottages (LCA-4c), The Grange (LCA-4g), 34.9 dB at Height o' th' Hill (LCA-4g) and 34.8 dB at Riverside Cottage (LCA-4f).</p> <p>Although located at the estuary edge the tranquillity and night time landscape of this area is influenced by Fleetwood on the opposite shore. The east edge is influenced by the A588 corridor and the settlements of Preesall, Preesall Park and Stalmine</p> <p>Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Light Pollution (Institute of Lighting Engineers, 2000 revised 05/03)</p> <p>The area has a relatively dark night time landscape although at its west edge it is influenced by the urban glow of Fleetwood on the opposite shoreline and on its east edge by urban lighting from the adjacent settlements.</p> <p>Overall the night time landscape of this type is considered to be commensurate with Environmental Lighting Zone 2.</p>
Character Area LCA-4a: Knott End Golf Course	<p>This an exposed, low lying, medium scale and designed landscape which has an undulating landform between 10 m and 15 m AOD, giving rise to low cliffs along its west edge with the estuary. The grassed links are interspersed with Woodland copses and more recently planted tree and shrub blocks and scrub associated with former marl pits ponds which provide some local enclosure. There are southerly filtered views out to the adjacent LCA-4b, LCA-4c and the Marshland at the east edge of SCA-1b with the Heads (LCA-4f) and the farmed slopes at Staynall (LCA-4j) and the settlement at Staynall visible beyond.</p>
Character Area LCA-4b: Hackensall Farmland Lowland	<p>With reference to Figure 14-3 Sheet 5 and Figure 14-9c Sheet 1 of Volume 2B this area is a low lying medium scale arable farmland landscape which has an irregular field pattern of small and medium size fields and a gently undulating landform between 5 m and 10 m AOD. Although the fields are unenclosed, the area has a relative sense of enclosure as a result of the landform and surrounding nature of woodland copses and more recently planted linear tree belts. The area contains one former brine pond with its associated scrub being a recognisable element. The Wyre Way crosses the east edge of this area. There are southerly filtered views out to the adjacent LCA-4c and the saltmarsh at the east edge of SCA-1b with the Heads (LCA-4f), the farmed slopes at Staynall (LCA-4j), the settlement at Staynall (LCA-4i) and the ICI Hillhouse industrial complex on the opposite side of the estuary visible beyond.</p>
Character Area LCA-4c: Agglebys Farmed Lowland	<p>With reference to Figure 14-3 Sheet 6 and Sheet 7 of Volume 2B this is an exposed low lying predominantly flat large scale, arable and pasture farmland landscape, which has a varied field pattern of medium and small size fields which reflect the period of enclosure.</p>

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	<p>The larger size arable fields are in the main unenclosed or occasionally delineated by either a drainage ditch or the remnants of a field boundary hedgerow which are generally in a poor state of repair. Most of the area is low lying at or below 5 m AOD but locally eastwards becoming gently undulating and rising to locally to 20 m AOD. The sky is a prominent landscape element and the former brine ponds with their associated scrub are local elements scattered across the area. The low lying and open nature of the area is reflected in the prominence of the sky in the view. The area is criss-crossed by a series of farm tracks and by the now defunct Agglebys Road, Back Lane and Corcas Lane which are delineated by intermittent lengths of gappy hedgerows, Other than a few isolated properties the area contains little in the way of buildings. There is a 33 KV overhead power line on 10 m high concrete and metal poles which runs on an east west orientation along the skyline at the north edge of the area forming a local linear element. There are also other, but less obvious over head power lines on lower 7 m timber poles. In addition the remnants of the former ICI saline workings, which include numerous well head caps dotted across the area and a large circular water feature which was the result of a collapsed well with its associated perimeter security railing, are distinctive elements of this area. There are extensive views across the area and out of it to the taller industrial elements at Hillhouse, the SITA landfill site and urban development on the opposite side of the estuary, although the estuary and its associated marine components are generally only visible in views from the west edge of the area and the 400 KV over head power line to the south. The Wyre Way traverses the sea defence at the west edge of the area. The Blackpool Tower forms a noticeable element on the skyline in many south westerly views out of the area.</p>
<p>Character Area LCA-4d: Clods Carr Farmed Lowland</p>	<p>With reference to Figure 14-3 Sheet 8 and Sheet 9 of Volume 2B this is an open, low lying, medium scale arable farmland landscape with some pasture fields. The fields are predominantly medium size and of irregular pattern but with the occasional smaller field units. The fields are either unenclosed, delineated by ditches with associated reeds, open post and wire fencing and remnant hedgerows in generally a poor condition. This has area has a gently undulating landform between 5 m AOD and 25 m AOD. The low lying and open nature of the area is reflected in the prominence of the sky in the view. Marl pit ponds with their associated scrub, small copses and the remnants of the former ICI well head caps are local elements dotted across the area. There is also a network of farm tracks and footpaths which criss-cross the area which connect isolated farmsteads with their associated clusters of large scale sheds. There are two parallel 33 KV overhead power lines on 10 m high concrete / steel poles which traverse the area on an east west orientation, running along the skyline at the south edge of the area and forming a local linear element. There are also other, but less obvious over head power lines on lower 7 m timber poles. This is a</p>

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	<p>relatively tranquil area and has a relatively dark night time landscape although is affected to some extent by light glare from the west. There are open views across the area although these vary in relation to the proximity of local ridgelines, which help to provide pockets of local enclosure. There are also views out of the area from the more elevated locations to elements on the west side of the estuary such as ICI Hillhouse, the SITA landfill and other large scale buildings with the Blackpool Tower a discernable element on the horizon. There are also open views across LCA-4c to the farmed landscape at Staynall (LCA-4j) with a line of tall 400 KV transmission lines visible beyond, although this area is similar in many respects to LCA-4c it is considered to be different because of its greater sense of localised enclosure and its more distant relationship with the Wyre Estuary.</p>
<p>Character Area LCA-4e: Preesall Fishing Lakes</p>	<p>This is a secluded low lying intimate artificial wetland landscape which has resulted from the collapse of the closed former ICI wells. It comprises a series of four lakes located within a gently undulating landform and surrounded by a fringe of scrub and trees. The three northern lakes are used for fishing. The southern lake is surrounded by security fencing and not accessible. This is a relatively tranquil location with few intrusive elements and has a dark night time landscape with only limited light intrusion from the adjacent settlement at Preesall (TCA-10a). There are few views out and where they do occur are filtered and predominantly to the east, although there is the occasional westerly view to local ridgelines within the adjacent LCA-4d.</p>
<p>Character Area LCA-4f: The Heads</p>	<p>This is an enclosed small scale low lying flat landscape below 5 m AOD, which has been reclaimed from marshland to create a local headland within the estuary. The area is surrounded on its north, west and south side by a sea defence and is dominated by the Sportsman Caravan Park, the site of the closed Heads caravan park and estuary edge properties. The rectilinear pattern of the hedgerows is reinforced by the two lines of poplar trees in the north part of the area which form a noticeable element in the wider landscape, This is a relatively tranquil location although it is affected by noise emanating from the east side of the estuary and overall has a dark night time landscape. There are views out of the area from its north, west and south edges to saltmarsh, the estuary and the opposite bank. Easterly views to the surrounding farmland of LCA-4c are predominantly screened or filtered by vegetation along Browns Lane which is also the route of the Wyre Way through this area.</p>
<p>LCA-4g: The Grange Farmed Lowland</p>	<p>This is a low lying medium scale mixed arable and pasture landscape with a gently undulating landform between 10 m AOD and 25 m AOD centred on Grange Lane. The field pattern is more or less irregular and medium in size but with some small size field units. The field boundaries in the main delineated by hedgerows which overall are in a poor state of repair. The area is dissected by</p>

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	<p>three lanes, High Gate Lane, Back Lane and Grange Lane which for the most part are bordered by hedgerows and occasional trees and connect a series of prominent farmhouse and associated large farm sheds at Height o' th' Hill, Grange Farm and High Gate Farm. A block of recently planted woodland in which is located an unobtrusive holiday park, forms a local element in the south part of the area. There are also old brine ponds dotted across the area. Although this area is similar in character to LCA-4c and LCA-4i, it is different in terms of its sense of enclosure and scale as a result of its undulating landform and road side vegetation. With reference to Figure 14-9i Sheet 1 of Volume 2B There are filtered views out of the area to the north across LCA-4c and south across LCA-4i</p>
<p>LCA-4h: High Gate Farmed Lowland</p>	<p>This is an open low lying, flat, large scale and predominantly arable landscape at or below 5 m AOD but gently rising at its fringes to 10 m AOD. The field pattern is again more or less rectilinear and large to medium in size with their boundaries in the main delineated by open drainage ditches and associated reeds or occasionally by gappy hedgerows and scrub. Other than a few isolated properties the area contains little in the way of buildings although the farms and their large sheds within the adjacent LCA-4h form part of the north backdrop to the area. This area is relatively isolated from the adjacent Wyre estuary because of the intervening spit of high ground which runs along much of its west edge within the adjacent LCA-4j. There are a few brine ponds, which are located in the more enclosed smaller scale pasture landscape in the south of the area towards Staynall Lane. This area is relatively tranquil and has a predominantly dark night time landscape. There are open views across the area but views out are limited by adjacent landform, although some of the higher industrial features at ICI Hillhouse are visible above the ridgeline within LCA-4j.</p>
<p>LCA-4i: Staynall Farmed Lowland</p>	<p>This is an exposed, low lying medium scale, linear and predominantly arable landscape which is gently undulating between 10 m and 25 m AOD. The field pattern is more or less rectilinear and medium in size with their boundaries in the main delineated by gappy hedgerows and scrub. There is a ridge of high ground which is more or less demarcated by Burrows Lane, which runs parallel to the estuary and forms a noticeable element from both the estuary to the west and the hinterland to the east. Burrows Farm and the properties at Staynall, which are located on the ridge are local landmarks. This is a relatively tranquil area and has a predominantly dark night time landscape, although its ridge and west facing slopes are exposed to night time glare from the opposite shoreline. The Wyre Way traverses the area along Burrows Lane which is in part sunken with a bank and hedgerow on either side which restrict views out to the adjacent fields. Elsewhere there are open views out across either the estuary to the west or the low lying farmland of LCA-4i, LCA-4h to the settlements at Stalmine (TCA-10c) and Pressall (TCA-10a) and the distant Bowland Fells beyond. A cluster of properties at Staynall have an open northerly</p>

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	view along the ridge within this area to the Heads (LCA-4f) , the low lying farmland within the west part of LCA-4c and LCA-4b and the Knott End golf course beyond (LCA-4a)
Character Type LCT-5: Rural Settlement Fringe	<p>National landscape context: <i>Character Map of England (Natural England (Countryside Agency), 1999)</i> NCA32: Lancashire and Amounderness Plain.</p> <p>Regional landscape context: <i>North West Landscape Character Framework (Natural England, 2009)</i> Broad LCT is described as a “Farmed Lowland & Valley Landscape”, the regional LCT is described as “Lowland settled Plains” and falls within the regional LCA: Fylde Plain.</p> <p>Local landscape context: <i>Landscape and Heritage Supplementary Planning Guidance (Lancashire County Council, 2006)</i> LCT 15: Coastal Plain. This is an extensive type which covers a large part of the Fylde peninsula. This part of the type is distinct from the other parts because its proximity to rural settlements and associated none agricultural land uses. The key landscape features of the Lancashire CC Type 15 which give its distinctive character and which need to be conserved are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Marl pit ponds which reflect past extraction ▪ Historic brick built farms ▪ Meandering rural lanes ▪ Estate plantations, shelter belts and parkland trees <p><i>Tranquillity Map: Lancashire (Campaign to Protect Rural England, 2007)</i> This type is influenced by the adjacent rural settlements. At the scheme specific level it is affected by the A588 and B5377 and their associated linear development at Preesall Park as well as the other rural settlements at Preesall and Stalmine.</p> <p><i>Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Light Pollution (Institute of Lighting Engineers, 2000 revised 05/03)</i> The night time landscape is influenced by street lighting along the A588 and B5377 and to some extent by urban lighting from the settlements. Overall the night time landscape of this type is considered to be commensurate with Environmental Lighting Zones 2/3.</p>
Character Area LCA-5a: Preesall Farmed Lowland	<p>This is a predominantly enclosed low lying intimate, small scale pasture landscape which is undulating between 10 m and 25 m AOD, but with a noticeably steeper slope rising to the settlement at Preesall (TCA-10a). The fields are predominantly small size but with some medium size fields and are generally of a rectilinear pattern and bordered in the main by gappy and overgrown hedgerows with occasional tree lines and copses. Marl pit ponds are a frequent element scattered across the area. There are scattered large farmsteads, several equestrian centres with</p>

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	associated paddocks and isolated clusters of residential properties along Back Lane and Cemetery Lane (TCA-10b). However, this area, particularly in the vicinity of Back Lane, is noticeably more tranquil and has a darker night time landscape than is typical for the Type.
Character Area LCA-5b: Preesall Park Farmed Mosses	Although this area falls with the Lancashire LCC Type 15 its overall influence is more related to the adjacent LCT 16: Mosslands to the east. This is an open, predominantly low lying large scale flat pasture landscape at about 5 m AOD, but gently rising to the west and north west to 10 and 15 m AOD respectively. The fields are predominantly large and of geometric pattern delineated by a mix of open ditches and hawthorn hedgerows and tracks and lanes with hedgerows providing local enclosure. There are some open views across the area and out to the east across LCT 6.
Character Area LCA-5c: Staynall Farmed Lowland	This is a low lying gently undulating landscape rising from 5 m to 10 m AOD which straddles the A588 Hall Gate Lane. This area comprises a mix of caravan parks, formal recreation, marketing gardening and small to medium scale pasture fields of a geometric pattern set against a predominantly tree lined back drop to the adjacent settlement. There are some filtered northerly views out of the area to the adjacent LCA-4c and LCA-5a beyond.
Character Area LCA-5d: Garstang Farmland Lowland	This area is actually more associated with LCT-7 as it is located at the far east end of the study area, but is included here because of the urban influence of Garstang. This is a gently undulating medium scale landscape over 20 m AOD and comprises parcels of medium size geometric pasture fields delineated by hawthorn hedgerows, holiday parks and a marina associated with the Lancaster Canal. The combination of field boundary, canal, lane and road side hedgerows and hedgerow trees give this area a sense of local enclosure with filtered views across the area. The Lancaster Canal is an important tourist facility.
Character Type LCT-6: Farmed Mosslands	<p>National landscape context: <i>Character Map of England (Natural England (Countryside Agency), 1999)</i> NCA32: Lancashire and Amounderness Plain.</p> <p>Regional landscape context: <i>North West Landscape Character Framework (Natural England, 2009)</i> Broad LCT is described as a “Wetland Landscape”, the regional LCT is described as “Settled Mosslands” and falls within the regional LCA: Fylde Plain.</p> <p>Local landscape context: <i>Landscape and Heritage Supplementary Planning Guidance (Lancashire County Council, 2006)</i> LCT 16: Mosslands. The key landscape features which give this type its distinctive character and need to be conserved are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A low lying flat landscape with uninterrupted long distance views;

Project Specific Receptor	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intensive market gardening and arable production ▪ Remnant mosses and fen carrs ▪ Distinctive field patterns which reflect the historic pattern of mossland reclamation and delineated by drain ditches, post and wire fences and hawthorn hedges ▪ Rural roads and tracks delineated by hedges, with many on raised embankments ▪ Isolated farmsteads and houses on higher points of ground ▪ Predominantly dark night time landscape <p><i>Tranquillity Map: Lancashire (Campaign to Protect Rural England, 2007)</i></p> <p>This area is relatively tranquil due to the isolated nature of the built form within a large scale rural landscape, although tall elements such as over head power lines and other structures are visible elements.</p> <p><i>Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Light Pollution (Institute of Lighting Engineers, 2000 revised 05/03)</i></p> <p>Overall the night time landscape of this type is considered to be commensurate with Environmental Lighting Zone 1.</p>
LCA-6a: Pilling Farmed Mosses	<p>This area is typical of the type. It is a low lying, flat rural environment predominantly at or below 5 m AOD but rising locally above 10 m AOD to create islands. The area is open and large scale with typically long views across it and which are dominated by the sky and where tall structures such as over head power lines and the single wind turbine at Dewlay Cheese to the south of Garstang are visible elements. This area has a distinctive geometric field pattern of predominantly large fields defined by straight drainage ditches, post and wire fence and hawthorn hedge. Isolated farmsteads and houses are located on the local high spots or islands and are linked by a series of lanes and tracks, many of which are on raised embankments above the surrounding fields.</p> <p>There is a proposal for a wind farm development comprising 2 no. 125 m high turbines in close proximity to the south east corner of this area</p>
Character Type LCT-7 Farmed Lowland	<p>National landscape context: <i>Character Map of England (Natural England (Countryside Agency), 1999</i></p> <p>NCA32: Lancashire and Amounderness Plain.</p> <p>Regional landscape context: <i>North West Landscape Character Framework (Natural England, 2009)</i></p> <p>Broad LCT is described as a “Farmed Lowland and Valleys Landscape”, the regional LCT is described as “Lowland settled plain” and falls within the regional LCA: Fylde Plain.</p> <p>Local landscape context: <i>Landscape and Heritage Supplementary Planning Guidance (Lancashire County Council, 2006)</i></p> <p>LCT 15: Coastal Plain and LCT 16: Mosslands: This is a transitional</p>

Project Specific Receptor	Description
	<p>landscape between the Mosslands and the Coastal Plain type. This type is distinct from other types in the study area because of these two influences. The key landscape features of the Lancashire CC type which give its distinctive character and which need to be conserved are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Brick pit ponds which reflect past extraction ▪ Historic brick built farms ▪ Meandering rural lanes ▪ Estate plantations, shelter belts and parkland trees ▪ Isolated farmsteads and houses on higher points of ground ▪ Predominantly dark night time landscape <p>Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Light Pollution (Institute of Lighting Engineers, 2000 revised 05/03)</p> <p>Overall the night time landscape of this type is considered to be commensurate with Environmental Lighting Zone 1 & 2.</p>
<p>Character Area LCA-7a: Nateby Farmed Lowland</p>	<p>This area is low lying and gently undulating, between 5 m and 15 m AOD in the west and between 15 m and 30 m AOD in the east. The west part is influenced by the adjacent mosslands, although it is noticeable more enclosed as a result of the topography. The sense of enclosure increases eastwards. It is characterised by rectilinear coniferous or deciduous copses and remnant parkland trees and estate plantations such as at Nateby Hall and the Bowers. The course of a disused railway cuts across the area from east to west which is demarcated by remnant minor earthworks and hedgerows.</p>
<p>Character Type TCT-8: Suburban Coastal</p>	<p>National landscape context: <i>Character Map of England (Natural England (Countryside Agency), 1999)</i> NCA32: Lancashire and Amounderness Plain.</p> <p>Regional landscape context: <i>North West Landscape Character Framework (Natural England, 2009)</i> Broad LCT is described as an “Urban and Industrial Landscape”, the regional LCT is described as “Urban” and falls within the regional LCA: Fylde Coast.</p> <p>Local landscape context: <i>Landscape and Heritage Supplementary Planning Guidance (Lancashire County Council, 2006)</i> Character Type 15: Suburban</p> <p>Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Light Pollution (Institute of Lighting Engineers, 2000 revised 05/03)</p> <p>Overall the night time landscape of this type is considered to be commensurate with Environmental Lighting Zone 3</p>
<p>Character Area TCA-8a: South Fleetwood Edge</p>	<p>With reference to Figure 14-3 Sheet 2 of Volume 2B this area is a low lying, flat suburban area comprising a mix of post war planned low density development of mostly detached bungalows and houses with gardens and more recent higher density infill development. Views out of the area are limited to the edge. There is no sea view</p>

Project Specific Receptor	Description
	from this area as it is blocked by the intervening sea wall along its east side. However there are filtered views out across the adjacent open landscape of LCT-2.
Character Area TCA-8b: Fleetwood Road Holiday Parks	This is a low lying narrow strip of flat land between the B5768 Fleetwood Road and the disused former Fleetwood railway with the two caravan parks separated by Jameson Road which is on embankment to cross over the railway. This area comprises regimented rows of static caravans within mown grassland and laid out around a system of access roads and a single large building block providing supporting facilities. The perimeter of this area comprises a mix of dense vegetation and solid timber fence along the west side and scrub vegetation on the railway embankment which prevent views out.
Character Area TCA-8c: Kneps Farm Holiday Park	This is a low lying flat block of land located between the sea defence and the Stanah electrical sub-station and comprises a series of enclosed spaces which are contained by mature tree belts or hedgerows. The spaces vary in size with each occupied by static caravans except for the one immediately adjacent to the sea defence and separated from the rest of this area by a tree line / drainage ditch, and which is used by touring caravans and for camping. This is an enclosed area with no views out.
Character Type TCT-9: Urban / Industrial Estuary Edge	<p>National landscape context: <i>Character Map of England (Natural England (Countryside Agency), 1999)</i> NCA32: Lancashire and Amounderness Plain.</p> <p>Regional landscape context: <i>North West Landscape Character Framework (Natural England, 2009)</i> Broad LCT is described as an “Urban and Industrial Landscape”, the regional LCT is described as “Urban” and falls within the regional LCA: Fylde Coast.</p> <p>Local landscape context: <i>Landscape and Heritage Supplementary Planning Guidance (Lancashire County Council, 2006)</i> Character Type: Industrial Age</p> <p><i>Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Light Pollution (Institute of Lighting Engineers, 2000 revised 05/03)</i> Overall the night time townscape of this type is considered to be commensurate with Environmental Lighting Zone 4</p>
Character Area TCA-9a: A585 Corridor	This is a low lying flat area which straddles the A585 and comprises a mix of large scale modern sheds and smaller scale industrial estates and a vacant open area of rough ground and scrub on former railway land. The perimeter fencing and associated semi mature planting around the United Utilities development forms a noticeable linear element along the east side of the area. There is a proposal for a Riverside Waste Transfer and Recycling Centre off Jameson Road in the north east corner of this area.
Character Area	This is a former commercial fish dock which is undergoing change

Project Specific Receptor	Description
TCA-9b: Fleetwood Dock	with its regeneration as a retail, leisure and residential area. The former fish dock is divided into the north basin which now comprises a marina which is enclosed on its west side by the Freeport Fleetwood shopping centre. The east side is open and occupied mostly by vacant land except for a fenced area for boat storage. The south basin still retains the remnants of its former use with two large single storey industrial sheds enclosing it along the south and west side. The east side is open and occupied by vacant land with the built edge of TCA-9c beyond. This is an introverted area with short range views which focus on the two basins, although there are views out to the north to TCA-9d and the south east to LCA-3a.
Character Area TCA-9c: Fleetwood Harbour Village	With reference to Figure 14-3 Sheet 3 of Volume 2B this is the former Fleetwood power station site which is now being redeveloped as a waterside residential development. Phase 1 within the south west part of this area has been completed with phase 2 in the south east part now under construction.
Character Area TCA-9d: Fleetwood Port	With reference to Figure 14-3 Sheet 4 of Volume 2B this is the redundant Fleetwood ferry terminal which is presently in a state of disrepair with. The perimeter is delineated by high palisade fencing within which is a large open vacant area of tarmac and vandalised buildings. A footpath (FP5) follows the southern perimeter fence and quay, from which there are open southerly views along the estuary and across to Knott End golf course (LCA-4a)
Character Type TCT-10: Rural Lowland Settlement	<p>National landscape context: <i>Character Map of England (Natural England (Countryside Agency), 1999)</i> NCA32: Lancashire and Amounderness Plain.</p> <p>Regional landscape context: <i>North West Landscape Character Framework (Natural England, 2009)</i> Broad LCT is described as a “Lowland and Valley Landscape”, the regional LCT is described as “Lowland settled Plains” and falls within the regional LCA: Fylde Plain.</p> <p>Local landscape context: <i>Landscape and Heritage Supplementary Planning Guidance (Lancashire County Council, 2006)</i> LCT 15: Coastal Plain</p> <p><i>Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Light Pollution (Institute of Lighting Engineers, 2000 revised 05/03)</i> Overall the night time townscape of this type is considered to be commensurate with Environmental Lighting Zone 3,</p>
Character Area TCA-10a: Preesall	This settlement is a nucleated village located on relatively high ground above the surrounding farmland and its tight knit core centred on the junction of the B5377 Park Lane, Back Lane, Smithy Lane and Mill Street. The settlement extends southwards along B5377, with properties along the west side and with reference to Figure 14-3 Sheet 10 and Figure 14-9I Sheet 1 of Volume 2B having open elevated westerly views across LCA-5a, LCA-4e, LCA-

Project Specific Receptor	Description
	4d to the Wyre estuary (SCA-1b) and Fleetwood beyond. There is also another property in the vicinity of Dagers Lane, on the east side of B5377 which has a similar view.
Character Area TCA-10b: Preesall Park	This is a ribbon development settlement running along the B5377 Park Lane and A588 Hall Gate Lane / Burned House Lane and is centred on the junction of these roads and Cemetery Lane. It comprises a mix of older farmhouses and farm buildings, infill residential properties and small businesses. The properties on the west side of A588 Hall Gate Lane and the south side of Cemetery Lane have filtered southerly views across LCA-5a and LCA-4c to Stalmine.
Character Area TCA-10c: Stalmine	This is a nucleated settlement located on locally high ground with its older core centred on the A588 Hall Gate Lane / Mill Lane and Smithy Lane. The settlement has expanded westwards along Smithy Lane, comprising a mix of post war and more recent small scale estate developments. The edge of this settlement is characterised by mature vegetation which limits views out across the adjacent rural landscape of the study area, although, with reference to Figure 14-3 Sheet 10 of Volume 2B there is the occasional view out across the adjacent LCA-5c to the low lying flat farmland within the east part of LCA-4c, with the rural landscape around Higher Lickow (LCA-5a) visible beyond.