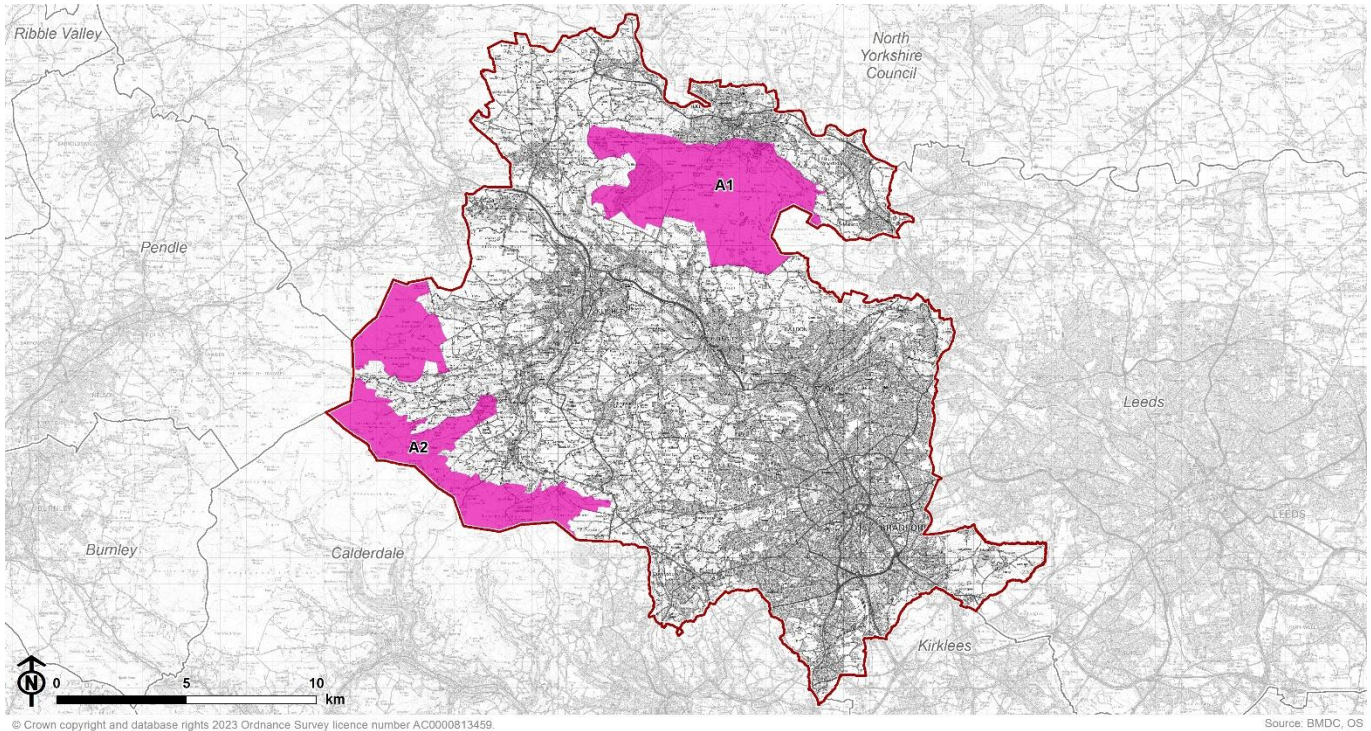


Chapter 3

Landscape Types and Area Profiles

Landscape Character Type A: Moorland Plateau

Figure 3.1: Location of the Moorland Plateau



LCT A Overview

The Moorland Plateau landscape character type comprises large, elevated plateaus in the north and west of the district, generally located between 300m AOD and 450m AOD. Defined by an underlying Millstone Grit geology, visually prominent, undulating landforms with steeply sloping sides of exposed gritstone and crag outcrops create a dramatic backdrop to the open landscape. Vegetation within this character type is consistent across the dispersed LCAs, and mainly comprises heather, moorland grasses and bracken. The elevated plateaus and low growing vegetation result in a visually open character, with expansive views across the district and to the Nidderdale AONB in the north. Few watercourses are found across this character type, except for small stream tributaries flowing down towards the Rivers Aire and Wharfe. There is little to no settlement within this character type, however a strong network of public rights of way criss-cross the plateaus and connect down into the settled valleys.

There are two LCAs within this LCT:

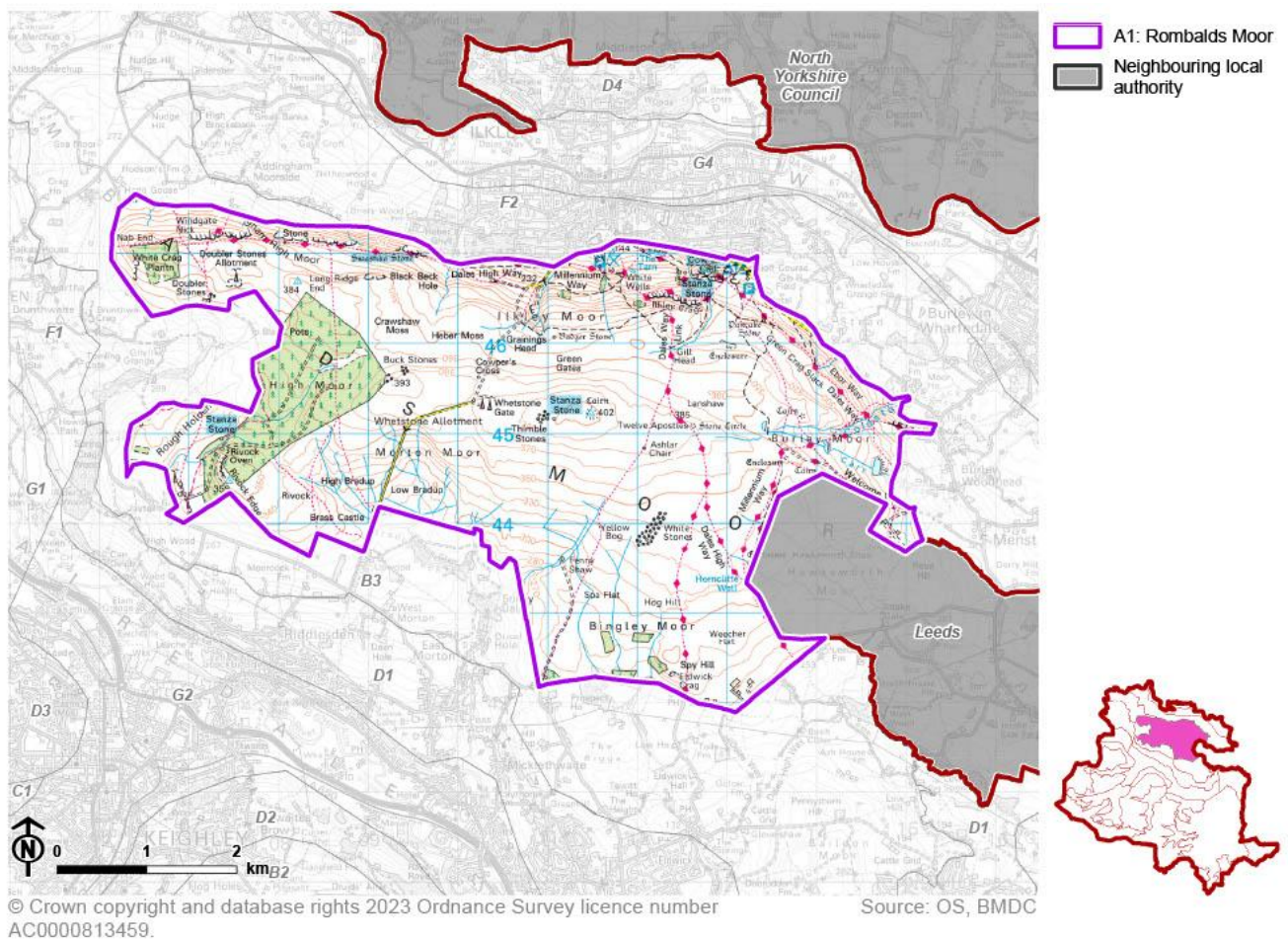
- A1: Rombalds Moor
- A2: Haworth Moorland Plateau

A1. Rombalds Moor

Location, Context and Summary

The Rombalds Moor LCA consists of an elevated upland plateau covering approximately 90 square kilometres. It is situated between the River Aire in the south and River Wharfe in the north. The plateau encompasses the northernmost high point within the district, and steep slopes descend from the plateau on all sides, creating a clear transition to the surrounding areas. Intermittent blocks of forestry and drystone enclosed pasture fields on these descending slopes contrast against the elevated undulating landform and unbroken stretches of moorland. These highlight the distinct differences in between the character of the upland plateau and the surrounding valley sides, and reinforce the boundary to the adjacent landscape types.

Figure 3.2: Location of LCA A1



Key Characteristics

- Glacial processes and subsequent fluvial erosion have created a large, elevated landform between Airedale and Wharfedale valleys to the north and south, with rocky outcrops along the fringes.
- Acidic, low fertility soils and the elevated, broad topography have resulted in a remote and open landscape, with expansive views across the surrounding valleys.
- Across the upper reaches of the plateau the field pattern is largely unenclosed common land, but transitions into large, irregular fields defined by relatively intact drystone walls further down the slopes.
- Vegetation across the LCA generally consists of large mosaics of heather, moorland grasses, blanket bog, and bracken which is uniform in its low profile and provides good habitat for ground breeding birds, leading to its designation as part of the South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area/Special Area of Conservation/Site of Special Scientific Interest.
- The moorland plateau is rich with evidence of the prehistoric human settlement, with numerous examples of Neolithic carved rocks (eg cup and ring marked boulders), and evidence of settlement boundaries.
- Woodland across the LCA is limited and contained within conifer plantations on falling slopes to the south and west.
- Sparse remnants of industrial heritage can be found on slopes to the north and east at dams and reservoirs, and now defunct quarries at Hanging Stones, Graining Head Quarries, and smaller scattered extraction sites across the LCA. Peat extraction areas have also been found in the boggy areas at Hollins Hall.
- Settlement is sparse and contained along the northern edge of the LCA in proximity to Ilkley and Burley in Wharfedale.
- The elevated landform affords panoramic views across the surrounding valleys and countryside, including north to the Nidderdale AONB, with views unobstructed by topography or vegetation.
- Uniformity in topography, vegetation, and landscape elements across the plateau contributes to the wild upland character and a sense of place that is distinct from the wider district.
- Variation in rock formations, vegetation and field enclosures are present along the edges of the LCA, introducing smaller-scale elements and forming the transition zone to adjacent character types.

Figure 3.3: Example photos from LCA A1



Panoramic views across the settled valleys below.



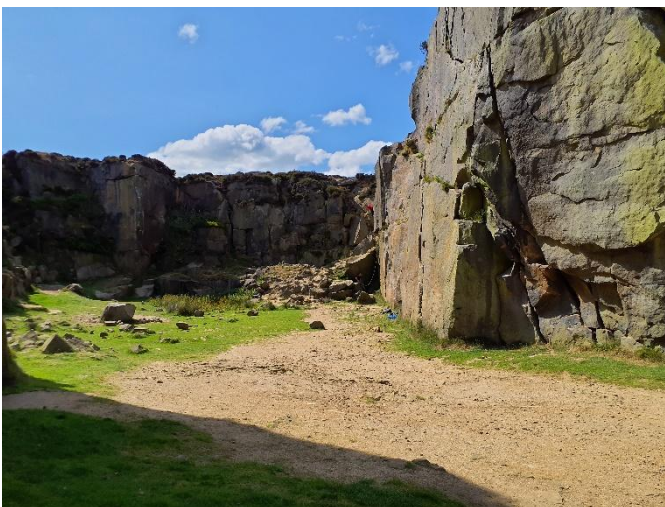
A well-connected network of footpaths crossing the moorlands.



Cup and ring marked boulders remnants of prehistoric settlement.



Landcover is primarily upland heath and bracken.



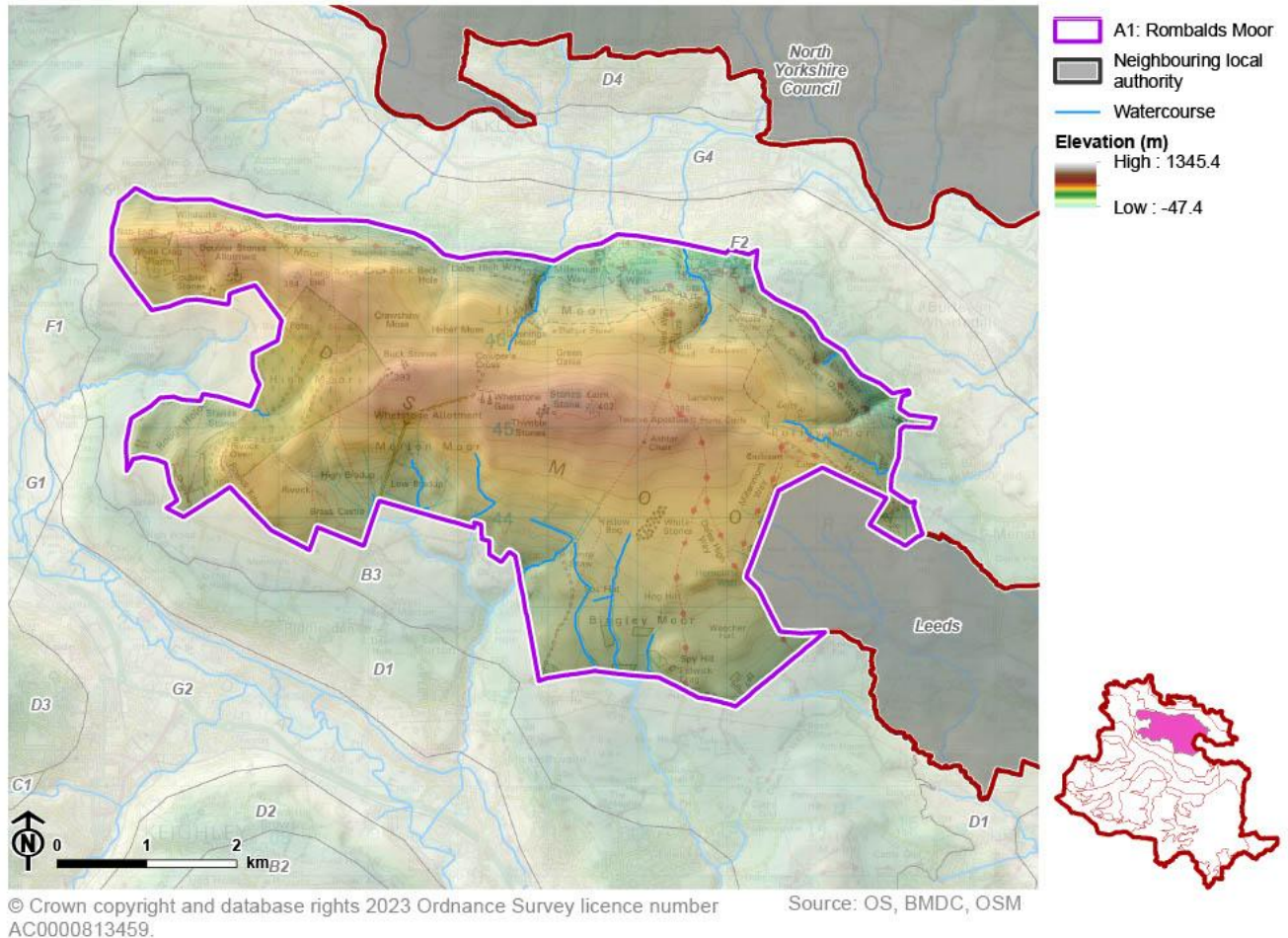
Recreation, including climbing at Cow and Calf rocks.



Views north towards Nidderdale AONB.

Landscape Character

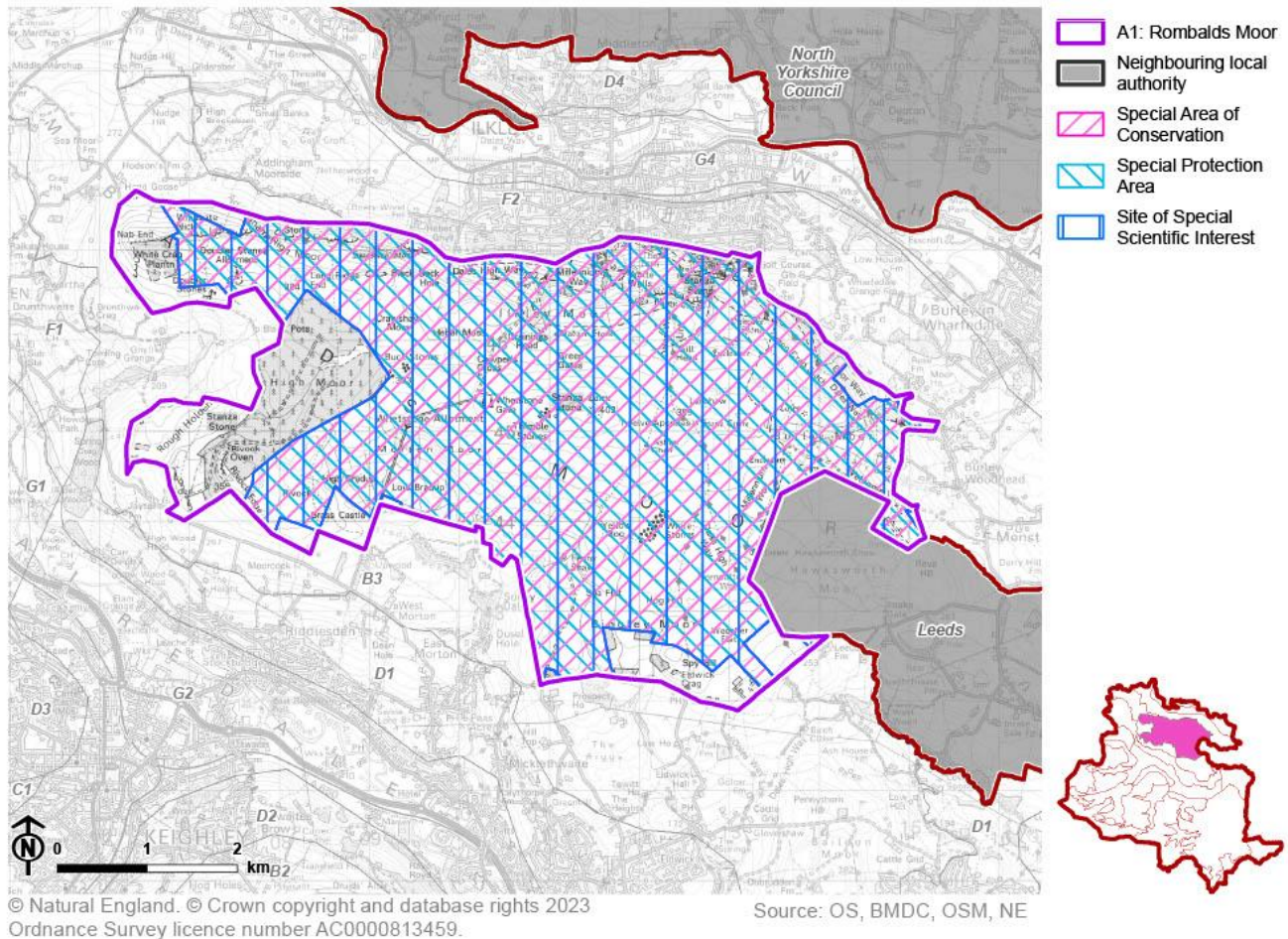
Figure 3.4: Topography of LCA A1



Geology, Soils, Topography and Drainage

- The underlying geology comprises a mix of shales and sandstone, in alternating bands. The northern edge of the plateau consists of Addingham Edge Grit.
- Extended ice coverage and subsequent movement and melt contributed to the boggy qualities in patches across the moor where clay soils were deposited. These areas now form peat bogs and are important areas of carbon sequestration within the LCA and wider region.
- The elevated moor rises to 402m AOD at its highest point and falls to approximately 285m AOD on the descending slopes fringing the plateau to the south.

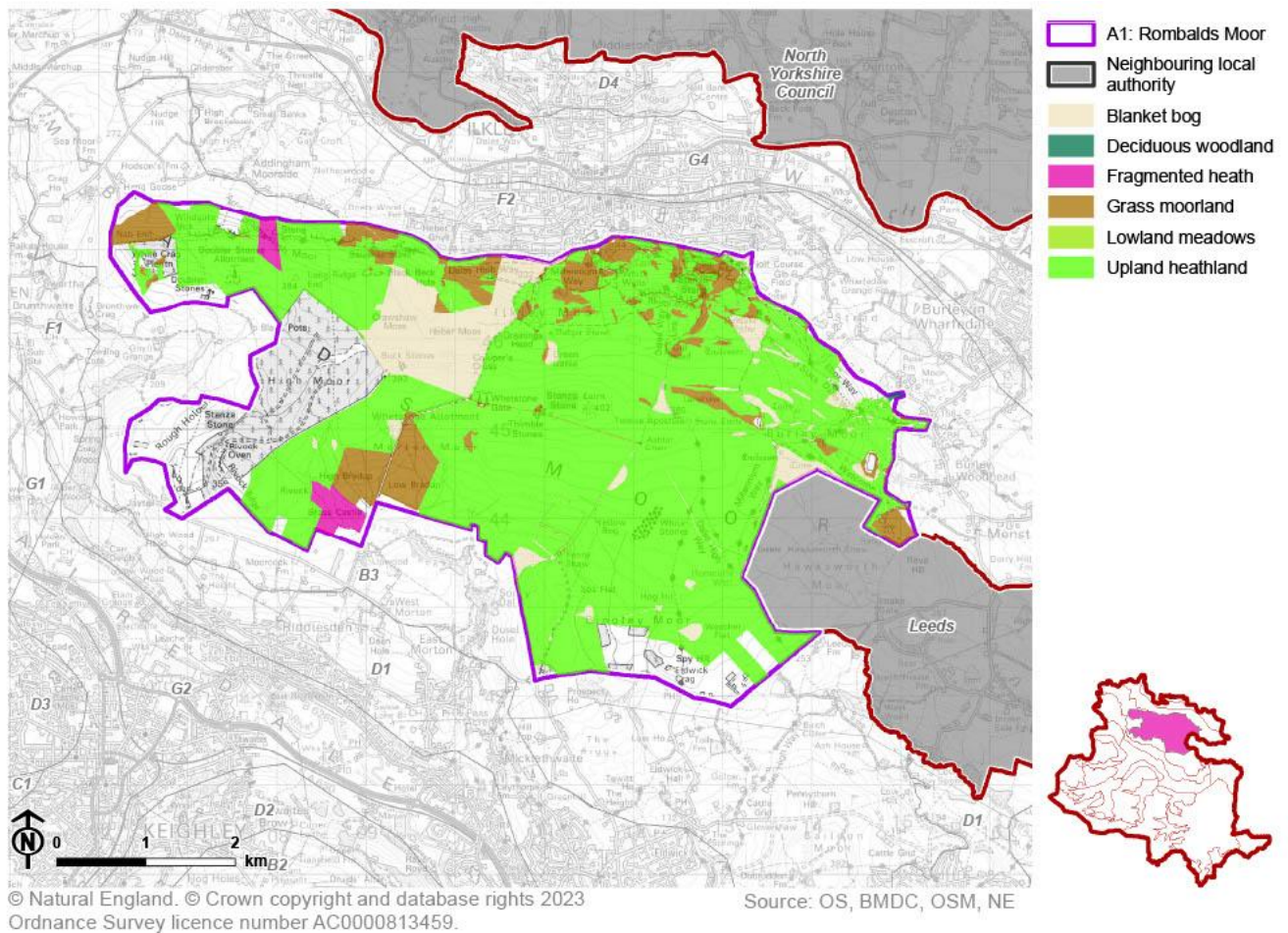
Figure 3.5: Natural heritage of LCA A1



Semi-natural Habitats and Tree Cover

- Vegetation across the moor generally consists of plants that thrive in more acidic conditions. Species growing in the elevated stretches of upland heathland habitat are largely uniform in scale, and comprise heather, tufted grasses, bilberry and bracken, and areas of muir. The wetter patches in bog conditions include rush, bog cotton, sphagnum moss and sedges.
- There are small areas of semi-improved and unimproved acidic and neutral grassland on the fringes of the plateau. These areas border and transition into adjacent character types and areas of improved pasture on the lower slopes. Small patches of scrubby vegetation can also be found in these areas including birch, hazel, oak and ash.
- Blocks of conifer plantation are located along slopes to the south, at Rivock Edge Plantation, White Crag Plantation, with smaller groupings to the south east near Graincliffe Reservoir.
- The ecological importance of the core upland heathland habitat supports important breeding bird species such as curlew, lapwing, meadow pipit among others, and contributes to the area's status as a SSSI, SPA, and SAC.

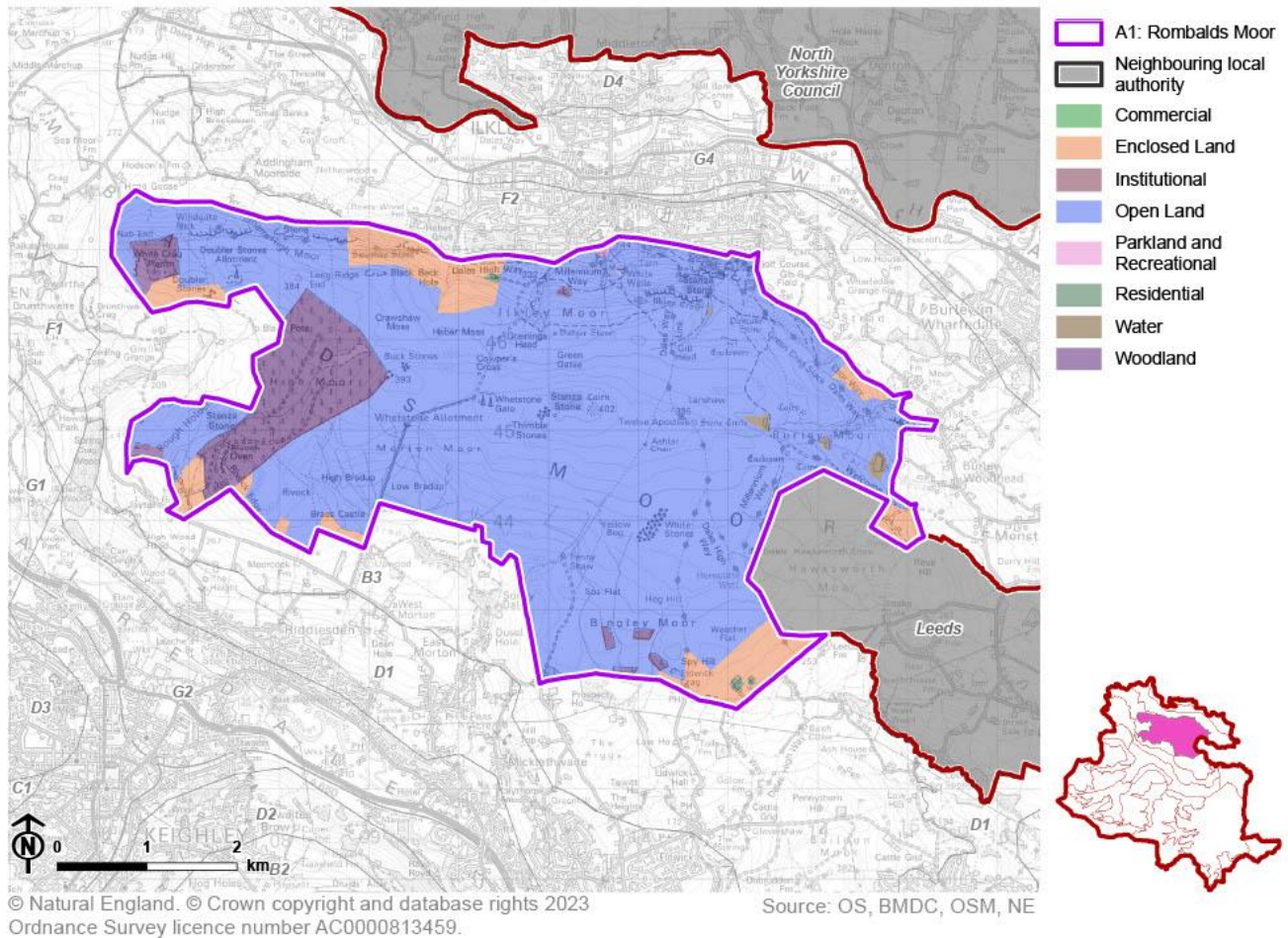
Figure 3.6: Priority habitat inventory of LCA A1



Land Use and Field Patterns

- As a result of poor quality acidic soils with areas of blanket bog, the landscape is primarily used for rough grazing, with smaller fragments along the lower slopes comprising improved pasture and conifer plantation.
- Extensive area of muirburn are located across the south and south eastern slopes of the moors and are indicative of the grouse moor management strategies that have developed over the 20th century. Grouse shooting on areas of the moor under Bradford Council control ended in 2018, however burn patterns are still evident across the heather from past management and recent wildfires.
- Recent management has shifted to rewetting and restoration of blanket bog and mechanical management of heather, resulting in improved diversity of vegetation structure and improved habitat for birds.
- The landscape across the moors is largely undivided, with expansive horizons and unbroken stretches of heather and moorland vegetation. This character begins to transition at the edges of the LCA, with drystone walls forming large scale irregular field boundaries and blocks of conifer woodland breaking up the landscape.
- Increasingly, the dominance of peat on the moorlands enhances the role of the moorlands for carbon sequestration.

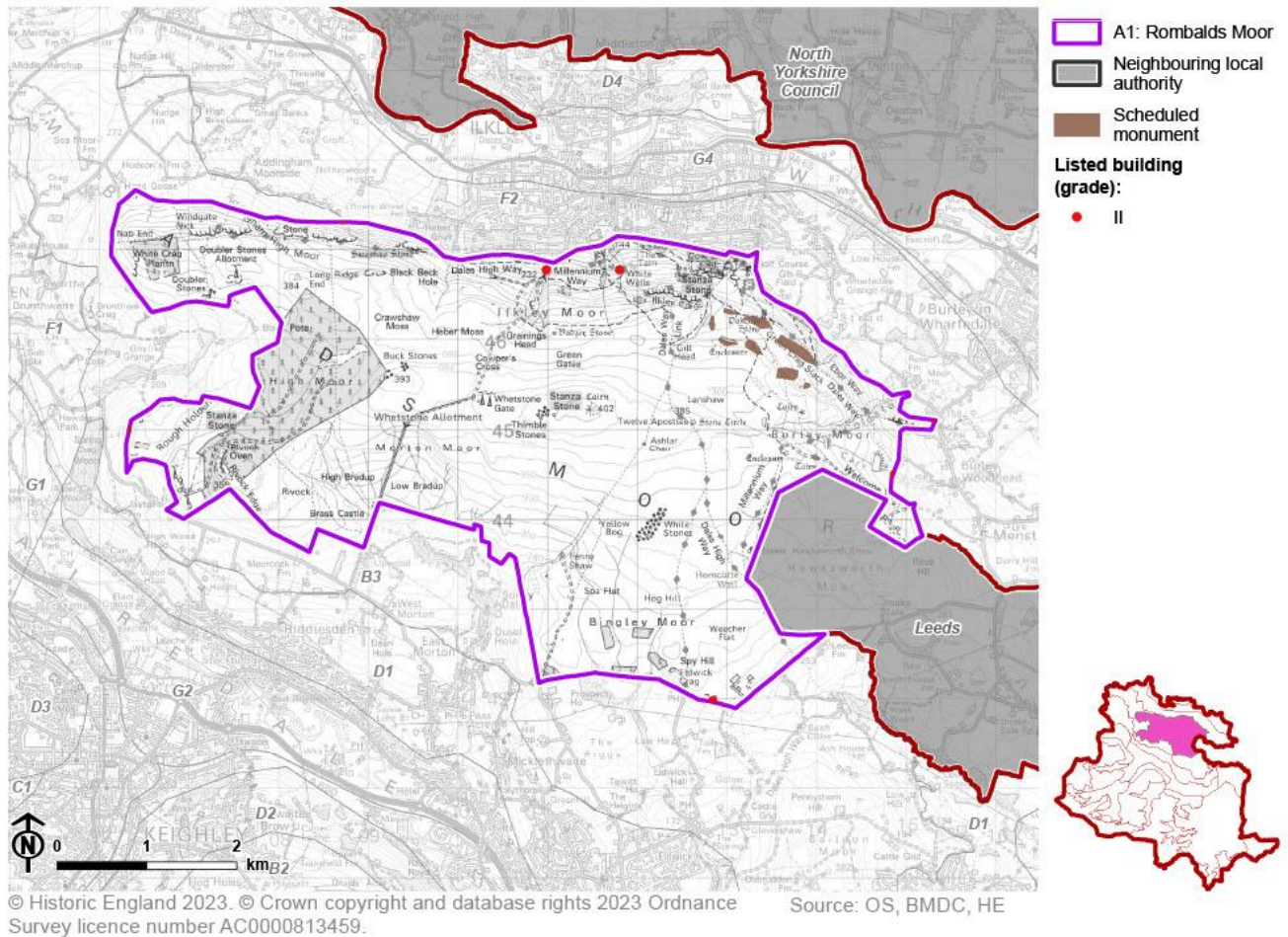
Figure 3.7: Historic landscape classification and cultural heritage of LCA A1



Cultural and Historic Landscape Character

- The LCA is strongly remote in relation to the rest of the district, due to the limited settlement pattern, rural land uses, and wild open character.
- Areas of open land cover the majority of the LCA, with smaller areas of enclosure occurring around the peripheries.
- The moorland plateau is rich with prehistoric rock carvings, enclosures and cairns, with several scheduled monuments along the north eastern slopes at Backstone Beck, Green Crag, Hangingstones, and Cow and Calf Rocks. Cup and ring marked boulders and outcrops are dotted across the moor, and indicative of the prehistoric human settlement that once occurred across the plateau.
- Distinctive rock outcrops and boulders at the fringes of the plateau have long held interest, with numerous gritstone crags and old quarries providing visual variety and recreational use today in the form of rock climbing.
- Remnants of the closely linked relationship between the physical environment and the development of industry are still evident in the landscape. Now defunct quarries are dotted across the landscape and demonstrative of valuable geologic imprints. A series of reservoirs were built in the 1800s to support the growing populations in surrounding valley-bottom towns and can be found in the east of the LCA along Carr Beck, a tributary of the River Wharfe.

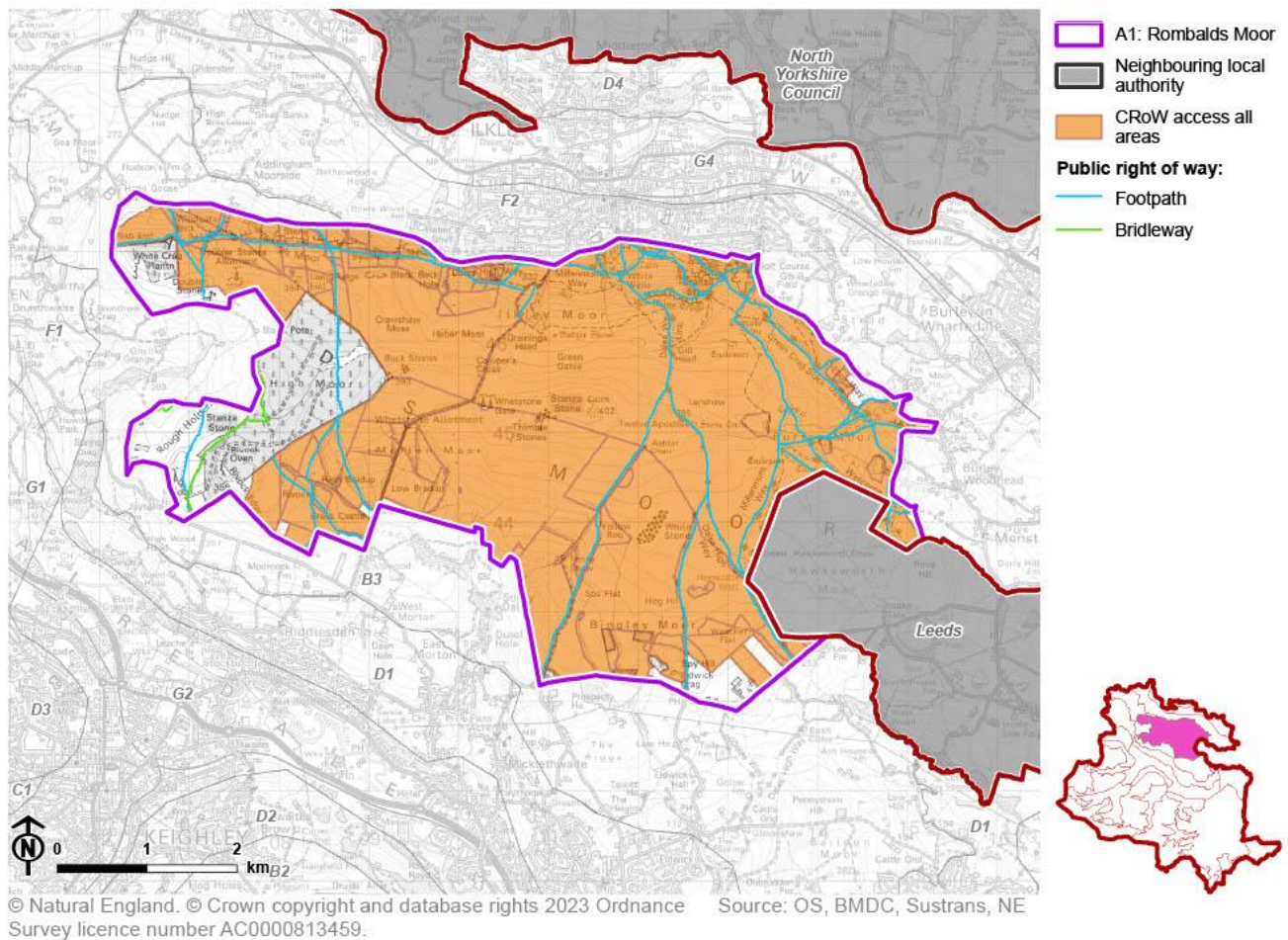
Figure 3.8: Cultural heritage of LCA A1



Settlement and Transport Pattern

- The moors host little to no settlement, with isolated farmsteads and residential properties at the northern slopes, near Ilkley.
- There is one service track, Ilkley/Keighley Road, which crosses north-south over the centre of the plateau. Informal forestry tracks are found in the large blocks of conifer plantation on the western slopes.

Figure 3.9: Access and recreation of LCA A1



Access and Recreation

- Offering extensive areas of Open Access Land, the moorland plateau has long been recognised as providing valued recreational opportunities within a remote and secluded landscape. These qualities provide a sense of escapism to local communities, across a well-connected and used network of footpaths.
- The area is well served by an extensive network of public rights of way. There are a number of long distance walking routes passing through the LCA, including the Millennium Way, Dales Way, Ebor Way, and Welcome Way.
- A section of the promoted Stanza Stones walk, associated with the poet Simon Armitage, passes along the northern edge of Ilkley Moor between the settlements of Haworth and Ilkley.
- The Hanging Stones Quarry, Twelve Apostles Stone Circle, Swastika Stone, and Cow and Calf Stone are key cultural and recreational attractions within the LCA.

Views and Perceptual Qualities

- Panoramic views are afforded from the moorland plateau, with long-distance views of the surrounding rural landscape, across pastoral slopes and settlements along the valley floor to the north and south. The low-growing vegetation across the 'moorscape' allows unencumbered views.
- The plateau topography, expansive vistas across undivided fields, and broad swaths of heath, bog and muir contribute to the strongly remote and wild moorland character. Along the descending slopes fringing the plateau this character begins to transition into a more pastoral landscape, with smaller scale features and field patterns.

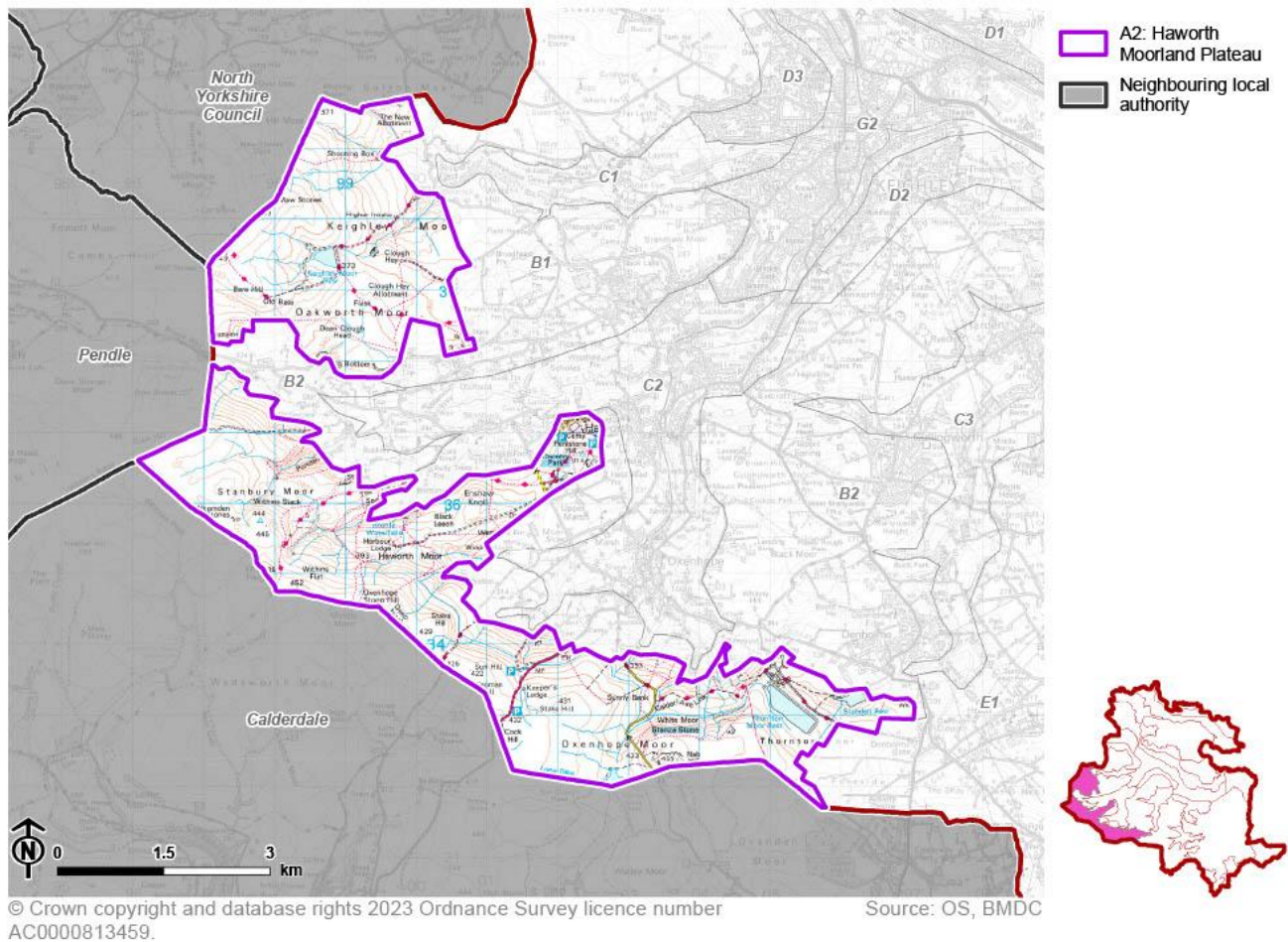
- Distinctive rock formations along the craggy slopes to the north and numerous rock formations across the plateau contribute to a strong sense of time-depth.
- There are some vertical elements including a wood pole overhead line and communication masts visible within the area and a number of wind turbines visible outside of the area. However, these do not detract from the general character and visual amenity.
- The LCA retains a strong experience of dark night skies and tranquillity, particularly the centre and western slopes of the plateau. Though at a distance, the settled valley floors to the north, south, and east introduce some human activity and light pollution at those edges, with minimal effects on dark night skies and tranquillity.

A2. Haworth Moorland Plateau

Location, Context and Summary

The Haworth Moorland Plateau LCA consists of an elevated upland plateau forming the north west edge of Bradford district. The LCA is split into two distinct blocks, separated by lower ground surrounding Two Laws Road which forms part of the moorland fringe. Blanket bog and upland heath dominate the moorland landscape. The absence of infrastructure and woodland permit characteristic open views across the moorland and towards the wooded valleys further east. Higher elevation, unenclosed land and open access distinguish the moorland plateau from the moorland fringe to the east.

Figure 3.10: Location of LCA A2



Key Characteristics

- Wide sweeps of upland moorland, forming part of the wider South Pennine Moors, underlain by carboniferous sandstones.
- High rainfall and peat deposits result in blanket bog soils and numerous small water courses which form gullies.
- Across the upper reaches of the plateau the field pattern is largely unenclosed common land.
- Priority habitats for blanket bog, upland heath, grass moor and fragmented heath dominate, and most of the LCA falls within the South Pennine Moors SPA, SAC and SSSI designations.
- Deciduous woodland across the LCA is limited and mostly found within the steeper, water course eroded gullies.
- Planted coniferous shelter belts and woodland blocks are present in places and stand out along the skyline.
- Remnants of historic agriculture and industrial heritage can be found in the forms of abandoned farmsteads, dams and reservoirs, and remains of quarries.
- Settlement is absent with only very limited isolated farmsteads resulting in a strong sense of remoteness.
- A valuable recreational landscape, due to the right to roam across the moorlands.
- The elevated landform affords panoramic views across the surrounding valleys and countryside, including west across the wider South Pennine Moors upland landscape.
- Uniformity in topography, vegetation, and landscape elements across the plateau contributes to the wild upland character and a sense of place that is distinct from the wider district.
- There are important cultural associations between this bleak landscape and the Brontës and Wuthering Heights.

Figure 3.11: Example photos from LCA A2



Public rights of way around Keighley Moor Reservoir.



Wetland and watercourses within the moorland landscape.



Coniferous plantation prominent along the skyline.



Native tree planting to create some shelter belts along rural lanes.



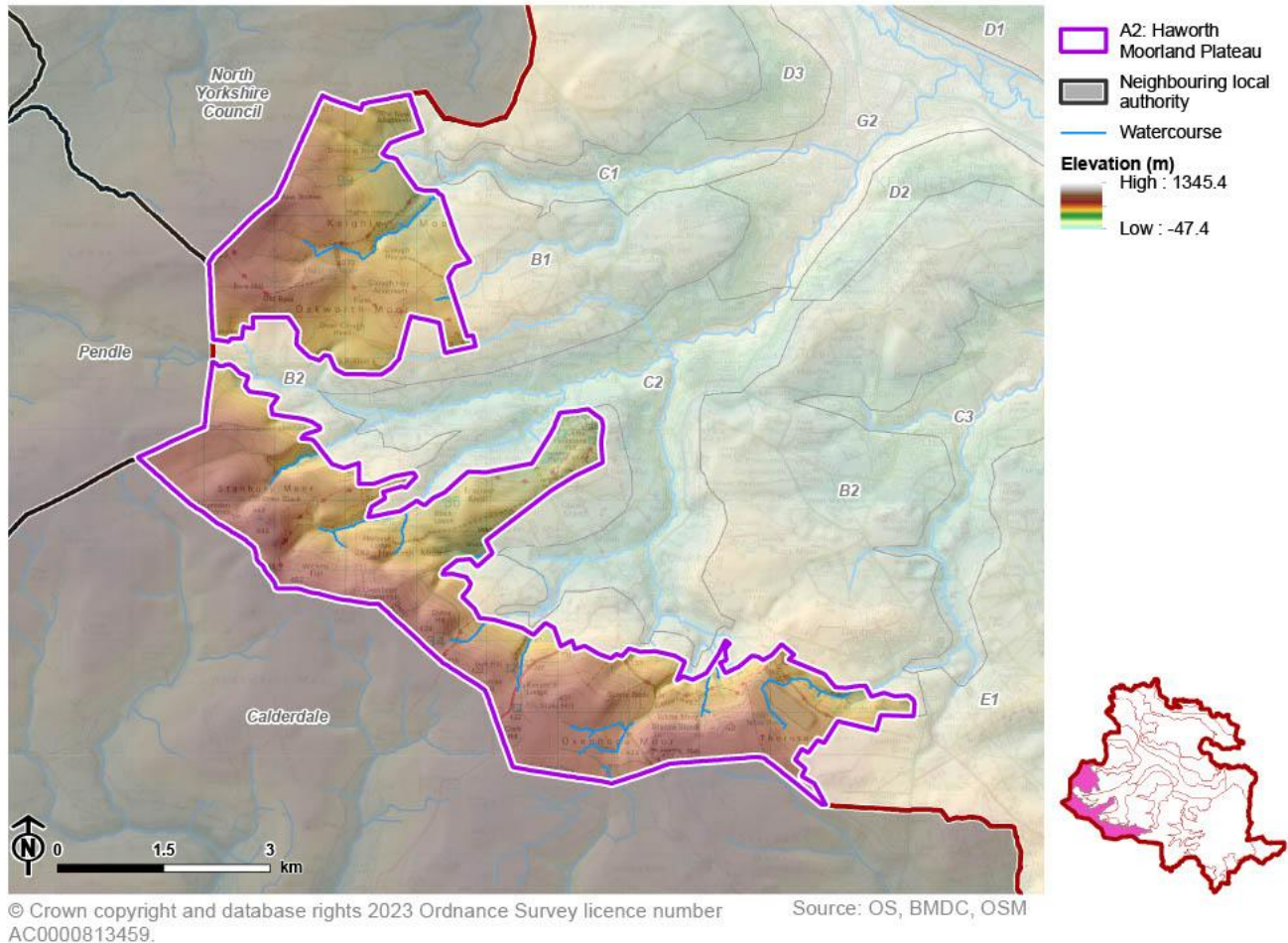
Penistone Hill Country Park welcome sign.



Drystone structures associated with grouse shooting.

Landscape Character

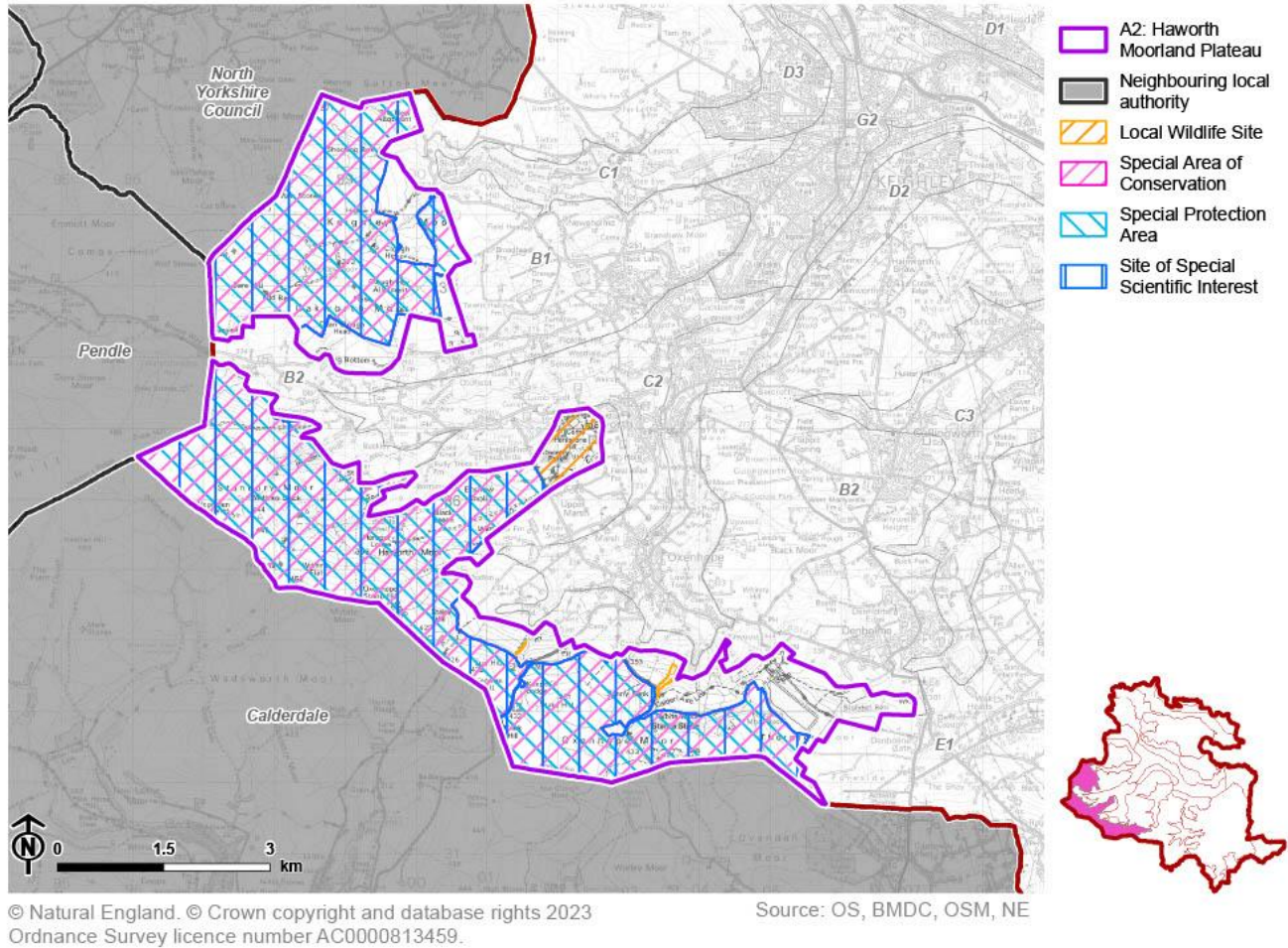
Figure 3.12: Topography of LCA A2



Geology, Soils, Topography and Drainage

- The underlying geology comprises Carboniferous sandstones, siltstones and mudstones, primarily within the Millstone Grit Group. There are some areas of slightly younger Rough Rock sandstone, particularly in the south.
- Distinctive rock outcrops created by frost weathering during the cold periglacial periods of the last Quaternary. The Alcomden stones in the west of the LCA exemplify this.
- There are superficial deposits of peat within the LCA in the north and along the western and southern boundaries. This has influenced the presence of blanket bog with peaty soils which are naturally wet. These peat bogs play an important role in carbon sequestration within this LCA and the wider Pennine Moors.
- Springs and small water courses permeate the landscape as a result of the high water table. These form small gullies across the moor. In the south this includes artificial drainage channels and conduits. Rewetting work across parts of the moorland increase surface water, for example around Keighley Moor Reservoir.
- The upland landform reaches heights of 440m. At higher elevations the topography is generally flat. At lower elevations, in the east, rolling landform and some steeper slopes around water courses add local topographic variation.

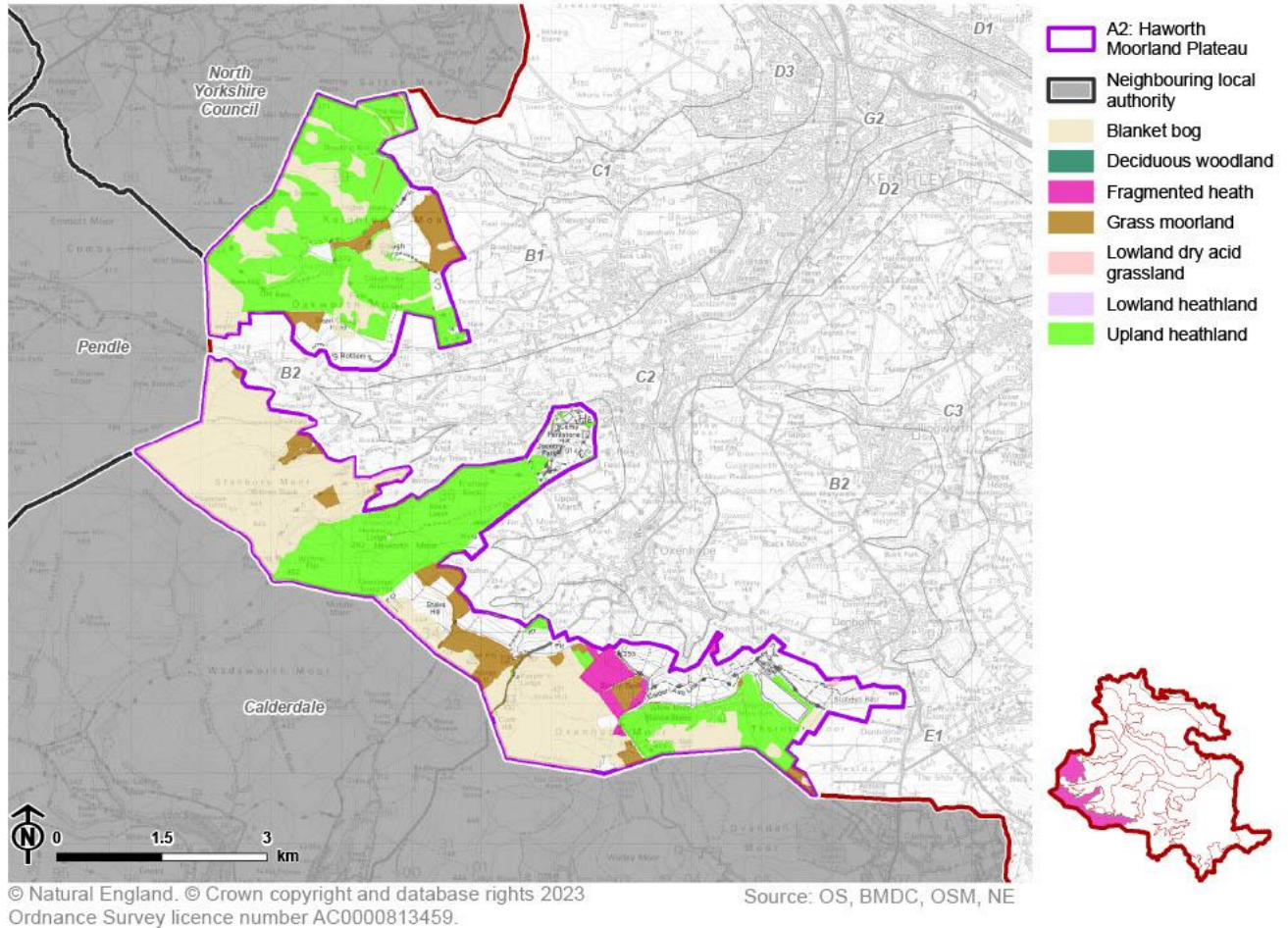
Figure 3.13: Natural heritage of LCA A2



Semi-natural Habitats and Tree Cover

- Natural habitats associated with upland moorland dominate. This includes priority habitats for blanket bogs, upland heath, grass moorland and fragmented heath. Together, these habitats create an important habitat mosaic valued by a number of breeding birds.
- The majority of the area falls within the South Pennine Moors SPA, SAC and SSSI. The major habitats within this area are blanket bog, including both wet heath, with dwarf shrub, cotton grasses and mosses such as sphagnum, and dry heath. More dominant grass moor habitat across the Haworth Moorland Plateau is distinct from the dominant bracken and heath to the north at Rombalds Moor.
- The SPA is designated for populations of merlin, golden plover and twite (also known as the Pennine finch). Penistone Hill Country Park Local Wildlife Site has been designated for its notable heath habitat.
- In addition, there are several local wildlife sites, predominantly in the south. This includes Nan Scar Clough and Sun Hill Clough, which are associated with steep gullies, water courses, more dense vegetation and some clough woodland. These larger watercourses and clough woodlands distinguish this LCA from Rombalds Moor.
- There is a general lack of tree cover and woodland throughout. Where native tree cover does exist, it is concentrated within steep gullies and consists of stunted wet woodland species and hawthorn. Coniferous shelter belts are associated with farmsteads.

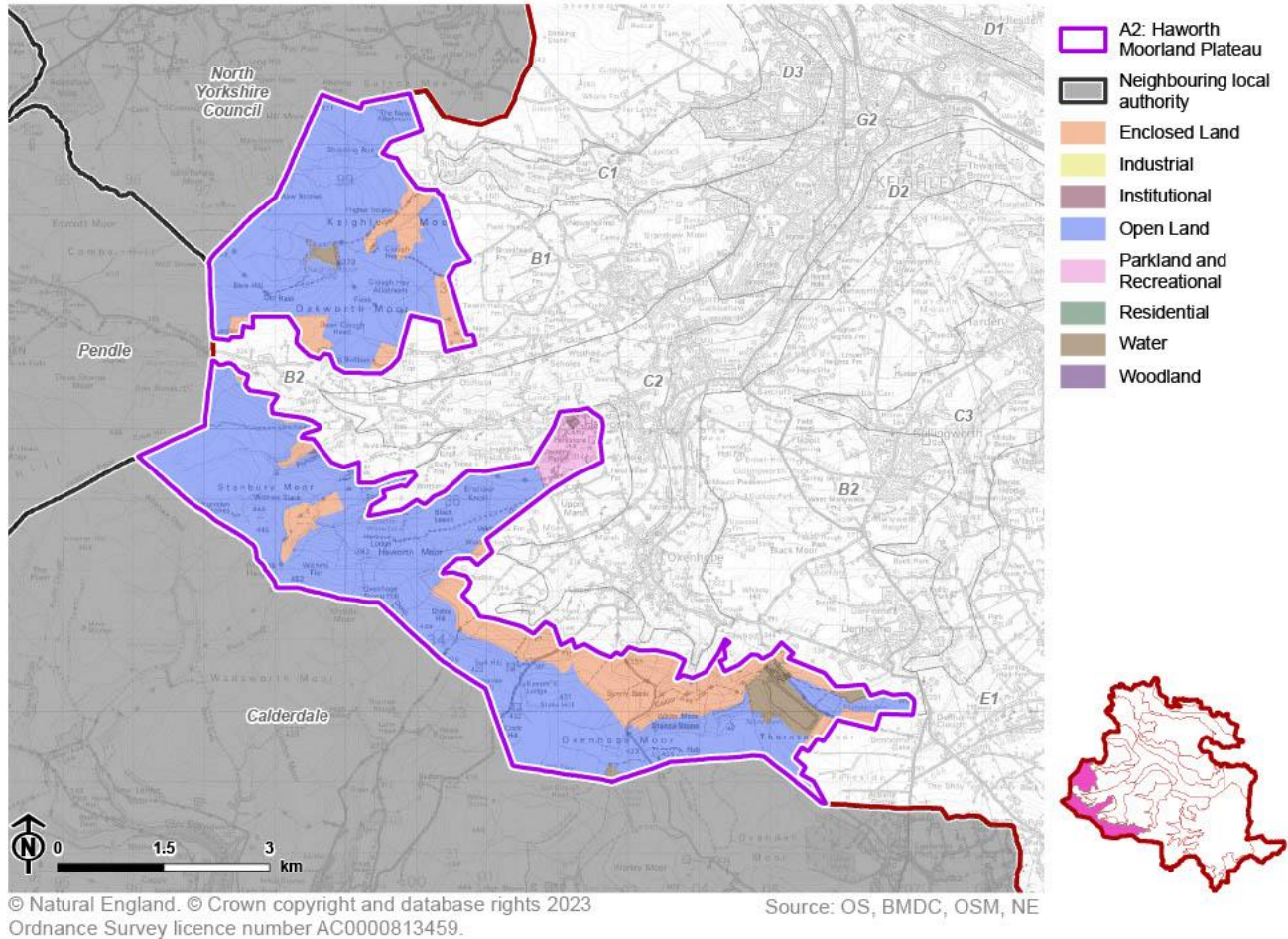
Figure 3.14: Priority habitat inventory of LCA A2



Land Use and Field Patterns

- The majority of the LCA is unenclosed moorland, forming part of a wider area which extends to the west outside of the Bradford District. This also includes areas of registered common, at Keighley Moor and Haworth Moor.
- The primary land holder is Yorkshire Water. The capture and storage of drinking water is a crucial role of the landscape.
- Moorland in this area has historically been, and in places continues to be, managed for grouse shooting. This includes draining moorlands and rotational burning to promote the growth of young heather.
- In the south, at Bentley allotments, historic enclosure has reverted to moorland, although geometric drainage ditches and remnants of drystone walls remain.
- On lower slopes, in the east, parliamentary enclosures are present, reflecting late 19th century enclosure characterised by straight-edged field pattern bounded by drystone walls. As a result of poor quality acidic soils with areas of blanket bog, the landscape is primarily used for rough grazing, predominantly for sheep.
- Increasingly, the dominance of peat on the moorlands enhances the role of the moorlands for carbon sequestration.

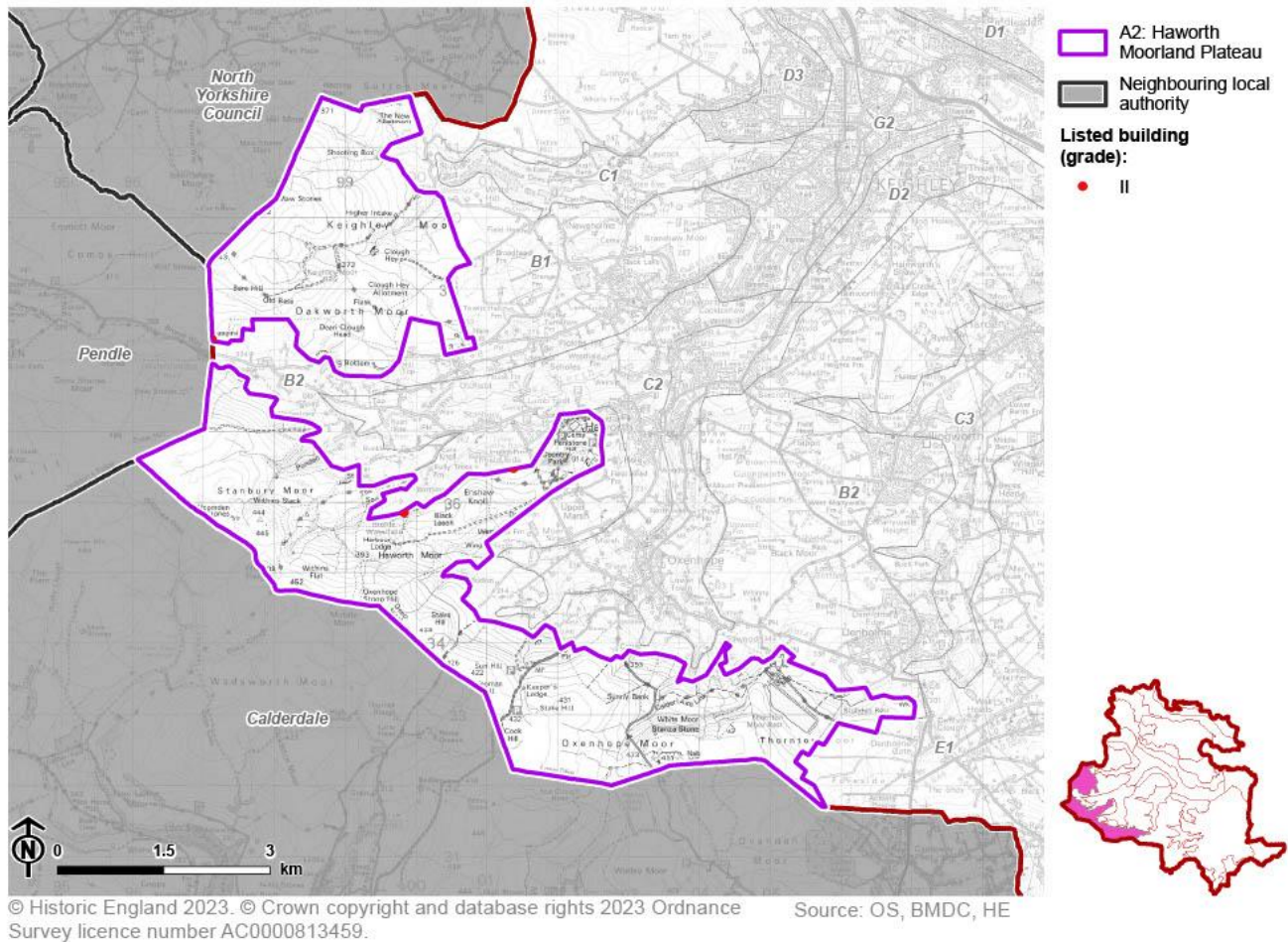
Figure 3.15: Historic landscape classification and cultural heritage of LCA A2



Cultural and Historic Landscape Character

- Despite the natural appearance, the tree-less landscape is a man-made product of grazing which has taken place since the bronze age. Historically, crop cultivation also took place after deforestation. This resulted in nutrient depletion and, along with cooler and wetter conditions reduced the potential for arable cultivation and resulted in the population moving into the valleys.
- Historic ties between climatic variability and agriculture on the moors have resulted in abandoned farmsteads and drystone walls present in the LCA.
- The LCA is strongly remote relative to the rest of the district due to the limited settlement pattern, rural land uses, and wild open character. The cultural links between this dramatic landscape and the work of the Brontës (especially Wuthering Heights) enhances the cultural and recreational value of the area.
- The landscape also shows evidence of more recent industrial activity. This includes the presence of reservoirs such as Keighley Moor Reservoir and Thornton Moor Reservoir. Remnants of historic quarries are present, with associated spoil heaps boulders and pond formation. These supported the industrial revolution and growing populations in the adjoining river valleys.

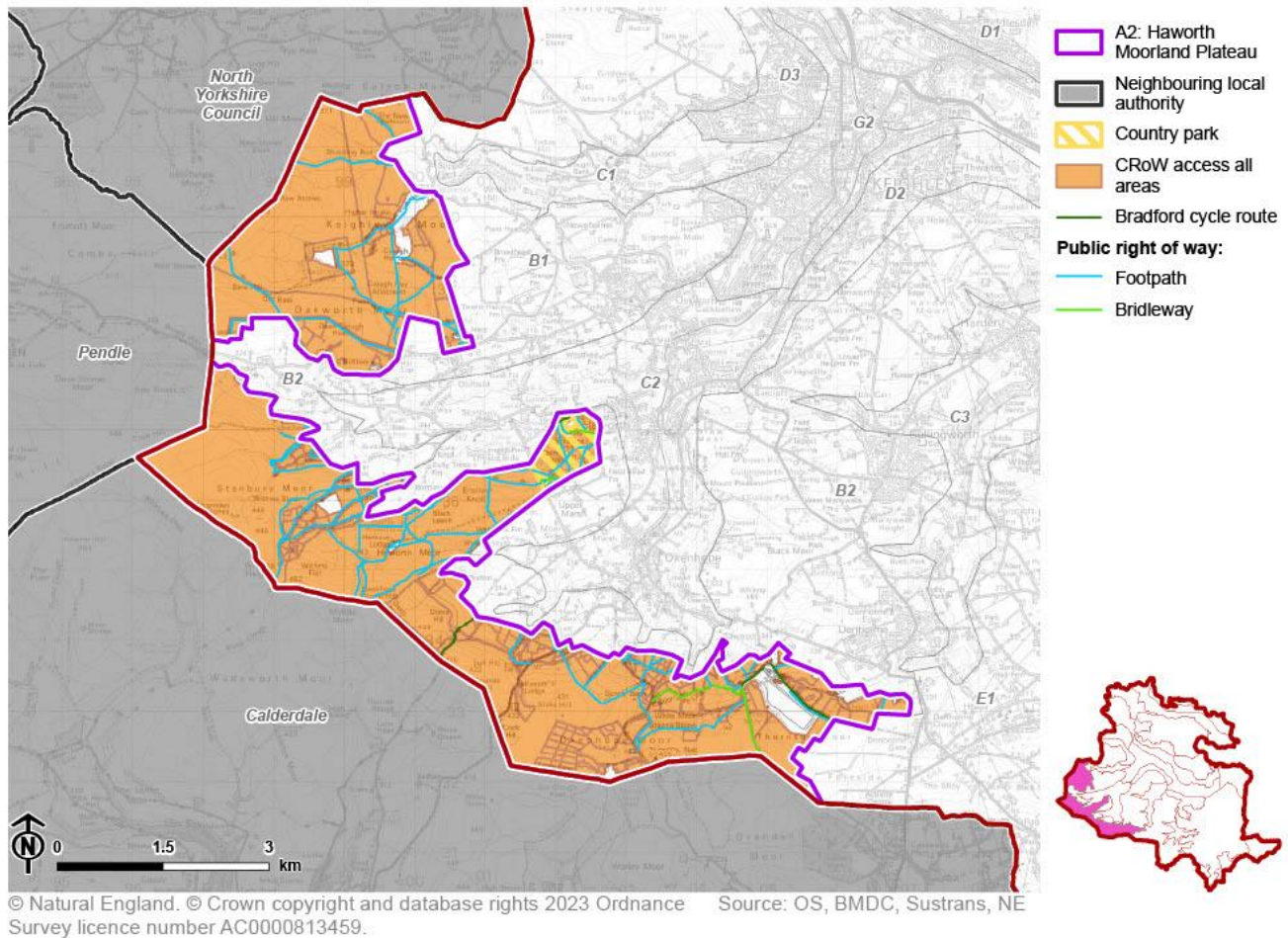
Figure 3.16: Cultural heritage of LCA A2



Settlement and Transport Pattern

- There are no settlements on the moors and isolated farmsteads are sparse.
- The road network is relatively sparse and generally comprises minor lanes. In the south east of the LCA the A6033 is a notable exception, providing connectivity from Keighley to the south west towards Hebden Bridge in neighbouring Calderdale.
- The main infrastructure within the area is associated with the reservoirs, including access roads, dams and drains.
- There is some limited infrastructure associated with grouse shooting, primarily drystone shooting butts.

Figure 3.17: Access and recreation of LCA A2



Access and Recreation

- The vast majority of the LCA is open access land which forms an important recreational asset, bolstered by its literary connections to the Brontës, highlighted by the Brontë Waterfalls, Brontë Bridge and Brontë Stones Walk which links together a number of memorial stones to the sisters within the landscape between Thornton and Haworth.
- In addition, an extensive network of public rights of way serves the area. The Millennium Way, Calder Aire Link and Brontë Way long distance walking routes, as well as the Pennine Way National Trail pass through the LCA.
- In the east, Penistone Hill Country Park is easily accessed from Haworth and is served by a number of car parks.

Views and Perceptual Qualities

- Panoramic views are afforded from the moorland plateau, with long-distance views of the surrounding rural landscape, across pastoral slopes and settlements along the valley floor in the distance to the east. The low-lying vegetation across the 'moorscape' provides uninterrupted, open views.
- The moorland plateau forms a vast expanse which links to a perception of 'wildness'. During winter months this can create the perception of a bleak landscape characterised by roaring winds and biting rains.
- The rolling topography, expansive vistas across unenclosed land and broad swaths of heath and bog contribute to the strong moorland character. Along the descending slopes in the east this character begins to transition into a more pastoral landscape.

- The LCA retains a strong experience of dark night skies and tranquillity, particularly the centre and western slopes of the plateau. Though at a distance, the settled valley floors to the north, south, and east introduce some human activity and light pollution at those edges, with minimal effects on dark night skies and tranquillity.
- The A6033 locally reduces the sense of tranquillity and remoteness as it passes across the moors in the south.

Pressures and Forces for Change – LCT A: Moorland Plateau

Climate Change

- Climate change leading to increased periods of drought, could result in changes to the water table and reduce soil water content and the presence of springs and small becks across the LCT.
 - A1: Reduced streamflow on falling slopes to the east and west may affect water levels, and subsequently heath and riparian vegetation at Burley Moor, Carr Bottom Reservoir, and Cranshaw Moss.
- As temperatures rise and the moorland becomes drier, the risk of wildfires is increasing significantly posing a threat to wildlife and the substantial carbon sink of the moorland's underlying peat.
- Conversely, climate change is expected to increase winter rainfall which has the potential to cause flooding at lower elevations. This puts pressure on the importance of rewetting within moorland areas, increasing water storage and slowing the flow downstream.
- Climate change may result in periods of very sudden and significant rainfall, potentially causing erosion issues along the sandstone escarpments. These could potentially disturb habitats and iconic rock features along these edges.
 - A1: Key formations such as Cow and Calf may be more susceptible to erosion.

Agricultural Change

- Diversification of upland farms on the moorland edge leading to renovations and extensions to agricultural holdings may detract from rural character in places. Diversification can also increase rewilding practices, increasing the natural value but may also impact on the sense of time-depth and sense of place provided by the characteristic network of grazed, regular fields bounded by drystone walls.
- Recent decreases in grazing pressure across the moors has resulted in more tree growth, mostly concentrated across the slopes. Uncertainty over changes to agricultural funding may lead to further changes in grazing pressure and subsequent impacts on moorland edge grassland character.

Development

- In response to climate change there is an increase in pressure for renewable energy. The exposed character of the moorlands makes them favourable locations for wind turbines from a technical perspective. This would create vertical intrusions on the skyline and reduce the remote qualities of the LCT.
 - A1: Pressure for wind energy development includes areas north east of the lower-lying Sandwith Moor in neighbouring Harrogate, which is visible from the elevated areas at Ilkley Moor.
 - A2: Pressure for wind energy development includes uplands in proximity to Keighley and further south around Ovenden Moor and in neighbouring Calderdale District.
- The moorland is currently undeveloped and unsettled and any development would represent a step change in the settlement form and reduce the remote character.

Habitat Management and Environmental Initiatives

- Uncertainty over new Environmental Land Managements Schemes (ELMS) and the impact this will have on habitat management for upland farming.
- Grazing reductions have resulted in the emergence of a mosaic of heath, bracken, scrub and trees in areas across the moors, requiring management. Rewetting of peat will assist in preventing trees and bracken from colonising.
- Introduction of a Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) and habitat banking related to Biodiversity Net Gain could alter the existing character through landscape-scale habitat creation and enhancements including management changes in some areas. Such changes should take into consideration the key characteristics of the landscape and seek to build upon and enhance character.

- Pressure for additional tree planting could detract from the exposed character of the moorlands. There is a balance to be struck between enhancing carbon sequestration on peat moorlands through re-wetting, and enhancing biodiversity value within woodland.
 - A1: Natural tree regeneration occurring on the northern slopes may have impacts on moorland and heather vegetation.
 - A2: Tree planting, particularly shelter belts along roads and near farmsteads are becoming more commonplace, detracting from the open vistas and large skies.
 - A2: Rewetting the moorland, including through sphagnum regeneration and leaky dams may reduce public access across the moors particularly during winter.
- Previously areas of moorland were managed for grouse shooting and changes to this practice will give rise to new management regimes and habitat creation opportunities.
 - A1: Grouse shooting on Ilkley Moor ended in 2018 after the lease expired.
 - A2: Yorkshire Water have announced they will review leases for grouse shooting on their land when they come up for renewal. This includes parts of Keighley Moor and Haworth Moor.

Heritage at Risk

- Archaeological findings of national importance, most notably rock carvings, stone circles, and evidence of prehistoric settlement (and including features not fully explored or understood) are impacted by recreational pressures across the open moors.
 - A1: Prominent and well-known prehistoric sites across Rombalds Moor have been damaged by footfall and other recreational pressures, notably the Twelve Apostles stone circle.
 - A2: The Mesolithic landscape is sealed below the peat and not fully understood. Changes to the water table and drying out of blanket bog could expose these historic landscapes and put them at risk from damage from recreation and weathering.

Tourism, Recreation and Access Pressure

- Most of the moorland is accessible and increased recreational pressure is likely to be concentrated around key sites. Across the LCT recreational pressures have the potential to affect habitats through erosion, changing the character of the plateaux.
 - A1: The numerous historical rock formations and carvings across the plateau, and defunct quarries on the north face are a key visitor destination. The area contains a limited number of car parks to cater for visitors. Pressure for further recreational infrastructure and pressure on existing footpaths could impact on the area's rural character.
 - A1: Pressure from off-road mountain biking has impacted semi-natural habitat on the northern slopes.
 - A2: Recreational pressures around Alcomden Stones, including from off-road vehicles.

Pollution, Littering and Anti-social Behaviour

- Increased development and visitor numbers increases the risk in relation to antisocial behaviour and littering.
 - A1: Litter frequently seen around key attractions such as Cow and Calf stones and paths in the vicinity.
 - A2: Increasing concerns over littering and anti-social behaviour due to increased development at Cullingworth.

Guidance

- Sensitively manage potential flood prevention schemes, ensuring they respect cultural heritage and provide opportunities to increase natural heritage.

- Conserve the characteristic field pattern on the highly visible valley sides. Maintain the drystone walls, repair where necessary ensuring that restoration is carried out sensitively and with due regard to local style and construction.
- Avoid development creep along the fringes of the LCAs, which would fundamentally alter the isolated and remote characteristics of the landscape.
- Make efforts to limit intervisibility to new renewable schemes in the wider context, which may affect the remote characteristics.
- Enhance areas of bog and carry out peatland restoration. Particularly consider opportunities to remove conifer plantations and replace with bog restoration. The aesthetic impact of these projects should be considered in their implementation. Consider species which may be more drought tolerant and therefore resilient to climate change.
- Enhance and widen corridors of riparian habitat mosaic (including grassland and rush habitats) adjacent to the waterways.
- Rewetting moorland, 'slowing the flow', and other Natural Flood Management options to reduce downstream flooding.
- Increased wildfire risk on moorlands due to climate change can be managed through peatland firebreak design, rewetting strategies and education.
- Conserve the exposed character of the moors by limiting the impact of woodland on the skyline and concentrating tree planting and regeneration along cloughs and becks. This will allow an increase in tree cover without conflicting with landscape character. Tree planting on the exposed open moorland should be avoided. Tree species should include a range of diverse species, using native species where possible given projected changes to climate.
 - A2: Opportunities for clough woodland planting in valleys associated with becks near Round Hill, Morkin Beck, Middleclough Beck, Ponden Clough Beck, South Dean Beck, and near Grinding Stone Hole.
- Avoid tree planting in areas with important and rare grassland or fungi communities.
 - A2: The moorland fringe along the border with neighbouring Calderdale host international important CHEGD grassland fungi communities.
- Conserve the ancient character of the moor. Manage recreational pressure around scheduled monuments, historic rock formations and carvings, and maintain valued footpaths.
 - A1: Key features such as Twelve Apostles and Cow and Calf should be protected from excess recreation pressure and restored where possible.
- Balance the potential conflicting interests between moorland restoration and archaeology, avoiding restoration works that may disturb deeper soil layers and affect undiscovered/unexplored archaeological features.
- Work with South Pennine Park to manage visitor pressure on rights of way and open access land along the moorland fringes.
- Celebrate the area's history and cultural associations beyond the Brontë connection through interpretation.