

**Pendle Local Plan
4th Revision**



**Local Green Space
Site Assessment Methodology
and Statements of Significance**

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Part 1: Site Designation

The value of green spaces

- 1.1 Green spaces are an important asset. They provide social, community, economic and environmental benefits, making our towns and villages sustainable places to live. They are diverse in character including formal parks and gardens, informal grassed areas, linear paths, towpaths, sports pitches, and other landscaped areas.
- 1.2 Alongside buildings and the public realm, green spaces make a significant contribution to the quality and distinctiveness of our communities. They provide opportunities for sport and recreation, help to support healthy lifestyles and promote community-wellbeing. They also offer a diverse range of habitats, making a significant contribution to biodiversity and helping to address the effects of climate change.
- 1.3 Areas of open space and land that is recognised for its ecological, environmental or landscape value have always been protected from inappropriate development through planning policy. Local Green Space (LGS) is different because it focusses on areas of land that, for a wide variety of reasons, are of particular importance to the local community.

Policy context

- 1.4 The [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF) sets out the government's planning policies for England. Paragraphs 105 to 107 (NPPF, December 2023) address LGS.
 105. The designation of land as Local Green Space through local and neighbourhood plans allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them. Designating land as Local Green Space should be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services. Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or updated, and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period.
 106. The Local Green Space designation should only be used where the green space is:
 - a) in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;
 - b) demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and
 - c) local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.
 107. Policies for managing development within a Local Green Space should be consistent with those for Green Belts.

Part1: Site Designation

- 1.5 Once designated as LGS, new development will only be permitted where “very special circumstances” can be demonstrated.
- 1.6 Further information is contained in the accompanying [planning practice guidance](#) (PPG) on Open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space. PPG recognises that “designation is a matter for local discretion” and provides further guidance relating to the criteria’s interpretation and to the implementation of the designation.

Site nominations

- 1.7 LGS can only be designated through the preparation or review of a [Local Plan](#), or a [Neighbourhood Development Plan](#).
- 1.8 To nominate a site for designation as LGS you should contact either:
 - (a) Pendle Council, who are responsible for preparing the borough-wide Local Plan
 - (b) Your Parish or Town Council, to see if they are preparing, or updating, a neighbourhood development plan.

Site designation

- 1.9 Designating LGS needs to be consistent with planning for sustainable development and growth. It cannot be used as a tool to prevent development; to undermine the delivery of land allocated for development in an adopted Local Plan or Neighbourhood Plan; or compromise development on sites that benefit from planning permission.
- 1.10 The LGS designation will rarely be appropriate where land already has planning permission for development. Exceptions can be made where the proposed development is compatible with the reasons for designation.
- 1.11 Land can be considered for designation even if there is no public access. Designation does not confer any rights of access over what currently exists.
- 1.12 Site boundaries should be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period. As such, not all green spaces will be suitable for formal designation as LGS.
- 1.13 In all cases the Council will require evidence why a site is “demonstrably special” to the local community.
- 1.14 Where a site benefits from an existing planning or other policy designation, this will normally be sufficient to protect its “unique and special qualities”. But where justified the LGS designation could provide an [additional](#) layer of protection to an existing designation, such as open space or Green Belt.¹

¹ Evidence supporting a site nomination could include historic records; photographs; wildlife reviews etc. The Council reserves the right to request additional evidence where needed.

Part1: Site Designation

Site qualities

1.15 The NPPF and PPG set out the main principles for the designation of LGS requiring a site to be:

1. In reasonably close proximity to the community it serves.
2. Demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance.
3. Local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.

Close proximity

1.16 The NPPF and PPG do not define what 'reasonably close proximity' means but PPG specify that public access is a key factor.

1.17 Pendle Council has chosen not to use walking distances or travel times to define close proximity as this will vary depending on the characteristics of the space and its relationship with the wider community.

Demonstrably special

1.18 Evidence must be provided of the land's value to and use by the local community to show the land holds a particular local significance.

1.19 The NPPF highlights five criteria that will help to indicate whether a site can be considered to be demonstrably special to a local community and have a particular local significance.

- Beauty – This relates to the visual attractiveness of the site, and its contribution to landscape character, or the setting of a settlement. Some key questions to be answered are: Is the green space visually attractive? Does the green space make a positive contribution to townscape, landscape character or local distinctiveness. Is the flora and fauna considered to be special to the local area?
- Historic significance – The land should provide a setting for, and allow views of, heritage assets or other locally-valued landmarks. Some key questions to be answered are: Does the green space have any archaeological value? Does the green space have a positive impact on a conservation area, or its setting? Does the green space provide a setting for a listed building or other heritage asset?
- Recreational value (including as a playing field) – The site must have local significance for recreation, perhaps through the variety of activities it supports. Some key questions to be answered are: Does the green space support activities or events? Do these activities provide value to the whole of the community, or are they of localised significance?

Part1: Site Designation

- Tranquillity – Areas that offer an oasis of calm and a space for quiet reflection. Some key questions to be answered are: Does the green space provide a quiet space for reflection? Is the green space in an area away from sources of noise and pollution?
- Richness of wildlife – Area(s) of valuable habitat containing grassland, hedgerows, ponds, mature trees etc. Sites with significant ecological value are likely to be subject to local, national or international designations. Some key questions to be answered are: What valuable habitats are there on the site? Is there evidence of protected species being present on the site?

1.20 Evidence should demonstrate why a site is of significance to the local community and why it is considered suitable for the protection afforded by its designation as LGS when compared to other areas of open space in the Borough.

Local in character

1.21 The NPPF states that the LGS should not be applied to spaces that represent an “extensive tract of land”.

1.22 There is no definition of what constitutes an extensive tract of land. This recognises that it will differ between settlements depending on their physical size and population. The character of spaces can vary considerably, so minimum and maximum size thresholds are not appropriate, and a degree of judgement will be needed.

1.23 Sites will normally be reasonably self-contained, clearly defined and local in character. The need to have ‘clear and defensible boundaries’ means that the designation of large areas of open countryside adjacent to a settlement will not be appropriate.

1.24 To ensure that the designation is not used to create what is in effect a new area of Green Belt the designation of open countryside adjacent to a settlement, which is not demonstrably special to the local community, will not be appropriate.

Policy implications

1.25 Paragraph 103 of the [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#) states that the “policies for managing development within a LGS will be consistent with *those for Green Belts*.”

1.26 Green Belt policy is addressed in [Chapter 3 of the NPPF](#) (last updated in December 2023) and the accompanying [PPPG on Green Belt](#).

1.27 Any LGS sites already within the Green Belt will benefit from the protection afforded by this policy designation.

Part1: Site Designation

- 1.28 Applying the LGS designation to areas of land outside the Green belt will extend the requirement for anyone applying for planning permission to demonstrate that **very special circumstances** exist, before development can take place.
- 1.29 The intention of the LGS designation is to keep the land permanently open, which means that development is highly unlikely to be permitted. As such there is a strong likelihood that landowners and developers will wish to challenge any proposals to designate land as LGS. To meet this challenge each site nomination should be based on robust evidence that the site meets the relevant criteria set out in the NPPF and PPG.

Landowners

- 1.30 In advance of any public consultation, every effort should be made to contact the landowner(s) of a site that it is proposed to designate as LGGS in the Local Plan, or a Neighbourhood Plan
- 1.31 Where the landowner(s) are not known they should be identified by undertaking a Land Registry search.
- <https://www.gov.uk/search-property-information-land-registry>
- 1.32 Landowners will be sent a letter informing them:
- About the intention to designate their land as Local Green Space.
 - Why the land is considered to meet the criteria for designation as LGS.
 - What the LGS designation means in planning terms.
 - How the landowner can comment on the proposal.
 - Explain that Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans must undergo independent examination and that the latter can only be adopted if they are successful at a local referendum.

Part1: Site Designation



Part 2: Site Assessment

Methodology

2.1 In the absence of a standard methodology to assess sites put forward for designation as LGS. Pendle Council has prepared a methodology to address the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the accompanying planning practice guidance (PPG).

2.2 Site appraisal is a two-stage process. Only those sites that pass through the desktop review (Stage 1) are subject to a detailed assessment (Stage 2).

Stage 1: Desktop review

2.3 A brief assessment of the factual information provided in support of a site nomination is the first stage in the process.

2.4 LGS designation will rarely be appropriate where the land is allocated for development or planning permission has been granted for development. Exceptions could be where the development would be compatible with the reasons for designation, the designation would not prejudice the development from taking place, or where planning permission is no longer capable of being implemented.

2.5 If land is already protected by Green Belt policy, or a different type of designation (e.g. National Landscape, Open Space etc.) consideration is given to whether any additional local benefit would be gained by designation as LGS.

2.6 Those sites which pass through Stage 1, are subject to a detailed site assessment.

Stage 2: Site assessment

2.7 A detailed consideration of the contextual evidence submitted to address the three NPPF criteria. The questions to be answered are:

- Is the site publicly accessible?
- Is the site within a reasonable walking distance of the community (or communities) that it serves?
- Is the site demonstrably special to one (or more) local communities?
- Why does the site hold a particular local significance? Are the “unique and special qualities” of the site associated with its natural beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, or richness of wildlife, or a combination of these?

Part 2: Site Assessment

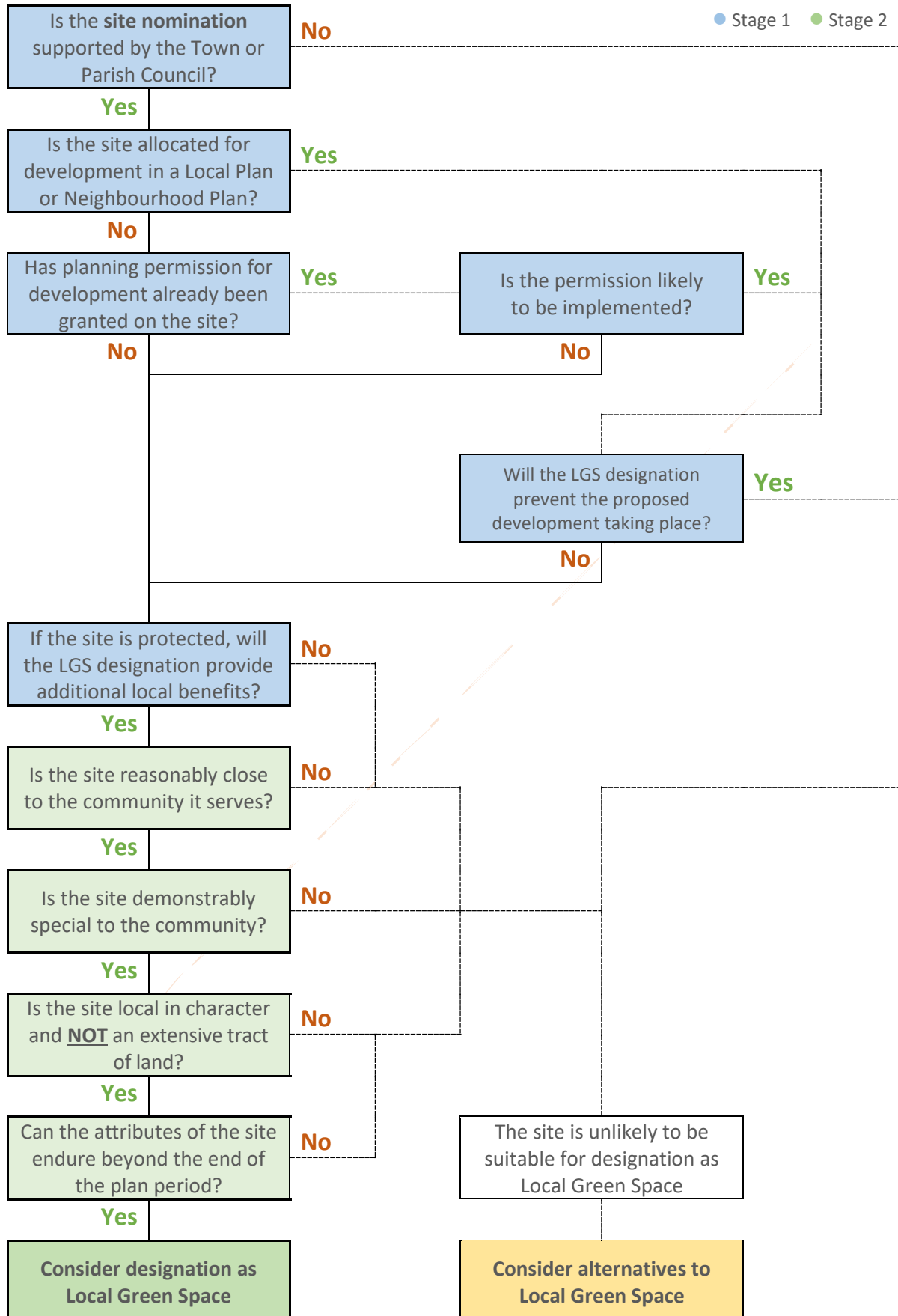
- Is the site local in character, rather than an extensive tract of land?
 - Can the special characteristics of the site, together with any uses or activities which form part of the case for its designation, be maintained and managed for the duration of the plan period?
- 2.8 Journey times rather than walking distance are typically used, as they better reflect local circumstances. They avoid the use of “as the crow flies” distances which may ignore physical barriers (e.g. a river with no bridge across it) and take account of physical conditions on the actual route that will be taken.
- 2.9 In all assessments we use an average walking speed of 3 miles per hour, meaning that one mile will be completed in 20 minutes. Where a gentle or steep slope is encountered, the Naismith rule is applied. This adds one additional minute for every 10 metres (33 feet) of ascent. The rule has been shown to have an 89% confidence level when calculating journey times.
- 2.10 We have not used scoring to determine which sites best meet the LGS requirements. Instead a balanced judgement has been used. This judgement uses the answers to a series of questions based on the specific requirements for LGS set out in the NPPF and PPG to determine the final selection of sites to be designated in the Local Plan.
- 2.11 In view of the subjective nature of this assessment, the views of external organisations may be sought prior to designation, including but not limited to, commentary from the Lancashire Environmental Records Network (LERN) and the Lancashire Historic Environmental Record (LHER).

Decision Tree

- 2.12 Figure 2.1 illustrates the step-by-step process that is used to help decide whether sites in Pendle are suitable for designation as LGS.
- 2.13 Where neighbourhood plans have designated LGS sites, a similar process to that shown has been followed.

Part 2: Site Assessment

Figure 2.1: Local Green Space Decision Tree



Part 2: Site Assessment

Public consultation

- 2.14 The detailed site assessments carried out by planning officers were considered by the Council's Executive on 18 October 2023. These assessments were then made available for public comment, over a four week period closing at 12:00 noon on Monday 27 November 2023. All the responses received were given due consideration and where appropriate changes were made to the site assessments.
- 2.15 The final decision on the sites to be allocated as LGS in the Pendle Local Plan Fourth Edition 2021-2040 was taken at a meeting of the Local Plan Member Working Group on 9 April 2024. The Council endeavoured to contact the landowners of these sites in advance of the Regulation 19 public consultation for the Local Plan.

Part 3: Designated LGS Sites

Part 3: Designated LGS Sites

3.1 This section provides the definitive list of sites in Pendle that have been formally designated as Local Green Space (LGS).

3.2 The sites that are listed have been designated either through the adoption of the Pendle Local Plan or a Neighbourhood Development Plan. The referencing system that has been used helps to indicate the source of the original designation. For example:

Site reference: **LGS / LP4 / DM12 / 004**

Typology	= LGS	= Local Green Space
Document	= LP4	= Pendle Local Plan Fourth Edition
Policy	= DM12	= Plan policy on Local Green Space
Site number	= 004	= Document specific site reference

3.3 Each entry is accompanied by a site plan and a statement of significance setting out the unique and special qualities that show why the site:

- (a) Is demonstrably special to the local community
- (b) Holds particular local significance

3.4 The statements of significance reflect the information drawn up by Pendle Borough Council or the qualifying body responsible for preparing the relevant neighbourhood plan. Four parish and town councils in Pendle have an adopted neighbourhood plan:

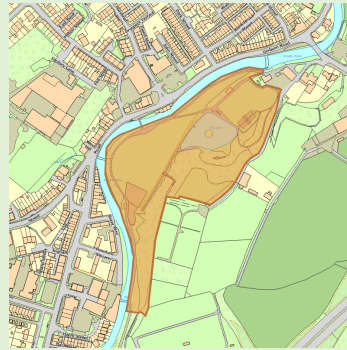
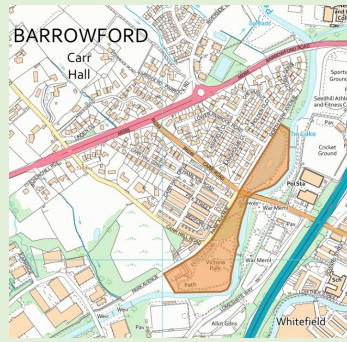
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Trawden Forest | effective from 9 November 2018 |
| 2. Barrowford | effective from 15 November 2019 |
| 3. Kelbrook and Sough | effective from 28 October 2022 |
| 4. Colne | effective from 21 July 2023 |

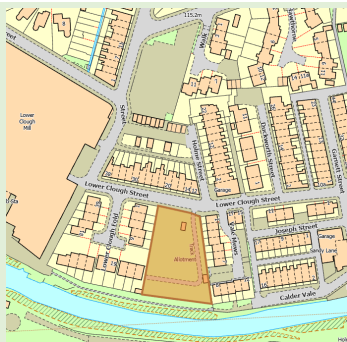
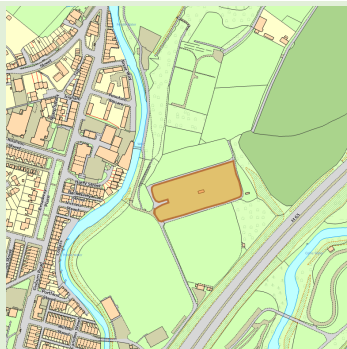
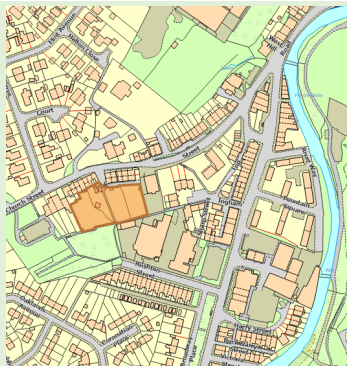
3.5 Any Local Green Spaces subsequently designated in a 'made' neighbourhood development plan, must also be taken into consideration.

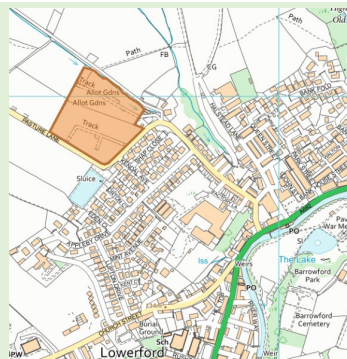
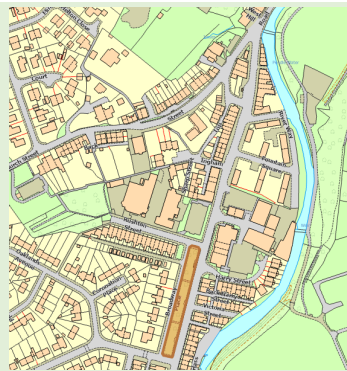
Part 3: Designated LGS Sites

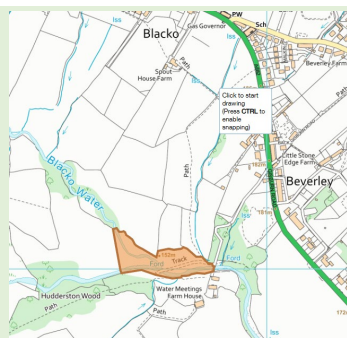


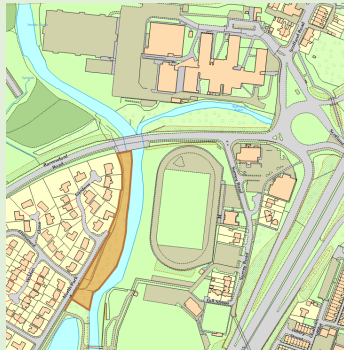
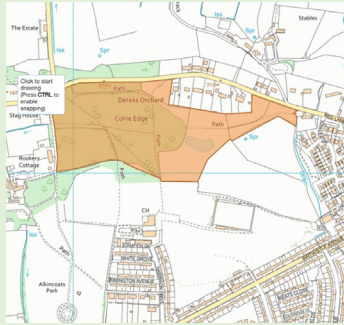
Settlement	Site Reference, Site Name and Site Area	Site Plan	Statement of Significance
Barnoldswick	LGS/LP4/DM12/004 Land at Greenberfield Locks 0.20 ha		The site is within the open countryside, approximately 400m from the settlement boundary. It is a popular destination for residents of the town and is accessible by way of several different routes. It is an attractive, clearly defined greenspace, surrounded by dry-stone walls in the setting of the canal, Greenberfield Locks (Grade II listed) and the lock keeper's cottage. The site was part of the original route of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal before it was rerouted in the early 19th century to help maintain water levels on the summit level of the canal. This heritage is clearly visible as the now redundant road bridge marks the eastern edge of the site. The tranquillity of the site is only interrupted when being used for picnics by local residents and visitors to the area. There are extensive views out of the site into the open countryside. The canal corridor is designated as a Biological Heritage Site and features a number of mature trees along its boundaries.
Barnoldswick	LGS/LP4/DM12/012 Pickles Hippings, Calf Hall Lane 0.10 ha		A long-established walking route that can be clearly seen on historical maps of the town. It provides a unique experience displaying a diverse character over a relatively short distance. A tranquil woodland footpath, following a small watercourse, transitions into a route paved with sone-setts passing between two dry stone walls in a predominantly agricultural landscape. The positive contribution that its physical appearance makes to the quality of the Calf Hall and Gillians Conservation Area, and the experience it provides, are highlighted in the Conservation Area Character Appraisal. The footpath connects two otherwise isolated parts of the town, providing an opportunity for residents to access the open countryside via a safe and attractive route. It is an integral part of a larger circular route around the edge of Barnoldswick, which helps to reveal largely unknown aspects of the town's industrial heritage.

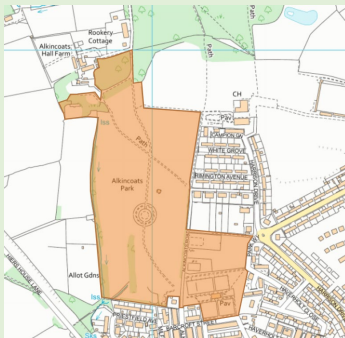
Settlement	Site Reference, Site Name and Site Area	Site Plan	Statement of Significance
Barrowford	LGS/BNDP/07/001 Barrowford Memorial Park 4.30 ha		Barrowford Memorial Park in its present form was created in two distinct phases. The first was the purchase at auction on 27 July 1921 by two local benefactors Mr. S. Holden and Mr. Dixon of Lot 12 Lower Park Hill, which was gifted to the people of Barrowford in perpetuity as a memorial park. The mill lodge, mill race, and the old mill were purchased several years later by Barrowford Urban District Council, with the aid of public subscription, when the land went up for sale. Much of the work was carried out during the depression by unemployed local people. The Park still is Barrowford's Memorial to the two World Wars. It contains a sunken garden and small Memorial at which the Armistice wreath laying ceremonies are performed.
Barrowford	LGS/BNDP/07/002 Bullholme Playing Fields 6.08 ha		Bullholme Playing Fields were part of the original gift for the Memorial Park, along with the allotments and the cemetery. The current playing fields were originally allotments and hen-pens. They were low lying and prone to flooding. The whole area was used as a local landfill and when tipping was finished were converted for use as new playing fields. The football pitches replaced those sited high up Pasture Lane. Bullholme is the home of both Barrowford Cricket Club and Barrowford Celtic Football Academy. A cycle way skirts the playing fields linking with the adjacent Memorial Park and other cycle routes.
Barrowford	LGS/BNDP/07/003 Victoria Park 2.64 ha		Victoria Park straddles Pendle Water, the boundary between Barrowford and Nelson. It was Nelson's first municipal park. It is an extension of the earlier playing fields and was created to mark Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. The parkland lying within Barrowford contains an ornamental lake. A path passes through a late Victorian Grotto and under Carr Road, connecting the lake with a scenic wooded area. This widens out into a large open space which contains a Grade II Listed Bandstand. The park also acts as a flood plain when Pendle Water is in flood preventing extensive flooding of residential properties. Significant flood events have occurred in 1967, 2000 and 2015.

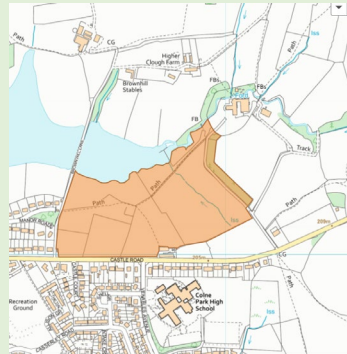
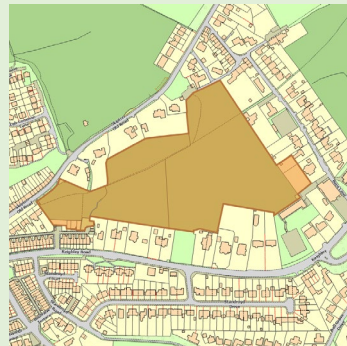
Settlement	Site Reference, Site Name and Site Area	Site Plan	Statement of Significance
Barrowford	LGS/BNDP/07/004a Lowerclough Street Allotments 0.21 ha		The allotments are situated in the Newbridge area of Barrowford, which is characterised by Victorian and Edwardian housing. Many of the terraced properties did not benefit from private gardens. The allotments provided land at an affordable rent for cultivation or the keeping of livestock. Today these allotments are valued by local residents for cultivation and recreation.
Barrowford	LGS/BNDP/07/004b Lower Parkhill Allotments 0.91 ha		The allotments are situated in central Barrowford, which is characterised by Victorian and Edwardian housing. Many of the terraced properties did not benefit from private gardens. The allotments provided land at an affordable rent for cultivation or the keeping of livestock. Today these allotments are valued by local residents for cultivation and recreation.
Barrowford	LGS/BNDP/07/004c Church Street Allotments 0.14 ha		The allotments are situated in central Barrowford, which is characterised by Victorian and Edwardian housing. Many of the terraced properties did not benefit from private gardens. The allotments provided land at an affordable rent for cultivation or the keeping of livestock. Today these allotments are valued by local residents for cultivation and recreation.

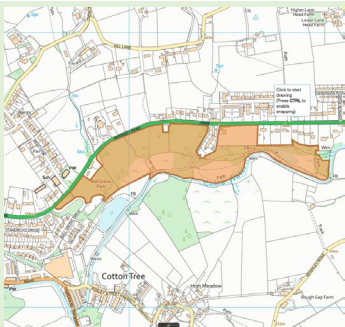
Settlement	Site Reference, Site Name and Site Area	Site Plan	Statement of Significance
Barrowford	LGS/BNDP/07/004d Pasture Lane Allotments 2.80 ha		The allotments are situated in central Barrowford, which is characterised by Victorian and Edwardian housing. Many of the terraced properties did not benefit from private gardens. The allotments provided land at an affordable rent for cultivation or the keeping of livestock. Today these allotments are valued by local residents for cultivation and recreation.
Barrowford	LGS/BNDP07/005 Land between Broadway and Gisburn Road 0.19 ha		A strip of land acquired by Barrowford Urban District Council (UDC) when it bought farmland that was formerly part of the Oaklands Farm. Most of the land was developed for council housing during the late 1940s and early 1950s. Barrowford UDC left this green strip along Gisburn Road, possibly as an acknowledgement of the former green field break between Newbridge and Barrowford. This area is currently planted with shrubbery and grass and is the last vestige of the rural boundary between Newbridge and Barrowford.
Barrowford	LGS/BNDP/07/006 Field to rear of Holmeffield House 0.48 ha		Part of the curtilage of a former mill owner's house. It is known locally as "back of Sam Holden's canteen" after the last owner. It is currently used as a community centre and Council offices. The field abuts the natural boundary between Newbridge and Barrowford. It is situated amongst predominantly late Victorian terraces and acts as a "village green." For several generations local children have used it.

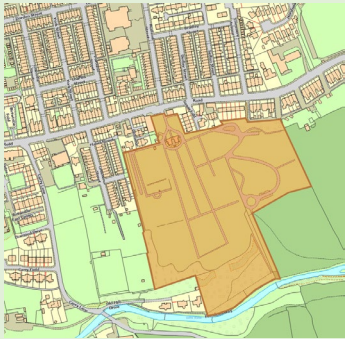
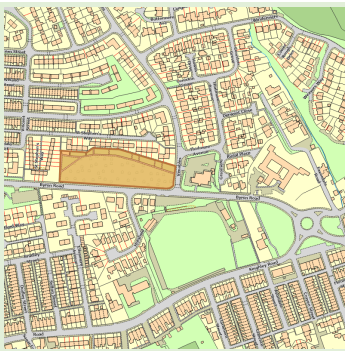
Settlement	Site Reference, Site Name and Site Area	Site Plan	Statement of Significance
Barrowford	LGS/BNDP/07/007 Triangle of land at Dickie Nook 0.16 ha		An open area of land, which once included a toll house and a barn/workshop which was demolished after being hit by a Charabanc in the 1920s. The area has remained open except for the creation of the bus turnaround and includes a raised garden with lawns and trees. The area stretches between Gisburn Road and Barnoldswick Road, providing a green backdrop which enhances the amenity and setting of the Higherford Conservation Area. This land abuts the Conservation Area but is not included within it.
Barrowford	LGS/BNDP/07/008 Water Meetings and Utherstone Wood 0.22 ha		Part of the original Higherford Promenade where, in late Victorian and Edwardian times, young people promenaded after Sunday Service. The route to the Water Meetings passes the Grimshaw Oak, one of the oldest trees in the area. The Water Meetings has been a destination for families over generations and once had a tea room providing light refreshments. In recent years, the main path has become part of the Pendle Way. The open area of floodplain at the confluence of two streams is particularly popular with both visitors and local residents before the valley narrows and climbs steeply into the area known as Utherstone Woods.
Barrowford	LGS/BNDP/07/009 Pasture Lane Wildlife Area 0.23 ha		An area of sloping banking running down to a small stream, nestled behind residential houses. It contains a footpath that meanders down through the site across a little brook at the bottom and links up to the public footpath running from the top of Halstead Lane. The area contains several mature trees with glades providing natural ground cover for both small mammals and birds.

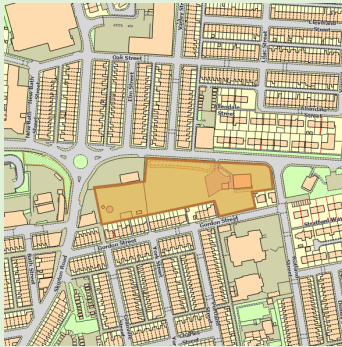
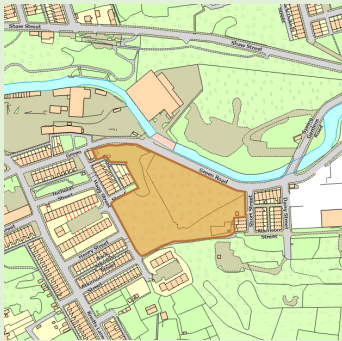
Settlement	Site Reference, Site Name and Site Area	Site Plan	Statement of Significance
Barrowford	LGS/BNDP/07/010 Land at North Park Avenue, Carr Hall 1.33 ha		This is an area of sloping banking running down to a small stream, nestled behind residential houses. It contains a footpath that meanders down through the site across a little brook at the bottom and links up to the public footpath running from the top of Halstead Lane. The area contains several mature trees with glades providing natural ground cover for both small mammals and birds.
Blacko	LGS/LP4/DM12/016 Blacko Recreation Ground 1.50 ha		A well-maintained greenspace at the heart of the village, which makes a positive contribution to the quality of the urban environment in Blacko. The recreation area and playground have provided a safe space for villagers to enjoy themselves for many years. It is used for multiple activities including informal play, sport, socialising, rest and exercise. The site and its equipment has been updated over time and is used by the local primary school. The grassland areas are mown on a regular basis limiting their habitat value.
Colne	LGS/CNDP/07/001 Alkincoats Nature Reserve 8.00 ha		Alkincoats Woodland started-out as an arboretum for Pendle Council in the 1980s. Today it is a broadleaved plantation, with a mature stand of beech trees on its northern boundary alongside Red Lane. Small ponds, wetlands and wildflower-rich meadows provide a variety of habitats for insects, mammals, and birds. Three public footpaths (FP1304148, FP130450 and FP13044151) and two bridleways, (BW1304152 and BW1304229) traverse the site, providing access from Alkincoats Park (west), Harrison Drive (south), Stag House Lane (north east) and Red Lane (north west). The Lancashire Cycleway runs down Stag House Lane, but cycling is only permitted on the bridleways within the nature reserve. There are approximately 150 plant species on the site including hornbeam, aspen, gorse, wyche elm, sneezewort, heather, pignut, mouse-ear

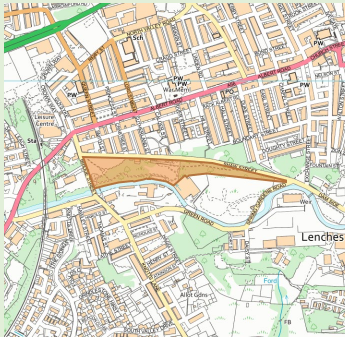
Settlement	Site Reference, Site Name and Site Area	Site Plan	Statement of Significance
			hawkweed, marsh ragwort, devil's-bit scabious, wood and heath speedwell. Bird species include sparrow hawk, jay, heron, redpoll, siskin, treecreeper, brambling, bullfinch, chiffchaff, willow warbler, goldcrest, nuthatch, tawny owl, blackcap, and great spotted woodpecker. A number of bird feeding tables make it possible to see some of these species close-up. Among the insects to be found are cinnabar moths, orange tips and locally rare species the purple hairstreak butterfly, which can be seen from mid-July to mid-August in the canopies of mature oak trees. An information board in the north-east corner of the site, close to Red Lane, provides details of the hills visible in the panoramic view north towards the Yorkshire Dales. The woodland is recognised in the Open Space Audit and the site is designated as a Local Nature Reserve (LNR). In December 2016, Pendle Council resolved to extend the LNR into two adjoining fields to the east, which were let on a grazing tenancy. Both areas are located wholly within the Green Belt.
Colne	LGS/CNDP/07/002 Alkincoats Park 14.68 ha		Alkincoats Park comprises open parkland and recreational space. It is Colne's only formal park and is owned and managed by Colne Town Council. An active Friends Group helps to maintain the high standard of presentation and organise events and activities. They have helped to install a picnic area with seating to take advantage of the tranquil atmosphere in upper part of the park. Facilities include two dog-free playgrounds, one for infants (3-5 years) and one for juniors (5-14 years). Both cater for disabled users. Sports facilities, which can be used free of charge, include four tennis courts, and a multi-use games area. The Philip Wright Crown Green Bowling Academy maintain the greens in competition condition and run training sessions and competitions throughout the year. They are also responsible for the surrounding flower beds. The open-air bandstand was constructed in 1922 whilst the popular Pavilion Café opened as recently as 2017. Car parking spaces at the Alkincoats Road entrance include a number of disabled spaces. Cycle racks are also available. Events are hosted regularly, including the weekly Parkrun.

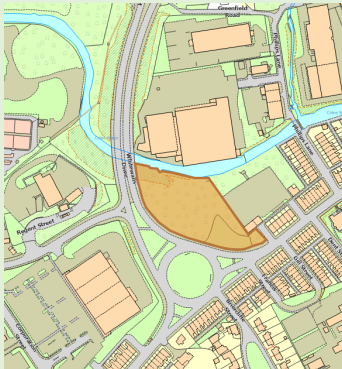
Settlement	Site Reference, Site Name and Site Area	Site Plan	Statement of Significance
Colne	LGS/CNDP/07/003 Foulridge Upper Reservoir Walking Area 11.00 ha	 A map showing the Foulridge Upper Reservoir, a large body of water, and the surrounding area. The walking area is highlighted in orange. The map includes labels for 'Higher Church Lane', 'Boulsworth Station', 'Foulridge Reservoir', 'Foulridge Walk', 'Foulridge Way', 'Foulridge Lane', 'Foulridge Road', 'Foulridge Green', 'Foulridge Park', 'Foulridge School', 'Foulridge Recreation Ground', 'Foulridge Church', 'Foulridge Hall', 'Foulridge Farm', 'Foulridge House', 'Foulridge Cottage', 'Foulridge Barn', 'Foulridge Mill', 'Foulridge Windmill', 'Foulridge Tower', 'Foulridge Bridge', 'Foulridge Gate', 'Foulridge Wall', 'Foulridge Fence', 'Foulridge Hedge', 'Foulridge Tree', 'Foulridge Bush', 'Foulridge Flower', 'Foulridge Fruit', 'Foulridge Vegetable', 'Foulridge Animal', 'Foulridge Plant', 'Foulridge Insect', 'Foulridge Bird', 'Foulridge Mammal', 'Foulridge Reptile', 'Foulridge Amphibian', 'Foulridge Fish', 'Foulridge Shell', 'Foulridge Fossil', 'Foulridge Rock', 'Foulridge Soil', 'Foulridge Water', 'Foulridge Air', 'Foulridge Fire', 'Foulridge Earth', 'Foulridge Sky', 'Foulridge Sun', 'Foulridge Moon', 'Foulridge Stars', 'Foulridge Planets', 'Foulridge Galaxies', 'Foulridge Universe'.	The parish boundary separating Colne and Foulridge runs through the middle of Foulridge Upper Reservoir, which is designated as a Biological Heritage Site (BHS). The reservoir feeds the summit level of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Only part of the reservoir lies within the neighbourhood area, but the footpaths bordering and overlooking the lake are well used by dog walkers and ramblers. They are an integral part of the local footpath network including the promoted East Colne Way (FP1304133, FP1304223 and FP1304138).
Colne	LGS/CNDP/07/005 Lidgett Triangle 4.89 ha	 A map showing the Lidgett Triangle, a triangular area of land. The triangle is highlighted in orange. The map includes labels for 'Lidgett Triangle', 'Lidgett Road', 'Lidgett Lane', 'Lidgett Way', 'Lidgett Green', 'Lidgett Park', 'Lidgett School', 'Lidgett Recreation Ground', 'Lidgett Church', 'Lidgett Hall', 'Lidgett Farm', 'Lidgett House', 'Lidgett Cottage', 'Lidgett Barn', 'Lidgett Mill', 'Lidgett Windmill', 'Lidgett Tower', 'Lidgett Bridge', 'Lidgett Gate', 'Lidgett Wall', 'Lidgett Fence', 'Lidgett Hedge', 'Lidgett Tree', 'Lidgett Bush', 'Lidgett Flower', 'Lidgett Fruit', 'Lidgett Vegetable', 'Lidgett Animal', 'Lidgett Plant', 'Lidgett Insect', 'Lidgett Bird', 'Lidgett Mammal', 'Lidgett Reptile', 'Lidgett Amphibian', 'Lidgett Fish', 'Lidgett Shell', 'Lidgett Fossil', 'Lidgett Rock', 'Lidgett Soil', 'Lidgett Water', 'Lidgett Air', 'Lidgett Fire', 'Lidgett Earth', 'Lidgett Sky', 'Lidgett Sun', 'Lidgett Moon', 'Lidgett Stars', 'Lidgett Planets', 'Lidgett Galaxies', 'Lidgett Universe'.	On passing the tollhouse at the eastern end of (Colne) there is a marked change from the relatively modern urban form to a more enclosed and much quieter area along Skipton Old Road. A row of weaver's cottages with a strong local vernacular extends ahead into the Lidgett and Bents Conservation Area. Almost immediately views into the Lidgett Triangle open up. Although surrounded by low density housing; this area of uncultivated rough pasture has a wild feel to it, clearly rooting the surrounding houses in a rural setting, The dry-stone walls are, in parts, tumbledown adding to the tranquil atmosphere at the northern tip of the site. From here the land slopes to the south, steeply in parts, affording long-range views of Boulsworth Hill, Winewall and Trawden. The area is crossed by the East Colne Way (FP1304124 and FP1304125), a promoted walk along 5 miles of footpaths in the area. It links into the nearby Winewall Circular and the Ferndean Way. Information boards, erected by a local charity, provide interesting and helpful information about the plants, birds, and animals to look out for along the way.

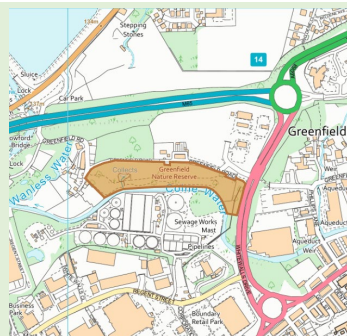
Settlement	Site Reference, Site Name and Site Area	Site Plan	Statement of Significance
Colne	LGS/CNDP/07/006 Ball Grove Park and Nature Reserve 12.79 ha		The east of the site, part of the floodplain for Colne Water, was designated as a Local Nature Reserve (LNR) in April 2004. The lodge, which was originally constructed for a leather tannery further downstream, in what is now Ball Grove Park, is also designated as a Site of Local Natural Importance (LNI). Today the lodge has partially silted up and is dominated by bullrush, yellow flag, reed canary-grass, and amphibious bistort. There are 150 plant species in the nature reserve, including knapweed, bird's-foot-trefoil, meadowsweet, wild angelica, marsh marigold, lesser and greater spearwort, yellow water lily and harebell. Over 51 bird species have been recorded. Grey herons are frequent visitors to the still waters within the nature reserve. Other species include bullfinch, goldfinch, redpoll, great spotted woodpecker, nuthatch, sand martin, swallow, swift, tawny owl, reed warbler and kingfisher. Deer can be observed in the wooded areas and there are also newts, snails, leeches, brown hare, dragonflies, and damselflies. A number of public rights of way cross the site (FP1304209, FP1304210, FP1304211 and FP1304212 cross the site and there are multiple points of access, including Spring Grove, Ball Grove Drive and Keighley Road. The wide hard surfaced paths and narrow winding paths encourage people to walk, run or cycle through the area from early in the morning into the evening. Information boards provide interesting and helpful reminders of what they should look out for along the way. Many routes are pram and push chair friendly, and a great deal is accessible to wheelchair users. Large areas of flat grassland in the valley bottom are particularly valued by young families. With no vehicles or pollution to worry about, parents and grandparents can relax and enjoy the outdoors with their children. These areas also provide opportunities to exercise and are used by local primary schools for athletics training. Adult runners often pass through Ball Grove along the Ferndean Way en route to Colne, Laneshaw Bridge or Wycoller. In contrast to the flat valley bottom, dense woodland climbs up the steep slope north towards Keighley Road.

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Colne	LGS/CNDP/07/007 Colne Cemetery 6.43 ha		Access to the site, which was opened in 1860, is through an impressive archway which perfectly frames a view of the surrounding hills and countryside beyond. Close to the entrance are two stone chapels on either side of a grand Gothic styled spire. From here the site slopes down towards Colne Water. The many pathways weave past some magnificent examples of Victorian Gothic memorial stones and statues. The cemetery is well known as the final resting place of Wallace Hartley, band master on the ill-fated maiden voyage of the RMS Titanic in 1912.
Colne	LGS/CNDP/07/009 Heifer Lane Roundabout 0.31 ha		The three grassed areas that make up this site were formerly part of a formal park. Following highways alterations in the 1980s they now form an important green entry point into the town for traffic approaching from the east along the A6068. The mature trees attract wildlife, and the benches provide an excellent vantage point for locals to watch the world go by. The footpath connecting Byron Road to Keighley Road is heavily used, particularly by school children from nearby Park High School.
Colne	LGS/CNDP/07/010 St Stephens Walking Area 0.88 ha		A large, flat expanse of grassland with trees sitting alongside the arterial road network between the A6068 Byron Road and St Stephen's Way. It is effectively a continuation of site LGS/CNDP/07/009. Although passing traffic on the A6068 is heavy the area provides a vital source of fresh air in an otherwise heavily polluted part of town. The site abuts a retirement home for the elderly and vulnerable and local dog walkers, many with mobility problems, rely heavily on this area of green space close to their homes. The mature trees on the site attract wildlife, whilst the benches provide an excellent vantage point to simply watch the world go by.

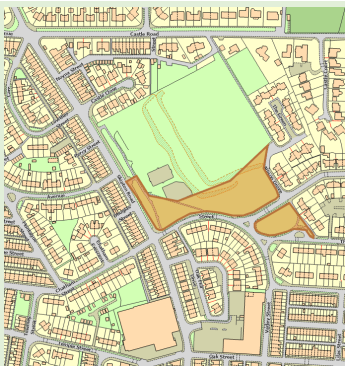
Settlement	Site Reference, Site Name and Site Area	Site Plan	Statement of Significance
Colne	LGS/CNDP/07/011 Byron Road Community Centre 0.99 ha		The area has been used by countless generations of children as a play area and open space for picnics. The land is currently owned by Lancashire County Council, who allow Park Primary School and the Colne Youth Action Group to use the area for physical education lessons, football matches and sports days. It also provides respite to the residents of Skipton Road, Byron Road, Gordon Street, Varley Street and Elm Street who have limited access to green space in their immediate vicinity. The westernmost part of the site is run as a successful Forest School by Park Primary School. The Colne Youth Action Group planted 15 hawthorn, whitebeam and cherry trees on the soil bank that runs alongside the busy A6068, and 3,000 spring bulbs and 420 native whips around the rest of the perimeter. These will provide a year-round, colourful hedge, helping to soften the impact of the low security metal fencing that surrounds the site.
Colne	LGS/CNDP/07/012 Hagg Green Space 1.34 ha		Local legend has it that this piece of land acquired its name from an aged lady who ran a "baby farm" in a cottage on the site, serving working women who were unable to look after their young children on their own. In 1990, the land was planted with trees supplied by the British Trust for Conservation Volunteers, and these continue to be cared for by local residents. The area is a haven for a wide variety of woodland birds with pheasant, woodpeckers and corvids often seen or heard. the occasional deer can also be spotted. The site represents an important buffer zone, screening residential properties from the industrial units on Green Road. The terraced houses that surround the site, like many in Waterside, have no gardens, so this green oasis is highly valued for its recreational use. It is a pleasant space where children to play safely, or families can sit and enjoy the fresh air, enjoy a quiet picnic, or barbeque or host a party. The occupiers of new homes on Peerart Court and Paddock Top Mews, many owned by retired people, also draw benefit from this valuable green space. A clearly defined restricted byway (RB1304234) connects Atkinson Street to Short Street and the river crossing at Spring Gardens Road. This route is of considerable age and can be identified on the first maps of Colne. Public right of way (FP1304192) also crosses the southern part of the site.

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Colne	LGS/CNDP/07/013 Waterside Millennium Green 2.14 ha		In the 1970's the Colne South Valley was the proposed route for an eastward extension of the M65 motorway. The empty mills and much of the housing along Shaw Street were demolished. But the motorway never came. In 1998, a group of residents got together with Pendle Council to transform the remains of Great Holme Mill, demolished in 1973, into Waterside Millennium Green. The Deed of Trust requires the site to be used in perpetuity as an outdoor space for recreation and community activities. Today the Millennium Green is home to a rich diversity of wildlife. It comprises four distinct habitats - woodland, grassland, planted beds and riverside areas - arranged on three levels. Linking these areas are a series of stepped footpaths. Pathways throughout the site are edged with cobble sets. At the various entrances to the Green are pathway mosaics designed by local community groups. The Green is well used and for many years it hosted the Green Rock community music event. The backdrop for the central stage is an old mill wall, which in 2017 was covered with a mural explaining the history of the site. Art projects have left a legacy of structures and sculptures, the most notable being a sculpture installed next to the small children's playground at the Bridge Street entrance. The area is managed by a small group of Trustees. Pendle Council cut the grass throughout the growing season. Weekly maintenance mornings see local residents help to paint railings, maintain walls, manage trees, clear pathways, and pick litter. They have also constructed deadwood hedges to create dog free zones. In 2015, a Woodland Management Plan provided a detailed inventory of the vegetation on the site. Trees, which were mainly planted in the latter years of the 20th Century, include laurel, alder, hawthorn, hazel, oak, sycamore, maple, and birch. In 2018 more trees were planted along the riverside to help screen the area from the factories on the opposite riverbank. Children from West Street Community Primary School and Primet Primary School also planted a variety of woodland bulbs and flowers.

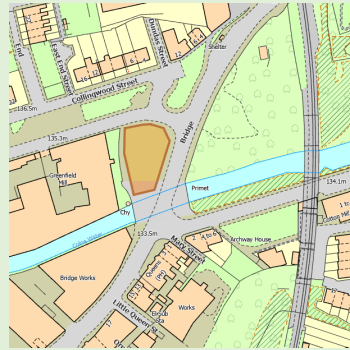
Settlement	Site Reference, Site Name and Site Area	Site Plan	Statement of Significance
Colne	LGS/CNDP/07/015 Whitewalls Green Space 0.69 ha		A grassed area facing onto the Whitewalls Drive roundabout, marking the western entrance into the town centre for traffic approaching along Burnley Road (A56). Many of the houses in the area are terraced properties with small front gardens and backyards making this green space a valuable community asset. The grassed areas are maintained by Pendle Council, but local volunteers regularly litter pick in the area. Colne in Bloom has created a wildflower meadow on the front of the site. Over the last six years the planting of a variety of different shrubs and bulbs has created an attractive herbaceous border, overlooked by three benches, providing a pleasant place for local residents to relax. A wide track to the rear of the site winds through a wooded area, offering a shortcut from Burnley Road to the Local Nature Reserve on Greenfield Road. A variety of trees have been planted on both sides of this pathway providing a place to escape the traffic. Nesting birds and small mammals such as mice and hedgehogs enjoy the thick hedging that shields the site from Whitewalls Drive. The dense woodland vegetation and fallen trees provide a great habitat for fungi, as well as a range of insects and beetles. Bees and butterflies are attracted to the flowering shrubs in the herbaceous border and the nettle lined footpath. The thick ground covering of nettles and brambles is interrupted by small tracks leading down to Colne Water, but no official access points to the river bank exist as the land falls away sharply towards the river, which is lined with industrial units line the opposite bank.

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Colne	LGS/CNDP/07/016 Greenfield Nature Reserve 3.20 ha		In October 2006, the site was designated as a Local Nature Reserve and is subject to statutory protection. It is an important part of the key wildlife corridor along Colne Water. The LNR is easily accessible for many Colne residents being close to the urban fringe and adjacent to public right of way (FP1304173). The site has woodland and scrub, grassland and wetland habitats. It supports a wide range of flora and fauna with over 180 different plants identified on the site including: burnet rose, wild angelica, marsh-marigold, meadow crane's bill, ground-ivy, purple loosestrife, butterbur, zigzag clover, and tufted vetch. Over 60 types of birds have been observed including: bullfinch, dippers, goldfinch, herons, kingfishers, tawny owls, sand martins, pied, grey and yellow wagtails, willow warblers, spotted flycatchers, blackcap, tree sparrows, song thrush and reed bunting. In recent years, an increasing number of fish have been seen in Colne Water, as well as flowering rush, mare's tail, and water-soldier in the mill pond. There are paths throughout the site and along the riverbank. A mill race and pond are surviving features from its industrial past when the area supplied water to a former Corn Mill and later a large cotton mill downstream. The site is managed and maintained by the Friends of Greenfield Local Nature Reserve in partnership with Pendle Council. In 2018, the Friends carried out a Management Review and identified work to be undertaken with the help of volunteers from the Pendle Green Network. Local groups have undertaken pond dipping workshops, bat walks, bird surveys and minibeast hunts organised by local volunteers. Funding for the site is gained from grant applications and community funding streams.

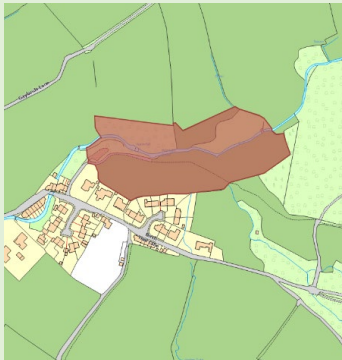
Settlement	Site Reference, Site Name and Site Area	Site Plan	Statement of Significance
Colne	LGS/CNDP/07/017 Wood Street Green 0.13 ha		A grassed area surrounded by a perimeter fence. A mixture of birch, small-leaved lime and hazel trees screen the homes on Wood Street from the adjacent road and industrial units. The land is owned by Pendle Council who are responsible for grass cutting and tree management, but local residents have taken an active role in caring for the space over many years. In 2015, residents presented a petition to Lancashire County Council asking for the land to be given Village Green Status. They are currently waiting for this approval to come through. The site has historic interest for the part it played in the growth of the Primitive Methodist Movement, which began in Waterside in the 1820's. In 1879, the first turf was cut on land off Lenches Road for a new chapel building, although it was not until 1910 that the new Providence Independent Methodist Church opened on the site. The church had a large and lively congregation, football, and cricket teams. Regular concerts and productions from the three choirs and a Drum and Fife Band drew in the people of Waterside. By 1972 many of the mills and much of the housing in Waterside had been pulled down. The church building needed extensive repair so the site was acquired by the former Colne Corporation in exchange for a building in Albert Road, Colne (now The Gables). The church was demolished and the site grassed over (Source: Dalby, Allan (1951) The History of Providence Independent Methodist Church, Waterside, Colne 1851-1951). In 1987, the residents of Wood Street planted saplings along the perimeter of the site, which they continue to care for to this day. Most of these trees are now well over 3.5 m in height and attract a wide range of nesting birds. Bats are also often seen in the area. As with many of the houses in Waterside, those located close to this site have very little outdoor space. Wood Street Green is vital for the wellbeing of the local community giving people a place to meet together and enjoy the natural environment. It also provides a place where children can play safely away from the large lorries that visit the nearby industrial units.

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Colne	LGS/CNDP/07/018 Casserley Road / Varley Street / Thorn Grove 0.99 ha		A rare green space for residents in the Horsfield Ward. It is used mainly by dog walkers and children playing football. This site lies in close to neighbouring properties and acts a breathable space in a densely populated part of Colne. The site is currently owned and maintained by Pendle Borough Council.
Colne	LGS/CNDP/07/019 Snell Grove 0.07 ha		A flat area of grass with several trees providing green space for residents in the Horsfield Ward. Dog walkers and young children primarily use it. The trees are clustered together attracting wildlife to the site, which provides a generally healthy outlook for the residents of this densely populated part of Colne.
Colne	LGS/CNDP/07/020a Red Lane (West) 0.27 ha		A north facing site bounded to the west and north by trees and bushes and to the east by the dwelling "Cloud Edge." The southern boundary is a stone wall separating the site from Red Lane. The wall has two openings, a pedestrian gate and a larger gate to allow for grounds maintenance vehicles. The site slopes steeply down towards the shores of Foulridge Lower Reservoir (Lake Burwain). It is mainly used by people walking along the many public footpaths in the area. Families, particularly those with small children use the site as an informal picnic and play area during the summer months. There is a bench sited on the site affording stunning views north over the reservoir towards the Yorkshire Dales. A litter bin allows visitors to deposit their waste.

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Colne	LGS/CNDP/07/020b Red Lane (East) 0.25 ha		A north facing site immediately east of the dwelling “Maycroft.” It is separated from the next dwelling "Lakeside" by an area of unkempt land. The northern and eastern boundaries consist of trees and shrubs. The southern boundary is a stone wall separating the site from Red Lane. The wall has two openings, a pedestrian gate and a larger gate to allow for grounds maintenance vehicles. The site slopes steeply down toward the shores of Foulridge Lower Reservoir (Lake Burwain). There are stunning views over Lake Burwain and Noyna, but no facilities. The site is mainly used by families, particularly those with small children, as an informal picnic and play area during the summer months.
Colne	LGS/CNDP/07/021 Ferndean Way	 N.B. This is a linear route	Promoted footpath (FP1304198) following the southern bank of Colne Water upstream from Wood Street in the South Valley east through one of the oldest parts of Colne towards the open countryside. The river bank has been planted with bulbs and wildflower mix by local residents. There is much of heritage value to see, the most notable being the Grade II listed Waterside Bridge. This is a single span segmental arch over Colne Water constructed from local sandstone with parapets on either side. The road over the bridge is surfaced with stone setts and includes a pedestrian pathway of flagstones, flush with the setts. The present bridge dates from 1791, although there is a history of a bridge tracing back to 1323. It was a crossing point for the preindustrial traffic on the Kings Highways, to Burnley and Halifax. The nearby Admiral Lord Rodney Public House provides a meeting point for hiking and charity groups. Exiting the industrial South Valley the footpath heads towards Carry Bridge, a former industrial hamlet on the outskirts of Colne, which today is almost deserted. The bridge which gives the area its name is inscribed "Carrey Bridge". The route continues along Old Mill Drive and footpath (FP1304203), following the course of the river until it reaches Cotton Tree Lane, after which it enters Ball Grove Country Park. From here the footpath (FP1304210) extends out into the open countryside towards Wycoller and Haworth in West Yorkshire. A route for serious hikers and casual walkers alike, the Ferndean Way also attracts photographers looking to glimpse waterfowl, herons and kingfishers.

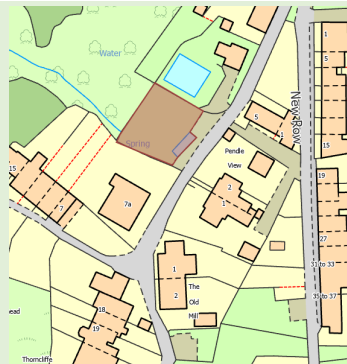
Settlement	Site Reference, Site Name and Site Area	Site Plan	Statement of Significance
Colne	LGS/CNDP/07/022 Greenfield Mill 0.09 ha		A small green space situated in front of the imposing Greenfield Mill, whose chimney towers above the trees that are dotted across the site. The mature cherry trees provide a beautiful contrast with the busy main road and the traditional mill building. The site affords views of the impressive nine arch railway viaduct which spans Colne Water and Knotts Lane. Built in the 1850s the viaduct dominates one of the principal "gateways" into Colne Town Centre.
Colne	LGS/CNDP/07/023 Land at Essex Street 0.30 ha		A gentle grassy slope running alongside Colne Lane. A path leads to a small, tarmac area which is used for ball games. The top of the site opens out in front of the terraced houses on Bold Street and runs behind the houses on Essex Street. The residents have used the site for formal and informal recreational activities over many years. A public right of way (FP1304230) drops down through the trees into the South Valley.

Settlement	Site Reference, Site Name and Site Area	Site Plan	Statement of Significance
Colne	LGS/LP4/DM12/025 The Upper Rough, Castle Road 10.55 ha		A prominent edge of settlement site comprising scrubland used for the grazing of sheep. A disused pumphouse remnant of a former reservoir which sat in the southern field is located within the southern part of the site. The area provides an important break between modern suburban development to the west and the more rural character of the Lidgett and Bents Conservation Area to the east. This is evident in distant views from the Mire Ridge and Winewall to the south. Distinctive views of Colne, Pendle Hill and Boulsworth Hill are obtained from within the site. Together with land known locally as the Lidgett Triangle, the site forms part of the setting for the Lidgett and Bents Conservation Area. It also provides context for the weaver's cottages along Lidgett, which include a Grade II Listed Building. The site is the last remaining part of Lob Common. It is used regularly by walkers. One of the public rights of way crossing the site forms part of the publicised footpaths the East Colne Way and the Winewall Circular. The site is highly valued by local residents. Extensive views of Colne and the hills to the south of the town can be gained from the top of the site, which provides a peaceful space on the edge of the settlement. The site hosts a wide range of wildlife in particular the red listed Curlew and Mistle Thrush.
Colne	LGS/LP4/DM12/026 Land at Lenches Road and Knotts Lane 10.55 ha		Prominent edge of settlement site that is varied in character. Two former mill ponds in the west, offering private fishing, are separated from an open area of scrubland to the east, by a central "hidden valley". Though the site is an important feature in long range views, it is not extraordinary when viewed in the context of surrounding undeveloped fields. Quality across the site is varied due to the lack of management but it includes locally important features. The woodland along the southern boundary contains features that are characteristic of an ancient woodland, although the site is not identified as such. The site plays a significant role in maintaining the distinctive rural setting of the medieval market town of Colne. It is prominent in views from the High Street and the terraced streets cascading down the hillside into the South Valley. A

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			large painting hanging in the Council Chamber of Colne Town Hall shows a view of the town centre from Lenches helping to reinforce the importance the site has in views both into, and out of, the Albert Road Conservation Area and the town centre. The Conservation Area Character Appraisal does not make specific mention of the site but references the open countryside to the south of the town. Whichever way you look the Lenches provides an important green backdrop to Colne. The site is close to one of the most deprived neighbourhoods in Pendle. A network of informal footpaths of varying quality cross the site. The single public right of way, running through the centre of the site from north-south is part of the Castercliff Way. Much of the site is overgrown. In addition the steep topography reduces its accessibility and usefulness for sections of the community. Anecdotal information suggests that the site is used for picnics, bathing and the observation of wildlife. The site is an integral part of the open countryside to the south of Colne. It offers a relatively secluded habitat close to the built-up area where varied flora and fauna can be found. Pockets within the site provide a feeling of seclusion, offering a peaceful space on the edge of the settlement. The main source of tranquillity is provided by the extensive views gained from the heart of the site.
Earby	LGS/LP4/DM12/032 Earby Waterfalls Park 3.15 ha		Edge of settlement parkland featuring a playing field and equipped play area. Public footpaths provide access through the site into the open countryside beyond. The site has a unique relationship with Wentcliffe Brook which flows through the site, including distinctive features such as the attractive Earby Waterfalls which are both stunning and tranquil. The site compliments the rural character of the area and is clearly valued by the local community.

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Higham	LGS/LP4/DM12/033 Higham Park 1.39 a		A large greenspace in the heart of the village. The site comprises two large fields divided by a tree line. The field to the north includes a range of playground equipment, whilst that to the south is marked out as a playing pitch (small-sided football). Although not a formal village green the park makes a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the village reflecting that it is still strongly influenced by its origins as a farming settlement. This was recognised by its designation as a Site of Settlement Character in the previous Local Plan. The Croft Lane Play Area (PA041) and associated grassland and the sports pitch at Higham Hall Road (OS094) are designated as open space. Footpath (FP1314042) passes along the eastern boundary of the site. Although tranquil for much of the day, the site is designed to encourage children to play in a safe environment. The grassland areas are mown on a regular basis limiting their habitat value, but there are some mature trees on the site with extensive canopies.
Kelbrook	LGS/LP14/DM12/034 Church Meadow 1.22 ha		The site comprises a field that is used for the grazing of sheep. Its most significant asset is the visual amenity it affords by allowing unobstructed views into the historic heart of the village and of St Mary's Church when approaching from the north on the A56. This was recognised by its designation as a Site of Settlement Character in the previous Local Plan. The field makes a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the village reflecting that it is still strongly influenced by its origins as a farming settlement. This facet, typical of smaller Yorkshire villages, has sadly been lost in many places. The site separates the village centre from the busy A56, but tranquillity is not an attribute of the site. Footpath FP1305056 passes along its southern boundary. The field is mown on a regular basis limiting its habitat value. The extensive hedgerow along Church Lane is a haven for small birds and other wildlife.

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Laneshaw Bridge	LGS/LP4/DM12/035 Recreation Ground 0.42 ha		An important area of greenspace close to the heart of the village. The site comprises of play area and associated playing field. The area makes a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the village reflecting that it is still strongly influenced by its origins as a farming settlement. The site provides the only accessible greenspace within the village envelope. Although set back from the busy A6068, the site is a playground and sports pitch, so tranquillity is not a key feature of the site. The grassland areas are mown on a regular basis limiting their habitat value.
Salterforth	LGS/LP4/DM12/037 Salterforth Park and Play Area 1.05 ha		The site comprises of playing field with some play equipment, public toilets, and a war memorial. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal Towpath can be directly accessed from within the site. Outside the fenced off area is a small obelisk, a memorial to the fallen in WW1 and WW2. The site offers the only accessible greenspace within the village envelope. It sits alongside the busy B6383 and houses a children's playground and sports pitch, so tranquillity is not a key feature of the site. The grassland areas are mown on a regular basis limiting their habitat value.
Trawden	LGS/TFNP/09/001 Recreation Ground 4.28 ha		'The Rec' has been assessed to have particular significance for the parish. It is situated high above the Trawden Brook valley and is used by residents from all three of the parish's 'villages' (Trawden, Winewall with Cotton Tree and Wycoller). Its uses are varied, including supporting the local football club (Trawden Celtic) which also runs several junior teams. It is an important amenity for dog-walkers, joggers, and residents simply out for a stroll. The annual village show, reputedly the largest village show in England, is held on the Rec each August. Loss of this resource would have a significant negative impact on the health and wellbeing of our local community and adversely impact the range of social and leisure activities available in the Parish.

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Trawden	LGS/TFNP/09/002 The Poetry Garden 0.01 ha		The Poetry Garden is on a site formerly occupied by a public toilet. The garden became a place to promote and record the work of local poets. A local competition was held, and the two poems judged to be the best entries were engraved and mounted in the garden. Features that are relevant to the history of the parish were added: a water pump from a local farm and a very large pan that is reputed to have come from Hartley's Jam Factory. On special occasions adults and children have written commemorative poems, which have been added. The garden is lovingly maintained by local volunteers who are known as Trawden in Bloom.
Trawden	LGS/TFNP/09/003 The Millennium Garden 0.01 ha		The Millennium Garden is on the site of a derelict former garage, which had become an eyesore as you entered the village. The Parish inherited the site, the garage was removed, and a garden created to a design, which was considered the best following a local competition. The garden lies across the road from land planted with black poplars. These trees are also known as cotton trees, from which the area acquired its name. The original poplars were felled in 2016, because they were deemed to have become dangerous. To retain the historic connection, new young black poplars were planted nearby shortly afterwards. The garden is lovingly maintained by local volunteers who are known as Trawden in Bloom.
Winewall	LGS/LP4/DM12/047 Land at Wellhead 0.05 ha		The site far removed from the nearest settlement boundary but is relatively central within Winewall and is accessible to the surrounding community. The site is well maintained and provides a tranquil green space within the village. It is the location of Trawden's historic drinking water supply. This infrastructure is still visible at the site and there is a plaque at the site dedicated to this. A change in levels makes the site feel secluded from adjacent properties and offers strong containment from the highway. The sound of running water positively contributes to this feeling of tranquillity. The grassland areas are mown on a regular basis limiting their habitat value.

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Wycoller	LGS/LP4/DM12/053a Wycoller Lake and Picnic Site 0.81 ha		A grassed picnic area and lake surrounded by mature trees. The space offers an opportunity for play and socialising in a tranquil rural setting. Visitors are able to reflect on the history associated with the nearby archaeological remains. The site also helps to relieve visitor pressure on the nearby South Pennines SSSI. The duck pond and mature trees provide a haven for wildlife and benefits from good connectivity with the adjacent Wycoller Beck and the SSSI.
Wycoller	LGS/LP4/DM12/053b Land at Wycoller Hall 0.10 ha		A grassed area providing the setting for the ruins of Wycoller Hall, helping to reveal the significance of the asset. The hall is a scheduled ancient monument and widely believed to have provided the inspiration for Ferndean Manor in Charlotte Brontë's novel Jane Eyre. The site as a whole forms the centrepiece of the wider Country Park, which attracts visitors from across the country. The site occupies a tranquil position alongside Wycoller Beck but is often busy. Traffic is restricted to the vehicles belonging to local residents, farmers and those associated with maintaining the ruins and visitor centre. The site only features cut grass offering limited value for wildlife.
Wycoller	LGS/LP4/DM12/053c Land at the Old Dairy 0.01 ha		The site in itself has little intrinsic value. Its significance is derived from its proximity to Wycoller Hall and its important role to the wider setting of the hamlet in conjunction with sites 053a and 053b. This small patch of grassland makes a significant contribution to the visual attractiveness of the country park, providing the backdrop for numerous paintings and photographs of the iconic packhorse bridge. It features a number of trees and is adjacent to the watercourse, offering a limited but positive role for wildlife.

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