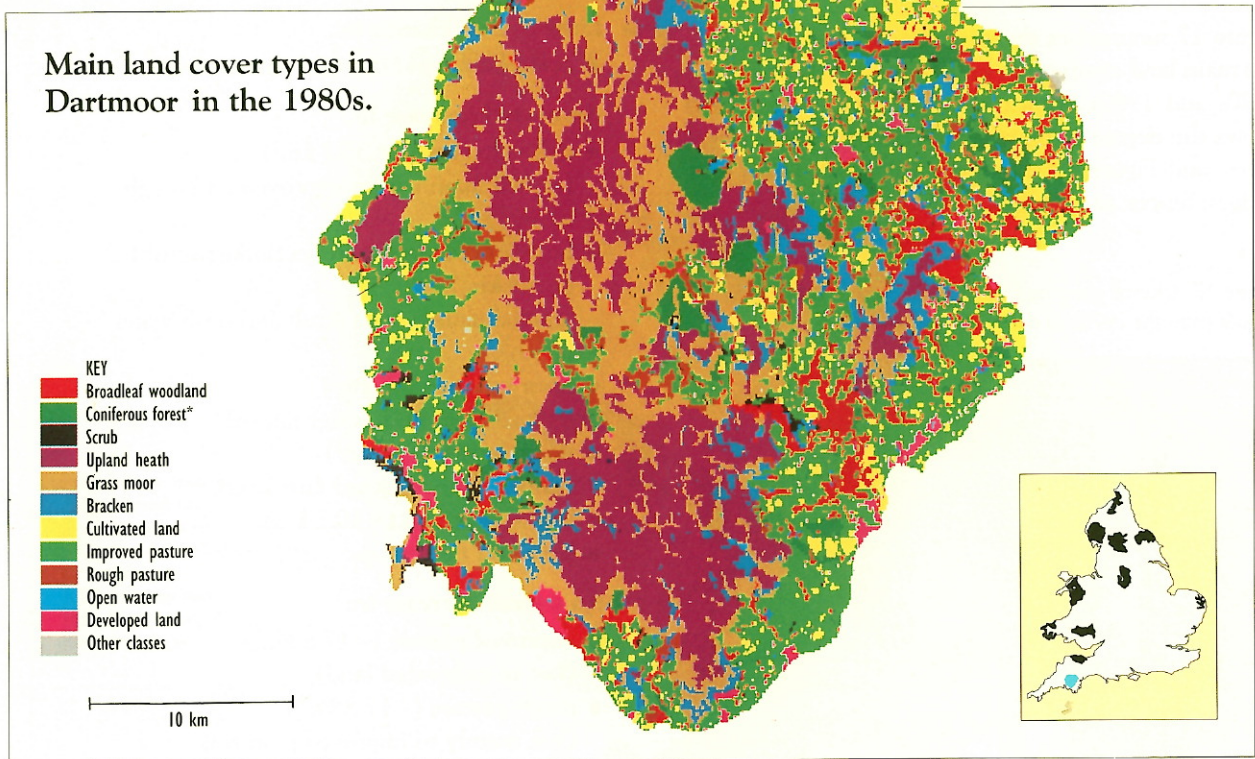


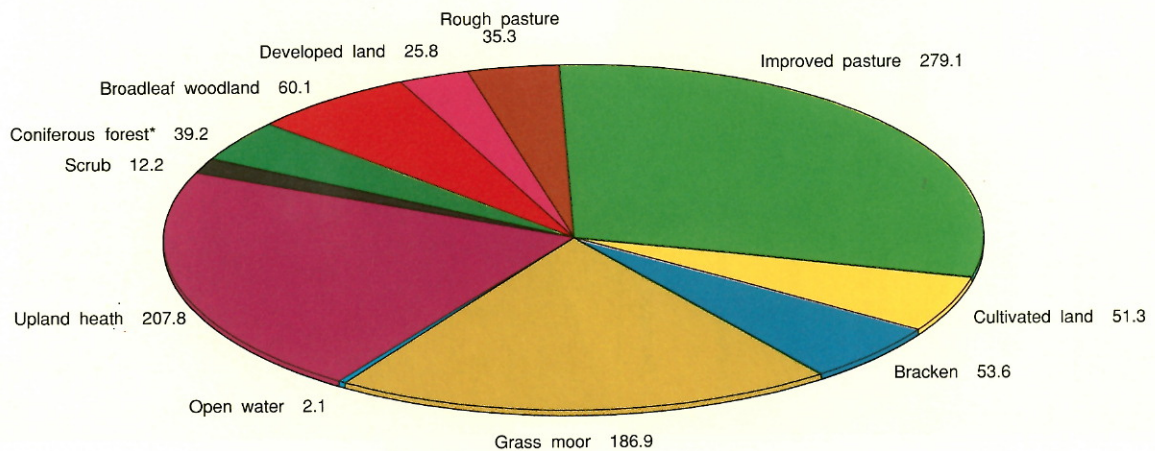
# Dartmoor



## The character of the landscape

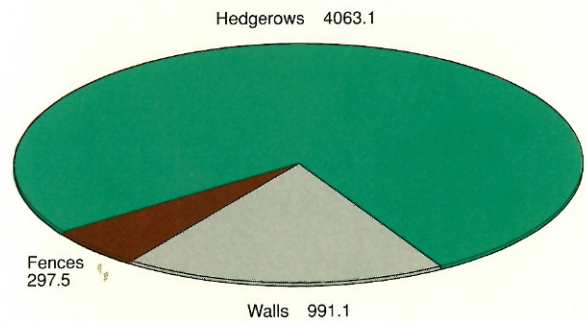
Dartmoor is the highest, most extensive and wildest area of open countryside in southern England. Rising out of the gentle, undulating farmland of South Devon, it consists of two high, boggy plateaux of grass and heather moorland, divided by the River Dart and its tributaries. The rugged moorland, with its characteristic rocky 'tors', is in dramatic contrast to the softer river valleys and the fringing farmland below, where the landscape is more domestic and is characterised by pasture land, woodland and settlement.

Figure 20. Proportion of different land cover types in Dartmoor in the 1980s (sq km).



\*Including clear felled/newly planted land

Figure 21. Proportion of different boundary features in Dartmoor in the 1980s (km).





## What has happened to the Dartmoor landscape?

Figure 22 summarises the overall gains and losses in the main land cover types in Dartmoor between the 1970s and 1980s, shown as net change. Figure 23 shows the degree of movement between land cover types, and Figure 24 shows the gains and losses in hedges, fences and walls.

The main gains and losses in Dartmoor can be summarised as follows.

Figure 22. Overall gains and losses in land cover types in Dartmoor from the 1970s to the 1980s (sq km).

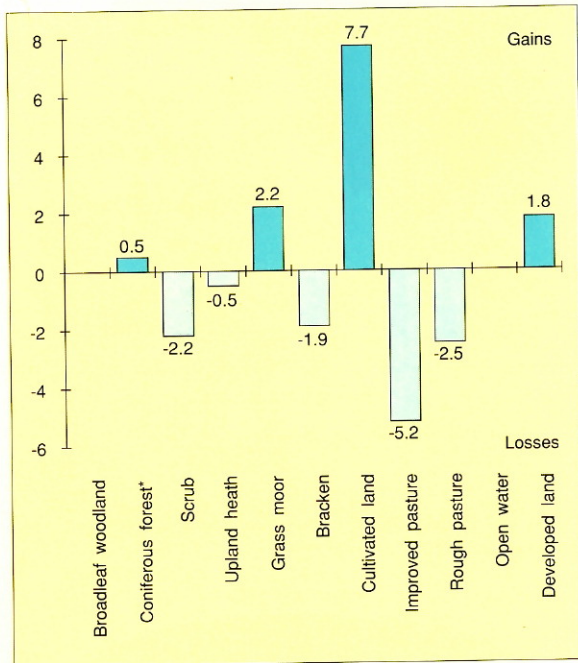
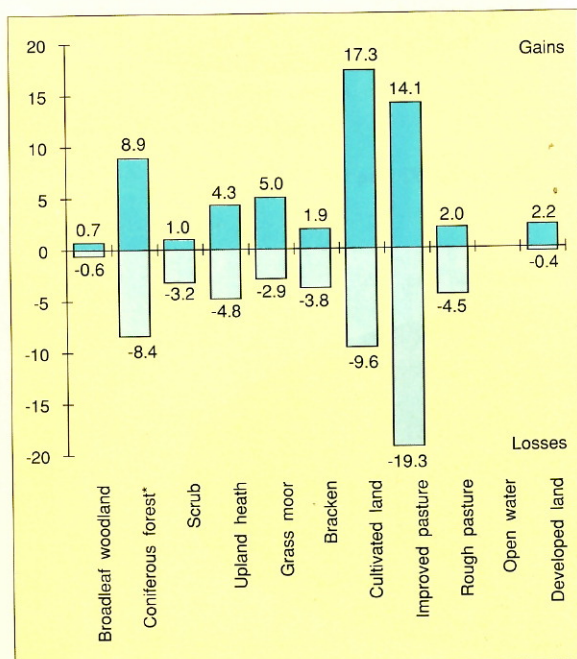


Figure 23. Areas gained to and lost from each land cover type in Dartmoor from the 1970s to the 1980s (sq km).



\*Including clear felled/newly planted land

### Little overall change in:

- broadleaved woodland and coniferous forest;
- upland heath;
- open water;
- length of walls;
- trees and tree groups.

### An overall increase in:

- cultivated land (+ 7.7 km<sup>2</sup>)  
(gained from improved pasture);
- grass moor (+ 2.2 km<sup>2</sup>)  
(gained mainly from heath/grass mosaic);
- quarries and mineral workings (+ 1.1 km<sup>2</sup>)  
(gained mainly from improved and rough pasture);
- length of fences (+ 32.4 km).

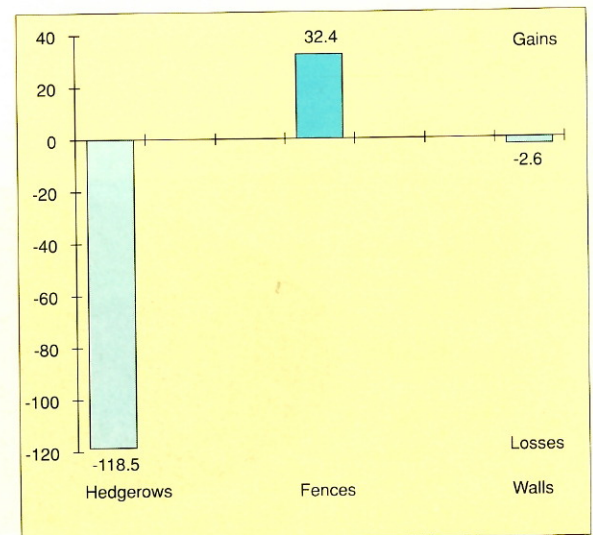
### An overall decrease in:

- improved pasture (- 5.2 km<sup>2</sup>)  
(lost mainly to cultivated land);
- rough pasture (- 2.5 km<sup>2</sup>)  
(lost mainly to improved pasture);
- scrub (- 2.2 km<sup>2</sup>)  
(lost to grass moor, bracken and pasture);
- bracken (- 1.9 km<sup>2</sup>)  
(lost to grass moor and pasture);
- length of hedges (- 118.5 km);
- ponds.

### Considerable movement into and out of:

- all types of enclosed farmland (gross change 66.8 km<sup>2</sup>);
- upland heath and upland heath/grass mosaics (gross change 9.1 km<sup>2</sup>);
- coniferous forest (gross change 8.8 km<sup>2</sup>, not including clear felled/newly planted land);
- clear felled/newly planted land (gross change 8.4 km<sup>2</sup>).

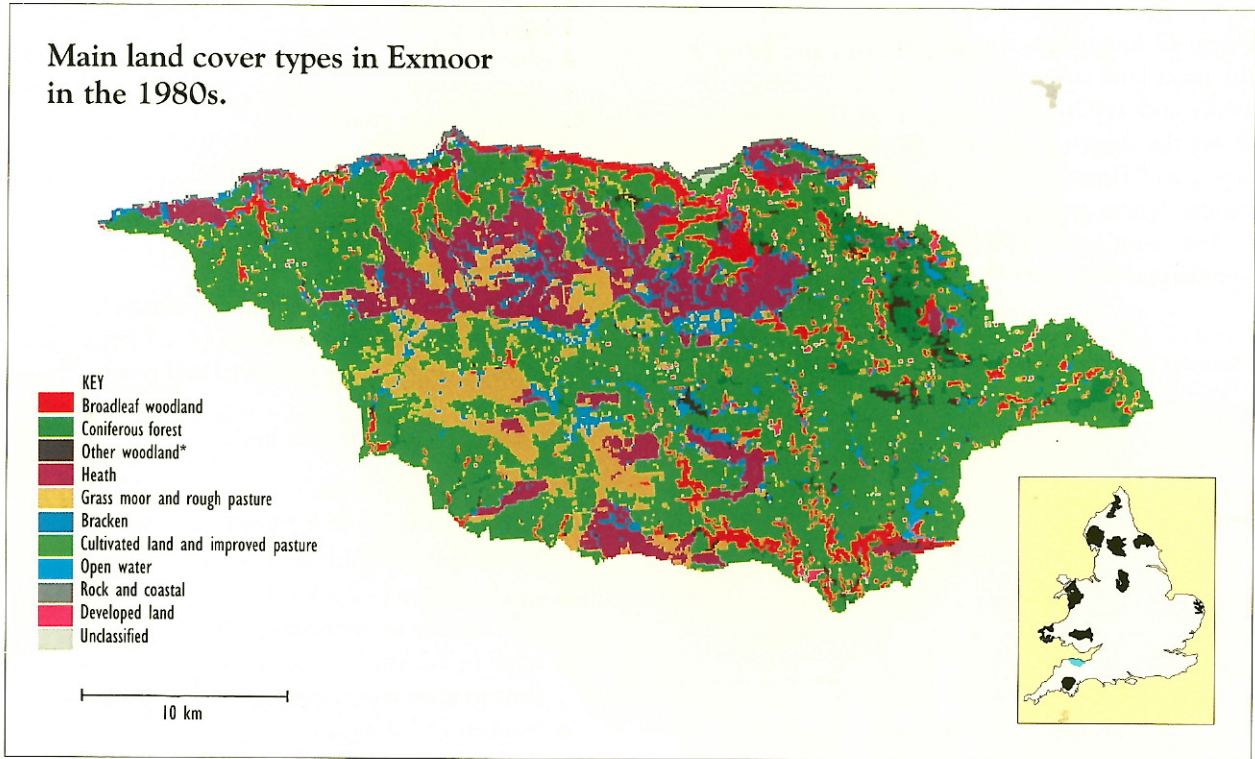
Figure 24. Changes in field boundaries in Dartmoor from the 1970s to the 1980s (km).





# Exmoor

Main land cover types in Exmoor in the 1980s.



## The character of the landscape

Exmoor contains a wide variety of landscapes within its relatively small area. The high central moorland plateau reaches the sea in the towering cliffs of the Bristol Channel coast, punctuated by waterfalls and wooded ravines. Inland, the grass moorland of the former Royal Forest is surrounded by commons of heather moorland, and the whole area is cut by round-sided coombes. To the east lies the fertile farmland of the Vale of Porlock and the valleys of the Exe and Avill, dividing Exmoor from the Brendon Hills.

Figure 26. Proportion of different boundary features in Exmoor in the 1980s (km).

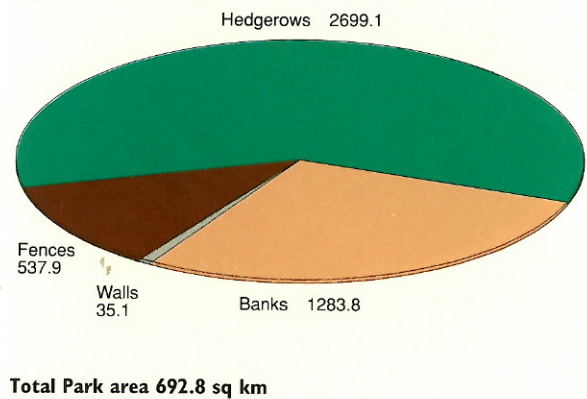
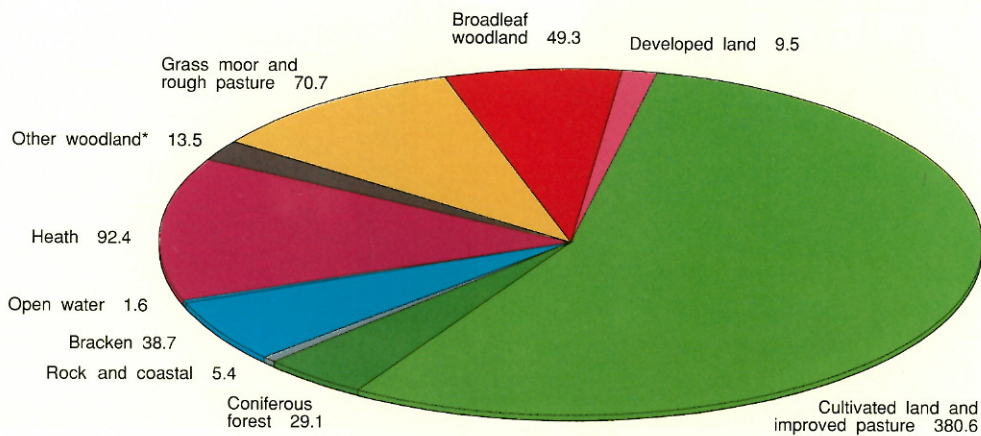


Figure 25. Proportion of different land cover types in Exmoor in the 1980s (sq km).



\*Including clear felled/newly planted land



## What has happened to the Exmoor landscape?

Figure 27 summarises the overall gains and losses in the main land cover types in Exmoor between the 1970s and 1980s, shown as net change. Figure 28 shows the degree of movement between land cover types, and Figure 29 shows the gains and losses in hedges, fences, walls and banks.

The main gains and losses in Exmoor can be summarised as follows.

Figure 27. Overall gains and losses in land cover types in Exmoor from the 1970s to the 1980s (sq km).

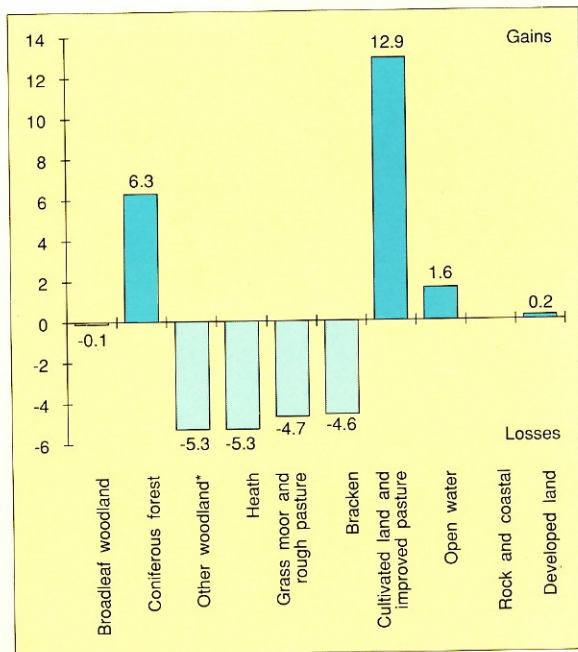
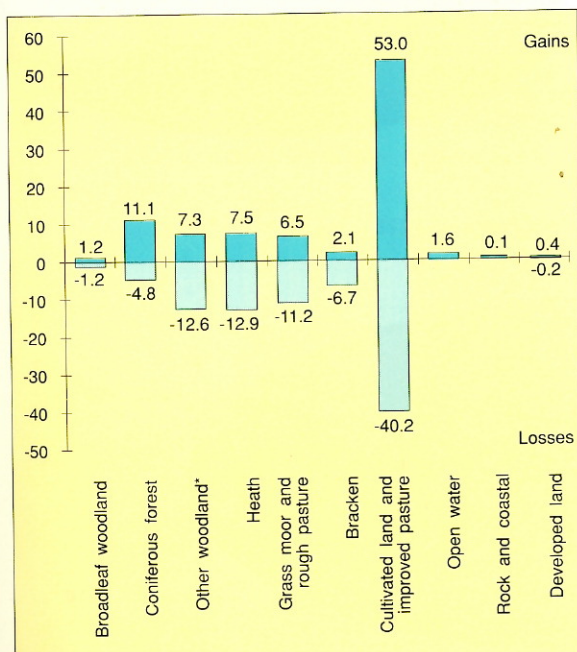


Figure 28. Areas gained to and lost from each land cover type in Exmoor from the 1970s to the 1980s (sq km).



\*Including clear felled/newly planted land

### Little overall change in:

- broadleaved woodland;
- improved pasture;
- coastal land;
- developed land;
- ponds;
- trees or groups of trees;
- length of walls.

### An overall increase in:

- cultivated land (+ 11.2 km<sup>2</sup>) (gained from improved pasture);
- coniferous forest (+ 6.3 km<sup>2</sup>, not including clear felled/newly planted land) (gained mainly from clear felled/newly planted land);
- open water (+ 1.6 km<sup>2</sup>) (gained mainly from pasture);
- length of fences (+ 63.6 km).

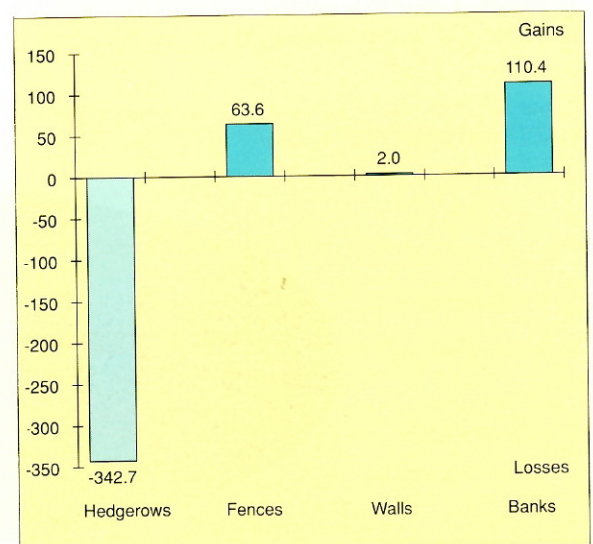
### An overall decrease in:

- upland heath (- 5.3 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost mainly to heath mosaics);
- grass moor and rough pasture (- 4.7 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost mainly to improved pasture);
- bracken (- 4.6 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost mainly to pasture and scrub);
- length of hedges and banks (- 232.3 km).

### Considerable movement into and out of:

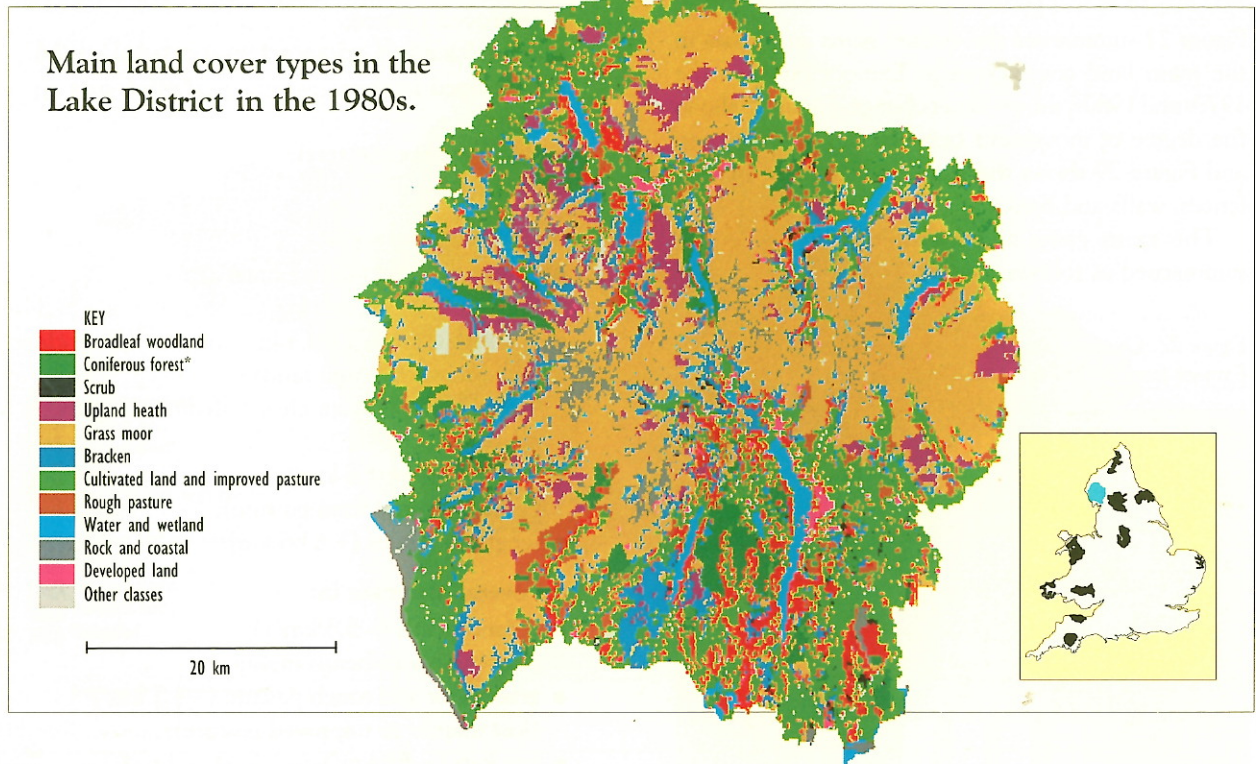
- all types of enclosed farmland (gross change 108.1 km<sup>2</sup>);
- all types of moor and heath (gross change 23.2 km<sup>2</sup>);
- clear felled/newly planted land (gross change 15.3 km<sup>2</sup>);
- coniferous forest (gross change 15.9 km<sup>2</sup>, not including clear felled/newly planted land).

Figure 29. Changes in field boundaries in Exmoor from the 1970s to the 1980s (km).





# The Lake District



## The character of the landscape

The Lake District is a dramatic and imposing landscape of rugged mountains, tranquil lakes and sheltered valleys, with enclosed pastures, stone farmhouses and scattered woodlands. The sixteen lakes are a key feature of the Park, and are ranged like the spokes of a wheel in the mountain valleys, while the higher fells dominate much of the central and northern part of the Park. The great central dome of hills from which these deep valleys radiate are centred on Scafell Pike, England's highest peak. Elsewhere there are extensive tracts of grass moor, with the main areas of upland heath confined to the north and west of the Park. Bracken occupies many valley sides, which also carry significant areas of broadleaved woodlands. Improved farmland is largely confined to valley bottoms, the fringes of the higher fells and the lower-lying fells in

the south east. Extensive areas of coniferous plantations occur in this area as well as on the flanks of the higher fells.

Figure 31. Proportion of different boundary features in the Lake District in the 1980s (km).

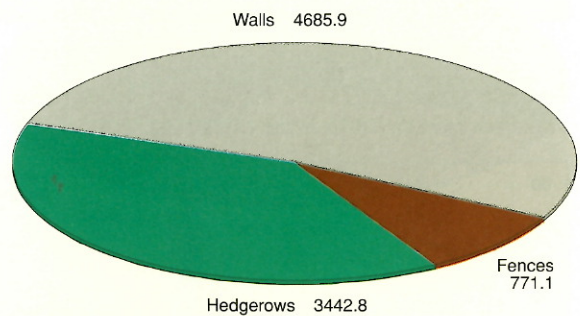
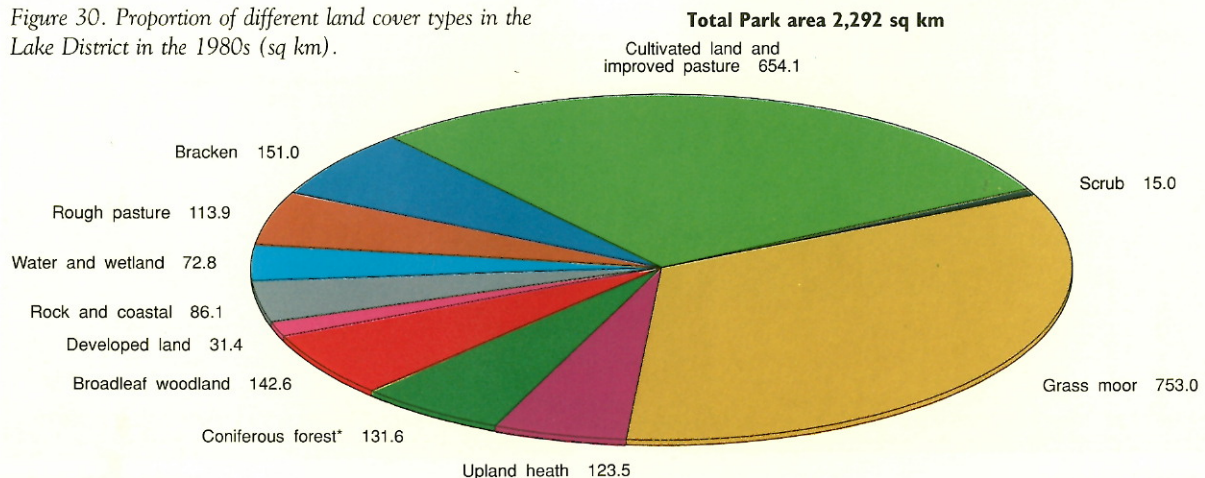


Figure 30. Proportion of different land cover types in the Lake District in the 1980s (sq km).



\*Including clear felled/newly planted land



## What has happened to the Lake District landscape?

Figure 32 summarises the overall gains and losses in the main land cover types in the Lake District between the 1970s and 1980s, shown as net change. Figure 33 shows the degree of movement between land cover types, and Figure 34 shows the gains and losses in hedges, fences and walls.

The main gains and losses in the Lake District can be summarised as follows.

Figure 32. Overall gains and losses in land cover types in the Lake District from the 1970s to the 1980s (sq km).

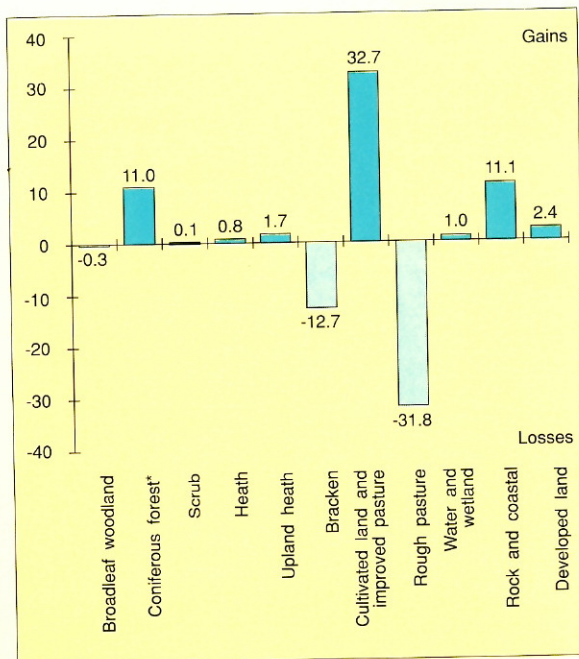
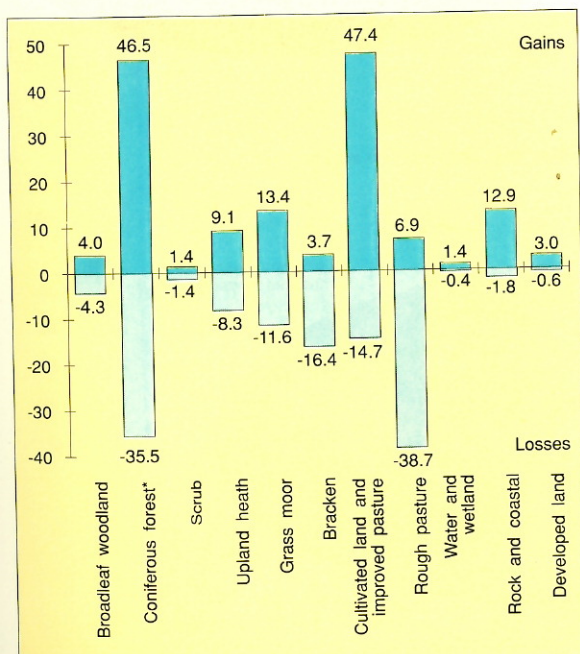


Figure 33. Areas gained to and lost from each land cover type in the Lake District from the 1970s to the 1980s (sq km).



\*Including clear felled/newly planted land

### Little overall change in:

- broadleaved woodland;
- scrub;
- clear felled/newly planted land;
- upland heath and grass moor;
- open water and ponds;
- trees and tree groups.

### An overall increase in:

- improved pasture (+ 31.1 km<sup>2</sup>) (gained mainly from rough pasture);
- coniferous forest (+ 11.5 km<sup>2</sup>, not including clear felled/newly planted land) (gained mainly from clear felled/newly planted land);
- developed land (+ 2.4 km<sup>2</sup>) (gained mainly from pasture);
- length of fences (+ 49.1 km);
- ponds.

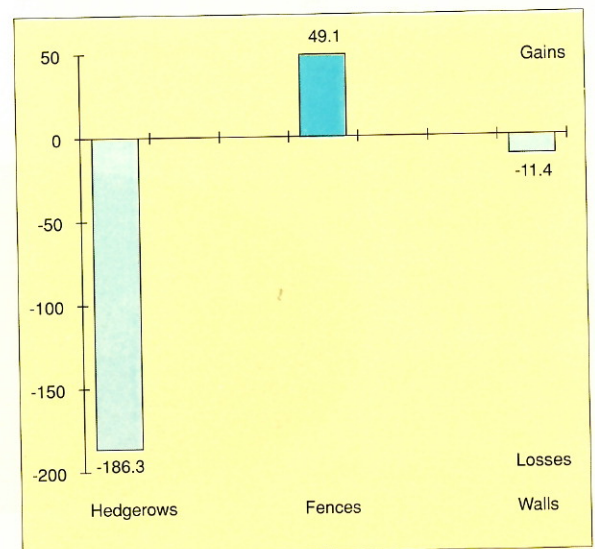
### An overall decrease in:

- rough pasture (- 31.8 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost to improved pasture);
- bracken (- 12.7 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost to grass moor, pasture and coniferous forest)
- length of hedges (- 186.3 km) and walls (- 11.4 km).

### Considerable movement into and out of:

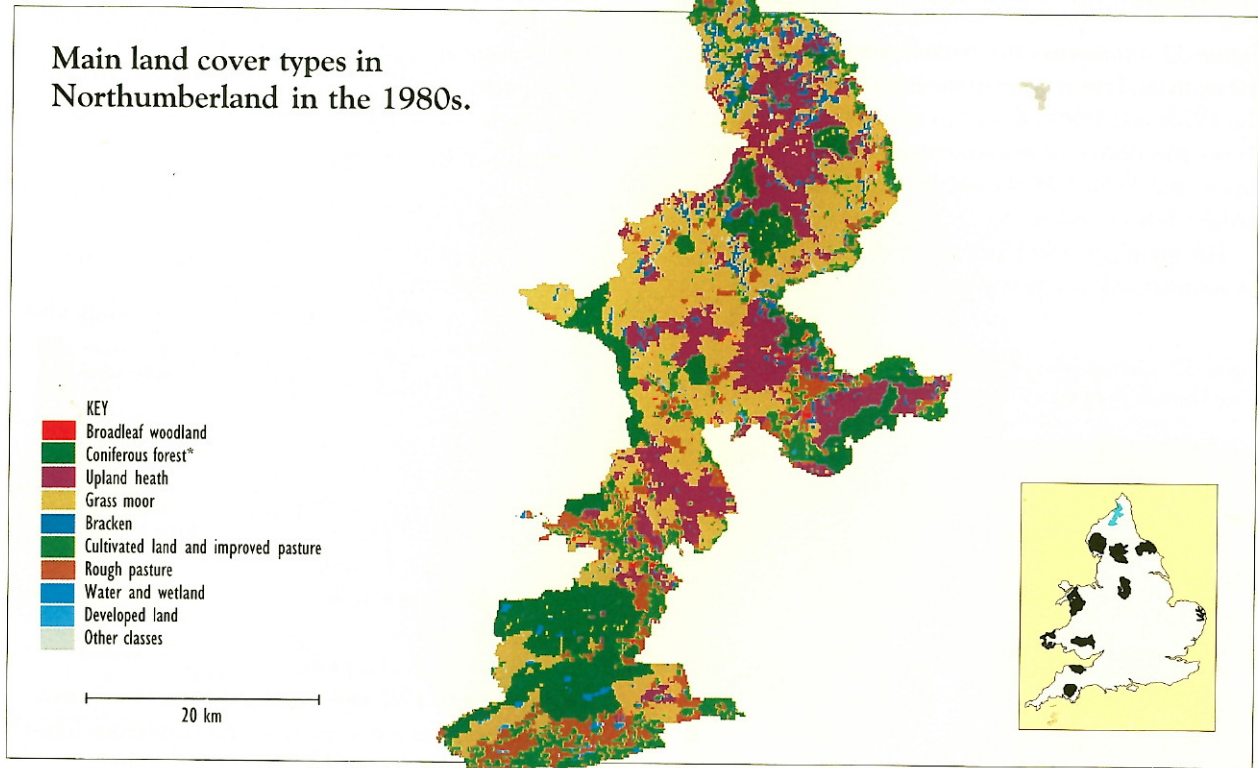
- all types of enclosed farmland (gross change 107.8 km<sup>2</sup>);
- moor and heath (gross change 42.5 km<sup>2</sup>, including upland heath and grass moor);
- clear felled/newly planted land (gross change 41.3 km<sup>2</sup>);
- coniferous forest (gross change 40.8 km<sup>2</sup>, not including clear felled/newly planted land);
- bracken (gross change 20.1 km<sup>2</sup>).

Figure 34. Changes in field boundaries in the Lake District from the 1970s to the 1980s (km).





# Northumberland



## The character of the landscape

The Northumberland National Park is characterised by remote, wild hill country stretching from Hadrian's Wall in the south to the rounded domes of the Cheviots on the Scottish Border. These grass and heather moorlands contrast with the softer river valleys of the North Tyne and the Rede. Part of Kielder Forest dominates the scene in the south and, together with recent plantations, covers about one fifth of the Park area.

Figure 36. Proportion of different boundary features in Northumberland in the 1980s (km).

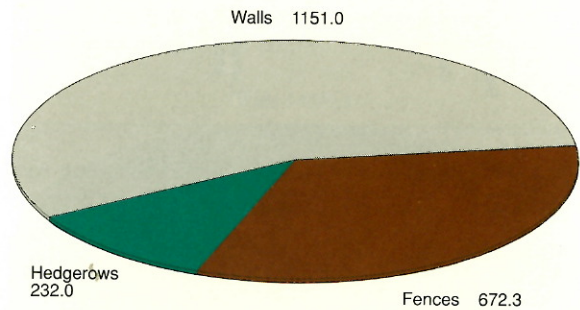
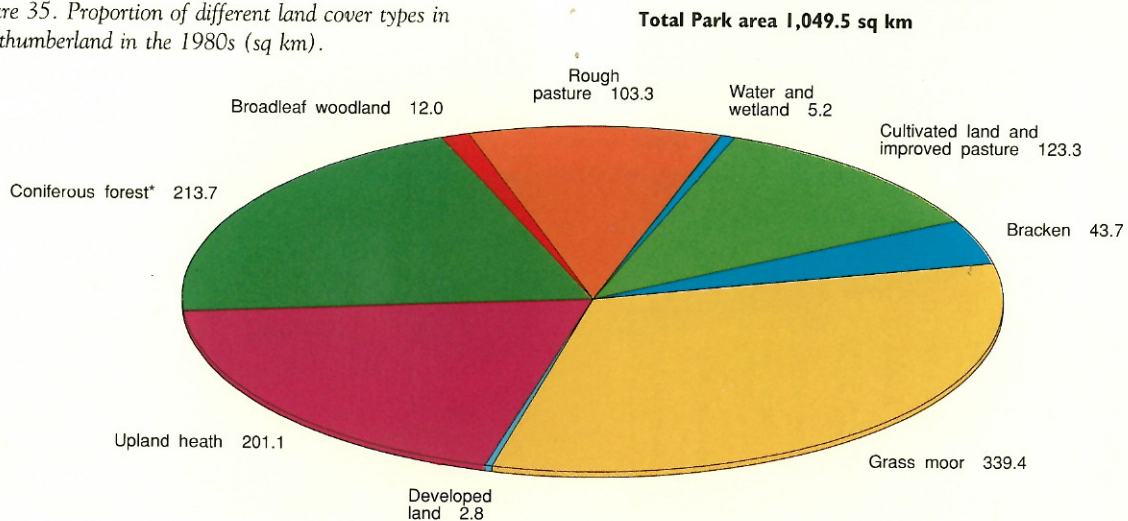


Figure 35. Proportion of different land cover types in Northumberland in the 1980s (sq km).



\*Including clear felled/newly planted land



## What has happened to the Northumberland landscape?

Figure 37 summarises the overall gains and losses in the main land cover types in Northumberland between the 1970s and 1980s, shown as net change. Figure 38 shows the degree of movement between land cover types, and Figure 39 shows the gains and losses in hedges, fences and walls.

The main gains and losses in Northumberland can be summarised as follows.

Figure 37. Overall gains and losses in land cover types in Northumberland from the 1970s to the 1980s (sq km).

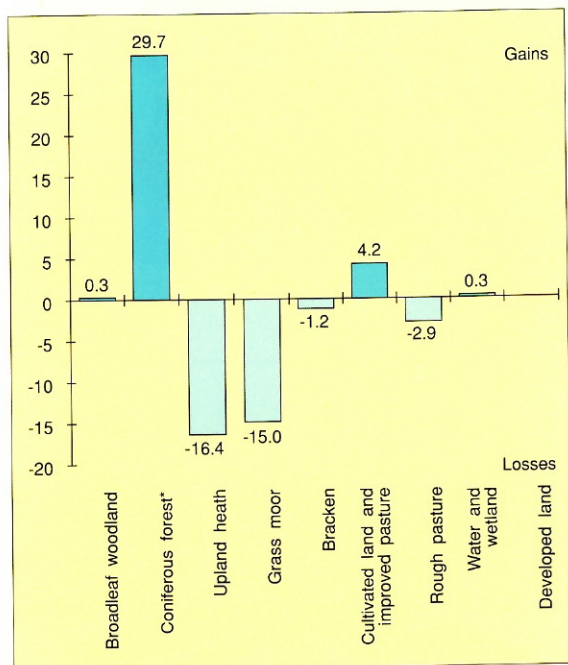
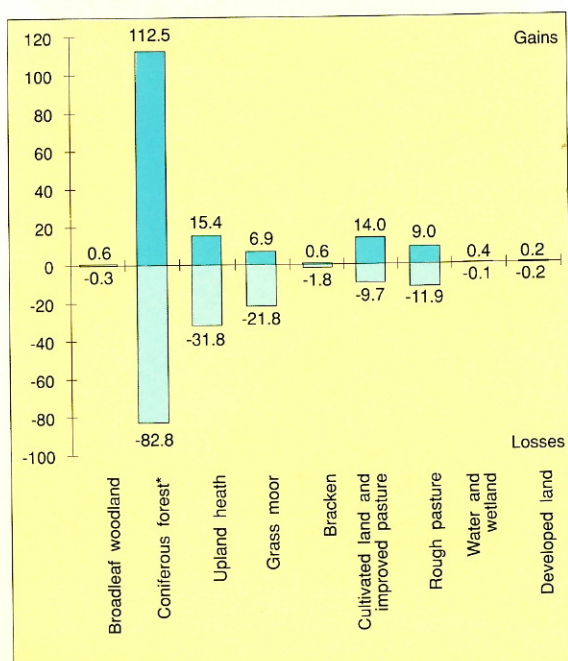


Figure 38. Areas gained to and lost from each land cover type in Northumberland from the 1970s to the 1980s (sq km).



\*including clear felled/newly planted land

### Little overall change in:

- broadleaved woodland;
- bracken;
- open water;
- developed land;
- length of hedges.

### An overall increase in:

- coniferous forest (+ 48.0 km<sup>2</sup>, not including clear felled/newly planted land) (gained from clear felled/newly planted land, grass moor and upland heath);
- improved pasture (+ 3.0 km<sup>2</sup>) (gained mainly from rough pasture);
- length of fences (+ 14.4 km);
- tree groups.

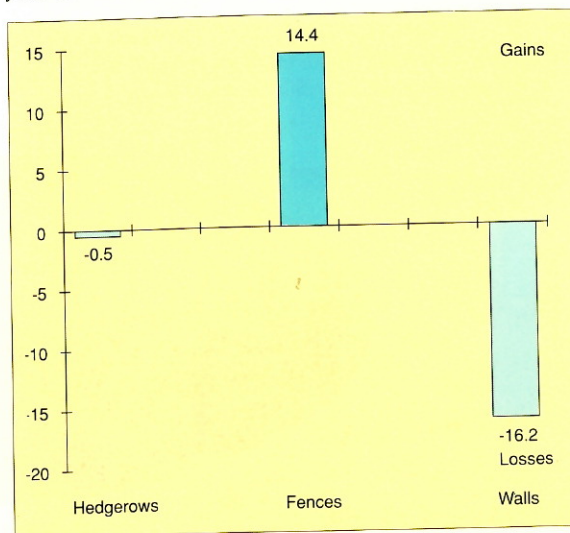
### An overall decrease in:

- clear felled/newly planted land (- 18.3 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost mainly to coniferous forest);
- upland heath (- 16.4 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost to coniferous forestry, grass moor and heath mosaics);
- grass moor (- 15.0 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost to coniferous forestry, heath mosaics and pasture);
- rough pasture (- 2.9 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost to improved pasture);
- length of walls (- 16.2 km; many walls have been incorporated into new conifer plantations);
- ponds.

### Considerable movement into and out of:

- clear felled/newly planted land (gross change 103.0 km<sup>2</sup>);
- coniferous forest (gross change 92.3 km<sup>2</sup>, not including clear felled/newly planted land);
- moor and heath (gross change 75.9 km<sup>2</sup>, including upland heath and grass moor);
- all types of enclosed farmland (gross change 44.6 km<sup>2</sup>).

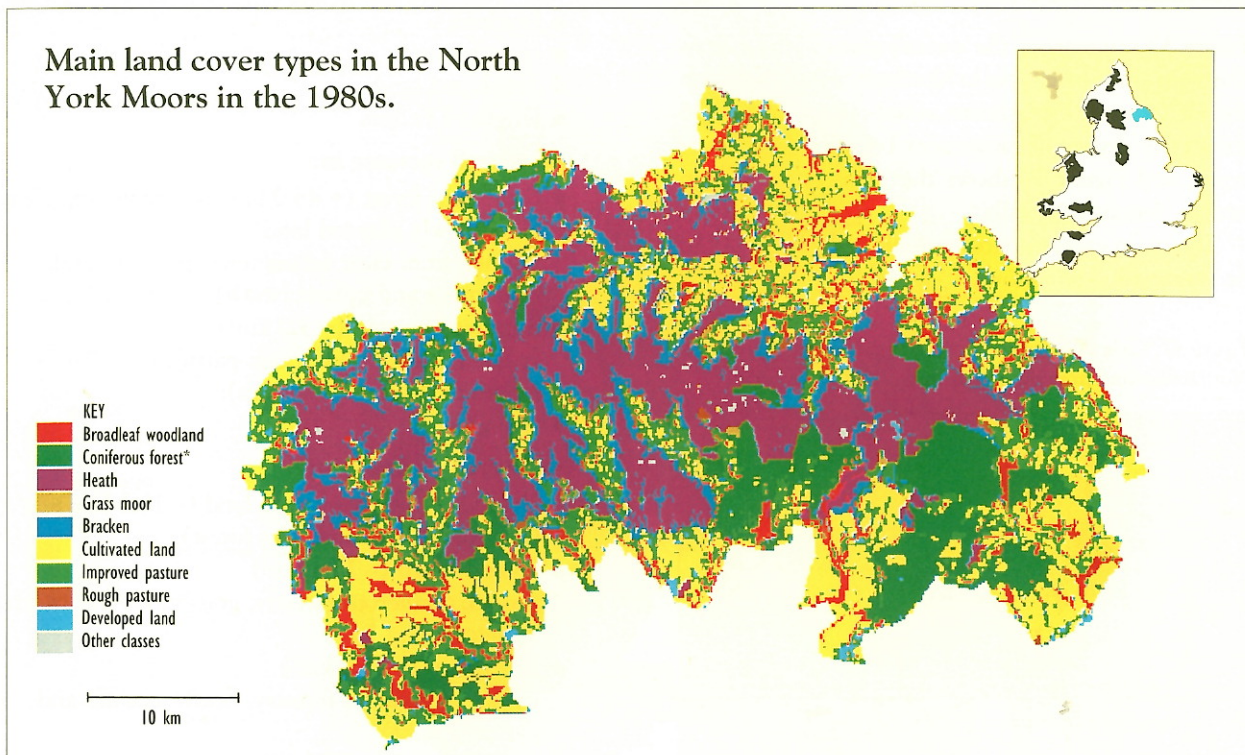
Figure 39. Changes in field boundaries in Northumberland from the 1970s to the 1980s (km).





# The North York Moors

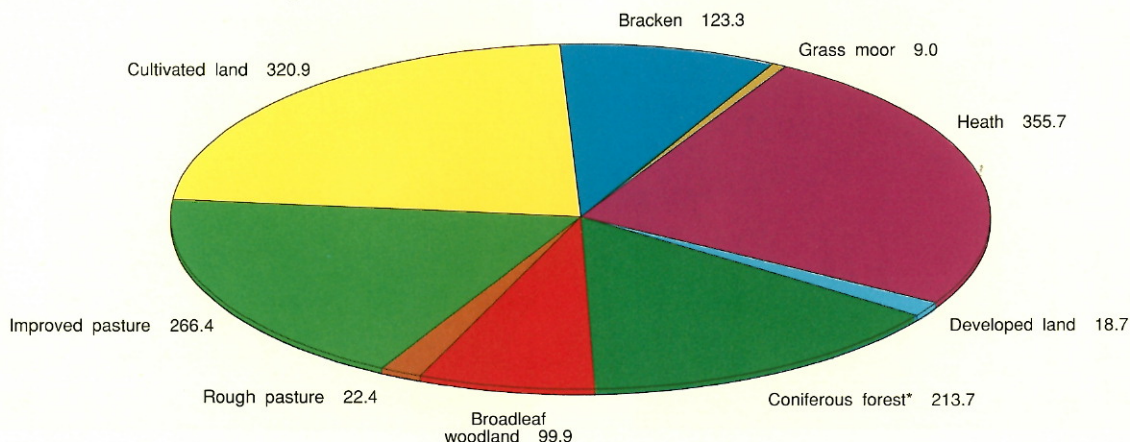
Main land cover types in the North York Moors in the 1980s.



## The character of the landscape

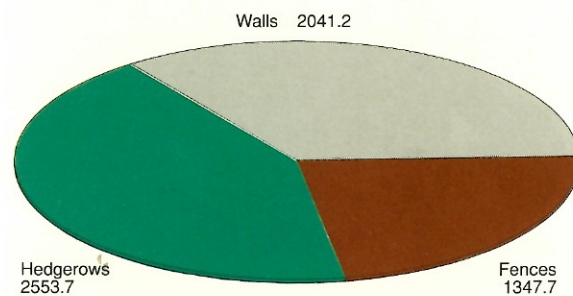
The North York Moors contain the largest continuous expanse of heather moorland in England and Wales, while bracken forms an almost continuous fringe around the edge of the moors. The open, unenclosed moorland plateau at the centre of the National Park commands breathtaking views over the hills and down the deep dales. It extends to one of the highest and most dramatic stretches of coastline along England's east coast. In the dales and lower lying areas farmland and woods surround abbeys, castles and small villages. There are extensive coniferous forests in the south-east and agricultural land in both the north and south of the Park.

Figure 40. Proportion of different land cover types in the North York Moors in the 1980s (sq km).



\*Including clear felled/newly planted land

Figure 41. Proportion of different boundary features in the North York Moors in the 1980s (km).



Total Park area 1,436 sq km



## What has happened to the North York Moors landscape?

Figure 42 summarises the overall gains and losses in the main land cover types in the North York Moors between the 1970s and 1980s, shown as net change. Figure 43 shows the degree of movement between land cover types, and Figure 44 shows the gains and losses in hedges, fences and walls.

Figure 42. Overall gains and losses in land cover types in the North York Moors from the 1970s to the 1980s (sq km).

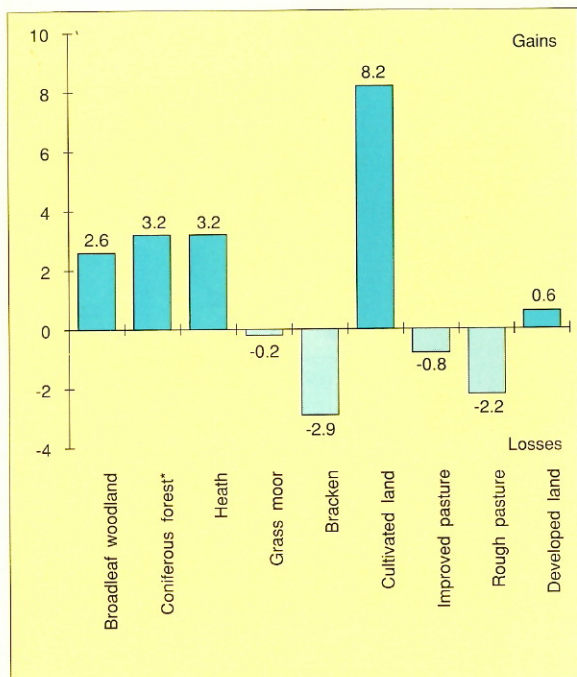
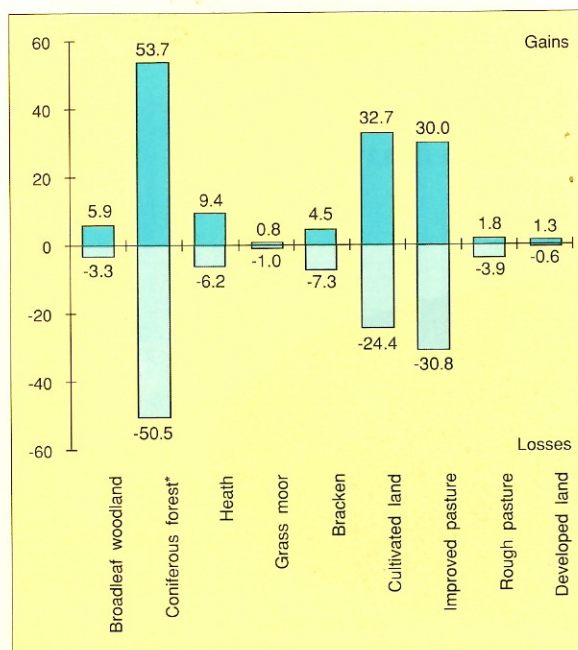


Figure 43. Areas gained to and lost from each land cover type in the North York Moors from the 1970s to the 1980s (sq km).



\*Including clear felled/newly planted land

The main gains and losses in the North York Moors can be summarised as follows.

### Little overall change in:

- broadleaved woodland;
- scrub;
- moor and heath;
- improved pasture;
- developed land.

### An overall increase in:

- coniferous forest (+ 16.9 km<sup>2</sup>, not including clear felled/newly planted land) (gained mainly from clear felled/newly planted land, bracken and heath);
- cultivated land (+ 8.2 km<sup>2</sup>) (gained from improved pasture);
- length of fences (+ 91.2 km);
- ponds.

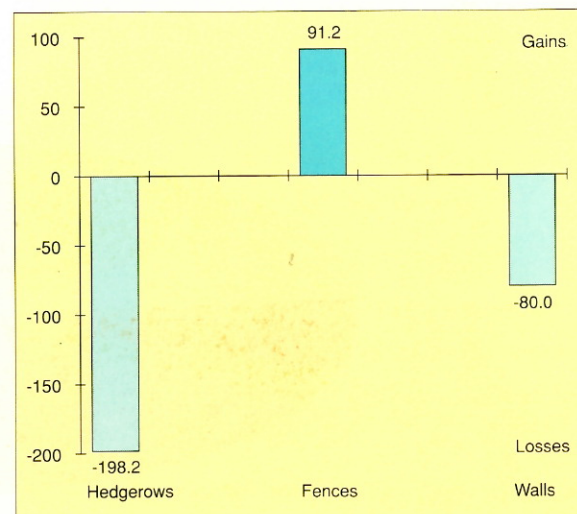
### An overall decrease in:

- clear felled/newly planted land (- 13.7 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost mainly to coniferous forest);
- bracken (- 2.9 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost to coniferous forest and heath);
- rough pasture (- 2.2 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost to improved pasture);
- length of hedges (- 198.2 km) and walls (- 80.0 km).

### Considerable movement into and out of:

- all types of enclosed farmland (gross change 123.5 km<sup>2</sup>);
- coniferous forest (gross change 52.9 km<sup>2</sup>, not including clear felled/newly planted land);
- clear felled/newly planted land (gross change 51.2 km<sup>2</sup>);
- heath (gross change 15.6 km<sup>2</sup>, including coastal heath);
- bracken (gross change 11.8 km<sup>2</sup>).

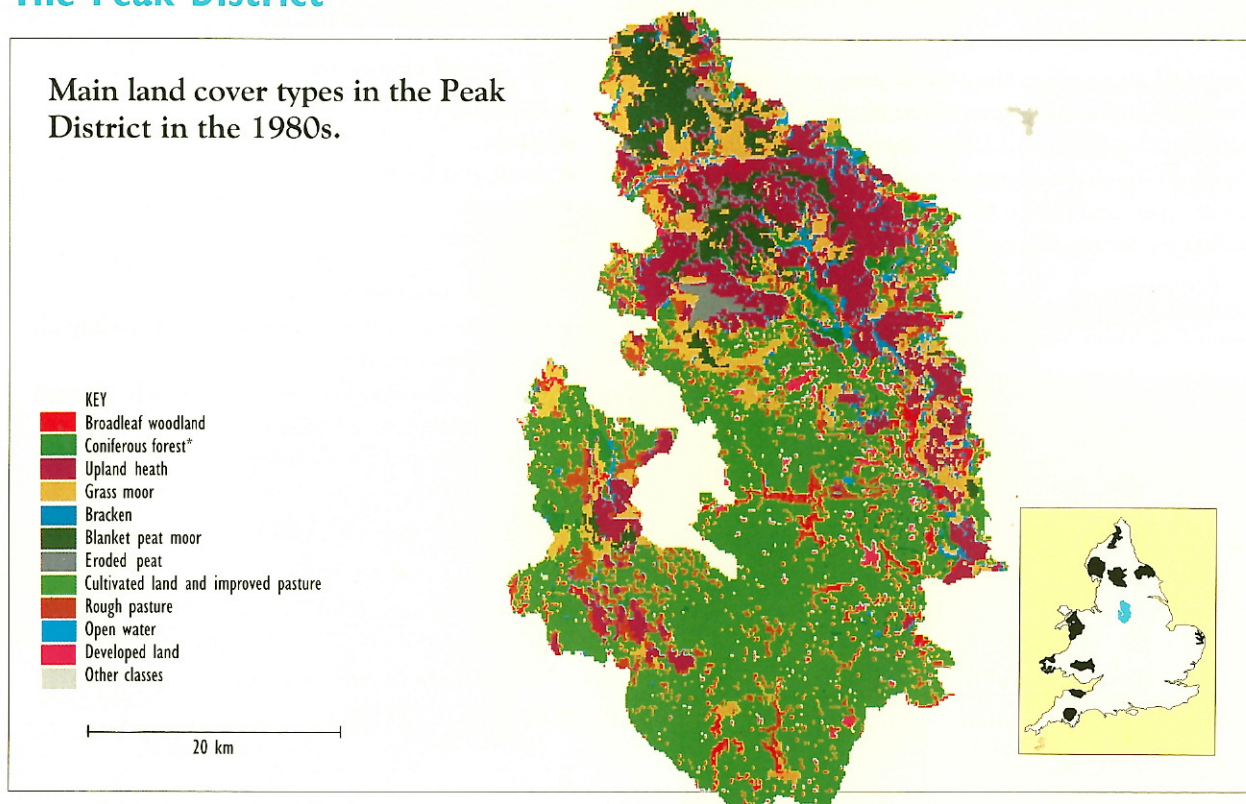
Figure 44. Changes in field boundaries in the North York Moors from the 1970s to the 1980s (km).





## The Peak District

Main land cover types in the Peak District in the 1980s.



### The character of the landscape

The Peak District forms the southern end of the Pennines. It is an area characterised by two contrasting landscapes. The White Peak in the centre and south consists of an undulating farmed plateau criss-crossed by limestone walls and dissected by deep, flower-rich limestone dales. The Dark Peak has broad shale valleys and hills, millstone grit escarpments, which are often characterised by heather and bracken, and blanket bogs on the high plateaux.

Figure 46. Proportion of different boundary features in the Peak District in the 1980s (km).

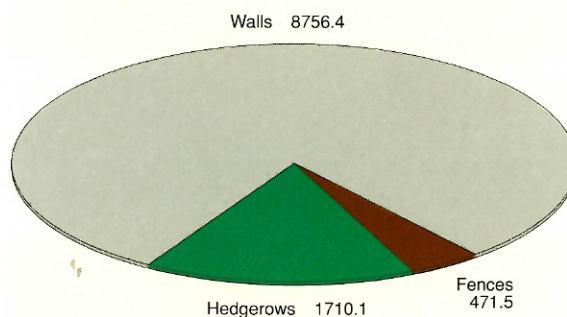
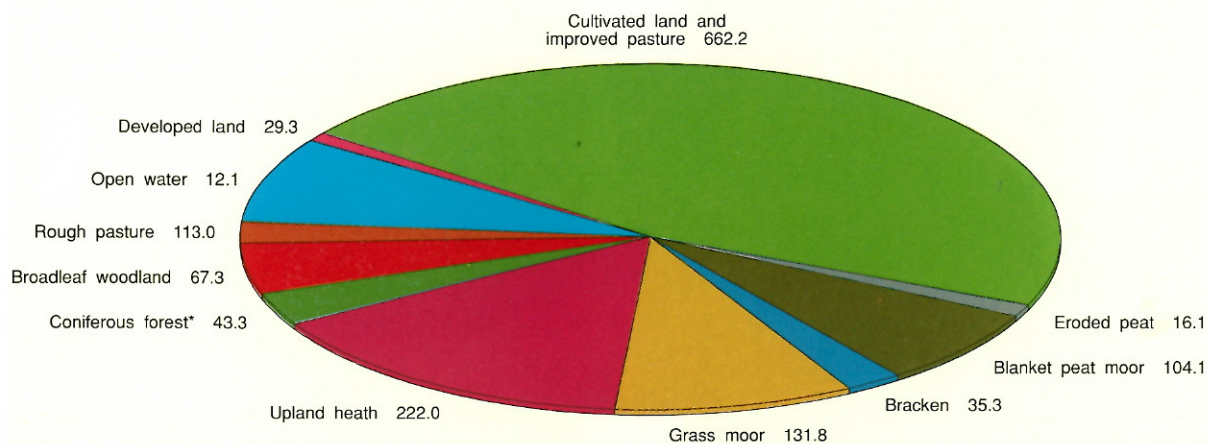


Figure 45. Proportion of different land cover types in the Peak District in the 1980s (sq km).



\*Including clear felled/newly planted land



## What has happened to the Peak District landscape?

Figure 47 summarises the overall gains and losses in the main land cover types in the Peak District between the 1970s and 1980s, shown as net change. Figure 48 shows the degree of movement between land cover types, and Figure 49 shows the gains and losses in hedges, fences and walls.

The main gains and losses in the Peak District can be summarised as follows.

Figure 47. Overall gains and losses in land cover types in the Peak District from the 1970s to the 1980s (sq km).

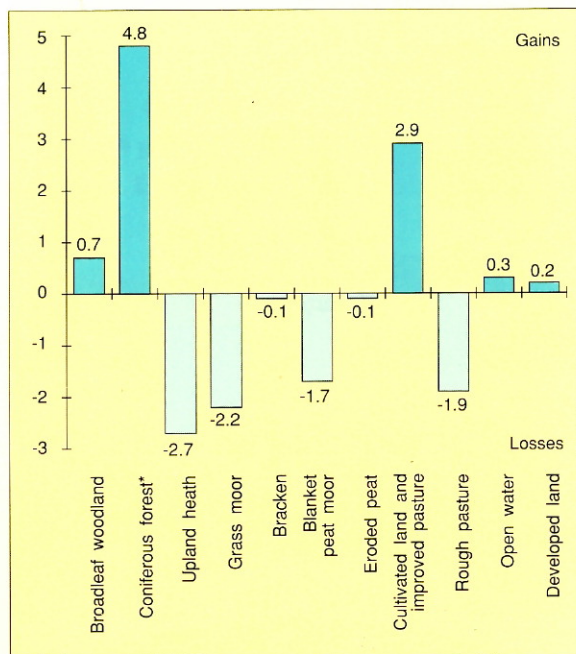
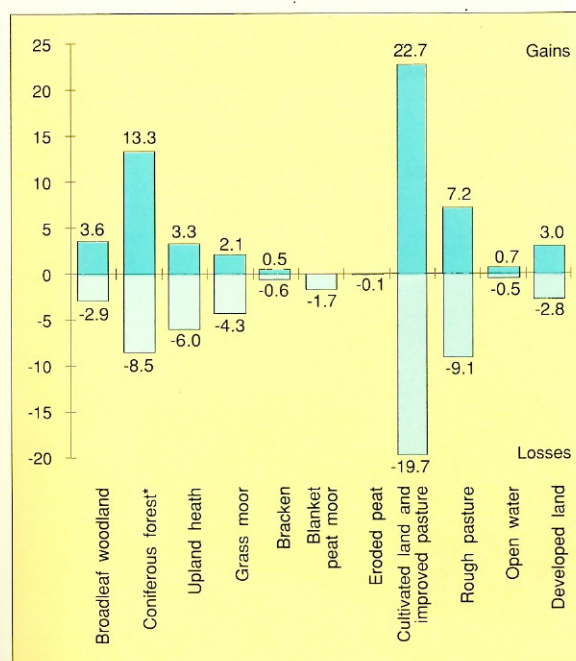


Figure 48. Areas gained to and lost from each land cover type in the Peak District from the 1970s to the 1980s (sq km).



\*Including clear felled/newly planted land

### Little overall change in:

- broadleaved woodland;
- scrub;
- bracken;
- eroded peat;
- open water;
- developed land.

### An overall increase in:

- coniferous forest (+ 9.9 km<sup>2</sup>, not including clear felled/ newly planted land) (gained mainly from clear felled/newly planted land, moor and heath and pasture);
- cultivated land (+ 5.0 km<sup>2</sup>) (gained from improved pasture);
- length of fences (+ 13.6 km).

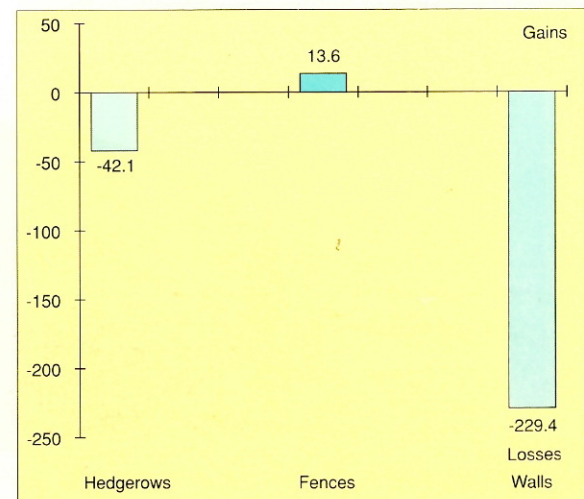
### An overall decrease in:

- clear felled/newly planted land (- 5.1 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost to coniferous forest);
- upland heath (- 2.7 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost to grass moor and moor and heath mosaics);
- grass moor (- 2.2 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost to upland heath, moor and heath mosaic and coniferous forest);
- improved pasture (- 2.0 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost mainly to cultivated land);
- rough pasture (- 1.9 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost to improved pasture and coniferous forest);
- blanket peat moor (- 1.7 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost to grass moor and heath);
- length of hedges (- 42.1 km) and walls (- 229.4 km).

### Considerable movement into and out of:

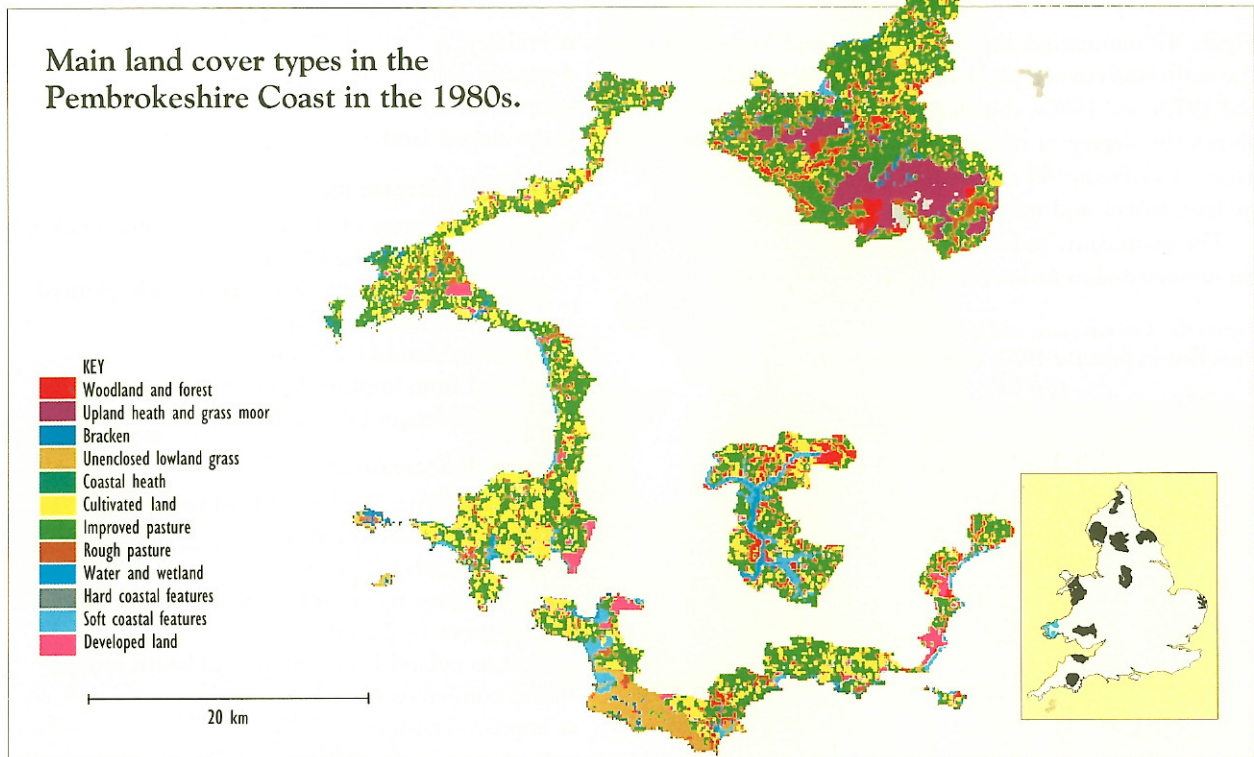
- all types of enclosed farmland (gross change 58.7 km<sup>2</sup>);
- all moor and heath (gross change 18.6 km<sup>2</sup>);
- coniferous forest (gross change 11.2 km<sup>2</sup>, not including clear felled/newly planted land);
- clear felled/newly planted land (gross change 10.6 km<sup>2</sup>).

Figure 49. Changes in field boundaries in the Peak District from the 1970s to the 1980s (km).





# The Pembrokeshire Coast



## The character of the landscape

The Pembrokeshire Coast is unique among Britain's National Parks in being almost entirely a coastal landscape. Rugged cliffs, broad bays and islands are particular features of the coastline. Grassland, coastal heath and bracken predominate on the unenclosed headlands and there is much gorse. Woodlands occur along the creeks and beaches in the Daugleddau area and there is an extensive area of farmland inland. The Preseli Hills are characterised by heather moorland. Away from the headlands, improved farmland extends up to the coastal path leaving only a narrow strip unimproved.

Figure 50. Proportion of different land cover types in the Pembrokeshire Coast in the 1980s (sq km).

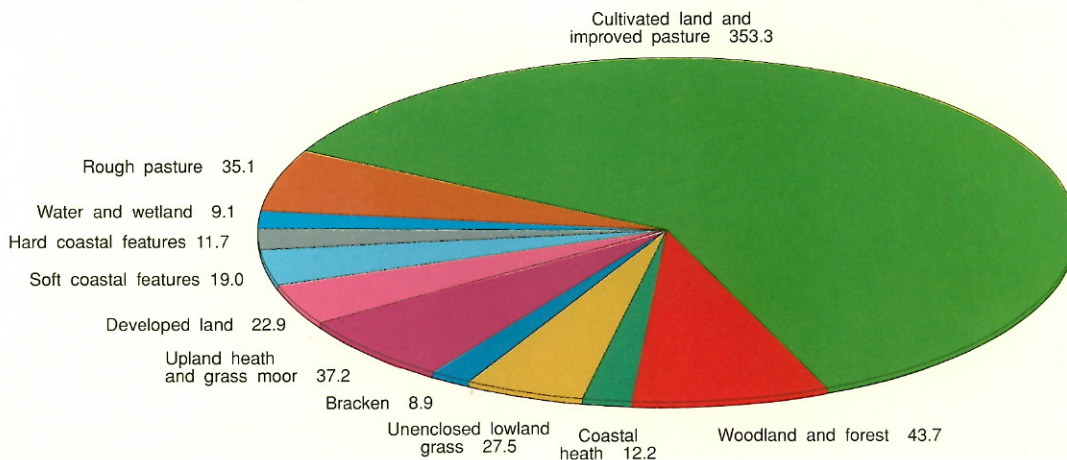
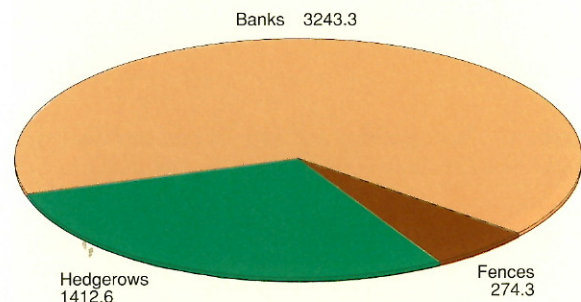


Figure 51. Proportion of different boundary features in the Pembrokeshire Coast in the 1980s (km).





## What has happened to the Pembrokeshire Coast landscape?

Figure 52 summarises the overall gains and losses in the main land cover types in the Pembrokeshire Coast between the 1970s and 1980s, shown as net change. Figure 53 shows the degree of movement between land cover types, and Figure 54 shows the gains and losses in hedges, fences and banks.

Figure 52. Overall gains and losses in land cover types in the Pembrokeshire Coast from the 1970s to the 1980s (sq km).

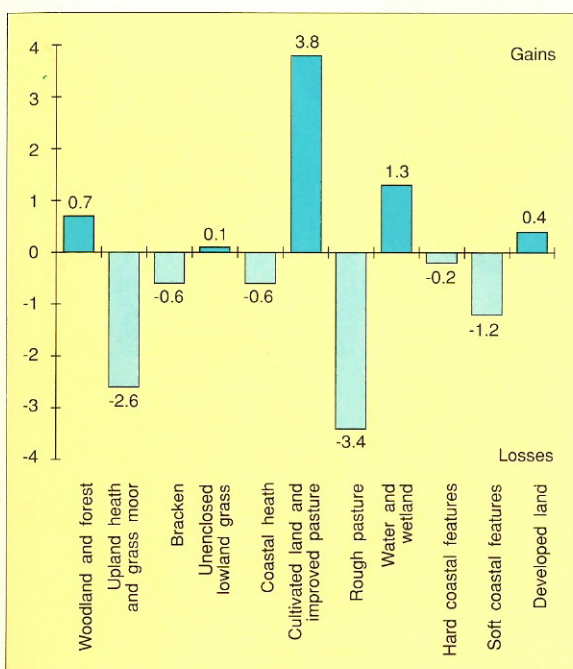
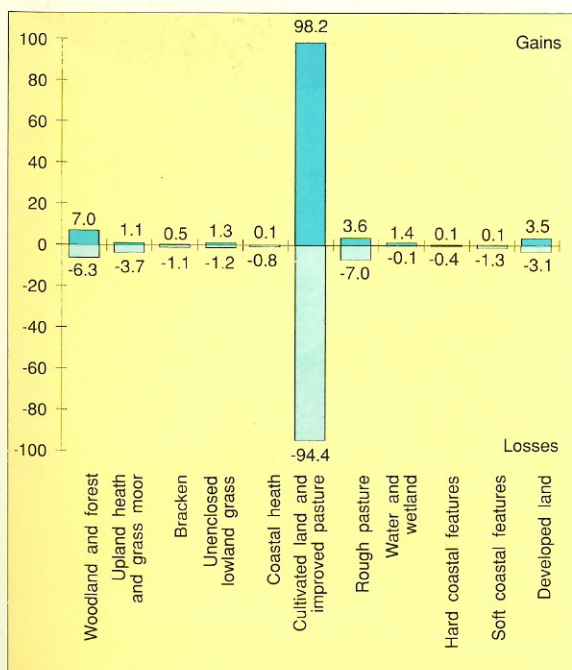


Figure 53. Areas gained to and lost from each land cover type in the Pembrokeshire Coast from the 1970s to the 1980s (sq km).



The main gains and losses in the Pembrokeshire Coast can be summarised as follows.

### Little overall change in:

- broadleaved woodland and scrub;
- grass moor;
- unenclosed lowland grass;
- coastal features;
- developed land;
- trees and tree groups.

### An overall increase in:

- cultivated land (+ 11.3 km<sup>2</sup>) (gained from improved pasture);
- coniferous forest (+ 4.4 km<sup>2</sup>, not including clear felled/newly planted land) (gained from clear felled/newly planted land);
- length of fences (+ 9.2 km);
- inland water.

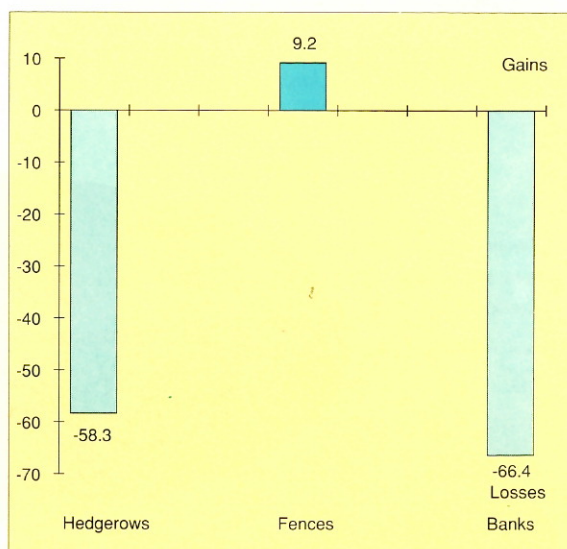
### An overall decrease in:

- improved pasture (- 7.5 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost mainly to cultivated land);
- clear felled/newly planted land (- 4.0 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost to coniferous forest);
- rough pasture (- 3.4 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost to improved pasture and coniferous forest);
- upland heath (- 1.9 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost to grass moor and pasture);
- length of hedges (- 58.3 km) and banks (- 66.4 km).

### Considerable movement into and out of:

- coniferous forest (gross change 5.2 km<sup>2</sup>, not including clear felled/newly planted land);
- clear felled/newly planted land (gross change 5.0 km<sup>2</sup>).

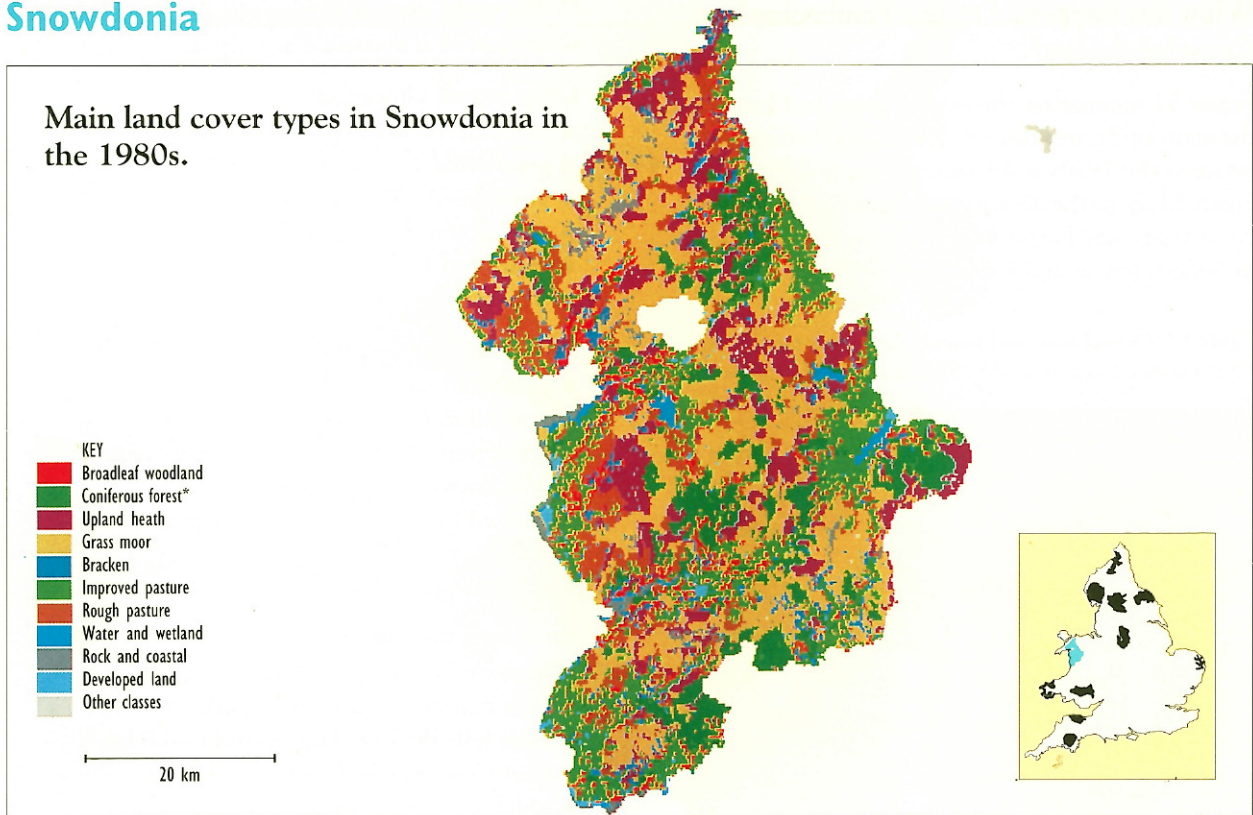
Figure 54. Changes in field boundaries in the Pembrokeshire Coast from the 1970s to the 1980s (km).





# Snowdonia

Main land cover types in Snowdonia in the 1980s.



## The character of the landscape

The glaciers of the ice age moulded the Snowdonia landscape of deep valleys and rugged mountains. The craggy mountain peaks, clad in both heather and grass moorland, start almost from sea level and therefore appear impressively high. Rivers, lakes and waterfalls, woods and forests are also typical of the Park, and the coast has wide, sandy bays with important dunes and estuaries.

Figure 56. Proportion of different boundary features in Snowdonia in the 1980s (km).

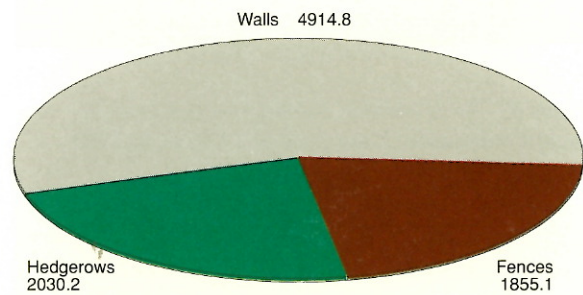
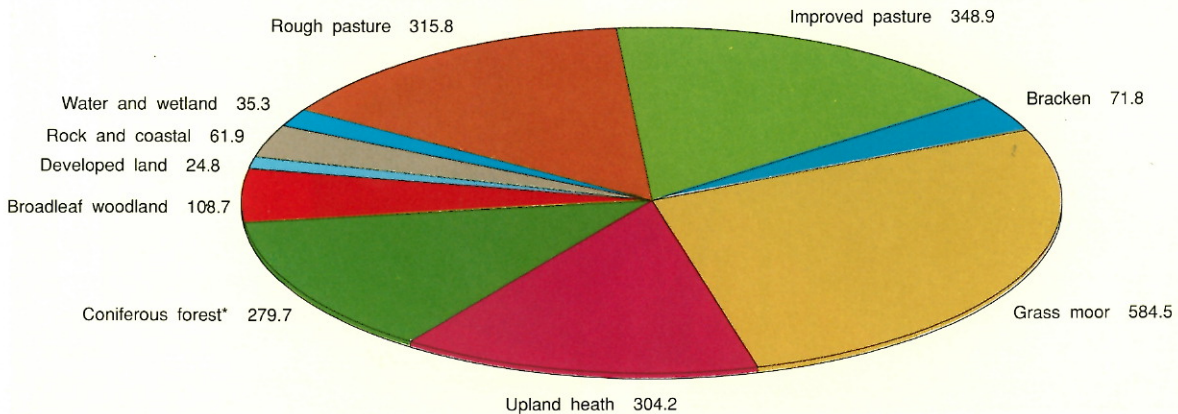


Figure 55. Proportion of different land cover types in Snowdonia in the 1980s (sq km).

**Total Park area 2,141.6 sq km**



\*Including clear felled/newly planted land



## What has happened to the Snowdonia landscape?

Figure 57 summarises the overall gains and losses in the main land cover types in Snowdonia between the 1970s and 1980s, shown as net change. Figure 58 shows the degree of movement between land cover types, and Figure 59 shows the gains and losses in hedges, fences and walls.

The main gains and losses in Snowdonia can be summarised as follows.

Figure 57. Overall gains and losses in land cover types in Snowdonia from the 1970s to the 1980s (sq km).

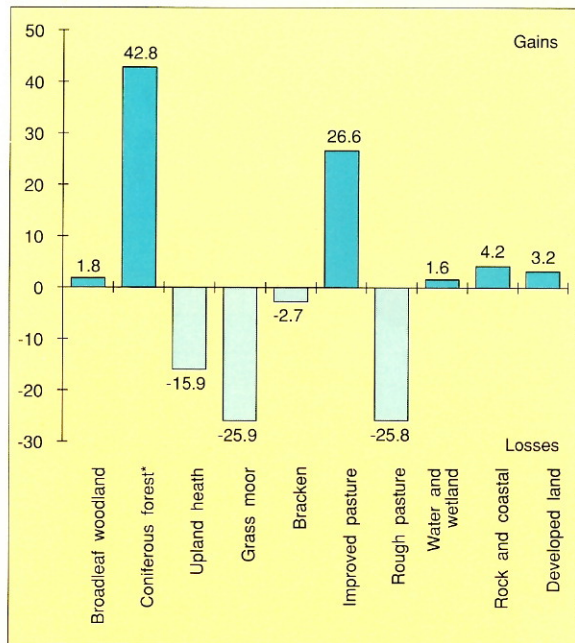
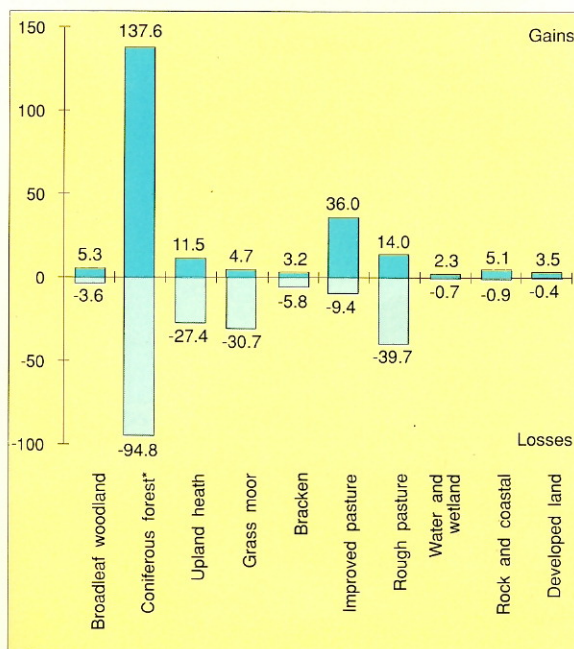


Figure 58. Areas gained to and lost from each land cover type in Snowdonia from the 1970s to the 1980s (sq km).



\*Including clear felled/newly planted land

### Little overall change in:

- broadleaved woodland;
- trees and tree groups;
- open water and ponds.

### An overall increase in:

- coniferous forest (+ 53.2 km<sup>2</sup>, not including clear felled/newly planted land) (gained from clear felled/newly planted land, grass moor and rough pasture);
- improved pasture (+ 26.6 km<sup>2</sup>) (gained mainly from rough pasture but also from moor and heath land);
- urban land (+ 2.9 km<sup>2</sup>) (gained mainly from unclassified land but some from pasture);
- length of fences (+ 40.9 km).

### An overall decrease in:

- grass moor (- 25.9 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost to coniferous forest, pasture, heath, and heath mosaics);
- rough pasture (- 25.8 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost to improved pasture);
- upland heath (- 15.9 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost to coniferous forest, pasture and heath mosaics);
- clear felled/newly planted land (- 10.4 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost to coniferous forest);
- bracken (- 2.7 km<sup>2</sup>) (lost to pasture and coniferous forest);
- length of hedges (- 94.7 km) and walls (- 53.6 km).

### Considerable movement into and out of:

- clear felled/newly planted land (gross change 120.4 km<sup>2</sup>);
- coniferous forest (gross change 112.0 km<sup>2</sup>, not including clear felled/newly planted land);
- all types of pasture (gross change 99.0 km<sup>2</sup>);
- upland heath (gross change 38.9 km<sup>2</sup>);
- grass moor (gross change 35.4 km<sup>2</sup>);
- bracken (gross change 9.0 km<sup>2</sup>).

Figure 59. Changes in field boundaries in Snowdonia from the 1970s to the 1980s (km).

