# APPENDIX 3.1   KELBROOK AND SOUGH CHARACTER ASSESSMENT



## Contents

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## Kelbrook and Sough

Kelbrook and Sough is a rural Parish high in the Lancashire Pennines near the Yorkshire border. It is primarily grazing farmland with two moors, Roger Moor and Kelbrook Moor and the two villages are located on the lower lying western edge of the Parish.

The A56 and B6383 are the main vehicle routes that connect the rural villages. They travel through a network of high quality open spaces, that consist of rolling landform and land cover. Travelling along these scenic routes of natural green open landscapes (corridors), it becomes obvious why these unspoilt natural surroundings are vitally important to the people who live in the area. This beautiful, tranquil, diverse and productive open countryside is fundamental to the quality of life. This includes the isolated settlements of 17th century farms, open rolling fields and land that demonstrates field patterns, with vast green flood plains rising to heather clad moorland. This diversity and space afford varied habitats of increasing biodiversity along ecological networks that are home to a wide range of species. Hedges, and stone walls mainly frame this vast beautiful open and undeveloped countryside to the borders of the A56 and B6383. It is little wonder that this open countryside attracts numerous tourists and visitors and is a recreational choice amongst ramblers and casual walkers.

In the Resident Survey for the Neighbourhood Plan, the environment was a key reason that residents settle in Kelbrook and Sough. There was overwhelming support for protecting our hedgerows, trees, green spaces, footpaths and biodiversity. In response to the question, 'If faced with the choice, housing need should take priority over protection of the environment', 80% of respondents thought that the environment should take priority.

Kelbrook village has a long history with the original village built before the Doomsday book. There has been gradual evolution in the village-scape, yet the residents have emphatically chosen their favourite characteristics which they view as the essential Kelbrook. This is the pre-WW1 village-scape, and it is this look and feel which residents seek to perpetuate.

The centre of Kelbrook village is situated to the east of the A56 and is comprised of a number of roads where many of the houses were built before 1850.

Sough is a hamlet with a much more recent history having grown along the route of the A56 road which links Colne to the A59 Skipton to Clitheroe road.  The views from the hamlet look over pastures and Kelbrook Moor to the east and south east.  From the upland pastures on  Kelbrook Moor, the hamlet can be viewed as well as from Cob Lane and Bleara Road.

The 2 settlements are separated from one another by greenspace and industrial estates. Sough is closely bordered to Earby in the north, and to the west including Sough Pasture and the western edge of Kenilworth Drive.

Kelbrook and Sough are rural villages in an environment where 71% of the land is farmland and the industry that has the highest number of local residents is farming. In addition to farming, there are a number of small/medium sized businesses located in Kelbrook and Sough, primarily along the A56.  There are also two pub/hotels and a fish and chip shop to support the growing tourism in the area.

The parish is still a thriving, welcoming community with a church, a well-used village hall, Sough Memorial Park, two pub hotels, a Nursery School and a Primary School.  The village hall hosts numerous voluntary groups and activities. Village "feel", tranquillity and quality of life are highly valued, and there is a strong desire to retain the distinctive identity and community spirit in the parish of Kelbrook and Sough.

In Planning terms, Kelbrook is designated in the Pendle Local Core Strategy (LP1) as a Rural Service Centre under policy SDP 2: Spatial Development Principles which states that such settlements will provide the focus for growth in Rural Pendle.

## Neighbourhood Plan

Kelbrook and Sough Parish Council decided to make a Neighbourhood Plan for their area as they were concerned about the scale of development being proposed and wanted to put in place land use planning policies that would help guide any proposals.

The Neighbourhood Plan aims for Kelbrook to be a beautiful, rural location with a strong sense of community and a sustainable economic environment that ensures that the rural, farming traditions of the area are retained and the wildlife habitats and biodiversity are protected.  Future development should maintain the unique character of the Parish and meet the needs of residents at different stages of their lives through the adoption of appropriate building styles and green spaces.

## Local Plan

Pendle Council's Local Plan Core Strategy (LP1), adopted 2015, identifies Kelbrook as a Rural Service Centre and Sough as a Rural Village.  According to Policy SDP 2 Rural Service Centres "are to provide the focus for growth in Rural Pendle" while Rural Villages "will accommodate development primarily to meet local needs" with Proposals for new development to be "located within a settlement boundary as defined on the Proposals Map".

## VISION

A thriving farming community based around two unique historical villages, Kelbrook and Sough, with a superior quality of life that encourages a greater sense of community, promotes sustainable economic activity for current and future generations.  Kelbrook and Sough Parish is situated on the Pennines watershed with land stocked with sheep and cattle.  Future development should maintain the unique character of the Parish based on the historic nature of the housing and other buildings and meet the needs of residents at different stages of their lives through the adoption of appropriate building styles and green spaces.  It will be important to protect the beautiful landscape and biodiversity that surrounds us and to ensure sustainable development enhances the environment.

## OBJECTIVES

The objectives were defined when work began on the Neighbourhood Plan in January 2019. These were distributed to every household and discussed at the consultations during the first half of 2019.  As the plan has developed, the objectives have been refined to provide the following objectives and measures of success.

| | |
|---|---|
| OBJ 1: To retain the historical look of Kelbrook village, maintain and enhance the physical character of the parish | Important village assets will be retained and enhanced through the use of character areas.<br>To ensure that future housing maintains the look and characteristics of existing historic building through the use of stone and other specific building design. |
| OBJ 2: To minimise the impact of new development on the settlement areas and within the wider landscape that comprises the Parish | The NP will identify views that are important to preserve the environment, identify local green spaces and specify areas where wildlife diversity is important<br>Protect natural existing ground water courses and their immediate surrounding vegetation in order to maintain essential ecosystem services, prevent water and soil pollution and to help retain the natural role in flood prevention provided by existing water courses. |
| OBJ 3:  To protect local open and green spaces, in particular historic and valuable views, biodiversity, wildlife and cultural heritage and the natural environment, both habitats and landscapes. | The NP will identify the range of biodiversity and wildlife in the Parish.<br>The NP will identify local green spaces and other areas that should be retained to preserve the environment, identify and specify areas where wildlife diversity is important |

| | |
|---|---|
| OBJ 4: To encourage tourism, leisure and small business enterprise within the Parish | The NP will encourage tourism and leisure through the creation of additional information identifying beautiful views, footpaths and accommodation. Small business enterprise will continue to be supported with a key requirement to improve internet access within the Parish. |
| OBJ 5: To provide homes that will meet the local need for housing. | Maintain a mix of house types as defined within the village character assessment.<br>Integrate new housing into the Parish so that the current village and rural aesthetic and character is maintained.<br>Potential sites to have been determined based on published criteria and policies within the NP |
| OBJ 6: To improve the infrastructure to support the Parish facilities | Reduce the negative impact of traffic and encourage safe walking and cycling.<br>Retain bus services to reduce the requirement for residents to have a car<br>Ensure that new development does not impact existing infrastructure services for current residents.<br>Identify enhanced services such as internet access to ensure businesses can thrive. |
| OBJ 7: To support community services within the Parish | Ensure the key community services and facilities such as the Village Hall and church are maintained and supported |

## Purpose of Character Assessment

There are 4 purposes for the Character Assessment:

(i)   Inform the development of policies in the Neighbourhood Planning
(ii)  Help interpret policies in the Local Plan and Neighbourhood Plan in particular where they refer or relate to character so that the assessment can help explain what that means.
(iii) Help inform the Site Assessment process of the Neighbourhood Plan with respect to landscape/townscape impact
(iv) To inform any other interested parties such as developers, funders, property owners, residents, policy makers and so on.


Stages
i)   The Parish Council decided that, having decided to produce a Neighbourhood Plan, it was important to assess the character of the Parish.
ii)  The Parish Council agreed the scope and purpose of the information needed to assess the character of the Parish and then collected the information using assessment sheets, photographs, desktop study and other observation.
iii) The Parish Council then decided that the best way of presenting the information was in the form of a separate Character Assessment document.
iv) The Character Assessment document structure was agreed and was then drafted and further information identified as needed.
v)   Consultation was the next stage as part of the wider Neighbourhood Plan consultation (during late 2021) and any amendments have been made.
vi) Following Consultation, the Plan and Character Assessment will be submitted for independent external examination and referendum.
vii)  Once the Plan has been officially made, it will refer to the Character Assessment and any subsequent versions thereby allowing the Assessment to be adapted and develop so that it can reflect any changes in the area and policy context.


How to Use
The assessment is divided into 2 main parts: an Overall Assessment which looks at the whole area under a number of headings and a further detailed assessment of 2 identified Areas of Special Character (AOSCs).  While there are variations in character across different parts of the Parish, the assessment has not been split into character areas as this would not help the understanding of the character.  The main differences are between enclosed field, Moor and settlement which are either explicitly explained or self-evident in the overall assessment and the section on Areas of Special Character provide more detail.

Policy
This Assessment is supported by both national policy as laid out in the National Planning Policy Framework, 2021 and Local Policy in the form of Pendle's Local Plan Part 1 with inpu from the consultation version of Local Plan part 2. See Appendix 1: Policy Context.

Map

## Kelbrook and Sough Parish Boundary
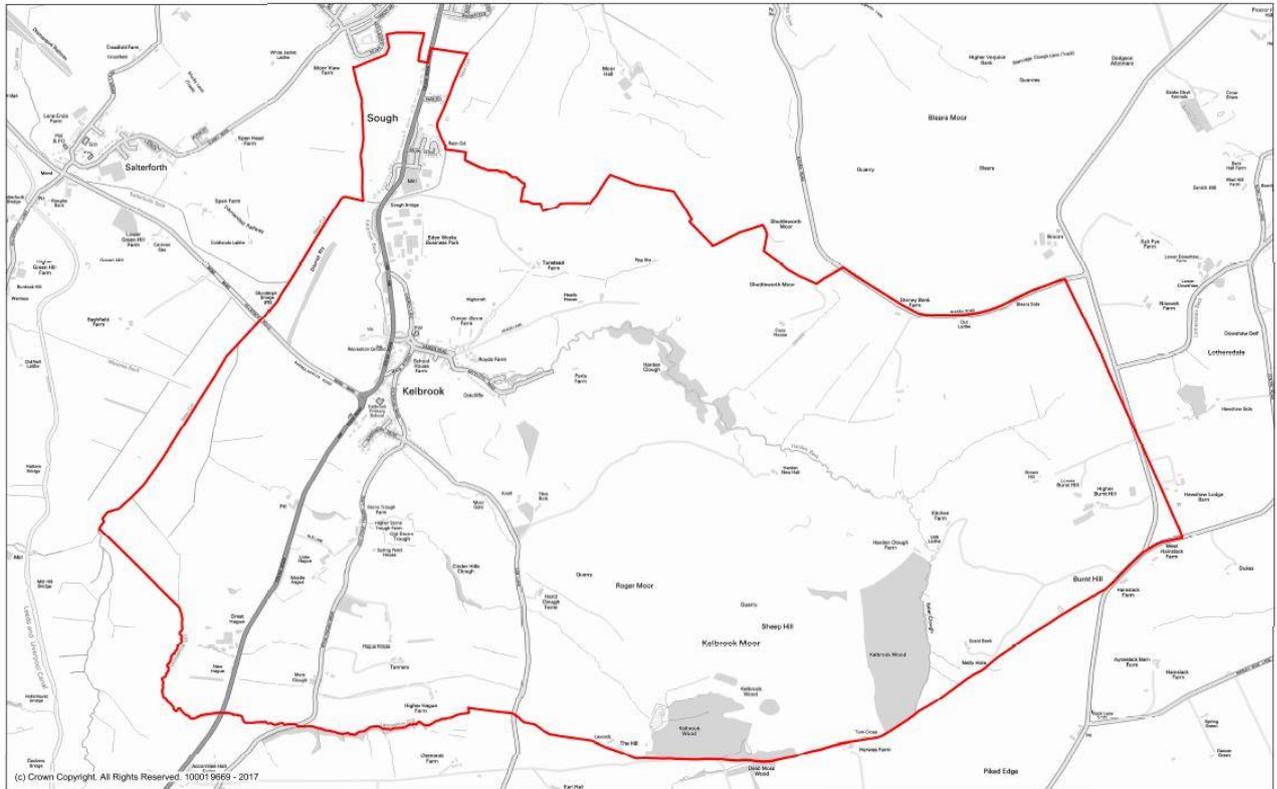
## 2 EXISTING ASSESSMENTS

### 2.1 National Character Area Profile

Natural England produces a series of National Character Area Profiles which are designed to provide data for local decision making. Kelbrook and Sough lie on the boundary between two NCA profiles, 35 Lancashire Valleys and 36 Southern Pennines so information from both is provided to illustrate the landscape of the area.

### 2.2 Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment taken from NCA profile 35 Lancashire Valleys

Summary

The Lancashire Valleys run north-east from Chorley through Blackburn and Burnley to Colne. The National Character Area (NCA) lies mainly in east Lancashire and is bounded to the north-west by the Bowland Fells fringe and the Millstone Grit outcrop of Pendle Hill, and to the south by the Southern Pennines. A small proportion of the area (5 per cent) lies in the Forest of Bowland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

The Lancashire Valleys broadly consist of the wide vale of the rivers Ribble and Calder and their tributaries, running north-east to south-west between the natural backdrops of Pendle Hill and the Southern Pennines. This visually contained landscape has a strong urban character.
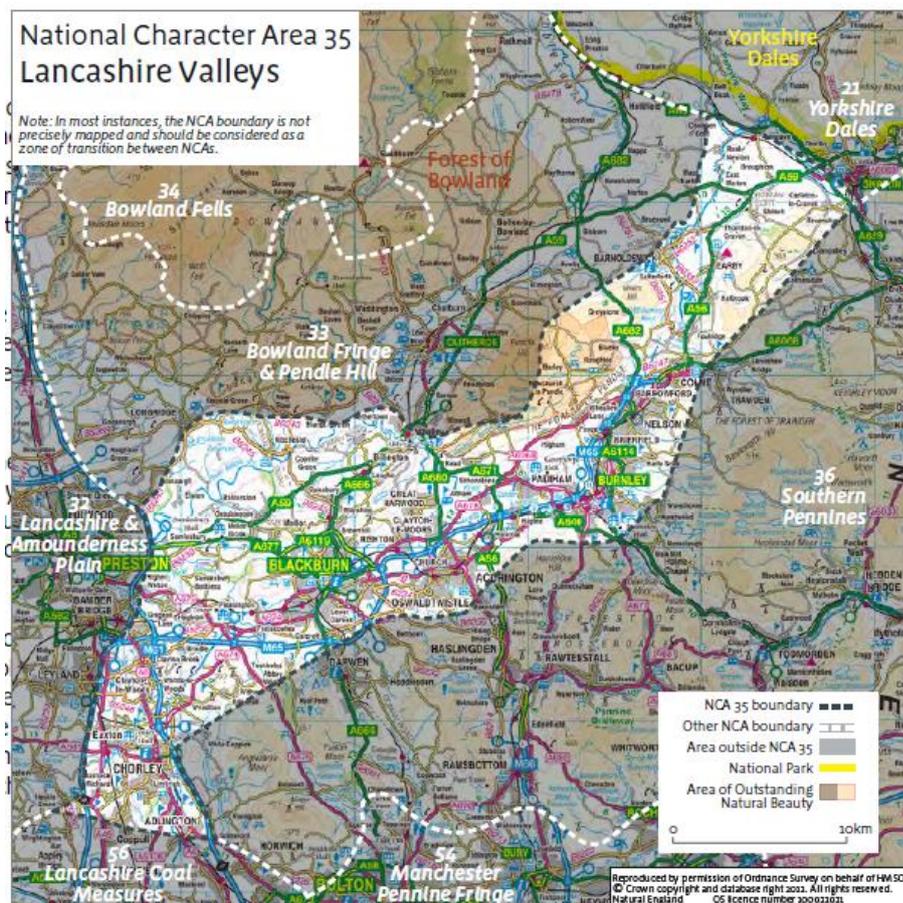


Kelbrook and Sough

Key

### Characteristics

■ A Millstone Grit ridge extends between the Ribble and Calder catchments (including the Mellor Ridge and part of Pendle Hill).

■ A broad trough underlain by Carboniferous Coal Measures provided the basis for early industrialisation.

■ Field boundaries are regular to the west and more irregular to the east. They are formed by hedges with few hedgerow trees and by stone walls and post and wire fences at higher elevations.

■ Agricultural land is fragmented by towns, villages and hamlets, industry and scattered development, with pockets of farmed land limited to along the Ribble Valley, the fringes of Pendle Hill, the area to the west of Blackburn, and in the north around Skipton.

■ Farmed land is predominantly pasture for grazing livestock, with areas of acid and neutral grassland, flushes and mires. There is some upland heath and rough pasture on Pendle Hill and the higher land to the south.

■ Small, often ancient, broadleaved woodlands of oak, alder and sycamore extend along narrow, steep-sided cloughs on the valley sides – for example, at Priestley Clough, Spurn Clough and south of Blackburn.

■ Traditional stone-built weavers' cottages. There are numerous large country houses with associated parklands, particularly on the northern valley sides away from major urban areas.

■ There are many examples of proto-industrial heritage, including lime hushings, important turnpike and pack-horse routes involved in the early textile trade, and rural settlements with handloom weavers' cottages.

There is evidence of a strong industrial heritage associated with the cotton weaving and textile industries, with many common artefacts such as mill buildings, mill lodges and ponds, and links to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

■ The many towns, including Blackburn, Accrington and Burnley, which developed as a result of the Industrial Revolution give the area a strong urban character.

■ Robust Victorian architecture of municipal buildings contrasts with the vernacular sandstone grit buildings of the quiet rural settlements on the valley sides.

■ Numerous communication routes run along the valley bottoms, including the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, the Preston–Colne railway and the M65 motorway.


## 2.3 Southern Pennines Landscape Character Assessment taken from NCA profile 36 Southern Pennines

### Summary

The Southern Pennines are part of the Pennine ridge of hills, lying between the Peak District National Park and the Yorkshire Dales National Park. This is a landscape of large-scale sweeping moorlands, pastures enclosed by drystone walls, and gritstone settlements contained within narrow valleys. The area contains internationally important mosaics of moorland habitats that support rare birds such as merlin, short-eared owl and twite. The peat soils, including blanket bog, store significant volumes of carbon. With its high rainfall and impervious rocks it is an important area for water supply, with many reservoirs supplying water to nearby conurbations.

The Southern Pennines are also important for recreation due to the extensive open access areas and  footpaths, and the sense of escapism they offer, along with the ease of access from large towns. This dramatic landscape has inspired many, such as the Brontes and Ted Hughes. Future challenges for the area include managing the land to reduce downstream flooding, restore blanket bog and improve water
quality, and managing increased recreational demand.


### Key Characteristics

As much of the National Character Area (NCA) is at high elevation there are long, extensive views in all directions, which create visual links with the conurbations around Manchester

and the plains of Lancashire to the west with the extensive conurbations of Yorkshire to the east.  There are also strong physical links with urban areas to the east and west in particular the rivers draining down from higher land, which may result in flooding within the neighbouring NCAs. These rivers also provide strong ecological links from the uplands to the adjacent lowlands.

As a central part of the Pennines and with a high coverage of semi-natural vegetation, the area forms part of important ecological networks with the Peak District to the south and the Yorkshire Dales to the north, as well as having obvious geological connections.  The Southern Pennines provide many services and benefits to the adjacent large populations, not only through the supply of drinking water, flood mitigation and carbon storage, but also through the extensive opportunities for open-air recreation in a dramatic landscape. Its historic development is closely linked to the physical resources available, and the development of the conurbations to the east and west.

■ Central spine of moorland fringed by upland pastures and deeply dissected by narrow valleys.
■ Lower, more undulating hills of the West Pennine Moors and Rossendale Hills.
■ Wide shallow valleys of the rivers Aire and Wharfe.
■ Large-scale, open, sweeping landscape with high flat-topped hills providing extensive views, cut into by narrow valleys with wooded sides.
■ Mosaics of moorland vegetation on the plateaux, including blanket bog and heathland, supporting internationally important habitats and assemblages of upland birds, invertebrates and breeding waders.
■ Enclosed upland pastures and hay meadows enclosed by drystone walls on the hillsides, and narrow valleys with dense gritstone settlements in the valleys, with steep slopes often densely wooded, providing strong contrast with open moorlands.
■ Many reservoirs on the moors, supplying drinking water to adjacent towns, wintering and breeding habitats for birds and high quality recreation experiences.
■ Medieval villages and smallholdings on the higher shelves of land above the valleys, with small fields and a dense network of lanes and paths.
■ Local stone buildings, with stone flags on roofs, bring a high degree of homogeneity to towns, villages, hamlets and farmsteads.
■ Rich time depth, from prehistoric features such as carved rocks, to medieval boundary stones, old mineral extraction sites and more recently, mills, factories and non-conformist chapels.
■ Historic packhorse routes traversing the moorlands, with more recent road, rail and canal routes located along valleys.
■ Prominent features, including Stoodley Pike, Darwen Jubilee Tower, Rivington Pike, wind farms and communications masts, visible from afar.

## 2.4  Geological Information and Topography
The information taken from the British Geological Survey, www.bgs.ac.uk

The map shows the Kelbrook and Sough area with the underlying geology.
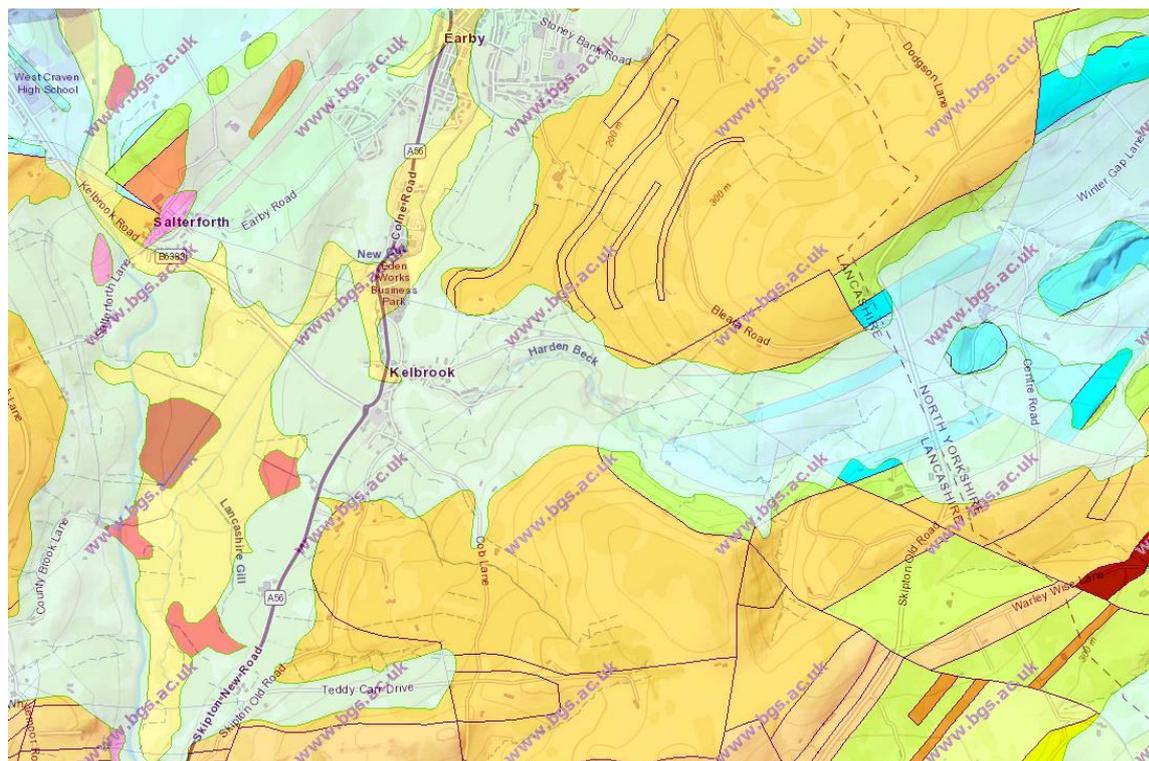
Darker yellow area by www.bgs.ac.uk (Kelbrook Moor)
The bedrock geology is shown in the darker yellow area and is Pendle Grit Member – Sandstone.   Sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 328 to 329 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period.   Local environment previously dominated by sub-aqueous slopes.

Setting:  sub-aqueous slopes.   These sedimentary rocks are subaqueous in origin.  They are detrital, comprising coarse- to fine- grained materials, forming down-slope flows of beds and fans of material in a marine (or lacustrine) setting.

Sandy coloured area to south of Yellow area
Bedrock geology is Warley Wise Grit – sandstone and siltstone, interbedded.   Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 328 to 329 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period.  Local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas.
The setting is swamps, estuaries and deltas.   These sedimentary rocks are fluvial, palustrine and shallow marine in origin.  They are detrital, forming deposits reflecting the channels, floodplains and deltas of a river in a coast setting (with periodic inundation from the sea).

Green area (near Kelbrook village)
Bedrock geology with Pendle Grit Member – Sandstone.   Sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 328 to 329 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period.   Local environment previously dominated by sub-aqueous slopes.

Setting:  sub-aqueous slopes.   These sedimentary rocks are subaqueous in origin.  They are detrital, comprising coarse- to fine- grained materials, forming down-slope flows of beds and fans of material in a marine (or lacustrine) setting.

Green area to west of A56
Bedrock geology with Pendle Grit Member – Sandstone.   Sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 328 to 329 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period.   Local environment previously dominated by sub-aqueous slopes.

Setting:  sub-aqueous slopes.   These sedimentary rocks are subaqueous in origin.  They are detrital, comprising coarse- to fine- grained materials, forming down-slope flows of beds and fans of material in a marine (or lacustrine) setting.

Pale blue area
Bedrock geology is Pendleside Limestone Formation – Limestone.  Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 331 to 343 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period.  Local environment previously dominated by sub-aqueous slopes.

Setting is sub-aqueous slopes.  These sedimentary slopes are subaqueous in origin.  They are detrital, comprising coarse- to fine- grained materials, forming down-slope flows of beds and fans of material in a marine (or lacustrine) setting.

Brown area
Bedrock geology with Pendle Grit Member – Sandstone.   Sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 328 to 329 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period.   Local environment previously dominated by sub-aqueous slopes.

Setting:  sub-aqueous slopes.   These sedimentary rocks are subaqueous in origin.  They are detrital, comprising coarse- to fine- grained materials, forming down-slope flows of beds and fans of material in a marine (or lacustrine) setting.

# 3 ASSESSMENT

## 3.1 OVERALL AREA ASSESSMENT

### Summary

The Parish is predominantly rural comprised mainly of enclosed fields in Moorland with 2 main settlements, the villages of Kelbrook and Sough which are close but separated by countryside and an industrial estate to the south of Sough.  In Kelbrook village there are 2 pockets of development of historic interest, identified within this Assessment for the purpose of the Neighbourhood Plan as Areas of Special Character/Historic Character (AOSC/AOHC) as well as a number of listed buildings (and monuments)

Kelbrook village lies to the south and east of the area and Sough to the north.  The A56 runs through the industrial area providing links to the M65 to the South and A59 to the north.

As a rural village, industry has not changed very much over the years with farming still the primary business although there are several sites containing small businesses, again sited alongside the A56.  The rural nature of the Parish makes it an ideal holiday venue with plenty of footpaths and bridleways for walking, cycling or horse riding.  It is close to the Leeds Liverpool canal and the Parish has two hotels and a number of holiday cottages where tourists can stay.

There is a church, a Primary School and a Nursery School in Kelbrook providing services to residents of Kelbrook, Sough and surrounding villages.  Other than the hotels and a Fish and Chip shop, there are no other services available within Kelbrook.  For doctors, dentists, shops, leisure facilities and secondary schools, the residents must travel to nearby towns either by car or bus.

Kelbrook village is located to the east of the A56 on the western side of the Parish.  The village comprises a small area of the total Parish where 71% of the land is farmed.  Kelbrook is separated from Foulridge to the south by fields, from Salterforth to the west by fields and from Sough to the north by the industrial area.

Kelbrook is a "hidden" village which many years ago was bypassed by the A56.  The A56 runs through the village, as defined by Pendle BC, but the heart of the village and the settlement is reached by three roads leading off to the east of the A56, namely Main Street, Vicarage Road and Church Lane.  The origins of Kelbrook village contains the church, two stone bridges across the beck, the village hall and a number of houses that have historical importance.  The main housing areas, in addition to those aforementioned, are Waterloo Road, Dotcliffe Road and Harden Road.  These in turn lead to the old pre-A56 ways into and out of the village, namely Cob Lane and Old Stone Trough Lane.  Within the village there is an area developed in the 1960s, Quernmore Drive which is not characteristic of the rest of the area but is clearly recognised from some of the views (from the west) to Kelbrook.

Sough is a hamlet with a much more recent history having grown along the route of the A56 road which links Colne to the A59, Skipton to Clitheroe road.  The views from the hamlet look over pastures and Kelbrook Moor to the east and southeast.  From the upland pastures, Kelbrook Moor the hamlet can be viewed as well as from Cob Lane and Bleara Road.

The 2 settlements are separated from one another by greenspace and industrial estates. Sough is closely bordered to Earby in the north, and to the west it includes Sough Pasture and runs north to the western edge of Kenilworth Drive.

## Landscape and Topography

The centre of Kelbrook village is reasonably flat with the land rising quickly to the south along Waterloo Road and to the east on Dotcliffe Road while Sough is flat although the land rises to the east beyond the houses.

Kelbrook and Sough is a rural parish where 71% of the area is farmland.  The parish includes two areas of moorland, Roger Moor and Kelbrook Moor which have particular characteristics and are Biological Heritage Sites.

Kelbrook and Sough is a parish in the Southern Pennines on the edge of the Lancashire Valleys and the characteristics are taken from both relevant National Character Assessments referred to above in Section 2 Existing Assessments.   The settlement area is located on the western side of the parish within the rural upland pastures with Kelbrook Moor rising to the east.



Most of the parish comprises grassland rising from the valley floor with poor soil that makes arable farming difficult.   It is used primarily for grazing sheep and cattle with some horses.   There are six stableyards in the Parish with horses.   The farm size remains small and livestock numbers remain high, although they have dropped significantly since 2000.

In places, drystone walls are collapsing through lack of maintenance and some intensification of grassland management has occurred.   Some steep wooded valleys have developed where streams flow down the hills towards New Cut. There are a number of disused quarries that have been grassed and are used for grazing. There are fragments of former strip-field agriculture.   Fields on rolling hills rising from 150m to 300m.  Fields flood during periods of high rainfall and are used primarily for grazing sheep and cattle with one farm farming pigs. Some arable cultivation has been attempted but the fields were returned to grazing.

Kelbrook Moor is a sparsely inhabited landscape characterised by a large tract of elevated open moorland and sweeps of upland pastures whose landform is highlighted by the strong field pattern of stone walls across the rolling contours of the land. The general lack of vertical structures or landmarks is important and the treeless, heather dominated vegetation of the moorland accentuates the bleak, windswept wilderness nature of the landscape whilst the wide open skyline emphasises the scale of its setting.



*Historical landscape*

It is likely that the Kelbrook area was a busy settlement in the Iron age and had been for some time, as Bronze age burial sites have been identified on Bleara Moor just outside the parish boundary. LIDAR shows a very large enclosure around the Heads Lane and Dotcliffe Road convergence, including the beck within it. At Tunstead Farm there was a bloomery smelting process underway and large enclosures. Some date to the Iron age whilst others date to much earlier, possibly Bronze age. Iron age quarrying has been identified from LIDAR, on the field adjacent to the start of Cob Lane.

There was a considerable amount of Roman activity in the area. The name Kelbrook has a Latin root, describing the "hill stream". There are a number of Roman subsidiary roads which cross the parish. The first and probably most important, enters the parish from the south, probably from Cana (Colne), north of Accornlea Hall. and has become a current right of way, passing beneath Mere Clough Farm (Anglo Saxon – the enclosure at the bottom of the hill near the water), probably skirting what was wetland area. The departure of the Romans changed little. Agriculture remained the mainstay of the parish and even the incursion of Norse people only gave rise to some new names being established in or near the parish, i.e. Earby.

Kelbrook or Chelbroc is mentioned in Domesday as part of the Percy estates. This means

only that it was a place where a tax from an estate could be exacted.  It did not infer that this was the only place in Kelbrook.  Domesday also illustrates that unlike other places in Yorkshire, no part of it had been "wasted" in the harrying which William the Conqueror had initiated to quell the opposition of the English/Danish nobility.  Kelbrook parish was a peaceful place. The county boundary ran along the edge of Kelbrook and Roger Moors.  This also marked the division of land between the great Cistercian abbeys of Whalley and Kirkstall.  A Tom or marker stone is set into the wall which delineates Kelbrook woods, at an iron age spring, locally known as Dissenter's Well.  The ownership or use by the abbeys was constant from the 13th to their dissolutions in the 16th century.  During that period little happened to the land other than being sold or gifted amongst the landed gentry of the area.

As the Industrial Revolution progressed, agriculture augmented by weaving was the mainstay of every farming family.  It was also the period when significant rebuilding of farmsteads started.  At the end of this period hand loom weaving supplanted farming as the main income generator and by 1851 there were 326 hand loom weavers in the parish.  Throughout this period the main roads, the King's Highways, which were maintained by the landowners, were Old Stone Trough Lane and what is now, Cob Lane.  It is recorded as late as 1960, that for much of its length, Cob Lane was metaled with slag.  This is identified as the waste from an outlying smelting process situated at Cinder Hills Clough.  Old Stone Trough Lane was the main road from Colne to Skipton until 1824 and Higher Stone Trough Farm was its coaching inn.  The new turnpike from Colne to Broughton became the main thoroughfare in 1824 leaving Cob Lane and Old Stone Trough Lane to service only outlying farms.

It was the woollen spinning mill's arrival in Kelbrook with its ready supply of water power, made manageable with the creation of a lodge and leets, that really created Kelbrook as the village we see today.  In the centre of the settlement area were only three farms with their out buildings.  The beck had yet to be bridged and the Stoops area was considered to be a small hamlet outside of Kelbrook.  The influx of experienced power loom labour changed this as the mill became a weaving mill.  The construction of houses pre-1848 on Main Street, the south side of Waterloo Road, Dotcliffe Road and Harden Road created the village, supplementing and connecting the 17th and 18th century farm houses which already existed.

By 1851 there were 130 dwellings across the parish, occupied by 906 persons.  Such a large population demanded ancillary services and local entrepreneurs built more housing, eg Fort Buildings.  The thriving village of Kelbrook had by the 1930s reached its current size, enclosing Stoops within the settlement area.  Socially, schools were built, as were churches of different denominations.  At one time Kelbrook had a small department store, jewellers, tailors, joiners, cobblers, co-op, post office, abattoir and several public houses.  Post WWII and post the last mill fire, Kelbrook returned to its roots as a mainly farming area.  The population reduced (1008 in 2011 including Sough) and seemingly every service has disappeared without trace, with the exception of one church, one school and one public house.  Kelbrook is now a mixed residential and farming area from which those in work commute. The school has a very wide catchment area beyond the parish and the church happily still maintains its congregation from within the parish.

## Biodiversity and Green and Natural Features

Verges, hedges and trees enhance the existing character of Kelbrook and Sough as well as providing permeable surfaces to help with flood prevention and water quality.

Throughout the village and on its approaches the mature trees and hedges make an important contribution to the special character of the village. Some of the trees also enhance the Landscape Area which surrounds the village. This is demonstrated by the numerous visitors and walkers who visit the area to exercise and use our magnificent countryside and moorland. The walkers, cyclists and riders use the village as their starting point, reaching their destinations via our old roads and byways. St Mary's Church, the listed buildings, other buildings of interest and the character areas, provide visitor interest for a different group, who find their enjoyment in the village-scape, with its trees and moorland views.

The identification and sighting of species has been undertaken by local enthusiasts, but is not exhaustive and endeavours only to give a flavour of the rich biodiversity which exists within the particular area. Many areas of biodiversity have not been included or considered, eg spiders, bees, moths, other insects, amphibians, wild flowers, fungi, grasses, lichens, etc., etc.

Trees – The wooded area adjacent to the moors has been a managed woodland and is being brought back into full modern day management. The species which populate these areas are typical of a long term managed area, planted for local timber. From tree measurement the managed woodland is at least 300 years old. Trees identified include alder, ash, beech, elder, elm, fir, hawthorn, hazel, horse chestnut, holly, hornbeam, larch, pine, prunus varieties, oak, rowan, sweet chestnut, sycamore, whitebeam, willow.

The wooded areas which sometimes border the upland pasture areas or line the streams have been aged using Hooper's Rule and other than any obvious newly planted areas (within the last 150 years from OS maps) can be considered as at least 300 years old, perhaps even ancient, as being at high altitude, Hooper's Rule tends to give a conservative dating. The species which populate these areas include alder, ash, beech, birch, elder, elm, fir, hawthorn, blackthorn, horse chestnut, holly, hornbeam, larch, pine, prunus varieties, oak, rowan, sweet chestnut, sycamore, whitebeam, willow.

Hedgerows - often bordering footpaths, contribute strongly to the rural and agricultural setting of the village, and their importance, both as visual amenities and wildlife corridors, should not be under-estimated.

Shrubs, grasses and flowers – Whilst there is an abundance of grasses, hedgerow plants and woodland groundcover, which have by way of their setting produce an abundance of texture and colour throughout the year (bluebell and lesser celandine carpets), there has been no identification of rare or endangered species.

Mammals (non-domesticated and excluding bats) – All of the following have been sighted in the area, either within the few buildings, the small areas of cleared grassland, the woods or on the moors: Hedgehog, European Mole, Common Shrew, Pygmy Shrew, Rabbit, Brown Hare, Grey Squirrel, Field Vole, House Mouse, Brown Rat, Wood Mouse, Red Fox, Badger, Stoat, Weasel, Fallow Deer, Roe Deer and Reeves' Muntjac Deer.

Mammals (bats) – The Brown Long Eared Bat, Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle and

Noctule have all been identified in the woodland, near habitation or around tree lined streams, but rarely across open featureless moor. Insufficient surveys have been undertaken to establish any other bat species which may be in this area.

Birds – Only those birds on the BTO Birds of Conservation Concern red list and amber list have been included. These birds have been identified during 2019 to 2020 in the area.
Red list – Twite, Woodcock, Grey Partridge, Lapwing (breeding extensively in many fields), Curlew (breeding extensively in many fields), Turtle Dove, Cuckoo, Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, Merlin (breeding pair), Skylark, Starling, Fieldfare, Song Thrush, Spotted Flycatcher, Tree Sparrow, House Sparrow, Willow Tit, Redwing, Mistle Thrush, Hawfinch, Linnet, Lesser Redpoll, Yellowhammer
Amber list –  Nightjar, Swift, Snow Bunting, Red Grouse, Tawny owl, Kestrel, Mallard, Oystercatcher (breeding), Meadow Pipit, Willow Warbler, House Martin, Common Gull, Black Headed Gull, Dunnock
Rare visitor – Raven, Cormorant (from Slipper Hill colony)

Butterflies –  Speckled Wood, Large White, Small White, Small Tortoiseshell, Painted Lady, Green Hairstreak, Green Veined White, Peacock, Red Admiral, Orange Tip

## General Patterns of Built Form and Open Space

The openness of the parish and its location in the borough are greatly valued by the local community as well as the increasing number of visitors to the area. Evidence from the survey strongly supports the view of residents that the rural look and feel of the parish should be preserved.

Kelbrook and Sough are distinct rural settlements separated from one another by a combination of farm land, industrial development and the New Cut stream.

While Sough is closely bordered to Earby in the north, the settlements are separated from others outside the Parish by farmland and moorland.

### Salterforth parish boundary to Kelbrook settlement boundary (B6383)

The parish boundary of Salterforth is approximately one quarter of a mile to the west of the Kelbrook settlement area, and beyond that, the beginning of the settlement area of the large market town of Barnoldswick is one and a half miles from the settlement area of Kelbrook on the same B6383.

### Kelbrook settlement boundary to Foulridge (A56)

The village settlement area of Kelbrook is approximately half a mile to the north of the Foulridge parish boundary.

### Earby to Sough (A56)

The start of the settlement area of the town of Earby is just over one tenth of a mile to the north of the settlement area of Sough.

### Kelbrook settlement to The Knoll via Cob Lane

The village settlement area of Kelbrook is less than a quarter of a mile in a southerly direction to The Knoll.

### Kelbrook settlement to Old Stone Trough hamlet via Dark Lane (Old Stone Trough Lane)

Old Stone Trough hamlet is just over one tenth of a mile west of the settlement area of Kelbrook.

### Kelbrook settlement to Sough

The hamlet of Sough is north of the village of Kelbrook separated by green fields to the west and east and two industrial estates based on the eastern side of the A56

### Kelbrook

The open aspect of Kelbrook village, even within the centre, with views to the moors from most dwellings, is an essential characteristic of Kelbrook.  Local Green Spaces both within and outside the village are also important to the character of the village. They include Church Meadows, and the separation gaps between the settlement boundary and villages further afield.

Kelbrook Settlement Area is primarily located along Dotcliffe Road, Main St and Waterloo Road. Houses are mainly arranged backing onto fields but the 1960s Quernmore Drive estate means that houses back onto other houses on that side of Waterloo Road. Most of the roads are through roads but Quernmore Drive is a cul-de-sac. The only perimeter block where it is possible to walk all the way around is the one formed by Main Street, Vicarage Road and Colne Road. There are further dwellings in some small side streets off these

roads as well as alternative routes into the village along Church Lane, Vicarage Road, Old Stone Trough Lane and Cob Lane. While the housing is generally arranged with the building line parallel to the road some farm buildings, and perhaps former farm buildings now converted to housing and other uses, are arranged at other angles.

### Sough

Sough is a ribbon development with housing on both sides of the A56. To the east of the A56 there are a number of rows of terraced housing with alleys and further east there is a small development of detached housing arranged around a loop road, Holme Close, which encloses a small piece of greenspace and an area of tarmac.

Due to the nature of the rural environment, there are very few green spaces within the village other than fields belonging to local farmers.  The green spaces that exist, provide a break in the built up area to enhance the environment.   Sough Park is a key green space on the northern side of the hamlet.

### Industrial Estate

The industrial estate appears to have been laid out as demand for industrial units of varying sizes has been met with circulation space accommodating it as it has developed rather than to a pre-arranged plan with plots thereby allowing it to grow in an organic way. Units vary in size and are either arranged with their long side or short side parallel to the A56.

## Main Uses and Mix of Uses

*Agriculture*
Agriculture was the original reason for the Kelbrook village's development although weaving caused later expansion.  As a rural village, industry has not changed very much over the years with farming still the primary business although there are several sites containing small businesses, again sited alongside the A56.  As a significant economic activity farming has played a vital role in both shaping and preserving our landscape. Investigations have shown that almost 72% of land in the parish is used for agricultural purposes and the industry has approximately 37 people gainfully employed in it.  This is a significant increase in the number stated in the 2011 census.

The NFU have said that farmers continue to play a key role in the delivery of the Public Goods of clean air, clean water, biodiversity and the countryside access envisioned in the DEFRA 25 year environment plan.

*Residential*
Housing is the main use after agriculture in the Parish and there is a variety of housing types with roughly one quarter being detached, another quarter semi-detached and just under half being terraced with a small number of other housing types.

*Visitor Economy/Tourism*
The rural nature of the Parish makes it an ideal holiday venue with plenty of footpaths and bridleways for walking, cycling or horse riding. It is close to the Leeds Liverpool canal and the Parish has two hotels and a number of holiday cottages where tourists can stay.

The Pendle Local Plan Core Strategy 2011-2030 states that "tourism makes a major contribution to the regional economy and makes a vital and increasing contribution to the Pendle economy", (p.185 Tourism, Leisure and Culture). Being outdoors is good for our health and well-being. Kelbrook and Sough provide a range of walks through its extensive network of footpaths and bridleways as well as a rich history as described in this Assessment. The Leeds/Liverpool canal is within walking distance in the parishes of Salterforth and Foulridge with cafes and pubs along the canal providing refreshment.

Existing tourist accommodation within the area includes the Craven Heifer hotel, the Old Stone Trough Hotel and a small number of self-catering properties offered as holiday lets. There are other facilities in the immediate surrounding area including a caravan site at Salterforth. It is possible that applications will be received in the future for additional accommodation establishments within the Parish.

*Industry*
There is a long history of industry in the area with Weaving being responsible for the expansion of the population at one point.  Today there are 4 industrial estates close to one another in the Parish.  There are approximately 45 local business and a survey was devised to go to each business. Most of the local businesses responded to the survey apart from the largest organisation in the Parish, Euravia.  However, no residents work at Euravia and, following several attempts to contact the company, it was decided to proceed without their input.  The key features from the survey that were common to most businesses were that the location was good for easy access to their company, the rents were low and, as organisations, they were not looking to grow significantly.

Sough Mill, which was a weaving mill has been repurposed as site for small businesses with low rents.  The industrial units are in variable condition.  The modern industrial buildings are well maintained.   Sough Mill is in need of significant renovation, however for the small businesses that rent space, the aged environment means they pay a very low rent.

*Other uses*

There is a church, a Primary School and a Nursery School in Kelbrook providing services to residents of Kelbrook, Sough and surrounding villages.

Other than the hotels and a Fish and Chip shop and the petrol station with convenience store, there are no other services available within Kelbrook.  For doctors, dentists, shops, leisure facilities and secondary schools, the residents must travel to nearby towns either by car or bus.  There are no services in the hamlet of Sough; residents must travel to nearby towns for shops, doctor, dentist and other facilities.

## Views and Enclosure

Enclosure varies throughout the settlements. Rows of terraced houses huddle together along Waterloo Road in Kelbrook and the terraced estate in Sough create areas of relatively high enclosure but these give way fairly quickly to more gradually more dispersed patterns of development towards the edges of the settlements with glimpsed views of surrounding moors.

Enclosure also varies within the industrial estate with some closed spaces and some larger more open spaces.  There are views from the industrial parks over the upland pastures and moors. From the pastures, the industrial areas are visible and could be screened further through the use of trees.

From all aspects of the settlement area, views of the surrounding countryside can be seen. Particular views show Pendle Hill standing in the distance and the peaks of Ingleborough and Pen-y-Ghent can be seen from the roads leading up to the Moor.  The main views from the village are towards Roger and Kelbrook Moors.  To the west, it is possible to see White Moor, Blacko Tower, Pendle Hill, Sykes Fell and Croasdale Fell and to the north, the Pennines including Ingeborough, Whernside and Pen-y-Ghent.

Whilst the less successful developments of the twentieth century are visible at a distance, particularly from the southern approach, they have limited impact on the character of the village because they are largely located beyond the main streets of the village.

## Heritage

The development of Kelbrook village shows a number of dispersed 17th century houses which were originally farms.  The 18th century brought substantial growth of buildings and dwellings but once again as part of the local farming industry.  The next major growth is seen in the first half of the 19th century when weaving began to provide additional economic opportunity to Kelbrook residents and a growth of population.  Thus, Waterloo Road was established with dwellings built specifically for weavers and hand looms.

The growth of population and housing continued as power looms were introduced and the population created a demand for education, worship and services.  Up to this point the construction of housing had mirrored, in many ways, the methods of earlier times.  Rubblestone was used where appropriate on either inexpensive houses or where it would not be seen, with dressed stone reserved for St Mary's Church, the school, public houses and those houses built for prominent members of local society.

It was in the second half of the 19th century and pre-World War 1 (WW1) that the buildings increased substantially, yet plots remained on the already established roads.  Up to this point, the housing used local stone for walls and roofs with few houses not having a small entry area, keeping the occupants from living directly on the road.  The variations in ridgeline and the size of properties served to add interest and variety to the village.  Little changed after WW1 with the exception of the Old Co-op building being added to the settlement area village-scape, until WW2 gave rise to the Anson design prefabricated houses on Dotcliffe Road and Cob Lane.

In the 1960s there was a substantial rise in the number of dwellings when four bungalows were constructed on Church Lane and three more at the end of Vicarage Road. This was followed in 1967 with the building of the Quernmore estate, at the top of Waterloo Road. Originally planned in 1937 it was deferred because of WW2 and eventually constructed after redesign, some thirty years later.

The demise of Kelbrook Mill and the fire of 1959 which wiped out any potential future repurposing, eventually gave rise to the most recent development of houses at Millbeck Lane.  The Parish Council has encouraged in-fill developments and many have been constructed from time to time, using appropriate materials which are in keeping with the historic parts of the village.

There are a number of national heritage assets catalogued and classified (listed) by Historic England within the village. Others are sited within the Parish but outside the settlement boundary.

Listed Buildings within the Kelbrook Settlement Area are:

i. Stoops Farm House and Barn
ii. Yellow Hall
iii. 12 High Fold

See Appendix 2 Listed Buildings/Heritage Assets

Sough was a hamlet with a few houses that increased in size in the late 19th Century with the construction of Sough Mill.
Houses were built close to the Mill in Albert Road, Clifton St and Colne Road.  Sough was further expanded in the 20th century with more houses being built along Colne Road and then in the 1970's, Park Side and Holme Close were built.

Bridge Mill, or Sough Bridge Mill, was a steam-powered cotton-weaving mill built of random stone rubble between 1879 and 1887.  The original mill comprised a warehouse and yarn preparation block, single-storey weaving shed, gasometer, engine house, boiler house and chimney.  It was later extended to the north in two phases, probably as the mill room and power usage.  In 1999 the mill buildings survived in good condition with the exception of the gasometer, engine house, boiler house and chimney which have been demolished.

From its creation until World War II it functioned as a traditional mill under a number of different owners.  With the advent of World War II, it was repurposed as part of the manufacturing "shadowing" regime.  Occupied by The Rover Company, it was used for the manufacturing of components, and the servicing of engines for both aircraft and tanks.  Post war, the premises were acquired by the Bristol Tractor Company (no connection with Bristol Cars).  These tracked tractors were manufactured and exported worldwide from Sough, until the company closed in 1971.  After a period of disuse, the mill was converted into small industrial units as it is today.

Sough Mill has not been used as a mill for many years however, it is currently used for a variety of businesses ranging from an Art Studio to vehicle body repair shop.  The Mill, while not listed as national heritage could be regarded as a Non-designated Heritage Asset by Pendle Council, See Appendix 3.

There is only one national heritage asset catalogued and classified (listed) by Historic England within Sough village.
i. War Memorial – Sough Park Memorial Gardens

See Appendix 2 Listed Buildings/Heritage Assets

Sough was expanded significantly in early 20th Century and has housing in a few small streets off A56 as well as along the road. It contains the Sough Memorial Park built in 1922 that has a bowling green, clubhouse, changing facilities and public toilets (currently closed).  This area to the north of New Cut resides within the parish of Kelbrook and Sough.  It became an informal recreation area following the draining of the Sough area in the later part of the 19th century.  It was officially designated a Memorial Park with the erection of the War Memorial in 1922.  The playing field and playground were relocated in 1936 to the area across New Cut which was created as a Carnegie Field in Trust and only recently was confirmed as a *lost Carnegie.*

The eastern edge of the playing field has a wooded area planted in the early 1990s, or perhaps before then.  Now quite tall, and blocking the former views of the hills to the east, the trees are nevertheless an effective wind break and sun trap making the park a more pleasant place.  They are also a well chosen mixture of tree types that are visually very attractive, provide habitat and enrich nearby habitat – a good example of what tree planting can achieve.

## Movement & Legibility

### *Roads, routes and movements*

The main access to and from Kelbrook and Sough is along the A56 and the B6383 and these are the busiest and largest roads in the Parish although there are other vehicular routes into the Parish along narrow rural roads Old Stone Trough Lane and Cob Lane.

These routes are frequently classed by Pendle Council as 'Green & Blue Corridors' – a description used for areas that are used for activities such as walking, cycling or horse riding, whether for leisure purposes or travel. This also includes canals, rivers, former transport corridors, etc., (Pendle Open Space Audit).

They travel through a network of high quality open spaces, that consist of rolling landform and land cover. Travelling along these scenic routes of natural green open landscapes (corridors), it becomes obvious why these unspoilt natural surroundings are vitally important to the people who live in the area.

Vehicular access around Kelbrook is provided through a small number of quite narrow distributor roads: Main Road, Waterloo Road, Stone Trough Lane and Dotcliffe Road as well as side roads such as Quernmore Drive and other rural roads.

The volume of traffic through the village is a major issue and further increases in traffic volume should be avoided. There is a further issue within the Parish due to the major A56 passing through part of Kelbrook and through Sough. Although the speed limit is 30mph, this is frequently exceeded.

A traffic survey was undertaken at key points within the Parish. The survey identified that there is an average of 10,494 vehicles using the A56 each day and although most users kept to the speed limit of 30mph, 36% exceed the speed limit with a few in excess of 50mph.

Within Kelbrook village, the survey has shown there are a significant number of vehicles passing along Main St and Waterloo Road with an average of 630 and 788 vehicle movements per day respectively. Both these roads have parked cars making them effectively single track and this makes the village congested. The survey of parishioners was clear that nearly all villagers did not want any additional traffic in the village.

Historic traffic patterns created through the 18th and 19th centuries moulded and explain Kelbrook's shape and form along Main Street and Dotcliffe Road. Such patterns change over time.

### *Network of footpaths and rights of way*

There are a number of footpaths around Kelbrook village and the disused railway line runs parallel to the A56 along the back of the houses to the west of the A56. There is access to several footpaths through the Memorial Park.

Kelbrook has a network of public footpaths, rights of way and bridleways that link local areas and neighbouring communities, and they are frequently used by residents and visitors. It is necessary that footpaths, bridleways and other rights of way, are properly and

distinctively signed, maintained and free from obstruction.  There are footpaths that link
Sough to other areas of the Parish.

Many of the footpaths in the Parish are well marked, however it is important that stiles and
way marking is maintained and enhanced, particularly on Kelbrook Moor.

The Leeds/Liverpool canal is within walking distance in the parishes of Salterforth and
Foulridge with cafes and pubs along the canal providing refreshment.

*Public Transport*
Public transport possibilities are limited for the residents of Kelbrook and Sough.  There
are currently three bus services that provide services to Barnoldswick, Skipton, Colne and
on to Manchester.  One of these services bypasses Sough and the stop is outside the centre
of Kelbrook.  There is also a bus from Skipton to Clitheroe that services Sough and
Kelbrook.

Train services are either from Colne to destinations to the west or Skipton for destinations
to the east.  There has been some discussion about re-opening the links between Skipton
and Colne but it is unlikely that there will be any progress in the foreseeable future.

*Legibility*
Legibility is the extent to which it is easy for people to find their way around a place using
visual and other cues in the area such as landmarks, nodes, paths and roads, distinct edges
or distinct areas.  Both Kelbrook and Sough are fairly legible.

Kelbrook has a clear landmark in the church and there is a fairly clear hierarchy of roads
as outlined above with the A56 at the top followed by distributor roads and access roads.
There are differences within the village in terms of housing with terraces along some parts,
semi-detached, detached buildings in others and converted farm buildings in others making
sometimes small but noticeable differences between areas.  Where the Beck emerges is
another clear landmark in what is a small node where a number of roads meet by the
church.

Sough is so small that legibility could hardly be an issue but here also there are differences
between areas specifically the main road, the rows of terraces and the detached properties
around Holme Close.

The industrial estate is perhaps less legible being made of generic metal sheds but again is
so small for it to not be a significant issue.

The surrounding farmland and moors themselves benefit from views of Kelbrook and
Sough below which will aid legibility although mist and fog can seriously impair this.

## Building Typologies
Kelbrook and Sough are historical villages on the western edge of the Parish. The village
comprises terraces of cottages, more modern buildings and a few larger houses and farms
on the edges of the villages and is characteristic of a Pennine village.

*Residential*

According to the Kelbrook and Sough Housing Needs Assessment undertaken by Aecom on behalf of the Parish Council, the proportion of people living in various types of housing in the Parish can be broken down by type as follows:

| Dwelling type | | Kelbrook and Sough | Pendle | England |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Whole house or bungalow | Detached | 25.5% | 13.1% | 22.4% |
| | Semi-detached | 25.3% | 22.9% | 31.2% |
| | Terraced | 47.9% | 56.1% | 24.5% |
| Flat, maisonette or apartment | Purpose-built block of flats or tenement | 0.9% | 5.9% | 16.4% |
| | Parts of a converted or shared house | 0.0% | 0.9% | 3.8% |
| | In commercial building | 0.4% | 1.0% | 1.0% |

*Source: ONS 2011, AECOM Calculations*

While different house types may have different numbers of people living in them this can be expected to provide a reasonable proxy for the proportion of different types of building in the Parish and indeed observation of the settlements confirms this.

There are some sub-typologies observable in the Parish such as different lengths of terrace and some terraces might be regarded as 'Townhouses'. Also some of the detached dwellings will be volume built housing while others may be converted farm buildings. There is a small number of bungalows in the Parish.   A significant proportion of the detached houses are farmhouses and other dwellings outside the settlement area

*Farm buildings*
There are a number of historic stone built farm buildings in the area and although some of these are now residential homes, 50% are still farmhouses within working farms.  Some of these could do with renovation and on some farms more modern buildings have been erected.

*Industrial*
Between the 2 settlements there is the industrial estate which is comprised of single-storey metal sheds with pitched roofs and few windows.

## Building Details

*Residential*
The typical materials and architectural detailing used throughout Kelbrook and Sough contribute to its local vernacular and reinforce the distinctiveness of the area.  Away from the main settlements, farms, barns and agricultural buildings also contribute to the rural character of the area.

Houses typically are not particularly large by English standards and are usually simple in design without elaborate detailing, gable ended with pitched roofs. Only in Quernmore Drive do there appear to be dormers in roofs.  Most properties have chimneys which are usually

of stone with different styles and heights.  The mixture of styles creates an interesting skyline.  Most houses are of similar height and in most streets a consistent roofline is created by the houses although on some sloping streets the roof line steps down with the slope.

Older buildings tend to be made from stone while more modern buildings are made of brick. Roofs appear to be covered by slates or roof tiles.  Pre-1850 houses were roofed with local stone slate and post 1850, typically Welsh slate was used.

Some houses have hipped roofs such as the semi-detached houses along Cob Lane and Dotcliffe Road.

Over the last 100 years windows and doors have been replaced with the modern materials of that time.  This has resulted in a plethora of materials, colours and styles.

Doors are also generally simple but on some older properties are in stone doorways and only a few properties have porches due to the lack of space available between the back of pavement and the house in many houses.

Windows are typically vertically oriented, especially on older properties while some more modern properties such as the semi-detached houses on Cob Lane and Quernmore Drive have horizontally oriented windows. Many windows in older properties have stone surrounds.

Along some stretches of Waterloo Road and in the streets of terraces in Sough, there are sufficient numbers of adjacent, similarly designed houses for the doors and windows to create rhythms.

There is a wide range of styles and designs within the settlement that reflect its development history and growth.  Despite their range and variety, in the older parts of the settlement the styles respect each other and form a coherent and distinctive vernacular. This no doubt helps to explain the strong preference of local people for traditional building styles.

Many post war developments across the parish have been designed in a uniform manner with little regard to the use of appropriate vernacular materials or styles.   Some more recent developments have stone walls and slate roofs, but lack variety in the colour of stone and display a uniformity of design which does not reflect the rural character of the earlier village buildings.

More recently there has been an attempt to respect the views of local people and building styles have attempted to incorporate traditional materials and detailing.

Recent 20th century developments have mostly been constructed in facing brickwork. Whilst in itself the new housing is generally of good quality, its appearance usually reflects nothing of its locality and could have been built anywhere in Britain.

Many houses have been extended or modified.  While some of these are in keeping with the original design of the house, others are less appropriate.

*Industrial*

The different estates are enclosed by high metal fencing and they comprise metal shed buildings with pitched roofs that house small businesses apart from Euravia which has multiple facilities.

Sough Mill, which was a weaving mill has been repurposed as site for small businesses with low rents.  The industrial units are in variable condition.  The modern buildings are well maintained.  Sough Mill is in need of significant renovation, however for the small businesses that rent space, the poor environment means they pay a very low rent.

## Public realm and Streetscape

Pavements are generally narrow and in some cases are only on one side of the road or non-existent on some rural roads.  The stone walls enclosing the main streets through the village reflect its agricultural past and merit protection.  Stone walls are either coursed rubble where the courses vary in depth or faced stone where pointing is usually flush.

There are a number of benches within the village some being made of timber, some in cast iron and timber, of a traditional design.  Otherwise, the public realm is relatively uncluttered, there is little in the way of street furniture and there is not too much signage.

## Parking and Access

Many residents work outside the Parish and the lack of shops and other basic services such as doctors, dentists, barbers/ hairdressers within the Parish means that both settlements are very car dependent with a considerable number of households needing two or more cars.

There is some parking on pavements which discourages pedestrians and some people can find it particularly difficult to pass along pavements with a car parked even half on it especially when in a wheel chair or pushing a pram. This eventuality should be avoided when proposals for development are prepared.

The Parish's long history of settlement means that the road network is little changed from that shown on maps of the 19th century.  Essentially the village has a road network meant for less populated and mobile times.  While some houses have off-street parking, many rely on on-street parking.  The stretches of road along Vicarage Road, Main Street and Waterloo Road are narrow, bordered by terraced cottages and have insufficient parking spaces.  A terraced cottage typically has one roadside parking space.

Where both sides of the road are built up and the road is narrow, roadside parking is only possible on one side or not at all, therefore some properties have no parking space whatsoever. The free flow of traffic is often impeded by large vehicles delivering to properties and poor parking by other vehicles.  This adversely affects essential access by other larger vehicles such as buses, road sweepers, snow ploughs, refuse collection lorries and Emergency Vehicles.

## Bin Storage

Bin storage and access does not appear to be a problem in the Parish with semi-detached and detached houses able to store bins at their sides or rears while terraced houses usually have some method of accessing back gardens and yards such as by an alley way or tunnelled access as in the terraces in Kelbrook.   Some terraced houses have to house the bins in their front yard.

## Lighting and Security
The village has recently updated the street lighting to a uniform style of LED lighting.

Lighting columns are standard and unobtrusive and, while of a modern design, do not detract from the character of the area.

Where houses back onto other houses this generally makes the rear of the properties more secure than when they back onto either a road or a field. There are a significant number of houses which back onto fields in the Parish.

## Gardens and Boundary Treatments, Public Private Interface
Rear gardens are usually proportionate to the size of the property with the large detached houses having the largest and the terraces having the smallest.  Most front gardens and yards are usually very small, barely a meter or two wide or non-existent so that most houses' building line is either right at the back of pavement or behind a small amount of planting enclosed with a wall.

Stone walls are either coursed rubble where the courses vary in depth or faced stone where pointing is usually flush.

Timber and iron gates are common in the village.

Gates are mainly farm style (5 bar) or close-boarded, which again reflect the agricultural origins of the village.  High wrought iron gates are inappropriate to the village because they are essentially modern suburban features.   The timber gates are usually robust and based upon traditional rural designs (5 bar wooden gates).  They vary from large functional double 'yard' gates to small decorative hand gates.

## 3.2 AREAS OF SPECIAL CHARACTER

### *3.2.1 Area 1  Centre of Kelbrook around Main Street, Dotcliffe Road, Harden Road and Vicarage Road– see inset plan A*



AREA 1
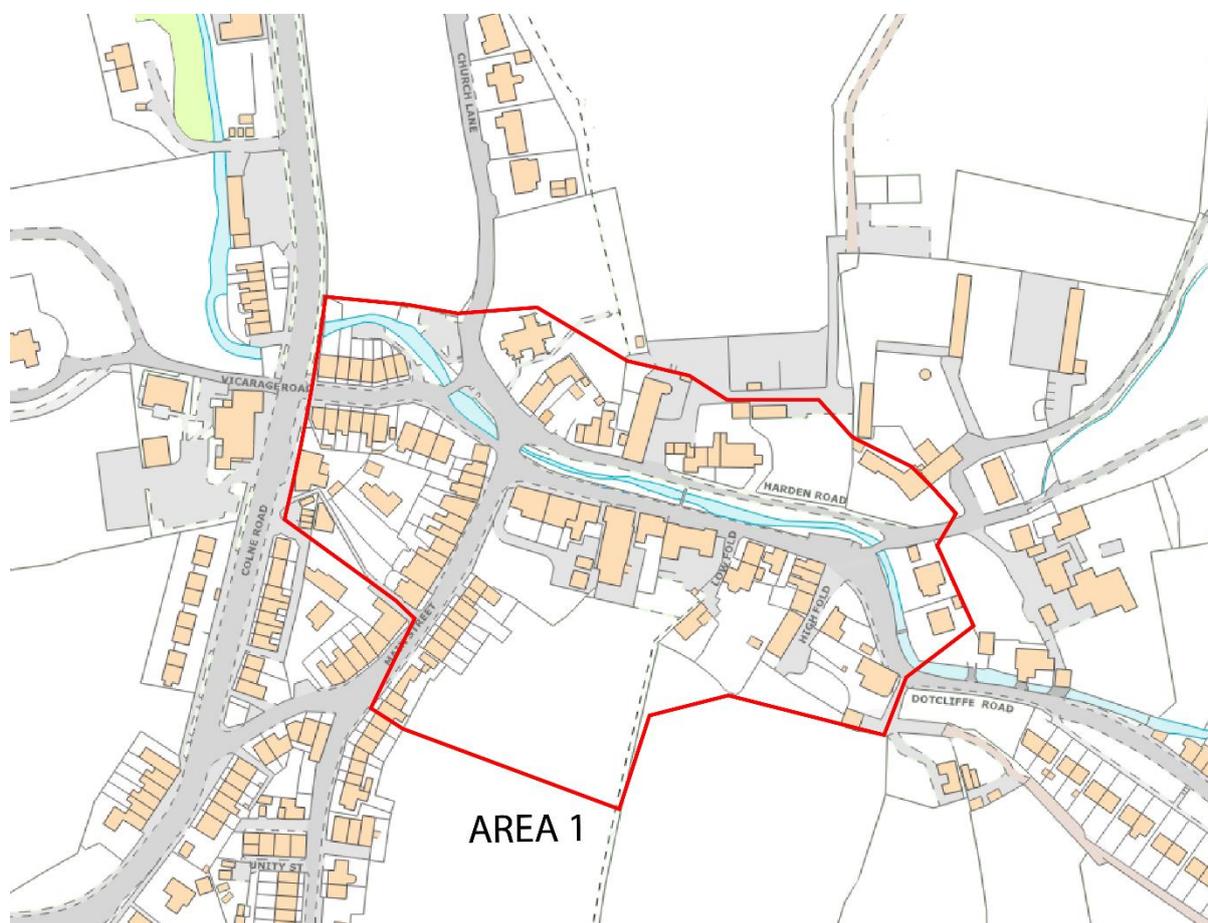
### *SUMMARY OF SPECIAL INTEREST*
This character area has one Grade II listed building and a number of other buildings of historical interest.

### Location And Setting
Location And Context
This is a key area in the history of Kelbrook and is located at the edge of the village along Dotcliffe Road, Harden Road and Waterloo Road.

### General Character and Plan Form
The area covers the north end of Kelbrook Village around where Main Street, Vicarage Road, Church Lane, Dotcliffe Road and Harden Road meet up around St Mary's Church and along Kelbrook Beck.   It includes a field behind Main Street since this forms a significant part of the environment within which the historic buildings are situated.

## Landscape Setting

The area is in a rural setting surrounded by enclosed fields on all sides except where Main Street leads into Waterloo Road to the South West.

## Historic Development

### Origins And Historic Development

In the Iron Age, there was little that would suggest a village or very large settlement which maps on to the current settlement area. However, it is suggested from the etymology of Tunstead that this was the Town Farm which had been in existence for a long time. The enclosure near Harden Lane and Dotcliffe could be seen as a possible forerunner of the current settlement. It was certainly sufficient in size to contain a substantial iron age population and a large amount of stock.

There was a considerable amount of Roman activity in the area. The name Kelbrook has a Latin root, describing the "hill stream".  In the middle ages, Kelbrook was seen as an area of Thornton-in-Craven, possibly as large as the current parish.  At a time when churches were built by sponsors, Kelbrook had insufficient population or sponsors to warrant a church. Worshippers either trekked two to three miles to St Mary's, Thornton-in-Craven or more unlikely the 5 miles to St Bartholomew's, Colne.

The expansion and improvement of weaving technology in England gave rise to increased production in the farm steads. This would be the initial source of labour for the mill which would become central to the creation of the village. Weaving was always an important industry in Kelbrook, whether hand loom or power loom, in a mill or at home. The Kelbrook area began to slowly increase in size to facilitate hand loom weaving through extension and rebuild.   It was the woollen spinning mill's arrival in Kelbrook with its ready supply of water power, made manageable with the creation of a lodge and leets, that really created Kelbrook as the village we see today. In the centre of the settlement area were only three farms with their out buildings. The beck had yet to be bridged.

The influx of experienced power loom labour changed this as the mill became a weaving mill. The construction of houses pre-1848 on Main Street, the south side of Waterloo Road, Dotcliffe Road and Harden Road created the village, supplementing and connecting the 17th and 18th century farm houses which already existed. By 1851 there were 130 dwellings across the parish, occupied by 906 persons. Such a large population demanded ancillary services and local entrepreneurs built more housing, e.g. Fort Buildings. The thriving village of Kelbrook had by the 1930s reached its current size, enclosing Stoops within the settlement area.

Socially, schools were built, as were churches of different denominations. At one time Kelbrook had a small department store, jewellers, tailors, joiners, cobblers, co-op, post office, abattoir and several public houses. Post WWII and post the last mill fire, Kelbrook returned to its roots as a mainly farming area. The population reduced (1008 in 2011 including Sough) and seemingly every service has disappeared without trace, with the exception of one church, one school and one public house. Kelbrook is now a mixed residential and farming area from which those in work commute. The school has a very wide catchment area beyond the parish and the church happily still maintains its congregation from within the parish.

## Spatial And Character Analysis

### Character Of Spaces
The main spaces are the roads which are traffic dominated with narrow pavements and around Vicarage Road and Church Lane the roads define a triangular area around where the Beck emerges from passing under Main Street. The Church is surrounded by a well maintained grassed cemetery.

### Key Views and Vistas
There is an attractive view of the church looking along Church Lane and from Vicarage Road from where it is framed by trees in the Church grounds and the Moors beyond while from Main Street the trees obscure views of the church but the moors can be seen.

### Character Areas
N/A

### Prevailing And Former Uses
The main use is residential although the area includes the church and parts of nearby fields and there is a notice board and post box.

### Listed Buildings
12 High Fold is a Grade II listed building, list number 1073389 and was originally listed on 29 Jan 1988. 12 High Fold is a house built from coursed rubble. K/WM/1764 inscribed in a recessed moulded panel indicates it was built in 1764. It has a stone slate roof and moulded gutter corbels. The house has 2 storeys with two 3-light windows with square mullions and surrounds. There is a central doorway with one doorway on far left now blocked forming a 2-light window. A modern (1982) kitchen extension was built to the left of the house.

See Appendix 2 Listed Buildings/Heritage Assets for a map showing the location of listed buildings in the area.

### Buildings Which Make A Special Contribution To The Character Or Appearance Of The Area
The following buildings are not listed but are regarded as contributing to the character and appearance of the area and are referred to as Non-Designated Heritage Assets.

#### St Mary the Virgin Church at Kelbrook
The foundation stone was laid on March 28th 1838 by Matthew Wilson Jnr, of Esheton Hall and the church was completed and consecrated in 1839. It was funded by public subscription to eventually enable a new parish to be formed with its own church.

#### High Bridge – Historic England Pastscape
High Bridge crosses the Kelbrook Beck in the what was the centre of the village of Kelbrook in 1850. It links the then centre of the village and the close named High Fold with Head's Lane leading east towards Kelbrook Moor. It is a single-phase masonry arch bridge with a span of circa 4.1 metres, with the keystones, spandrels and parapets all constructed from rubble.

The tooled coping stones on the upstream parapet appear original; downstream, the originals have been replaced by slim modern slabs. Downstream, the parapets are also cantilevered out slightly to allow better visibility and access, much in the manner of Kelbrook Low Bridge that lies 150 metres downstream.

Stylistically, High Bridge would sit comfortably in the years around 1800, although it probably postdates Low Bridge by a few years.  The earliest map evidence for the bridge is the Ordnance Survey map of 1850 which names it as High Bridge. Jefferys' map of 1771 depicts only a single river crossing, and that a ford, within the village in the vicinity of what is now Low Bridge.  A 'Kelbrook Bridge' is mentioned in the West Riding Quarter Sessions for 1797 but, given the known existence of the ford, this is most probably a reference to Low Bridge.  Cartographic evidence is therefore broadly in keeping with the stylistic evidence in dating High Bridge to the first half of the 19th century.

*Vicarage Road Bridge – Historic England Pastscape*
Vicarage Road Bridge crosses the Kelbrook Beck in the centre of the village of Kelbrook, and connects the eastern end of Vicarage Road with Church Lane and St Mary's Church. It is a narrow, single-phase masonry arch bridge, constructed from rubble with a slightly pointed parapet and moulded coping stones. Stylistically the bridge would appear to date from the earlier 19th century, which is in accordance with the available map evidence.

The earliest depiction of a bridge at this location – almost certainly the extant structure – is the Ordnance Survey map of 1850 which describes it as a Foot Bridge. The bridge is now in use as a single carriageway road bridge. The extant structure probably dates to around the late 1830s or early 1840s when St Mary's church (commenced 1838) and the nearby vicarage was being generated from the original farm building, since it links the two directly together in a manner previously unnecessary. The bridge is unnamed by the Ordnance Survey and it is called Village Road Bridge in the records of Lancashire County Council but this is probably a misreading of the name of the road at the end of which the bridge lies, ie Vicarage Road.

*Low Bridge*
Low Bridge crosses the Kelbrook Beck in the centre of the village of Kelbrook, and connects the northern end of Main Street with Church Lane and St Mary's Church. Stylistically it would appear to be a late 18th- or early 19th-century bridge, widened downstream in the 20th century.

The earlier, upstream, part of the structure consists of a 4.8 metre-span masonry arch bridge on masonry abutments, constructed from rubble and with the upstream parapet cantilevered out slightly at both ends to allow better visibility and access; the keystones are relatively large with dimpled tooling and the same tooling is visible on the coping of the parapet and on the cantilever stones.

The downstream extension consists of a reinforced concrete slab on Rolled Steel Joists, again on masonry abutments; the downstream parapet probably reuses the stonework and coping of the original. The bridge would appear to have been constructed sometime in the last quarter of the 18th century.  Jefferys' map of 1771 shows a single crossing, and that a ford, within the village, seemingly where Low Bridge now stands, whilst a 'Kelbrook Bridge' is mentioned in the West Riding Quarter Sessions for 1797.

The earliest map evidence for the bridge, however, is the Ordnance Survey map of 1850 which names it as Low Bridge. The bridge is recorded simply as Kelbrook Bridge in the records of Lancashire County Council. This would seem to reinforce the identification of Low Bridge as the earliest bridge structure in Kelbrook, and therefore support it being equated with the 1797 Quarter Sessions reference.

*Barn to side of St Mary's Church now incorporated into the Old Co-op dwelling*
This barn retains its original fabric, with the original door space being formed into modern glass features.  The barn has been incorporated into the house with a bridging structure between the two buildings and the creation of a side door into the barn.

*House adjacent to Brook Barn on Harden Road now two dwellings*
The original footprint bears some resemblance to the current configuration. Fully "converted" the dwellings now have revised windows, new porches and extensions to the west gable, however, most of the building extant in 1848 remains.  Of interest is the steep pitch of the roof which shows that the dwelling was at one time thatched. In addition, there is a three step external chimney stack.

*Brook Farm Barn now Brook Farm Nursery*
The original barn has been extended at both ends, re roofed and reconfigured to form the children's nursery.

*Farmhouse, Harden Road now several separate dwellings and offices*
A much extended and reconfigured building.  Extensions and the extension of the major outrigger has been completed in the original rubblestone or semi-dressed stone appropriate to the age of the original main dwelling.  Out houses have been demolished and rebuilt, roof lights added, as have porches.  Some windows are repositioned, yet the proportions of the updated and replaced windows illustrate a sensitive approach to renovation and rebuild.

*National School now The Village Hall*
Fully renovated and greatly extended from its original pre-1840 footprint. The main hall was added pre-WWII and the rear extension is yet another later addition.  The front part of the building is the original footprint for the National School and without its porch and doorway is essentially as built.

Originally the entrance was at the side (now a two pane window in the above photograph) and the current entrance was a front window matching the other two.  It opened in 1840. The National Society which was established in 1811 to "to establish a National school in every parish of England and Wales" took 29 years to reach Kelbrook.  This was because Kelbrook was not an individual parish with its own parish church until St Mary's was consecrated in 1838.

*Farmhouse and Barn now Ewe Time Holiday Barn*
Footprint is as the original, but a dwelling post-1848 has been built on at the western gable. Extensive modernisation throughout.  The farmhouse may well be 18th century.

*Dwellings on Low Fold now Croft House Cottage, Goose Cottage and Low Fold Cottage*
Substantially the same footprint as 1850 but full renovations are obvious. The external rubblestone chimney which runs through the lean-to extension on the road side elevation is particularly rustic.

*Dwellings at High Fold now Numbers 2-8*
These dwellings are true to their 1848 footprint. All have received update and adjustment. The house at the top of High Fold (No.12) is a Grade II Listed Building.

*Dwelling at High Fold now Numbers 7-9*

This dwelling has been included for completeness. There was a large building complex facing High Bridge, shown on the 1850 map. The size of the complex was larger than the entire right hand side of High Fold and its footprint covered the left hand side of High Fold and an equal length along Dotcliffe Road. This has been demolished, but this dwelling may have been part of that complex. Alternatively, it could have been built following demolition of the aforementioned complex.

### Detached House at second bend on Dotcliffe Road
The east–west footprint is as 1850 map, but the north–south footprint shows a small extension to the rear. This has been maximised. Windows, mullions roofing and stacks have been replaced. With new mullions there has been repositioning and additional windows introduced. This would be better considered as a building conversion, rather than an upgrade.

### Mitchell's Place
Originally a single dwelling and two small out houses set apart from the house. The out houses have been demolished and of what can be seen above as five dwellings, only the first two in natural stone are pre-1848. The other three dwellings have been built on post-1848 to form the terrace as it is now seen.

### Catgate now Catgate Farm
The original footprint is much smaller by some 50% with extensions built at both ends of the original house. The extensions are 19th century but post-1848. The conversion/updating is striking with the addition of timber cladding. Windows have been repositioned and a large new side extension has been added.

### Terrace on Main Street now 9 – 19 Main Street
This terrace of six houses has lost the rear porches and three front attached outhouses, which were probably toilets. All have been demolished. As usual a great deal of modernisation of doors, windows, stacks and roofing has taken place. An additional dwelling has been added to the terrace to become number 7 Main Street.

### Barn at the end of Main Street now double garage for a bungalow on Vicarage Road
Though the footprint remains the far gable end has been rebuilt with two garage doors. At one time this was the local slaughterhouse.

### Barn to Kelbrook Farm now 18 & 20 Main Street
The one time barn has been converted into two dwellings. New doorways, new windows throughout, extended to the rear and with new roof.

### End of original terrace on Waterloo Road now The Pottery
Built before 1848 with the terrace (now 1–17 Waterloo Road) the building was originally a communal bakehouse. Built of rubblestone it has been extended slightly to accommodate the large side door, as can be seen in the photograph

Lying just outside the area are 2 terraces:

### Terrace on Dotcliffe Lane now 61 – 63 Dotcliffe Road
This terrace of houses shows different phases of development with dwellings 62 and 63 having dressed stone frontage, whilst 61 is a rubblestone build. Nos 62 and 63 also have a wider footprint. All were constructed pre-1848. Number 63 has already been described under Public Houses.

*Terrace on Dotcliffe Lane now 65-67 & 69 Dotcliffe Road*
This terrace has an "L" shaped configuration and is divided into three dwelling, two of which 65 & 67 have been combined into one dwelling. Renovated and updated throughout, the central part of the terrace has kept its original stone mullions and lintels.

See Appendix 3 Non-Designated Heritage Assets for a list and map of all such assets in the Parish

Buildings, Materials and Details
The church and housing appear to be made of stone and roofs appear to be of stone or cement tiles or slate.

The Public Realm
The public realm is traffic dominated with vehicles having priority on all roads and only narrow pavements and in some areas, such as along Church Lane, no pavement at all. There is an attractive bridge that crosses the Beck (see below)

Contribution made to the Character of the Area by Green Spaces and Trees
The trees and plants in the church garden, front gardens and the Beck complement the stone buildings providing green in what would otherwise be a grey/brown environment and help link the area visually with the moors beyond.

Extent of Intrusion or Damage
There is a front dormer to one house which detracts from its character but otherwise there is little obvious damage to the historic buildings and structures although. The hipped roof and white render and cement walls to the bungalow are not in keeping with the surrounding buildings and walls.

Neutral Areas
There is a small space adjacent to the field which is used for parking which while it is not contributing to the character does not detract from it either.

Problems, Pressures and Capacity For Change
The area would be easier to appreciate for people on foot if it was less traffic dominated and there was better provision for pedestrians.

There is little room for new development within the area but there is pressure for new development which would be difficult to accommodate within this area or its setting without harming the special character of the area.

## 3.2.2 Area 2  Old Stone Trough Lane – see inset Area 2
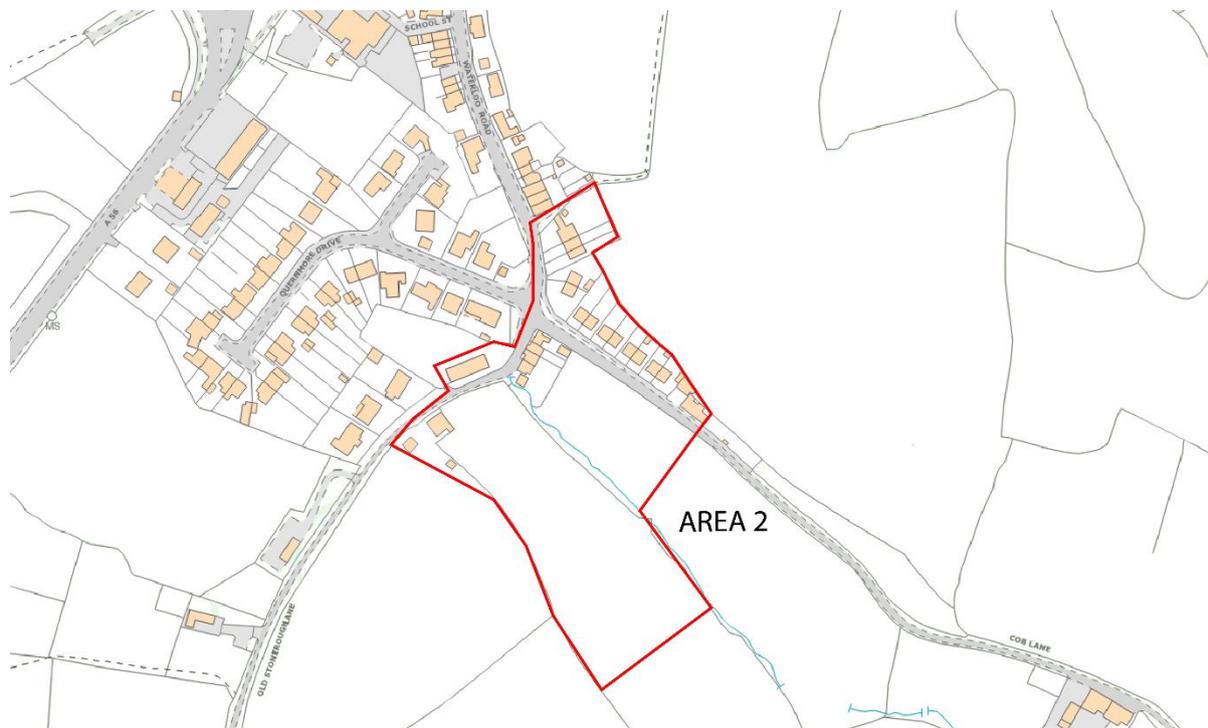


### Summary Of Special Interest

It is comprised of two Grade II listed buildings, three other buildings of notable interest and the field opposite Stoops Farmhouse which is very important within the historical environment in which Stoops Farmhouse and Yellow Hall sit a view confirmed when it was found to be "exceptionally important to this Listed Building" by the Planning Inspector with respect to an appeal decision ( Appeal Ref: APP/E2340/W/17/3169109).

### Location And Setting
Location And Context
The area is centred around the cross roads of Stone Trough Lane and Cob Lane towards the southern end of Kelbrook.   It includes a fields behind the listed buildings since these form a significant part of the environment within which the historic buildings are situated.

### General Character and Plan Form
Two Grade II listed buildings form the centre of this historical area with further buildings that reflect the historic nature of the Stoops historical area

### Landscape Setting
The area is surrounded by fields except to the North West were it is adjacent to the Quernmore Drive housing estate.

### Historic Development and Archaeology
Origins and Historic Development
Stoops was a hamlet separate from Kelbrook until the 1930's.   It was an agricultural neighbourhood with Stoops Farm being a significant farm in the area.   There is evidence of iron age quarrying from LIDAR observations on the field adjacent to the start of Cob Lane.

There are a number of Roman subsidiary roads which cross the parish. The first and probably most important, enters the parish from the south, probably from Cana (Colne), north of Accornlea Hall. and has become a current right of way, passing beneath Mere Clough Farm (Anglo Saxon – the enclosure at the botton of the hill near the water), probably skirting what was wetland area. It moves onwards to Old Stone Trough and to The Knoll in Stoops where it divides.

Agriculture remained the mainstay of the parish and even the incursion of Norse people only gave rise to some new names being established in or near the parish, i.e. Earby.

Throughout this period the main roads, the King's Highways, which were maintained by the landowners, were Old Stone Trough Lane and what is now, Cob Lane. It is recorded as late as 1960, that for much of its length, Cob Lane was metaled with slag. This is identified as the waste from an outlying smelting process situated at Cinder Hills Clough. Old Stone Trough Lane was the main road from Colne to Skipton until 1824 and Higher Stone Trough Farm was its coaching inn. The new turnpike from Colne to Broughton became the main thoroughfare in 1824 leaving Cob Lane and Old Stone Trough Lane to service only outlying farms.

The farmsteads are virtually the same, though some field names have disappeared.  Sheep farming with some cattle and pigs remains the prime income source for farmers. A little diversification was evident in the 1800s with a school for the children of gentlefolk at Hague House. Where the farm houses were once occupied by the farmers, amalgamations have made farm houses and barn conversions available to all.  Holiday lets and livery are now a regular, supplemental income generator for some local farms.

With the advent of power and development of weaving, the thriving village of Kelbrook had by the 1930s reached its current size, enclosing Stoops within the settlement area.

## Spatial And Character Analysis
### Character Of Spaces
The main spaces are the roads which are traffic dominated but with wider pavements than elsewhere in the village and the grass verges combined with the semi-detached housing gives the area a suburban feel.

Field opposite Stoops Farmhouse and Barn off Old Stone Trough Lane:
This field is directly opposite the farmhouse and it is only from this field that a good full view of the front elevation of the house is possible. These fields are exceptionally important to the setting of this rural building. The field provides a visual connection between the former farmstead and farmland.

### Key Views and Vistas
While the view up Cob Lane is pleasing with the field to the right and buildings to the left, the view down Cob Lane is more dramatic as it includes the moor in the distance.  The fields opposite Stoops Farm provide a classic view of a farmhouse within its historic environment.   The views to the west were impacted when the Quernmore Drive estate was developed.

### Prevailing and Former Uses
The area is a mix of housing and fields for agriculture.

### Buildings, Materials and Details

Houses and walls appear to be made of stone with stone, slate or cement roof tiles.

Listed Buildings

*Stoops Farmhouse and Barn*
This is a Grade II listed building, list number 1243331 and was originally listed on 28 Nov 1977.

Stoops Farmhouse and Barn has high significance as a good example of a vernacular farmstead in the Pennines. It is the oldest of the group of buildings around the junction of Cob Lane and Old Stone Trough Lane. It is built of rubblestone and the house and barn are arranged in a linear form as one building. The former farmhouse has altered windows in stone surrounds. Although all now in domestic use, the barn's former farming use is still legible due to the high proportion of wall to window.

The building is a farmhouse and barn in one range. Built in the 18$^{th}$ century using rubblestone, it has a stone slate roof with stone coping to right. The house has two windows per storey with square stone surrounds and mullions removed. The former centre doorway with triangular hood is lost.

The barn to the left has two doorways with chamfered arched lintels; one is now a window. Windows on first floor are altered. The rear of the barn has a plain C17, 3-centred arched doorway with a gable and ridge chimneys.

It is believed that there was a date stone with 1710 marked upon it. (A date stone is typically an embedded stone with the date of engraving and other information carved into it. They are not considered a very reliable source for dating a house, as instances of old houses being destroyed and rebuilt (with the old date stones intact) have been reported, or may in some cases be the date of a renovation or alteration or more usual is a date of marriage). Stoops Farm was first recorded in Thornton Parish records in 1688. This ties in with the C17 features of the barn.

*Yellow Hall*
This is a Grade II listed building, list number 1073392 and was originally listed on 18 May 1950. The building comprises four cottages. It was probably built in the early 19th century. The building is made from rubble and is cement washed. It has a stone slate roof with stone coping, springers, kneelers and gable finials. The building is symmetrical with two 2-light windows with dripstones per cottage. The mullions have been removed in No 1. The ground floor windows are larger than those above. There is a gabled centre porch shared by No 3 and 5. The porch has springers, moulded coping, finials and similar windows. There are two ridge stacks, on party walls. It was reported to have been built by a radical in order to qualify as a Parliamentary candidate.

Although the features and design appear to be much older (17th century), it was built in 1836/37 by Thomas Thornber of Vivary Bridge, Colne and known as 1 -4 Moorgate Bottoms. It was built to qualify the owner with voting rights and the right to stand as a candidate, in the parliamentary constituency of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Colne, where Thornber was owner of Vivary Mill was in Lancashire. It was Thornber's activity as a political radical that gave the dwellings the bye-name of Yellow Hall, yellow being the colour associated with the radical movement at that time. The bye-name stuck and it was used thereafter.

See Appendix 2 Listed Buildings/Heritage Assets for a map showing the location of listed buildings in the area.

**Buildings Which Make A Special Contribution To The Character Or Appearance Of The Area**
The following buildings are not listed but are regarded as contributing to the character and appearance of the area and are referred to as Non-Designated Heritage Assets.

*Spring House*
Built in the 1870 this was not a Victorian Villa, but a dwelling designed for weaving. The 1871 census confirms the occupants as calico weavers, and obvious from the high room height and large windows, it was intentionally built for this purpose. This appears to be quite an extraordinary attempt to promote or prolong a cottage weaving tradition, for Dotcliffe Mill had by 1860 become a power loom based weaving mill which wove both wool and cotton fabric.

*Close House now 20 Cob Lane*
The deeds of conveyance show a 1690 date for the land transfer, specifically to build a dwelling. It is safe to assume that the "Close House" was built prior to 1700. Based upon its name, In general the use of the word "Close" in naming a place is usually because the land was enclosed. That would assume that the land prior to the building of the dwelling was common land, (see the legal process in England of consolidating [enclosing] small landholdings into larger farms). However, this dwelling was constructed to enable weaving to be undertaken and there was no further or additional enclosure of land, sufficient for agriculture.

There is evidence in the deeds to the house that it was purchased from the landowner and not enclosed common land. There is, therefore, a different argument to be made as to the name by which it was known and that Close House was a corruption of Clothes House or Cloths House – a very reasonable progression even in current Yorkshire dialect – and is likely to have been the dwelling of the person who also stored and wholesaled cloth produced in the local area. The original building is "L" shaped and is only slightly smaller in area than a farm house with attached barn, e.g.. Thick Bank. The building has been much modified with porch and end extension constructed post-1848. Windows, mullions and stacks are all replacements. A separate small out-house within the curtilage has been demolished.

*Faith, Hope and Charity now 69 Waterloo Road, Hope Cottage and School House*
On the 1850 OS Map it is described as a Wesleyan Bethel Chapel and is little changed in its footprint since that time. It has changed considerably in all other ways. The Methodists of Kelbrook had worshiped at a "preaching place" since 1814, but had not formalised their worship with a custom built chapel. This was changed with the creation of the first Methodist Chapel at Moorbottom in 1826, (now part of Waterloo Road and converted into two dwellings, 69 and 71 Waterloo Rd – 71 being named Rose Cottage). It is reputed to have been purpose built, however, early photographic evidence suggests that this was originally a large dwelling which had the original doorway blocked and an entrance created, via large scale steps, directly into the upper floor which became the chapel. The dwelling was situated on the ground floor.

Of immense importance was the school house attached to the chapel, in which the children and perhaps adults of its congregation were educated. This was not just a Sunday School. Ahead of its time, by many years – the Wesleyan Education Committee not being formed until 1837 – and preceded by schools which were only for the education of the sons of

ministers, namely Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove, but not for the congregation. It is not known if John Wesley visited Kelbrook but it is likely that he did, for in 1814 (earliest date for records and after Wesley's death) it is recorded that Kelbrook is on the preacher's circuit. It is recorded that Wesley visited the Inghamite Chapel at Salterforth less than one mile away from Stoops and he regularly visited Colne. It is also believed that he preached on Kelbrook Moor.

See Appendix 3 Non-Designated Heritage Assets for a list and map of all such assets in the Parish

The Public Realm
At the junction of Cob Lane and Old Stone Trough Lane, the road appears to be more formalised than in other parts of the Village with grass verges and wider pavements while elsewhere the pavements are narrower or disappear from one or both sides of the road.

Contribution made to the Character of the Area by Green Spaces and Trees
The trees, plants and grass in people's gardens and hedges as well as the field on Cob Lane and the grass verges complement the stone buildings providing green in what would otherwise be a grey/brown environment and help link the area visually with the moors beyond.

Extent of Intrusion or Damage
There appears to be little in the way of damage although hipped roofs on the semi-detached houses are different to the gable-ended roofs on the other houses.

Neutral Areas
The grass verge with the electricity station doesn't contribute much to the character of the area but doesn't detract much either and the greenery links visually with the view of the moors beyond.

Problems, Pressures and Capacity for Change
There is little room for new development within the area but there is pressure for new development which would be difficult to accommodate within this area or its setting without harming the special character of the area.

# 4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This character assessment should be a useful basis for guiding development of any new housing or other uses within Kelbrook and Sough Parish whether within the main settlements, any sites that may be allocated either in Pendle's Local Plan or Kelbrook and Sough Parish Council's Neighbourhood Plan or the wider rural area. Taking various aspects of the character in turn it is possible to draw a variety of conclusions and make various recommendations. It should be noted however that these recommendations need to be combined with sound urban design principles and in case of any allocated sites this should be as part of a comprehensive urban design strategy with clear objectives, design principles, land use and movement framework and design guidance.

## Landscape and Topography

The landscape and topography of the area are key elements of the character and any new development proposals should respect this and where possible enhance it. The variation in levels within the Parish can be very relevant to how prominent new development will appear from various viewpoints and this should be a major consideration in any evaluation of such proposals.

## Biodiversity and Green and Natural Features

Natural flora and fauna can be protected and encouraged by protecting and enhancing their habitats including hedges, ditches, ponds, woodlands, wild areas and the canal. These elements should be seen as forming part of a connected system and opportunities to enhance it should be taken. If significant harm resulting from a development cannot be avoided, adequately mitigated, or as a last resort compensated for, planning permission should be refused. Any new development should have regard to the latest planning practice guidance on how biodiversity net gain (BNG) can be achieved as part of the proposed development. An accepted methodology has been developed by Natural England, the DEFRA BIO metric 2.0, which can be applied to assess the baseline range and condition of impacted habitats, and demonstrate how development proposals will achieve net gain. Opportunities for BNG should be identified at an early stage in the design of any proposal, to be incorporated as the design of the scheme develops.

## General Patterns of Built Form and Open Space

The openness of the Parish should be maintained as should the clear distinction between the settlements of Kelbrook and Sough. Opportunities for useful open space should be explored.

## Main Uses and Mix of Uses

Any new development outside the industrial estates should be for either agricultural, residential or tourism or ancillary use and in the appropriate area of the Parish.

## Views and Enclosure

Any development proposals should take into account views to, from, across and through the proposed development. Views mentioned in this Assessment should be taken into account as well as any that have not been. The level of enclosure created by development should reflect that in the area. This is characterised by buildings huddling together to create enclosure but with spaces between them allowing views beyond and a more dispersed pattern towards the edges of the settlement.

Movement & Legibility
Due to the car dependent nature of the settlement and the levels of traffic at certain times, opportunities should be taken to reduce car dependency by enabling movement via active travel and public transport wherever possible.

Building Typologies
There is a variety of housing typologies in Kelbrook and Sough including bungalows, detached houses and converted farm buildings, semi-detached houses, terraced housing, town-houses and flats. In the suburban area two-storey semi-detached properties predominate.  New development should respond to what is found in the local settlement.

Building Details
New proposals in the Parish and especially in the Areas of Special Character identified in this Assessment should reflect locally distinctive traditional design.  Proposals should be for simple buildings, roof forms, doors and fenestration.  Roofs should normally be gable ended with plain line detailing and chimney stacks.  Materials should stone slates and sandstone/gritstone as well as rubblestone.  Stone should be used for boundary walls.  Doors should be simple but as in some older properties could be in stone doorways.

Windows should generally be simple and vertically oriented or square to reflect the design of traditional buildings in the area.  Like many windows in older properties, new windows can have stone surrounds.

Public realm and Streetscape
Proposals that create new public realm can reflect that of the existing public realm and streetscape although care should be taken with narrow pavements so that this doesn't not just lead to car dominated streets. Guidance such as Manual for Streets should be referenced to enable the new streetscape to reflect the character of the settlement while promoting active travel. Use of stone walls can help any new streetscape to enhance the character of the area.

The use of a small amount of signage, benches and other street furniture will also reflect the uncluttered nature of the existing public realm.

Parking and Access
Most of the parking in Kelbrook and Sough is on street parking on existing roads creating narrow streets for traffic.   There is some off street parking and, in areas of more modern housing the roads have been widened nearer the houses.   Any new development must have adequate off street parking for at least two vehicles per dwelling.

Garages nowadays, tend not to be used for the purposes of storing vehicles and tend to be used for other purposes. Their inclusion would not be essential for meeting parking demands.  Nor would they be essential from a character point of view as there are plenty of houses in Kelbrook and Sough that do not have garages.

Bin Storage
Requirements for waste disposal and recycling have changed since much of the housing in Kelbrook and Sough was built but there are things that can be done to help keep bins out of sight including special bin storage areas to the rear or sides of buildings, pairs of semi-detached houses have alleys running between them and adjacent pairs to rear gardens and

these could be a feature of new housing and terraces can have 'tunnelled access" to rear areas.

Lighting and Security

Kelbrook and Sough does not vary significantly in terms of lamp post design other than higher lamp posts on roads with more traffic such as Colne Road.  This assessment would not suggest anything very different but modern lamps providing better visibility and reduced energy costs would seem obvious choices.

Good quality street lighting helps security and the feeling of security. "Natural surveillance" is important for security which refers to when people can see what is happening so that there are fewer opportunities for people to hide and undertake criminal activity or anti-social behaviour.  Houses facing the street backing onto other houses and having good circulation of people are therefore features to be encouraged.

# APPENDIX 1 POLICY CONTEXT

## NATIONAL POLICY

Under the Localism Act, local communities can develop Neighbourhood Plans which include land use planning policies to affect the location and nature of development in their areas. Neighbourhood Plan policies and their determination can be informed by Character Assessments which identify the elements which make up the character of the area.

This character assessment will be used to inform the Kelbrook and Sough Neighbourhood Plan and form part of the evidence base for the Plan.

National Planning Policy Framework

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf

Neighbourhood Plans are required to conform with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as well as the strategic policies of the Local Plan.  The NPPF creates a policy framework for neighbourhood plans to plan positively for design, environment and landscape.

Regarding Neighbourhood Plans and their influence on decision making, the NPPF requires that:

"The planning system should be genuinely plan-led. Succinct and up-to-date plans should provide a positive vision for the future of each area; a framework for addressing housing needs and other economic, social and environmental priorities; and a platform for local people to shape their surroundings".

With respect to design, character and landscape in the planning process, the National Planning Policy Framework states that:

"Planning policies and decisions should play an active role in guiding development towards sustainable solutions, but in doing so should take local circumstances into account, to reflect the character, needs and opportunities of each area"

"Supporting a prosperous rural economy"

"83.Planning policies and decisions should enable:
a) the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings;
b) the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses;
c) sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments which respect the character of the countryside; and
 d) the retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship. "

The NPPF sets out how the plans should achieve well designed places in Section 12.

"125. Plans should, at the most appropriate level, set out a clear design vision and expectations, so that applicants have as much certainty as possible about what is likely to be acceptable. Design policies should be developed with local communities so they reflect local aspirations, and are grounded in an understanding and evaluation of each area's defining characteristics. Neighbourhood plans can play an important role in identifying the special qualities of each area and explaining how this should be reflected in development."

In section15 on Conserving and enhancing the natural environment, the NPPF states in paragraph 170.
"Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:
a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);
b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;
c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;
d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;
e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and
f) remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate."

With respect to Habitats and biodiversity the NPPF states in Paragraph 179 that
"To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:
a) Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and
b) promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity. "

190. "Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:
a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place."

As well as providing protection for designated heritage assets such as listed buildings and conservation areas NPPF states:

203. "The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset."

## LOCAL POLICY
Pendle Local Plan Part 1

Policy ENV 1
Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments requires that "Development should make a positive contribution to the protection, enhancement, conservation and interpretation of our natural and historic environments."

Policy ENV 2
Achieving Quality in Design and Conservation requires that: "All new development should viably seek to deliver the highest possible standards of design, in form and sustainability, and be designed to meet future demands whilst enhancing and conserving our heritage assets."
As well as Designing for climate change mitigation and adaptation and Designing development to move towards a low carbon future the policy has an important section on: Designing to enhance our heritage and natural assets, and sense of place in which it states that:

"Good design should be informed by, and reflect, the history and development of a place. Therefore:

Developments should be practical and legible, attractive to look at, and seek to inspire and excite.

Proposals should contribute to the sense of place and make a positive contribution to the historic environment and local identity and character.

Proposals should protect or enhance the natural environment. Where applicable, they should maintain the openness of the Green Belt and not detract from the natural beauty of the AONB, by way of their siting, size, design and appearance.

All new development will be required to meet high standards of design, being innovative to obtain the best design solution and using materials appropriate to the setting.
Good quality contemporary design will be supported where this enhances the character and quality of the environment.

Developments should support inclusive communities, in terms of accessibility, permeability and functionality for all users. The Council will encourage developments to be designed in line with the principles of Inclusive Design and Lifetime Neighbourhoods.
Developments should be safe and secure for occupants and passers-by, reducing crime or the fear of crime. The Council will encourage buildings to obtain Secured by Design or similar standards."

Policy LIV 5 Designing Better Places to Live sets out overall borough-wide requirements for the design of new housing including for Rural areas as follows:

Rural Pendle
Types and sizes – A range of types and sizes will be required to meet locally identified needs.
Density – lower densities may be appropriate depending on the surrounding built form, townscape and landscape character.
Open space/green infrastructure – linkages should be made to the surrounding countryside.

Policy SUP 4
Designing Better Public Places
The Council will work with partners and developers to achieve well designed, high quality public buildings and spaces.

Pendle Local Plan Draft Part 2
The consultation for Pendle Local Plan Draft Part 2 was completed in April 2021, with revised plan due to be published in 2022 following review of the comments.  However, on 9 December 2021, Pendle Council decided:

(1) That a housing number of 142 be agreed for the Pendle Local Plan Part 2.

(2) That officers re-visit the Core Strategy and Pendle Local Plan Part 2 and its supporting policies in order to protect greenfield sites.

This decision has led to a withdrawal of Pendle Local Plan Draft 2 and there is currently a review of the Local Plan.  The timescales are unknown and may impact the final policies that are adopted.

Under section 3: "*Our Foundations for a Sustainable Future: Improving the Environment We Live In*" the Part 2 Local Plan has a number of policies which build on the policies in the Strategy and support the production of a Character Assessment.

Policy ENV8: Open Countryside
Policy ENV9: Landscape Character
Policy ENV11: Green Belt
Policy ENV12: Green Infrastructure
Policy ENV13: Biodiversity and Ecological Networks
Policy ENV14: Local Green Space
Policy ENV15: Open Space
Policy ENV16: Trees and Hedgerows
Policy ENV17: Environmental Protection
Policy ENV19: Design and Placemaking
Policy ENV21: Historic Environment
Policy ENV24: Walking and Cycling
Policy ENV25: Parking

Similarly under section 4. "Living: Creating a Vibrant Housing Market", the Part 2 Plan has

Policy LIV12: Housing in the Countryside which refers to the design of housing in the
countryside and under section 5. "Working: Creating a Dynamic and Competitive Economy"

Policy: WRK12 Tourist Facilities and Accommodation which refers to rural tourism. Both of
these policies build on the strategic policies in the Part 1 Local Plan and support the
production of a Character Assessment.

# APPENDIX 2 LISTED BUILDINGS
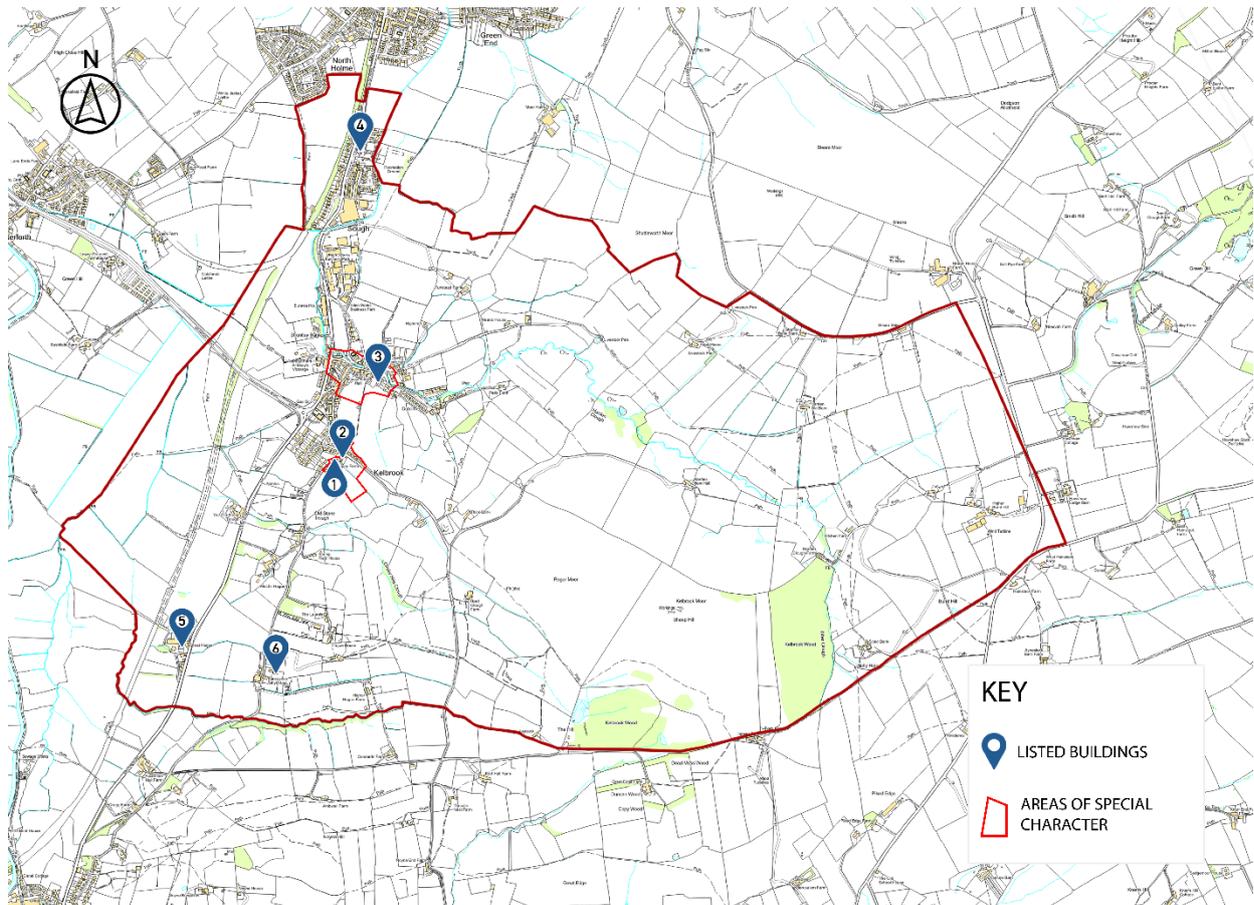


## Listed Buildings

1. **Stoops Farm and Barn  (shown on Map)**
- List Entry Number: 1243331
- Heritage Category: Listed
- Grade: II
- Location: Stoops Farmhouse and Barn, Old Stone Trough Lane

2. **Yellow Hall  (shown on Map)**
- List Entry Number: 1073392
- Heritage Category: Listed
- Grade: II
- Location: Yellow Hall, 1–7, Waterloo Road

3. **12, High Fold (shown on Map)**
- List Entry Number: 1073389
- Heritage Category: Listed
- Grade: II
- Location: 12, High Fold, Kelbrook

4. **Earby War Memorial**
- List Entry Number: 1393226

- Heritage Category: Listed
- Grade: II
- Location: War Memorial, Colne Road

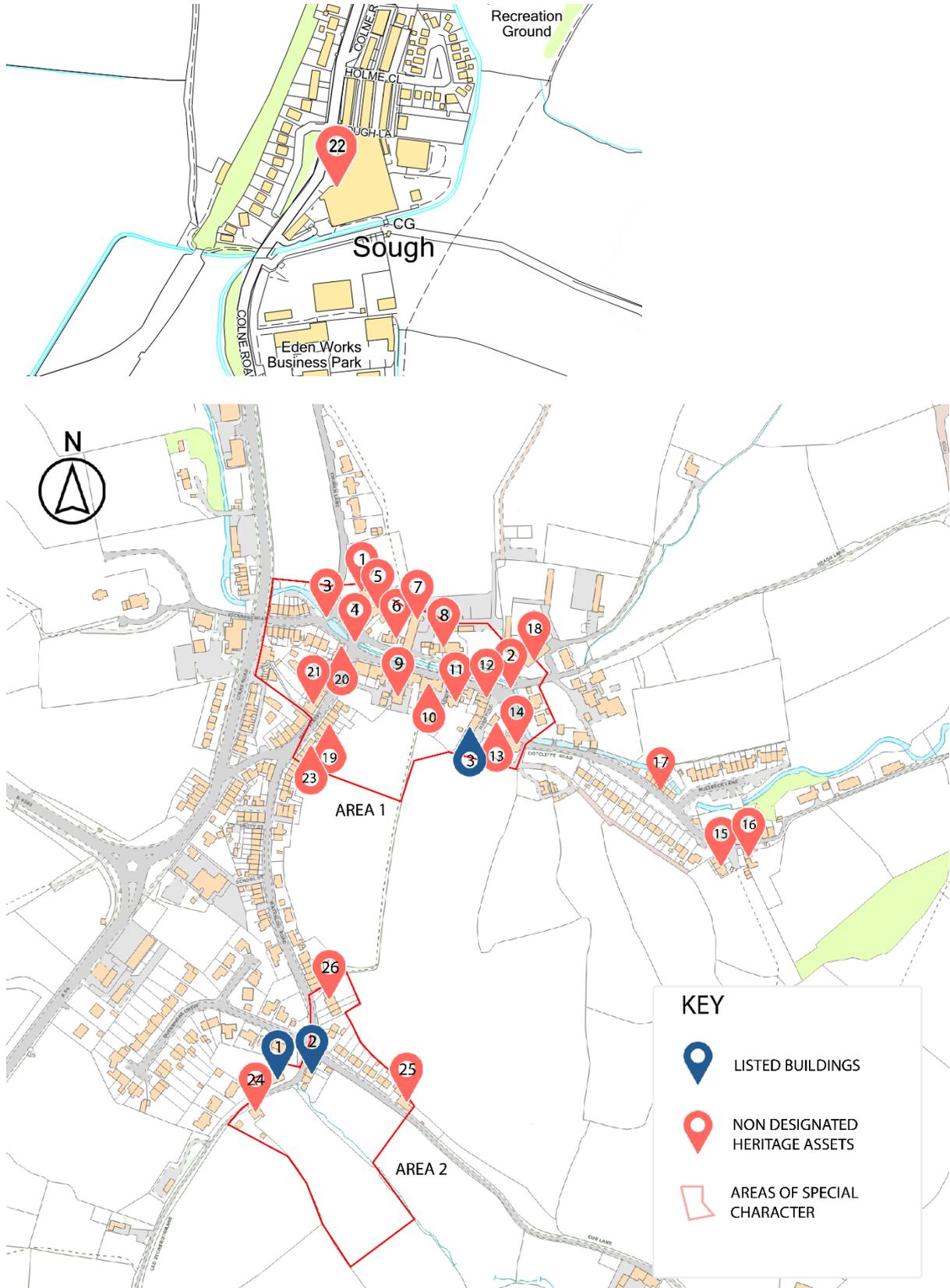### 5. Great Hague Farmhouse
- List Entry Number: 1272932
- Heritage Category: Listed
- Grade: II
- Location: Great Hague Farmhouse, Colne Road

### 6. Lancashire Ghyll
- List Entry Number: 1073390
- Heritage Category: Listed
- Grade: II
- Location: Lancashire Ghyll, Old Stone Trough Lane

# APPENDIX 3 NON–DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS AND AREAS OF SPECIAL CHARACTER

## List of Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Pendle Council have produced a paper with the criteria for the selection of buildings for the Local List.   These criteria have been used to assess the Non-designated Heritage Assets identified in the Areas of Special Character.   This paper is shown in Appendix 4.  The list below and on the maps above includes those buildings identified in this Character Assessment for inclusion in the  emerging Local List using these criteria.

1. St Mary the Virgin Church at Kelbrook

2. High Bridge, Dotcliffe Road – Historic England Pastscape

3. Vicarage Road Bridge – Historic England Pastscape

4. Low Bridge, Dotcliffe Road

5. Barn to side of St Mary's Church now incorporated into the Old Co-op dwelling

6. House adjacent to Brook Barn on Harden Road now two dwellings

7. Brook Farm Barn now Brook Farm Nursery

8. Farmhouse, Harden Road now several separate dwellings and offices

9. National School now The Village Hall

10. Farmhouse and Barn now Ewe Time Holiday Barn, 5A Dotcliffe Road

11. Dwellings on Low Fold now Croft House Cottage, Goose Cottage and Low Fold Cottage

12. Dwellings at High Fold now Numbers 2-8

13. Dwelling at High Fold now Numbers 7-9

14. Detached House at second bend on Dotcliffe Road

15. Terrace on Dotcliffe Lane now 61 – 63 Dotcliffe Road

16. Terrace on Dotcliffe Lane now 65-67 & 69 Dotcliffe Road

17. Mitchell's Place, 8 -10 Dotcliffe Road

18. Catgate now Catgate Farm

19. Terrace on Main Street now 9 – 19 Main Street

20. Barn at the end of Main Street now double garage for a bungalow on Vicarage Road

21. Barn to Kelbrook Farm now 18 & 20 Main Street

22. Sough Mill

23. Kelbrook Pottery

24. Spring House

25. Close House now 20 Cob Lane

26. Faith, Hope and Charity now 69 Waterloo Road, Hope Cottage and School House

# APPENDIX 4 PENDLE LOCAL LIST OF HERITAGE ASSETS:
## Criteria for the selection of buildings for the Local List

### Introduction
In some areas local planning authorities have created a 'local list' of non-designated heritage assets, as suggested in the Government's Planning Practice Guidance (para 39). Non-designated heritage assets are 'buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by local planning authorities as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which are not formally designated'. Designated heritage assets are formally designated under the relevant legislation and include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas.

Creating a Local List is a way for local councils and communities to identify and celebrate historic buildings, structures, sites and designed landscapes which enrich and enliven their area. Local Lists can be a positive way for the local planning authority to identify non-designated heritage assets against consistent criteria, thus complementing designated assets in building a sense of place and history for an area and its community. Work undertaken to prepare a Neighbourhood Plan may present an opportunity to assist in indicating buildings and sites that could be included in a local list.

### Relevant National Policy
The definition of heritage assets in the National Planning Policy Framework includes local heritage listing. Emphasis is placed on 'sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets' and recognising that heritage assets should be conserved 'in a manner appropriate to their significance' (NPPF paras 126, 131). Para 135 states that non-designated heritage assets merit consideration in planning applications, with the authority taking a balanced judgement 'having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the asset'. Whilst local listing provides no additional planning controls, the fact that a building or site is on a local list means that its conservation as a heritage asset is an objective of the NPPF and a material consideration when determining a planning application (para 17).

### Relevant Local Policy
Policy ENV 1 of the Pendle Core Strategy 2011-2030, adopted December 2015, refers to non-designated heritage assets and the potential for a local list, and draws out those elements of Pendle's heritage which are particularly locally distinctive:

*Historic environment and built heritage*
*The historic environment and heritage assets of the Borough (including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments, non-designated assets and archaeological remains) and their settings, will be conserved and should be enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance, especially those elements that make a particular contribution to the local character and distinctiveness of Pendle, such as:*

- *The pre-industrial farming heritage of the 16th-18th centuries: houses and barns;*
- *The industrial heritage of the textile industry including: weavers' cottages, mills (in particular the weaving sheds and chimneys) and terraced housing;*
- *The Leeds and Liverpool canal corridor and its associated assets, including locks, bridges, and warehouses;*

- *The sandstone masonry and stone slates of the traditional local vernacular building styles.*

*The Council will seek to do this through:*
- *The declaration of Conservation Areas or other heritage designations;*
- *The preparation and review of Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans;*
- *The use of Article 4 Directions;*
- *The preparation of a Local List;*
- *Maintaining a record of heritage assets at risk and formulating strategies to protect them;*
- *Identifying grants and funding opportunities for heritage at risk and conservation-led regeneration projects.*

## Key elements of Pendle's local historic character and distinctiveness
A statement setting out key elements of local historic character and distinctiveness will provide a basis and wider context for the local listing process, including developing relevant selection criteria. Historic buildings and places form the backdrop to our daily lives, and in Pendle they provide interest and enjoyment for many people, both residents and visitors alike. The historic environment has shaped our identity and the built heritage is our most visible link with the past. Careful conservation is essential if our heritage is to be successfully passed on to future generations. The following paragraphs identify some of the main elements contributing to local heritage and character.

Pendle has a rich and diverse history, evident in the survival of heritage assets ranging from the Iron Age hillfort at Castercliff, the impressive medieval churches at Colne, Barnoldswick and Bracewell, to the 18th and 19th century industrial heritage of textile mills and terrace housing, as at Nelson and Brierfield. This rich variety of heritage makes a significant contribution to the special identity, sense of place, character and distinctiveness of the Borough. It also enhances the quality of life of residents and the local economy through leisure and tourism, and as a focus for heritage-led regeneration.

The quality and variety of Pendle's historic environment is widely recognised. There are 11 scheduled monuments, over 320 listed buildings, and over 14% of the Borough is included within 23 conservation areas. Towns, villages, hamlets and scattered farmsteads lie within the distinctive and often dramatic landscapes and topography. For example at Colne where the town centre sits astride a prominent ridge, in Trawden Forest where farms and hamlets are set within a historic farming landscape of stone vaccary walls, or towards Pendle Hill itself where exposed villages and farms cling to the hillside.

The three larger towns of Nelson, Colne and Barnoldswick each have a strong and distinctive urban landscape with key landmark buildings. There is also variety and contrast in the villages and hamlets, such as Newchurch on the open slopes of Pendle Hill, or Wycoller within its narrow valley. A constant and unifying feature however is the distinctive local building stone and stone roofing slate, and the simple and robust forms of the traditional vernacular building styles.

In addition to the early parish churches, the oldest buildings reflect the area's origins in the rural pre-industrial farming settlements of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Pendle has a large number of high quality stone houses dating from this period, a result not only of the wealth and social status of the gentry families and yeoman farmers of the time, but also of the local supply of good building stone. Today the attractive environment of such areas as Pendleside, Trawden and West Craven, and the relative decline of traditional farming activity

mean that there are pressures to convert and alter barns and other farm buildings for new uses, particularly residential.

Many of these early farming settlements diversified into textile production from the 17th century onwards, with farms and cottages often being adapted to accommodate looms. From the 18th century textile manufacture also developed in mills and weaving sheds, initially water-powered such as at Higherford Mill, then from the mid 19th century steam-powered. From these early origins the textile industry in Pendle grew to become one of the most significant centres for cotton weaving in the UK.

The construction of the Leeds & Liverpool Canal through Pendle from the 1790's added greater impetus for the development of large mills, the most widespread and distinctive form in Pendle being the north-light weaving shed. The Canal also has its own distinctive heritage of locks, bridges and warehouses. Although many of the mill chimneys that once punctuated the skyline are now gone, fine examples of the area's rich industrial legacy remain. This heritage is however increasingly fragile and subject to pressures for alteration and redevelopment.

## Local List selection criteria

Local heritage listing has the capacity to include all types of heritage assets, whether buildings, structures or other sites. Selection criteria are essential in defining the scope of the local heritage list, will ensure consistency across the Borough, and should take account of the range of heritage assets and key characteristics in Pendle, as identified above. This includes recognition that local character and distinctiveness may lie as much in the commonplace as it does in the rare and spectacular.

The following selection criteria are based on those recommended by Historic England (Local Heritage Listing: Historic England Advice Note 7, 2016), and are adapted to local circumstances. Buildings, structures or sites should normally satisfy at least two of the selection criteria in order to be considered for inclusion on the Local List.

### 1. Age

Buildings fulfilling this criteria should predate around 1850, representing early phases of development prior to the large scale industrialisation and more regulated urban expansion of the later 19th century. Buildings should retain a degree of intactness of form and lack of harmful external alteration, however superficial alterations which may be reversed in the future e.g. loss of original windows, should not necessarily preclude selection. Buildings of this age typically retain stone slate roofs and other local vernacular detailing. They most commonly include agricultural and domestic buildings, also weavers' cottages, loom shops and earlier industrial buildings.

### 2. Rarity

These should represent rare surviving examples of a particular type or form of building, material or style. They may incorporate a design, use or other quality that was always uncommon, or has become unusual or exceptional to the area. Examples could include former 'back to back' cottages, shopping arcades or double-height shopfronts; meeting halls, cinemas or theatres; sites retaining original features or street furniture such as railings, stone setts or flagstones; railway structures such as stations, viaducts or bridges; mill chimneys and other industrial infrastructure such as weirs, mill races, gasometers or those relating to stone quarrying.

### 3. Aesthetic, architectural or design interest

These include buildings or structures which are locally important for the interest of their architectural design or decoration, or as an example of a particular architectural style. They may be significant examples of particular building types or techniques, or demonstrate the use of quality materials or craftsmanship. They may be the work of a notable local architect. Examples could include buildings demonstrating construction methods or materials that contribute to the distinctiveness of the area, such as 'watershot' stonework, stone slate roofing, or particularly ornate stone masonry detailing in ashlar, or dressed or tooled stone. Other buildings may retain fine original joinery in timber windows or shopfronts, decorative glass or tiles. Good examples of designed parks, landscapes or gardens could also be considered.

### 4. Landmark or townscape status

These include buildings which contribute significantly to the appearance of the townscape, have a striking presence in the streetscene, or that are a focal point of visual or local interest. They may form a landmark, seen from within or from outside an area. They could include buildings such as churches or chapels, monuments or statues, schools, mills or mill chimneys, public houses, libraries or banks. Buildings may be on prominent corner sites, or have striking or prominent architectural features such as towers, turrets or cupolas.

### 5. Group value

These represent buildings or structures which together form an important architectural or historic relationship as a group. They will have a coherent design, or historic functional relationship. Examples could include terraces, rows or squares which have a considered or consistent design, or buildings which together create an enclosure or a focal point in the townscape. Buildings could also have a functional relationship such as a group of industrial or agricultural buildings, or railway or canal buildings.

### 6. Historical interest or association

These would be buildings, sites or structures which have a historical association with locally or nationally important people or events. They may illustrate important aspects of local social, economic, cultural or political history. This could either be by direct representation of a particular event, person or group of people, or by historical use of a building. They could include commemorative structures such as memorials, statues, tombs or gravestones, as well as buildings relating to groups such as local trades, political, cultural or religious associations.

### 7. Social and communal value

These include places or buildings perceived as a source of local identity (for example commemorative or symbolic), distinctiveness or social interaction, contributing to the 'collective memory' of a place. The historic and social perception of an area can often be influenced by a major building or place that plays an integral part in its identity, such as a workplace, school, church, village or town hall, park or other designed open space, social or leisure facility, or memorial.

### 8. Archaeological interest

These include buildings or sites which may provide evidence about past human activity in the area, which may be archaeological – in the form of buried remains – but may also be revealed in the structure of particular buildings or in a manmade landscape. The presence of such archaeology may be known, or suspected, to exist. Sites or areas should contain

archaeological remains or evidence which provides a source of information on the history of an area. This could be evidence of an agricultural activity, such as in the stone boundaries and ditches of medieval vaccary farms, or of an industrial process, such as coal mining, stone quarrying or lime production. The significance of a local heritage asset of any kind may be enhanced by the existence of a significant contemporary or historic record.

## Useful sources of information
The following resources will be useful when identifying and considering heritage assets for nomination. Please contact the Conservation Officer rosemary.lyons@pendle.gov.uk  for further details on these and additional local resources.

- Lancashire Historic Environment Record (LCC)
- Historic maps, OS first edition 1:2,500 and 1:10,000
- Historic landscape and historic town assessment reports – Nelson, Colne, Barnoldswick (LCC)
- Conservation Area Character Appraisals (PBC)
- Heritage Gateway  www.heritagegateway.org.uk
- PastScape  www.pastscape.org.uk
- The Buildings of England – Lancashire North (N. Pevsner)
- Parks and Gardens UK  www.parksandgardens.org
- Historic England  https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/plan-making/improve-your-neighbourhood/

October 2016