SECTION 5

SUMMARY OF FORCES FOR CHANGE

Derwent Valley in the Peak District, Derbyshire (© English Heritage/J Humble)

The following table summarises the likely or potential forces for change that have been identified for each of the Regional Landscape Character Types. For further details, reference should be made to the Landscape Change and Management section for each of the Landscape Character Type Descriptions in Section 4.

Forces for change have been identified through a combination of documentary research, consultation and observations in the field. Forces for Change identified in the EMRLCA and summarised in the following tables are not to be interpreted as a justification for certain types of development to occur in the future and nor are they a guide to the capacity of a landscape character types to accommodate a particular type of development and change.

LANDSCAPE TYPE	FORCES FOR CHANGE		
	BUILT DEVELOPMENT	INFRASTRUCTURE	ENERGY PROVISION
GROUP 1: COAST AND SEA			
1A. Coastal Saltmarshes and Mudflats		Targets and signs of military ranges.	
1B. Coastal Dunes, Beach and Intertidal Sand Flats		Targets and signs of military ranges.	
1C. Shallow Coastal Waters		Moorings and launching strips.	
1D. Shallow Inlet Bay			
1E. Offshore Industries, Fisheries and Navigations		Movement of vessels.	Likely or anticipated pressure to accommodate wind energy schemes.
GROUP 2: FENLAND AND FENLAND MARGINS			
2A. Settled Fens and Marshes	Residential development on settlement margins/ along arterial roads.	Road improvements, including straightening and by-pass schemes. Deterioration of windmills.	Likely or anticipated pressure to accommodate wind energy schemes.
2B. Planned and Drained Fens and Carrlands	Light industrial development along arterial roads.		Likely or anticipated pressure to accommodate wind energy schemes.

It is acknowledged that the Forces for Change identified for Regional Landscape Character Types can be regarded as relevant for all landscape within the region. However, the EMRLCA seeks to identify the principal forces for change acting on the various landscape character types to help guide and promote positive change at the regional scale.

For further information about landscape character, forces for change and shaping the future landscape, refer to relevant Countryside Character Area descriptions, the National Landscape Typology and Landscape Character Assessments and Landscape Strategies that have been undertaken at national, county and district level.

FORCES FOR CHANGE				
MINERALS AND WASTE	AGRICULTURE, LAND MANAGEMENT AND FISHING	FORESTRY AND WOODLAND	TOURISM AND LEISURE	ENVIRONMENT PROCESSES AND CLIMATE CHANGE
	Reduction in grazing.		Car parks and viewpoints.	Sea level rise Flood defence works.
	Reduction in grazing.		Seasonal holiday makers. Recreational facilities, such as golf courses. Car parks and viewpoints.	Sea level rise Flood defence works.
	Litter from fishing activity. Pollution from fishing vessels and land-based activities.		Seasonal holiday makers.	Sea level rise Changes in coastline and marine environment
	Trawling and dredging activity. Litter from fishing activity.			Loss or change in sand banks and marine environment
Sand and gravel extraction. Gas extraction. Demand for new extraction sites.	Litter from fishing activity. Pollution from fishing vessels.			Sea level rise and changes in coastline
	Agricultural intensification. Increase in arable production. Proliferation of large scale agricultural buildings.	Planting of shelterbelts. No opportunity for new woodland planting.	Growth of static caravan parks.	Sea level rise Flood defence works.
	Agricultural intensification. Increase in arable production. Proliferation of large scale agricultural buildings. Improvements to dykes and embankments. Cultivation of energy crops.	Planting of shelterbelts. Limited opportunity for new woodland planting.	Increasing number of visitor centres, caravan/ camp sites and holiday cottages	Sea level and water table rise, and inundation and flooding

LANDSCAPE TYPE	FORCES FOR CHANGE		
	BUILT DEVELOPMENT	INFRASTRUCTURE	ENERGY PROVISION
2C. Fen and Marsh Margin Farmlands	Residential development on settlement margins. Industrial and commercial development around larger towns.	Road improvements, including straightening and by-pass schemes. Severance/loss of green lanes.	Likely or anticipated pressure to accommodate wind energy schemes.
GROUP 3: RIVER VALLEY FLOODPLAINS			
3A. Floodplain Valleys	Development on settlement margins, including large-scale utility development	River flood defence works and river channel modifications	
3B. Sandland Farmlands	Residential development on settlement margins.		
GROUP 4: LOWLAND VALES			
4A. Unwooded Vales	Mixed-used development on the fringes of larger settlements.	After-use and redevelopment of air-fields. Road improvements	
4B. Wooded Vale	Village expansion.		
GROUP 5: VILLAGE FARMLANDS			
5A. Village Farmlands	Village expansion. Mixed-used development on the fringes of larger settlements.	Road improvements, including widening and new junctions.	
5B. Wooded Village Farmlands	Mixed-used development on the fringes of larger settlements.	Road improvements, including widening and new junctions. Airport expansion	
5C. Undulating Mixed Farmlands	Mixed-used development on the fringes of larger settlements.	Road improvements	Likely or anticipated pressure to accommodate wind energy schemes.

FORCES FOR CHANGE				
MINERALS AND WASTE	AGRICULTURE, LAND MANAGEMENT AND FISHING	FORESTRY AND WOODLAND	TOURISM AND LEISURE	ENVIRONMENT PROCESSES AND CLIMATE CHANGE
	Agricultural intensification. Increase in arable production. Cultivation of energy crops.	Opportunity for woodland planting in upland areas.		Sea level rise and inundation of coastal margins.
Sand and gravel extraction. Demand for new extraction sites.	Agricultural intensification. Increase in arable production.	Opportunity for small-scale woodland planting.		Increased flood risk. Changing river channels . Summer desiccation of wetlands.
Sand and gravel extraction. Deep coal mining. Landfill operations.	Agricultural intensification. Increase in arable production.			
	Agricultural intensification. Increase in arable production.	Opportunity for small-scale woodland planting.		
	Agricultural intensification.	Opportunity for woodland planting, but sited to avoid more open areas.		
	Agricultural intensification. Cultivation of energy crops.	Opportunity for woodland planting.		
	Agricultural intensification. Increase in arable production. Inappropriate parkland management. Cultivation of energy crops.	Opportunity for woodland planting.	Visitors to parks, reservoirs and woodland. Development of new visitor infrastructure.	
	Agricultural intensification. Proliferation of large scale agricultural buildings.	Opportunity for woodland planting in upland areas.		

LANDSCAPE TYPE	FORCES FOR CHANGE		
	BUILT DEVELOPMENT	INFRASTRUCTURE	ENERGY PROVISION
GROUP 6: LIMESTONE FARMLANDS			
6A. Limestone Scarp and Dipslopes	Village expansion. Mixed-used development on the fringes of larger settlements.	Management of historic routes. Redevelopment of air-fields. Potential for telecom infrastructure.	Likely or anticipated pressure to accommodate wind energy schemes.
6B. Upland Limestone Pastures	Village expansion. Conversion of traditional agricultural buildings.	Potential for telecom infrastructure	Likely or anticipated pressure to accommodate wind energy schemes.
6C. Limestone Dales	Deterioration of mill buildings.		
6D. Limestone Farmlands	Village expansion. Mixed-used development on the fringes of larger settlements.	Potential for telecom infrastructure	Likely or anticipated pressure to accommodate wind energy schemes.
GROUP 7: CHALK WOLDS			
7A. Chalk Wolds	Village expansion. Conversion of traditional agricultural buildings.	Management of historic routes. Potential for telecom infrastructure.	Likely or anticipated pressure to accommodate wind energy schemes.
7B. Wolds Scarps, Ridges and Valleys	Development on settlement margins. Abandoned buildings.	Road improvements, including straightening and by-pass schemes. Management of historic routes. Potential for telecom infrastructure.	
GROUP 8: CLAY WOLDS			
8A. Clay Wolds	Village expansion. Mixed-used development on the fringes of larger settlements		Likely or anticipated pressure to accommodate wind energy schemes.
GROUP 9: COALFIELDS			
9A. Settled Coalfield Farmlands	Village expansion. Mixed-used development on the fringes of larger settlements	Road improvements, including widening and new junctions.	Likely or anticipated pressure to accommodate wind energy schemes.

FORCES FOR CHANGE				
MINERALS AND WASTE	AGRICULTURE, LAND MANAGEMENT AND FISHING	FORESTRY AND WOODLAND	TOURISM AND LEISURE	ENVIRONMENT PROCESSES AND CLIMATE CHANGE
Limestone quarrying. Demand for new quarries.	Agricultural intensification.	Opportunity for small-scale woodland planting, along the scarp.		
Limestone quarrying. Demand for new quarries.	Agricultural intensification. Maintenance of stone walls.	Limited opportunity for new woodland planting. Management of existing woodland.		
Limestone quarrying. Demand for new quarries.	Reduction in grazing.	Limited opportunity for new woodland planting. Management of existing woodland.	Visitor pressure from day-trippers and walkers. Development of new visitor infrastructure.	
Limestone quarrying. Demand for new quarries. Redevelopment of former coal mining sites.	Agricultural intensification. Cultivation of energy crops.	Opportunity for woodland planting.		
Chalk quarrying. Demand for new quarries.	Agricultural intensification. Increase in arable production.	Opportunity for small-scale woodland planting. Management of existing woodland.	Visitor pressure on historic towns. Increasing number of visitor centres, caravan/ camp sites and holiday cottages.	
Chalk quarrying. Demand for new quarries.	Agricultural intensification. Cultivation of energy crops. Poor state of repair of historic agricultural buildings.	Opportunity for woodland planting. Management of existing woodland.	Visitor pressure on historic towns. Increasing number of visitor centres, caravan/ camp sites and holiday cottages.	
	Agricultural intensification. Proliferation of large scale agricultural buildings.	Opportunity for woodland planting. Management of existing woodland.		
Redevelopment of former coal mining sites.	Agricultural intensification. Cultivation of energy crops.	Opportunity for woodland planting.		

LANDSCAPE TYPE	FORCES FOR CHANGE		
	BUILT DEVELOPMENT	INFRASTRUCTURE	ENERGY PROVISION
GROUP 10: WOODS AND FORESTS			
10A. Forest Hills and Ridges	Village expansion. Mixed use development on the fringe of larger settlements.	Management of historic routes. Redevelopment of air-fields.	Likely or anticipated pressure to accommodate wind energy schemes.
10B. Sandstone Forests and Heaths	Village expansion. Mixed-used development on the fringes of larger settlements.	Road improvements, including widening and new junctions.	
10C. Wooded Slopes and Valleys	Residential along arterial routes. Mixed-used development on the fringes of larger settlements.		Anticipated opportunities for hydro electric power provision.
10D. Forested Ancient Hills	Village expansion. Development around Leicester and other urban extension as part of growth point.		
GROUP 11: GRITSTONE MOORS AND FRINGES			
11A. Open Moors and Inbye Land	Limited village expansion on moorland fringes.	New access roads to assist land management.	
11B. Moorland Valleys		Road improvements to reduce congestion.	
11C. Settled Valleys and Enclosed Gritstone Uplands	Village expansion. Mixed-used development on the fringes of larger settlements. Conversion of traditional agricultural buildings.	Road improvements, including widening and new junctions. Management of historic routes.	
11D. Upland Pastoral Hills and Valleys	Village expansion.	Management of historic routes.	

FORCES FOR CHANGE				
MINERALS AND WASTE	AGRICULTURE, LAND MANAGEMENT AND FISHING	FORESTRY AND WOODLAND	TOURISM AND LEISURE	ENVIRONMENT PROCESSES AND CLIMATE CHANGE
Stone quarrying. Demand for new and restoration of redundant quarries.	Agricultural intensification. Maintenance of stone walls. Inappropriate parkland management.	Opportunity for woodland planting.		
Sandstone quarrying. Demand for new and restoration of redundant quarries.	Agricultural intensification. Increase in arable production. Cultivation of energy crops. Inappropriate parkland management.	Opportunity for woodland planting. Management of existing woodland.	Visitors to Sherwood Forest. Development of new infrastructure. Aspiration for Sherwood Forest Regional Park.	
	Agricultural intensification and diversification.	Opportunity for small-scale woodland planting. Management of existing woodland.	Visitor pressure from day-trippers and walkers. Development of new visitor infrastructure.	
Stone quarrying. Demand for new and restoration of redundant quarries.	Agricultural intensification.	Opportunity for woodland planting. Management of existing woodland.	Visitors to country park and reservoirs. Aspiration for Charnwood Forest Regional Park.	
	Over grazing on moors and in clough woodlands.	Threat from grazing. Opportunity for small-scale woodland planting in cloughs and valleys.	Visitor pressure from day-trippers and walkers. Development of new visitor infrastructure.	
	Agricultural intensification. Over grazing in woodlands.	Threat from grazing. Management of existing woodland and conversion to mixed woodland.	Visitors to reservoirs. Development of new visitor infrastructure.	
	Agricultural intensification.	Opportunity for small-scale woodland planting.	Visitor pressure on historic towns. Increasing number of visitor centres, caravan/ camp sites and holiday cottages.	
	Agricultural intensification. Poor state of repair of historic agricultural buildings.	Planting of shelterbelts. Limited opportunity for new woodland planting.	Visitor pressure from day-trippers and walkers. Development of new visitor infrastructure.	